

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
(Section of the Communist International)

Rush Tag Day Funds and All
Other Funds Collected for the
National Hunger March to
Workers International
Relief Office at Once

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1931

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Price 3 Cents

HUNGER MARCHERS REJECT JIM CROW LODGINGS

Ky. Coal Co. Thugs Kidnap NMU Member

Washington Offer Scored; Smash the Terror in Wheeling

WHO IS GUILTY?

WORKERS, over fifteen years have passed since Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings went to prison. And it is well that our memory be refreshed as to WHO PUT THEM THERE!

We introduce CHARLES M. FICKERT, a scoundrel. The same FICKERT who, on Nov. 30, wrote a letter to the Tammany crook, James J. Walker, every line of which inferred if it did not specifically state, that Fickert believed Mooney innocent. For what other reason did Fickert quote ex-Governor Young to the effect that Oxman, the perjurer, was "discredited" and a "romancer"?

But yesterday the N. Y. Times (Dec. 4) states that "Fickert asserted he still believed Mooney guilty." Now, who is this FICKERT?

Fickert was the prosecuting attorney put into office in San Francisco by the United Railways streetcar company, which had a "gentleman's agreement" with the local labor fakers of the American Federation of Labor headed by P. H. McCarthy not to organize that company's street car men. There were some indictments against the company officials concerning stealing their franchise—and Fickert's FIRST ACT was to dismiss those indictments.

Going over the head of the local labor traitors, Tom Mooney had gotten permission from the national officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, to organize the United Railways—and a strike was fought. The strike was broken, and a United Railways detective named MARTIN SWANSON was the leading strike breaker.

The street car strike was broken only a few days before the famous "Preparedness Day" parade, at which an explosion took place. But within a couple of hours after the explosion, MARTIN SWANSON who had no official authority, got from FICKERT the authority to take charge of the case. From that on, SWANSON AND FICKERT worked together to frame up Tom Mooney and Warren Billings!

Eye witnesses were sent out of town, and FICKERT AND SWANSON searched the gutters to get perjurers to swear away the lives of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings! All this was proven by the federal investigators sent by Woodrow Wilson who became alarmed because the whole world working class—recognizing the case as a LABOR-FRAME-UP—and led by the Russian workers who stormed the U. S. embassy at Petrograd demanding the release of "Muni," had taken up the fight!

Of course, Fickert and Swanson had able assistants in the form of the traitors who headed and still head the American Federation of Labor, locally and nationally! The P. H. McCarthy ring of San Francisco's "Labor Council" were no less the lackeys of the United Railways and the California "open shoppers" than were and are the Gompers, Wolls, Greens and Paul Scharenburgs, the agents of capitalism as a whole.

The frame-up of Mooney and Billings is the work of all of these scoundrels and labor traitors! The frame-up of Mooney and Billings has been fought AGAINST THE OPPOSITION of each and every one of these scoundrels for fifteen years. And those who have done the fighting have ALWAYS been the revolutionary workers and their leaders, since its birth—the Communist Party.

Now, workers, the Tammany crook, Mayor Walker, has figured out a way to make capital of Tom Mooney to perfume the rotten record of Tammany. So the marvelous "discovery" is made that Tom Mooney is innocent. But in the same breath Billings is held, by these ghouls gathered about the case, to be guilty! The whole working class hurls back this LIE! MOONEY AND BILLINGS ARE BOTH INNOCENT AND BOTH MUST BE FREED!

Now, workers, every effort by the jailers of Mooney and Billings is made to get some guilt attached to their victims! If Ex-Governor Young did not believe Oxman, why did he keep Mooney and Billings in prison? Everyone knows they are framed up! Yet the framers have a field day around Governor Rolph's desk!

There is even talk that "if Mooney is released, he must be banished from California! He, the victim of capitalist frame-up, must 'retire to private life,' he must 'promise not to indulge in radical activities'! FIRST, THE SENTENCE TO THE GALLOWES! THEN, FIFTEEN YEARS IN PRISON! THEN BANISHMENT WITH A SEAL UPON HIS LIPS AND SHACKLES UPON HIS MIND! THIS IS MAYOR WALKER'S IDEA OF 'JUSTICE' TO TOM MOONEY! WHAT AN OUTRAGE! THIS CAPITALIST JUSTICE!

WHO IS GUILTY? MOONEY? NO! BILLINGS? NO! THE GUILTY ONES ARE THE FICKERTS, THE MARTIN SWANSONS, THE GOVERNORS YOUNG AND ROLPH AND THE CAPITALIST DICTATORSHIP WHICH IMPRISONED THEM AND STILL CYNICALLY HOLDS THE KEYS TO THEIR CELLS!

AND FOR THAT REASON THE WORLD WORKING CLASS DEMANDS OF THESE JAILERS OF MOONEY AND BILLINGS THAT MOONEY AND BILLINGS BE RELEASED—IMMEDIATELY AND WITHOUT CONDITIONS, TO RESUME THEIR RIGHTFUL PLACE IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT!

Neighborhood Squads! Tie Up with Unemployed Councils in Drive for 6,000 Subs

The Daily Worker campaign for 5,000 12-month subscriptions is not only a drive for money, important as that is. It is a campaign to build a SOLID FOUNDATION for the future of the Daily Worker and the red movement led by the Communist Party. It is a campaign to consolidate our mass circulation, the extra circulation brought by the National Hunger March, and the enthusiasm of the masses of workers caused by the Hunger March into solid organizational gains.

Friends of the Daily Worker Groups. Therefore the Daily Worker makes its appeal that, in line with the drive for subscriptions, should go the drive, in every town, to establish Friends of the Daily Worker Groups and to make PERMANENT the gains of the Hunger March and the Subscription Campaign. These groups should be so informal that workers who are developing class consciousness can be drawn into the work of getting subscriptions and into other revolutionary activities. A group can be started

the members of which can bring their friends and the friends can bring their friends, and so on. The movement will spread if these meetings are made informal and interesting through discussions and entertainments.

Readers' Conferences. A fine way to get Friends of the Daily Worker Groups started is thru the Daily Worker readers' conferences now being called in all districts. Don't let these readers' conferences dissipate into thin air. Make permanent Friends of the Daily Worker Groups out of them.

Friends of the Daily Worker Groups can then form NEIGHBORHOOD SQUADS to get subscriptions in this present campaign and to be prepared for activity in the future. Neighborhood squads can also be formed as a preparatory step to forming a Friends of the Daily Worker Group. Out of their activity in this subscription campaign can then arise a permanent Friends of the Daily Worker Group.

FICKERT IN NEW ATTACK ON MOONEY

Boss Line Up Against
Mooney-Billings Is
Strengthened.

Put On More Pressure
Workers Must Increase
Fight for Freedom

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A new attack on Mooney by the very forces lined up with Mayor Walker and attorneys Walsh and Sapiro is shown in its full fury by the latest move of former District Attorney Charles M. Fickert, who engineered the frame-up against Mooney in 1916 on behalf of the California capitalists and who now reiterates his claim that Mooney is guilty and Oxman told the truth.

That Walker merely opened the way for the California bosses to attempt to justify their jailing of Mooney and Billings, and to clear themselves of the whole frame-up is further shown by Gov. Rolph's latest step.

Gov. Rolph said Thursday, that in view of Fickert's latest action in declaring Mooney guilty, (when he had at first approved a pardon) that he would consider re-opening the hearing and permit Fickert and others to say why Mooney should stay in jail.

This latest move, which Walker, Walsh and Sapiro greet with silence, shows the whole line of policy of the capitalists and their supporters in bringing pressure against Mooney.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

TAMPA STRIKERS IN MASS PICKET DEMONSTRATIONS

Police Raid Office of
the Union in Effort
to Break Strike

(Telegram to the Daily Worker.)
TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 4.—Two mass picket demonstrations were held today at the Regensburg cigar factories, two of the largest cigar shops involving one thousand workers in each demonstration. Police brutally attacked the workers and arrested ten.

Police raided the office of the Tampa Tobacco Workers Industrial Union and confiscated everything.

The workers are determined to continue the fight until they break the lockout of the bosses, and also stop strike breakers from working.

Immigration authorities are intimidating strikers. The workers are full of enthusiasm. Protest demonstrations are to be called.

Latest News On the Hunger March

When the Daily Worker went to press last night, the latest news was that Columns 3 and 4 of the National Hunger March had joined in Pittsburgh and were receiving a great reception. Column 1 reached Trenton at 6:45 p. m., and expected to reach Philadelphia about 9 p. m. It conducted a big mass meeting on Military Park, Newark and was supported by mass meetings in Linden, New Brunswick and Elizabeth. Workers in old cars came to the line of march from all over the state and formed an escort a quarter of a mile long.

Wire Kentucky, Demand New Terror Reign Stop!

(Telegram to the Daily Worker)
PINEVILLE, Ky., Dec. 4.—Mac Summer, active member of the National Miners Union here, who was helping in the preparations for a district convention to take place December 13, was kidnapped from his home by two carloads of coal operators' gunmen and has since "disappeared."

The following wire has been sent by the National Miners Union of Kentucky to Governor Sampson:

NOT IN JAIL
"Mac Summer, active member of the National Miners Union was kidnapped from his home by two carloads of Harlan County deputized thugs at Creech, Harlan County, Kentucky, last night after midnight. He was handcuffed and has not been seen since. He has not been taken to the Harlan jail."

"We urge you immediately to wire Sheriff Blair and Judge D. C. Jones demanding his immediate return."

"Nine carloads of thugs with sub-machine guns at Wallins Creek, Harlan County, Wednesday, breaking through the locked doors of Odd Fellows Hall where the National Miners Union meets, attempted to intimidate the miners."

Try To Prevent Convention
"This renewed activity on the part of Harlan County thugs is an attempt to prevent the National Miners Union District Convention, to be held December 13, at the K. of P. Hall, Pineville, from meeting."

"We demand the removal of the gunmen and the elementary right of holding our union meetings."

The National Miners Union sent an investigation committee to the Harlan jail but could not find Mac Summer there. They are trying to locate him elsewhere, but they fear that he has met either with severe injury or with death at the hands of the coal operators' thugs.

Another investigating committee of the NMU is visiting R. W. Creech, coal operator, demanding the return of Mac Summer.

All workers organizations should immediately wire to Sheriff Blair, Harlan County, Governor Sampson, Kentucky, and Judge Jones, Harlan, Ky., demanding that Mac Summer be found and let loose.

GOVT PLANS \$1,000,000,000 for RAILWAYS; NOTHING FOR JOBLESS

NEW YORK.—That the whole financial structure of American capitalism, undermined by the growing economic crisis, is now plunging into deeper difficulties is shown by the sudden announcement in Wall Street and in the capitalist press that President Hoover will propose the establishing of an emergency finance body with \$1,000,000,000 from the United States treasury in an attempt to stall off the impending crash in leading banks, railroads, insurance companies and other capitalist institutions.

The capitalist newspapers refer to the proposed finance organization as similar to the War Finance Corporation through which the American capitalists financed the last world

slaughter and reaped huge fortunes for themselves.

Will Give Money for Profits.
The most significant feature of the emergency finance body, when established, will be that it will hand over mainly to the railroad stockholders for dividends and profits from \$250,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000.

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Secret Report Tells of Turn of Negro Masses to Communism

By CYRIL BRIGGS.
ALARM that the Negro masses are turning to the revolutionary struggle as the only way out against the capitalist hunger program, lynch terror and race hatred poison is expressed in a secret report made to the Fellowship of Reconciliation by Howard Kester. The report was given at a conference held in New York City, Oct. 15 to 18. It was not intended for publication. In spite, however, of all efforts to keep it secret, the Daily Worker secured a copy of it.

The Kester report admits that in Alabama alone there have been at least 75 Negro victims of the boss lynch terror since August of this year.

DISARM USSR IS CHURCH CRY ON RADIO

Church Joins Attack as
Imperialists Push
War Moves

Row Over Chinchow
Nanking Warns of
Growth of Communism

A demand for the forcible disarming of the Soviet Union was broadcast by radio and press throughout the capitalist world yesterday. The demand was included in an attack on the workers and peasants republic by Dean Inge, of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Inge's attack on the proletarian state was broadcasted in this country over a network of the National Broadcasting Company. Visualizing himself as a holy fascist dictator to defend capitalism from the rising revolutionary struggles of the toiling workers and colonial masses, Dean Inge declared:

"I should, in the guise of a dictator, take drastic steps to disarm Russia. Otherwise the civilization of Europe and Asia may be destroyed by a new series of Tartar invasions. I am quite serious in thinking that the Russian Army is going to be a terrible force."

League Throws Aside Pretense of
Arms Reduction

On the same day, the League of Nations hypocrites meeting in Paris, indicated a scrapping of the pretense of seeking a reduction in armaments at the February Geneva Disarmament Conference. They all but scrapped this fake conference in their move to soft-peddle all talk of disarmament, no matter how hypocritical, and prepare the next stage of building up a war psychology in the carrying out of their lairs for armed intervention against the Chi-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

American Delegation to Soviet Union Sees Giant Cement Works

STALINGRAD, Dec. 3.—The American workers' delegation to the Soviet Union on the 14th Anniversary of the Revolution visited the giant cement works in Novorossiisk, the scene of Gladkov's novel "Cement," and noted the increased production under the Five Year Plan from zero in 1924 to 4 million barrels in 1931. They also visited the port where the tonnage has doubled in the last two years to nearly 4 million tons. The workers are enthusiastically following the line of the Communist Party in building up socialism.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

General Makes Offer

Brigadier General Pelham D. Glassford, commander of the Washington police, which is directly under federal government orders, called Herbert Benjamin, field organizer of the Washington Arrangements Committee, into his office and told him that the marchers would be fed and housed and permitted to parade with

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

Cold Kills Cincinnati Jobless Negro Toiler

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The sudden drop in temperature claimed the life of one jobless worker in Cincinnati. John Hudson, Negro, 30, no home, was found dead last Wednesday morning on the Ohio River Bank, 200 feet west of Main Street. The coroner said the man had died of exposure.

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Hunger Marchers Demand To See Hoover, Dec. 7th

The National Hunger March Committee of the Unemployed Councils has notified President Hoover that on Monday, Dec. 7, a committee of the 1,200 National Hunger Marchers will call on him to present demands. The letter was sent on Thursday, and reads:

"Mr. Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, White House, Washington, D. C.

"Mr. President:—On December 7th, there will be in Washington 1,200 delegates of the National Hunger March, elected by and representing many hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers from all important industrial centers of the United States.

"The delegation of the National Hunger Marchers will present to Congress demands for the enactment of a federal unemployment insurance law, immediate winter relief, and other measures necessary for the relief of the unemployed.

"The National Hunger Marchers will send a delegation to you on Monday, December 7th to protest against the intolerable starvation conditions which twelve million workers and their families are now subjected to and for which the failure of the government to take the necessary steps for unemployment relief is primarily responsible.

"We expect that the delegation will be given an adequate hearing and an opportunity to present its protest and demands.

"National Hunger March Committee of the Unemployed Councils, A. W. MILLS, Organizer."

HUNGER MARCH ASSAILS PLAN TO SEGREGATE TRIUMPHANTLY THRU JERSEY

Police Offer of Food,
Lodging Result of
Mass Pressure

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The proposition which the Washington authorities now make to feed and house the 1,200 National Hunger Marchers on a Jim-Crow basis of discrimination and segregation of Negro and white workers has been emphatically denounced and rejected by the National Hunger March Committee of the Unemployed Councils and by the Washington Arrangements Committee for the National Hunger March.

Yesterday it became evident that a certain change in tactics by Washington authorities had been forced by the terrific mass pressure on the administration, shown in hundreds of telegrams of hot protest against Hoover's provocations, shown in the mass welcome for the National Hunger Marchers in every city they passed through, shown in scores of mass meetings of the line of march but in support of it, shown in the failure of city governments which followed Hoover's tip to break up the march far out away from Washington to actually break it up that way.

General Makes Offer.
Brigadier General Pelham D. Glassford, commander of the Washington police, which is directly under federal government orders, called Herbert Benjamin, field organizer of the Washington Arrangements Committee, into his office and told him that the marchers would be fed and housed and permitted to parade with

This is a tremendous victory, considering the whole series of raids in the last two weeks and murderous threats made by the Wheeling city council to smash this line of the National Hunger March right here. There was free prediction that the column would be attacked by police. State troopers were called out to line the roads. The Unemployed Councils countered by calling on West Virginia and Ohio miners and other workers to provide a convoy for the marchers.

On the way from Columbus, where the marchers stopped Wednesday night, to Wheeling, there were enthusiastic greetings and pledges of support from mass meetings in all of the cities. One

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

GREET NEW MONTHLY, 'LABOR UNITY' AT BANQUET TONIGHT AT THE MANHATTAN LYCEUM 7 P.M.
BILL DUNNE, TOASTMASTER. — SPEAKERS: FOSTER, MINOR, WEINSTONE, ZACK, GOLD, AMTER, ANNA DAMON, MINERICH, HAYWOOD, "BY JORGE", SCHERER, ENGLDAHL. JOHN REED CLUB. ARTISTS. NEW SOVIET NEWS REELS, AUNT MOLLIE JACKSON WILL SING "KENTUCKY MINERS BLUES".

HELP IN TAG DAYS TODAY AND TOMORROW! MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO FINISH THE HUNGER MARCH!

NOVELISTS, 'AUNT MOLLY' TO SPEAK ON RADIO TODAY

To Tell of Ky. Terror; Molly to Sing

NEW YORK—Sherwood Anderson, novelist, and Waldo Frank, critic, will be the first American writers to be broadcast over television when they speak over WGBS and television station W2XCR 5:30 to 6 p. m. today.

With the writers will be "Aunt Molly" Jackson, mountaineer miner's wife, nurse, midwife, and folk singer of the eastern Kentucky coal camps, who has come to New York to share the platform with Theodore Dreiser, John Dos Passos, Lewis Mumford, Anderson, Frank, and other noted literary figures at a "Harlan Terror Protest Meeting" in the Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue, tomorrow at 2:30 p. m.

Aunt Molly, who a week ago was living in a coal camp shack without lights, water, or any of the frills of city life, heard a radio program for the first time Tuesday when she arrived in the city to become the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rumford Walker.

Anderson arrived in New York this morning from his home in Marion, Va., to consult with indicted members of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, in preparation for Sunday's mass meeting.

Anderson's Virginia home is close to the Kentucky coal fields, lying on the same vein of coal about which the open war between miners and operators is now being waged.

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All Out for Hunger March Tag Days! Today and Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—All the Hunger Marchers are now on the way to Washington and yet funds are not yet on hand to take them to Washington and bring them back.

Down-Town—134 East 7th St.; Midtown: 301 West 29th St.; Harlem, 2072 Fifth Ave.; East Side, 196 East Broadway; Lower Bronx, 493 East 135th St.; Upper Bronx, 1622 Bathgate Ave.; Brownsville, 533 Stone Ave.; Brooklyn; Williamsburg, 61 Graham Ave., Brooklyn.

Note.—Turn in all money from the last Tag Day. Turn in all money for the coupons to the Workers International Relief, 16 West 21st St. Do your working class duty and help the Hunger Marchers on their big job of demanding unemployment insurance from the U. S. Government.

Workers Support Laundry Strike

A. F. L. Union Tries A Strikebreaking Ruse

The membership meeting of the Laundry Workers' Union, Thursday night in Ambassador Hall, enthusiastically pledged full support to the strike in the Active Laundry. \$112 was collected in cash besides pledges.

Three members of the union are now held on felonious assault on a frame-up charge of a gangster. The bail is \$2,500 each.

According to a statement in the press given out by the bosses' association, the seals of the Active Laundry joined Local 810 of the American Federation of Labor. It is worth noting that Local 810 had not a single shop or member in the Bronx, and that they are coming in now to break the strike.

Many workers who are not members of the union have pledged financial support to the strike. Next Thursday the union is holding a mass meeting in Ambassador Hall. A complete report of the strike will be given.

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE—BRONX

JEFFERSON RKO Always a Good Show

FRANKLIN Joe Young and Co. Walter Huston Loretta Young David Manners John Halliday

MUSIC—CONCERTS Philharmonic-Symphony TOSCANINI, Conductor

Bob Dunne will speak on "The State and Unemployment" at 35 E. 12th St., 8 p. m.

Vern Smith will speak at the Harlem Workers Forum, Lafayette Hall, 145 W. 131st St., at 7:30 p. m. on the Manchurian situation. Discussion. Adm. free.

A grand concert will be given by the International Labor Defense at 46 Van Houten St. on Dec. 11 at 8 p. m. On the excellent program presented will be Ed. Mann, of the Chicago Opera and a famous Russian

WINTER TOURS to the U. S. S. R. Weekly Sailings on First Class Steamers Complete Tour Prices As Low As \$155.00

SEE THE FIVE YEAR PLAN IN OPERATION—THE KREMLIN—LENIN'S TOMB—FACTORIES—SOCIAL CLUBS—THEATRES—OPERAS

Feature Banquet for Labor Unity Tonight at 7 P. M.

Foster, Dunne, Gold, Weinstein, Minor and Others to Speak

NEW YORK.—The Trade Union Unity League, through its national executive committee yesterday called on all members of the revolutionary trade unions and leagues, all class-conscious workers in the New York area to rally to the support of the new 32-page LABOR UNITY monthly magazine.

The T. U. U. L. National Committee called on all the workers in the New York area to attend the birthday celebration, a banquet and entertainment, for the new TUUL organ, to be held tonight at 7 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum at 66 E. 4th St.

The TUUL National Committee pointed out the importance of the new LABOR UNITY magazine the first issue of which will be off the press on or about December 25th, the January issue. "It will be a directive organ, giving guidance to the workers and those engaged in building the revolutionary unions and leagues. In the coming strike struggles the new Labor Unity will be especially needed."

Features of the Labor Unity celebration will be reported of the progress of the National Hunger March. Bill Dunne will be toastmaster and the speakers will include Wm. Z. Foster, Ben Gold, Joseph Zack, Robert Minor, Harry Haywood, "By George" Wm. W. Weinstein, and others prominent in the revolutionary labor movement.

Besides a Soviet News Reel which

AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy Mourning Becomes Electra

THE THEATRE GUILD presents REUNION IN VIENNA

PHILIP MERIVALE IN CYNARA

JEFFERSON RKO Always a Good Show

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WORLD TOURISTS, Inc. 175 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. — Phone: AI-4-6656

Forty-Nine Legal Cases Handled by Foreign-Born Council

NEW YORK.—In stressing the importance of the conference to be held Sunday, December 20, at Manhattan Lyceum the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born reported that its Legal Advice Department handled forty-nine cases during November, twenty-three dealing with citizenship, twenty-four with unpaid labor and two with ex-servicemen.

The cases of foreign born workers being forced to work and then refuse wages is increasing the committee reports. The committee is taking all possible steps to collect unpaid wages of these workers.

Tag Day for Miners In West New York, and Union City, N. J.

NEW YORK.—The Workers International Relief has announced a tag day for the bituminous miners for Saturday, December 5th, in West New York and Union City, N. J., after securing a permit for the tag day.

The West New York Station for collection will be the Labor Lyceum, 569 Tyler Place near 17th St. Workers living in the vicinity of Newark are urged to report for the tag day, which will last from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m. at the W. I. R. office, 144 Springfield Ave.

will be shown, Marcel Scherer, National Secretary of the Friends of the Soviet Union, will show some recent slides dealing with the success of the Five-Year Plan.

A hot five-course dinner will be served under the expert direction of the Food Workers Industrial Union chefs. The admission price is 50c without the dinner and 50c more with the dinner.

EVERYBODY'S WELCOME The new musical comedy hit, with FRANCES WILLIAMS, OSCAR SHAW, ANS PENNINGTON, HARRIETT LAKE, SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th St., W. of W. Ave. Eves. 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW By ELMER RICE PAUL MUNI

CAMEON NOW "Battle of Gallipoli" Thrilling story of ill-fated offensive in the World War

HIPPODROME & 43rd St. BIGGEST SHOW IN NEW YORK

LABOR UNITY BANQUET BILL DUNNE, Toastmaster

At Manhattan Lyceum—66 E. 4th St. JOHN REED CLUB ARTISTS MASS SINGING SOVIET MOVIES GOOD MUSIC

FOSTER — ZACK — AMTER AND OTHERS Latest reports telegraphed to Banquet from Washington on the arrival of Hunger Marchers

BOB DUNN Secretary of Labor Research Assn.—Author of Labor & Automobile, etc.

"The Capitalist State and Unemployment Insurance" This Sun., Dec. 6th Workers Forum

8-Day Carnival For the Completion of the New York Workers Center

December 24 to 31, 1931 in the NEW YORK WORKERS CENTER 35 EAST 12th STREET

DEMONSTRATE AT BORO HALL, MON.

Support the National Hunger Marchers

NEW YORK.—There will be a demonstration at Boro Hall, Brooklyn on Monday, Dec. 7, at 2 p. m., to back the hunger march to Washington and to protest against police brutality.

The demonstration at Boro Hall will include a delegation from the Coney Island bread strikers who will protest against the arrests and brutality of the police in Coney Island and the denial of the right to picket for cheaper bread.

The Mehringe silk strikers are being evicted from their homes. They will participate in the demonstration and demand that the evictions against them be stopped and that they be given some relief at once to enable them to go on fighting.

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

GO TO SOVIET RUSSIA ONE WAY OR TOURS ROUND TRIP AT LOW RATES

HOLMBERG S. S. TICKET AGENCY 2 EAST 125th ST. NEW YORK CITY

LIVE IN A—WORKERS COOPERATIVE COLONY We have a limited number of 3 and 4 room apartments

Merriest Event of the Season Biggest Gathering of New York's Working Youth

10th Annual Costume and Color Light BALL of the

"Morning Freiheit" Saturday Eve., December 12th

BIG NEW YORK COLISEUM 177th Street and Westchester Avenue

ARTEF (Only Jewish Workers Theatre in America)

NEVIN BUS LINES 111 W. 31st (Bet. 6 & 7 Aves.)

PHILADELPHIA HOURLY EXPRESS SERVICE \$2.00 One Way \$3.75 Round Trip

Gottlieb's Hardware 119 THIRD AVENUE

Cosmopolitan Hardware & Electrical Corporation Tools, Builders' Hardware, Factory Supplies

WORKERS IN YONKERS Buy Your Daily at the Following Stands

Workers House, Inc. 347 E. 72nd St. New York Telephone: Rhinelander 5097

Knitgoods Workers to Hold Banquet Sat.

To celebrate the installation of the newly elected trade executive committee and the work of the Knitgoods Department of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, a Knitgoods Workers Banquet will be held Saturday, December 5, 8 p. m., at Astoria Hall, 62 East 4th St.

RANK AND FILE JOINT COUNCIL HOLDS RECEPTION The rank and file Joint Council has organized a reception vetcherinka at its new headquarters, 422 7th Ave., on Saturday, Dec. 5th, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

ACTIVE FURRIERS MEET SATURDAY A special meeting of the fur trade committee, the executive committee of the dogskin workers, and active fur workers will take place on Saturday, Dec. 5th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the union, 131 W. 28th St.

Very important matters will be discussed at this meeting

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L. S. N. R. AFFAIR TONIGHT. To build the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and its official organ, The Liberator, the Nat Turner Branch of the L. S. N. R. is holding a "Social" this evening (Saturday), at 140 West 142nd St., Apt. 48.

Celebrate the THIRD ANNIVERSARY of our Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union

Friday Eve., Jan. 1st (New Year's Night) Mass Meeting and Concert

FOSTER, GOLD, OLGIN (We him back from the Soviet Union)

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LENIN.

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Given By Youth Section—New York International Workers Order

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WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE-- VETERAN URGES SUPPORT OF HUNGER MARCH-- PINCHOT RELIEF PLAN PROVES FAKE-- PREACHER FLOGS NEGROES-- LETTERS FROM THE SHOPS, MILLS, MINES AND BREADLINES

PINCHOT RELIEF PLAN PROVES TO BE MOVE TO FOOL THE WORKERS

Workers Must Walk Mile to Register, But Find Only Six Jobs Open

Coverdale Citizens Committee Asks Miners to Work for \$2 per Day

(By a Worker Correspondent) FINLEYVILLE, Pa.—When Governor Pinchot announced his "Road Program" for taking the farmers out of the mud...

Let us examine the Pinchot plan and see how it is working. The governor says that as much of the work as possible will be done by hand so as to employ a greater number of men.

AMERICAN CAN CO. DIVIDENDS RISE AS WAGES DROP

Workers Compelled to Work Longer Hours; Overtime Pay Cut

(By a Worker Correspondent) BRONX, N. Y.—The American Can Company (the largest tin can manufacturer in this country) is no exception when it comes to cut overhead...

Dividends Increase The department heads kid the workers by telling them that the company is losing money and that the workers must produce more and more; yet last week the financial page of the company declared a regular dividend...

The "Canco" is a camouflaged company workers' club, used by the company to keep the workers' minds off bettering their working conditions, by staging throughout the year various entertainments under the supervision of the department heads.

1000 TEACHERS JOBLESS IN ORE. Call Meetings to Take Up Organization (By a Worker Correspondent) SEATTLE, Wash.—At a forum of the Portland Unemployed Council, a school teacher asked if there were any other teachers present.

Workers in Building Trades Must Build Up Unity for Struggle New York. In the building trades industry, there is occurring an important incident which is another example of the bosses' and labor fakery's methods of dividing the workers.

The plasterers have been accepting for some time wages below the union scale, because of the scarcity of jobs. Now, within the union itself there is a division of workers, Italians against the "Whites" or Americans.

This shows the importance of bringing to these workers the necessity of fighting together. —A Worker.

Thugs Slug Hungry Worker at Chicago Soup Kitchen

CHICAGO.—I have applied to the United Charities here in Chicago and as a result was issued a card entitling me to a bed in a flop house and food at a bread line. The flop house is very crowded and each man is given only one blanket. The cots are narrow and hard. We are forced to lie with some one else's feet in our face—avery unpleasant experience, if you've ever tried it.

The food is of a poor grade and tasteless, and you are compelled to eat what they give you or go hungry. On one occasion at the soup kitchen at 31st and Indiana Ave., where the cook reigns supreme with a large metal spoon, a worker was subjected to the most brutal treatment. Some man made a remark about the stink of the slop. The cook reached over and clubbed him over the head with the spoon.

ON TO WASHINGTON AGAINST WAR AND HUNGER! VET URGES WORKERS

(A disabled veteran who received three citations for bravery in France.) Fifteen years have passed since the bloody "war to end all wars" ended. Armistice day this year was celebrated with thousands in the trenches in Manchuria. War is on! War against the Chinese masses! Battles are being fought; thousands are being killed as Japan loots China and paves the way for the long planned attack of the imperialists against the land where the workers rule—the Soviet Union.

The success of the Five Year Plan compared with the failure of capitalism irks the capitalists, frightens them. The socialization of industry, the success of planned economy and the continuous rising of the living and cultural level of the Russian workers compared with the horrible conditions in capitalist countries makes the bosses desperate. They hope through war to crush the Soviet Union and solve the economic crisis of capitalism.

The diplomats are busy. Conferences are being held. The wires and cables are kept hot. They talk "peace" yet they talk in secret. They talk disarmament, yet build more warships. They make agreements and keep these agreements secret. The reason is easy to guess—the Diplomats of Capitalist Nations Hold Conferences and Talk Not of Peace, But War.

Public opinion is being worked up for this war. The press, the pulpit, the schools are all doing their bit for the master class. The Pacific Coast has just witnessed the most gigantic air and naval maneuvers in history. The chemical and war industries are the only ones that are working overtime.

Still they told us that the last war would end all wars. They told us that we fought for democracy and humanity. How humane is a system that permits 12,000,000 jobless workers and their families to starve while the warehouses are bulging with the necessities of life? They told us soldiers that nothing would be too good for us—yet the heroes of the Argonne and St. Mihael wear rags and beg crumbs in the bread lines.

AGED COUPLE IS DENIED RELIEF FROM CHARITY

Mass Support For The Hunger March Dec. 7 Will Win Relief

(By a Worker Correspondent) PITTSBURGH.—Mr. X has heart trouble, is 68 years old and is unable to work. Mrs. X is 67 years old and isn't able to work on account of her illness. She has been ill since the death of her son.

This old couple was refused aid from our wonderful charity organization. A report of the action of the charities came to the office of the Unemployed Council to the office of the Mayor to learn that the mayor only draws his pay, that he is on a committee of five, but that the other four run the city. These four, however, could not be seen.

The committee then went to the office of the county official (Mr. Beasley). He refused even to talk at first, but after some good strong facts were brought out he took the name and the address of the old couple and promised to help, which proved to be a lie. The old couple got no help from the city.

The unemployed must mobilize and force these fakery to feed these workers and many more like them that are starving amidst plenty. Get into the Unemployed Councils and support the National Hunger March to Washington and demand that the government pay unemployment insurance to the jobless out of the funds previously used for war preparations.

MOST MINERS IN MINN. JOBLESS

\$7 A Week Top Pay for Those Working

(By a Miner) CROSBY, Minn.—Hardly nobody works around here any more. All the mines that worked are closed down entirely except 3 mines. The two Inland Steel mines have only about 140 men. We are going to start working 2 days a week on Monday. One Pickands Mather Co. mine started working 2 days a week about a month ago. Fifty men work in that mine. In the whole Cuyuna Range only 190 men work and they are all working 2 days a week. The wages were cut twice in the Inland Steel Co. mines. If miners don't work on contract underground they get \$3.50 a day. We have had the National Miners Union local established here. Now is the time that we must get all the miners organized into it as everyone is beginning to see that only by organizing will we be able to bring back better conditions. Most of the former miners are now unemployed.

Boy Scouts Get Funds from Community Fund (By a Worker Correspondent) JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—The Community Chest drive for \$93,115 has forced the workers here to sacrifice \$37,355 of their meagre wages. A great amount of this fund is paid to the executives of the various organizations. The Boy Scout Master received \$3,500 from the chest.

PENNSYLVANIA WORKERS MARCHING



Scenes from the Fayette County Hunger March in Pennsylvania, one of the preliminary marches preceding the great march on Washington.

and the payment of the bonus with the Unemployed Councils. Veterans, join the only outfit that fights for the heroes of yesterday—the Workers' Ex-servicemen's League. On to Washington Against War and Hunger!

A Soldier and A Leaflet

(By a Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK.—The following incident is still news, although it happened on January 19, 1927, and was never reported.

Scene: Union Square. Occasion: A "patriotic defense demonstration." Time: Nightfall. "Enemy" planes circle over the Square. Searchlights "discover" them. Gaping crowds move slowly about the Square. Soldiers are distributing leaflets "JOIN THE ARMY!" They do a poor recruiting business. A soldier hands a leaflet to a worker. The worker returns the compliment, and hands him one too.

Worker: All right. I'll read yours, you read mine. Fair exchange, eh?

(The man in uniform takes the leaflet from the worker—a Lenin Memorial Leaflet, glances at it, becomes engrossed in it. With one hand he holds it up the better to read. With the other he absently proffers the militarist leaflets to the passing crowds. A wide-awake working girl saunters along. She notes with a smile his absent-minded right hand, and recognizes what he is reading from his left.)

Working Girl: No, not that one! Give me the anti-militarist one—the one you are reading.

Soldier: What? eh? . . . (Grows suddenly conscious of the contradiction he presents, and at the same moment draws the leaflet to him. He presses it closely to his brass buttons.)

Aw, go on, ye can't have this. It's the only one I've got!

Omaha Cereal Mill Slave Den. Says Worker

(By a Worker Correspondent) OMAHA, Neb.—Here are some of the rotten conditions that the workers in the cereal mill located at 26th and Center Sts., Omaha, have to work under. This mill produces all kinds of food from hominy to corn flakes and employs at present about 80 workers.

The men work two shifts, 11 and 11½ hours and only get 30 minutes for lunch. The men are not allowed to go home even if they live in the adjoining block to the factory. The wages run from 30 to 40 cents an hour. The ones that go to the boss with everything they hear get 40c. Some men have been on the job a few months and get 40 cents where others have been there years working for 35 and 37½ cents per hour. Because they stood on their fellow workers.

If a worker gets crippled he can't get compensation unless he is off from work a full two weeks. One man 50 years of age got sick and was off two months. He is now on the job but the work is killing him by degrees in addition he can't satisfy the boss. He has worked there ten years. Workers, organize your mill committee of the Trade Union Unity League. In this way you can defeat the boss. Organize and strike.

Dreiser Tells Truth About Kentucky, Says An Old Coal Miner (By a Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK.—Everything Dreiser says about the conditions in the Kentucky mine fields is the real truth. If one had worked in the Harlan County mines as I did he would be able to agree with every word of Dreiser's report on the barbarism that exists in Kentucky.

Those who rule Harlan County are the worst of all criminal gendarmes. Harlan County has been a place of terrorism for ages. The coal operators have always been against outsiders coming into the coal fields. They want married men with families, so when they get in they can't get out.

More Layoffs and Wage-Slashing in Jamestown Plants (By a Worker Correspondent) JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Mass layoffs continue here with greater intensification. On November 14 the Watson Metal Manufacturing Co. laid off 85 men for an indefinite period. The Large Art-Metal Construction Co. and the Tillison Furn Co. followed suit by firing more workers.

Wage cuts are also the order of the day. The Premier Furn Co. cut wages 10 to 15 per cent. Lundell & Eckberg Metal Co. cut wages 10 per cent. These are not the first wage-cuts, however; there have been three and even four plus the increased speed-up.

HOMELESS!



A workingclass family from the middle-west. They were evicted from their home and forced to live in the highways. The whole belongings of this family are packed in the baby carriage to the left. Mr. Hoover states that the unemployed are adequately taken care of.

HUNGRY MOTHER ABANDONED BABE; JAILED IN CAL.

(By a Worker Correspondent) SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Mrs. Ploghoff, aged 20, mother of a two weeks old baby, was arrested here for child abandonment. She was thrown in jail and subjected to a long grilling, which weakened her so that she had to be sent to the county hospital.

Mrs. Ploghoff told the arresting officers that she was out of work and had neither money or food for her baby and decided to leave it on the doorstep of people whom she believed were relations of her husband.

Although the mother and the baby were in the same hospital, hospital authorities did not permit a reunion, pointing out that under the circumstances they must determine if it is legally permissible for the mother to see the child.

This is a good example of how the murdering capitalist system works—how it breaks up the house. In the Soviet Union, which is pointed to with such great horror by the capitalists and their lackeys, everyone has a job and the women get the same pay as the man. In the Soviet Union women get a two months vacation with full pay before the birth of the child and a two months vacation after childbirth with full pay. Alongside of the Soviet factories are nurseries where the working mothers can leave their babies. The mothers are also allowed time off during the day to feed the children. What a contrast there is between the two systems.

RELIEF DENIED BY RED CROSS

Brings Forced Labor To Las Vegas (By a Worker Correspondent) LAS VEGAS, Nev.—Although the jobless army of Las Vegas reaches the figure of 3,000 and the town has a population of 5,000, there are registered in the Las Vegas employment office, 27,000 applications for jobs on the dam.

This figure will tell you what a large amount of suffering and starvation there must be in this section. (And you must remember that most of these 27,000 have wives and children.)

If an unemployed worker goes to the Red Cross, which has newly arrived on the scene, the conversation is usually as follows: "You look strong and able to work." "You bet."

"Why don't you go somewhere else and look for work?"

What answers can the workers give these fakery? The Red Cross is turning them away left and right while those that do get a little relief must chop wood or do other forced labor. Consequently the unemployed workers are getting very bitter about the Red Cross and are calling it the Red (Starvation) Cross. The revolutionary sentiment is growing here by leaps and bounds.

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

FLORIDA CLERGYMAN HAD NEGRO WORKERS FLOGGED IN STABLE

Watched Brutal Lashing of Negro Workers at Whipping Post with Sadist Glee

Came Into Possession of Vast Property by Transporting Prostitutes

(By a Worker Correspondent) I once lived in Parish, Florida, in the rear of a preacher's mansion. It was in the year of 1915. I could look into the preacher's barn from my house and see in the center of the barn a whipping post.

The preacher was a large land owner and I was informed that he came into possession of this vast property by hauling Negro women from the city to a railroad camp where they sold themselves as prostitutes. He also sold booze which his wife made to the workers on the railroad job.

Now let's go back to the barn. On several occasions I could hear a noise in the barn like some one thrashing a balky, kicking mule. Upon closer examination I found that it was not a mule that was being whipped but a man. A large Negro weighing about 250 pounds was lashing a smaller one of about 140 pounds, while the preacher was looking on well pleased. I found these whippings occurred about three times a week to the glory of the landlord, the preacher.

At Barton, Fla., there are four trees which are pointed out as landmarks where as many Negroes were burned and hanged. On all occasions of lynchings down here where pictures were taken the most prominent front pew Christians could always be seen in the foreground.

If a white woman wants to get a little notoriety in this country all they have to do is to holler rape and point at a Negro. This helps to keep the color distinction a permanent issue. The bosses will do anything to keep the white and Negro workers divided so they cannot organize to fight against the miserable conditions that confront them both.

Forward Hunger Marchers

By JAMES RENNIE. (Member of Buffalo Unemployed Council.)

Onward, forward, join the Hunger Marchers; Hold the banner of the workers high. Give us Wages! We don't want your charity! Swell your voices till they reach the sky.

To the White House: that's our destination; Our demands to congress we will give.

Down with capitalism! Build a workers' nation. Then we all will have a chance to live.

White and colored, foreign-born and native, Forward all as one to win the Fight!

Tell the bosses we will abolish slavery— Communism is the cause that's right!

Bosses Admit Over 241,000 Unemployed in Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir: I would like to make a correction, in a news story appearing in the Daily Worker on Nov. 24. Whereas you said Philadelphia had 150,000 workers out of jobs the boss class admits 241,000.

The Philadelphia Daily News of Nov. 25 states that there are three times more workers out of work in Philadelphia than the entire population of Harrisburg.

Here's for a good strong Hunger March to Washington to voice the demands of the millions of jobless all over the country. The only way we will get either relief or unemployment insurance is for all the workers to organize into one gigantic mass protest against hunger.

—WORKER.

N.Y. PLANT PAYS \$8.75 PER WEEK

Superintendent Draws \$1,000 Per Month (By a Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK.—I am working in a factory where the men average about \$2.50 per day. Before the depression became so bad they laid off every one they could and now we are required to take off two days every week, and our Saturday afternoon is counted out also.

So we are making \$8.75 per week. But here is the irony of that economy. The superintendent, who is out playing golf over half the time leaving the work to his underpaid foreman draws down \$1000 per month while his son is assistant superintendent getting \$450 per month and his desk is vacant from Friday noon until Tuesday morning.

Jim Crow Lunch Room Balks Negro Woman's Jobless Aid

(By a Worker Correspondent) LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The unemployed at Long Branch, N. J., were called out to be registered, as part of the program of the city to make the workers believe that the bosses intended to give them relief.

The men stood in line for hours, hungry, with nothing in their stomachs, hoping that they might get a job through registering. A Negro woman, a well known resident of Long Branch, came by and noticing the crowd asked what it was all about. After she was given a little information by the men in the line she went away and returned with a good sized box of cakes which she passed out among the men as far as they would go. She returned to the bake shop and returned with more which were

passed out to the worker who got none the first time. She attempted to have a nearby lunch room serve coffee to the hungry men. The lunch room proprietor refused to serve the coffee because he said he never served Negroes.

One Negro worker in the line remarked that before the winter was over the lunch room man would be glad to serve anyone.

In registering the unemployed here the workers are asked to give their history from the cradle on the history of their wives, who they were before marriage, etc. The workers all are talking about this registry and are wondering what the history of a man's wife has to do with getting a job or unemployment relief.

Labor Under Soviet Planned Economy

By IVAN A. KRAVAL
Assistant Commissioner for Labor of the U.S.S.R. and Director of the Labor Research Institute

PLANNING in the field of labor in the Soviet Union involves the following problems: Meeting the requirements of agriculture for various kinds of skilled labor now needed as a result of the industrialization of agriculture; finding ways and means of keeping track of all the surplus labor power in agriculture set free as a result of mechanization and distributing this surplus labor among the various branches of industry; training skilled workers and engineers; qualifying workers for promotion from less skilled to more skilled work; regulating wages for the various categories of labor; increasing labor productivity and improving technique, in order to improve the general welfare of the workers; and elaborating and carrying out a program of health and safety measures.

Certain difficulties have been and still are being encountered in our labor supply. Some of these are a result of the very considerable labor turnover. This turnover alone is an effective reply to those who attempt to find elements of compulsion in our labor system. It is, indeed, a strange kind of "forced labor" which allows any worker to pass freely from one branch of industry to another.

The struggle against this tendency is not easy and is carried on through the self-discipline of the workers. In the majority of plants many workers pledge themselves to stay in their particular factory or plant until the completion of the Five-Year Plan. In this manner the more advanced workers influence the more backward workers through convincing example and direct aid.

Training New Workers. While new strata of workers are being constantly drawn into the process of social production, there are no blind-alley trades in the Soviet Union, nor are workers doomed to unskilled labor. There is a steady advance in the skill of the huge army of workers building up its industries. This is most clearly seen in the development of all sorts of measures enabling the workers to learn any trade and obtain any technical training and knowledge they may seek.

The school year 1930-31 witnessed a tremendous development in the network of general schools with a view to carrying out the measures providing for universal elementary education. The total number of students in the elementary and secondary schools in 1930-31 amounted to 19.3 million, as compared with 7.8 million in 1914 and 11.9 million in 1929. During the past few years the development of the network of trade and technical schools has advanced at a rate even more rapid than that of the general schools. Various government decrees have recently been issued with the aim of extending the training of workers for all branches of the national economy.

In this connection it may be noted that, while in the majority of the branches of national economy the Five-Year Plan is being carried out in four and, in some cases, even in three years, as regards the training of workers for industry it is being carried out at an even more rapid pace. Thus, as early as 1931 the schedules set by the Five-Year Plan for 1932 had been exceeded by 70 per cent as regards the higher educational institutions and by 85 per cent for the secondary technical schools. Attendance was three times as large as originally planned in the factory training schools, and four and one-half times as great in the workers' faculties.

cent as regards the higher educational institutions and by 85 per cent for the secondary technical schools. Attendance was three times as large as originally planned in the factory training schools, and four and one-half times as great in the workers' faculties.

In 1914 the number of students in the higher institutions of learning was 109,000. By 1931 this had more than trebled, totaling 358,000. In 1914 the number in the elementary and secondary trade and technical institutions totaled 237,000. In 1931 those in the technical and factory schools alone (exclusive of vocational schools, vocational workshops, and the like) totaled 1,808,000, or practically seven times the pre-war total. In addition, several million workers, employees, and collective farmers are at the present time extending their education by means of evening schools, correspondence courses, etc. In 1931 the Soviet budget appropriated for workers' education a sum seven and a half times the amount spent in 1914.

Wages. The planned system of socialist construction, the introduction of large numbers of people into productive labor, and the steady improvement in their skill as workers is resulting in constant improvement in the material welfare and general living conditions of the workers and in a steady rise in their cultural level. The well-being of the Soviet workers cannot be measured by the amount of wages they receive. In the Soviet Union wages play a role which cannot be gauged by the usual standards. The worker is paid "wages in accordance with the amount and quality of his individual labor, but in addition there exist a number of other forms of distribution of wealth, in which the collective nature of labor comes to the fore. These include workers' welfare funds, social insurance, funds for the training of industrial workers, the construction of houses, educational and health services, and other socialized forms of wages on which billions of rubles are expended.

In these fields there has been an exceptionally rapid rate of development, as may be seen from the table below:

Wage Funds	27-28	28-29	29-30	1931	1927-28
Individual wage fund	7,801.0	9,640.0	12,508.0	15,368.0	97.0
Ratio to 1927-28	100.0	123.0	160.3	197.0	100
Socialized funds:					
1. Social insurance	980.1	1,176.0	1,514.0	2,173.0	1181
2. Industrial workers welfare*	60.0	58.0	125.0	283.0	375.0
3. Additional expenditures by the enterprise (free municipal services, promotion of cultural welfare, etc.)	355.8	440.2	574.6	679.6	21.0
4. Housing construction	419.7	510.9	585.0	1,117.0	166.1
5. Educational fund	994.0	1,448.0	2,700.0	4,088.0	311.3
6. Health services	552.0	670.0	997.5	1,771.0	130.2
7. Socialized restaurants	10.0	25.0	65.0	120.0	1,100.0
Total	3,371.6	4,358.1	6,571.1	9,733.6	127.6
Ratio to 1927-28	100.0	129.3	194.7	287.5	100
Ratio to individual wage fund	43.2	45.2	52.5	63.1	100

*The amounts given under items 2 and 3 are smaller than the actual, since they include only expenditures for workers in transportation, etc.

involved an expenditure of 19,000,000 rubles in 1927-28. This sum increased to 154,000,000 rubles in 1931, an increase of over 700 per cent in the space of four years.

But even "nominal wages" have been increasing steadily in the Soviet Union. From 1924 to the first quarter of 1931 average monthly wages of workers in census industry increased from 39.5 rubles to 90.7 rubles, or a gain of 130 per cent. In certain branches of industry the increase was even higher.

In the Soviet Union there is from year to year a steady reduction in the proportion of low-paid workers. In 1930 the proportion of workers with monthly wages of less than 40 rubles amounted to only about one-eighth of that in 1923, while the proportion of workers earning over 100 rubles was almost twenty times as great.

Equally striking has been the improvement registered in the living conditions of the workers employed on the state farms. The widespread development of state farms and their specialization and re-equipment have been accompanied by increases in the wages paid to the workers they employ. Thus, in 1931 the wage level on state farms is two and a half times that of 1928. It should be noted in this connection that on certain state farms, such as the "Giant" in the North Caucasus, the wages of the workers in 1930 had already attained the level of the average wages earned by industrial workers in that region. This indicates that progress has been made in eliminating the gulf which has hitherto existed between the city and the village.

Hours. The steady increase in wages has been accompanied by a decrease in working hours. In tsarist Russia workers sometimes worked 16 to 18 hours a day and a 10 or 13-hour day was the general rule. It was only after the November Revolution that the 8-hour day became, both in law and in practice, the maximum working day for the adult population and the 6-hour day the maximum for minors and all persons employed in industries involving danger or injury to health. The length of the work-

Year	27-28	28-29	29-30	1931	1927-28
Working hours (in million rubles)	7,801.0	9,640.0	12,508.0	15,368.0	97.0
Ratio to 1927-28	100.0	123.0	160.3	197.0	100

ing day has undergone the following changes: In 1904 the average working day for Russian industry as a whole was 10.7 hours; in 1913-18 hours; in 1918-19 hours; and in 1927-28 7.9 hours; and in 1931-7.02 hours.

This year 70 per cent of the workers in state large-scale industry are on the seven-hour day; in 1932 it is planned to have 92 per cent on the seven-hour day. At the beginning of

IN THE KENTUCKY MINE FIELDS



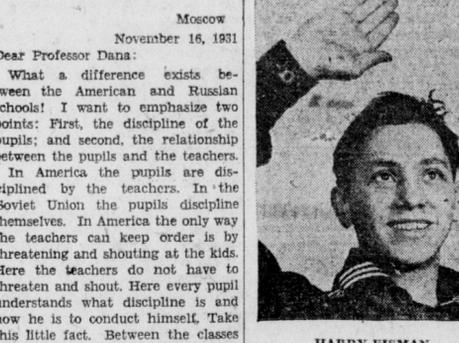
"Aunt Mollie" Jackson, miner's wife, nurse, midwife, and folk singer of the eastern Kentucky coal fields, is here shown with Theodore Dreiser, famous novelist, before whom she sang her "Kentucky Miners' Wives Raggedy Hungry Blues," when he and other writers of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners investigated starvation and terror among the miners. Aunt Mollie is now in New York City where she will share the platform with Dreiser, Dos Passos, Sherwood Anderson, Waldo Frank, Lewis Mumford and other celebrated writers at the "Harlan Terror Protest Meeting" to be held in the Star Casino, Park Ave. and 107th St., Sunday, December 6th, at 2:30 p. m.

At this meeting Aunt Mollie will tell of the events that led up to the indictment of 47 miners on false charges of murder and of 60 miners on charges of criminal syndicalism for fighting starvation wages in the Harlan County coal fields. The writers of the Dreiser Committee were all indicted by the Harlan Grand Jury after they had held an open hearing in the heart of the strike zone.

the second Five-Year Plan, it is intended to establish a normal working day of six hours. In addition to the establishment of the seven-hour day there are also other factors which enter into shortening the Soviet working day. These include the right of the worker to take time off for regular meals, the time allowed off for nursing mothers, and the practice now being adopted in Soviet industry of allowing free periods of rest and physical exercise. (To be concluded)

Harry Eisman Writes to An American Professor

Editorial Note—The following letter is an excellent comparison of the school system in the Soviet Union with the school system in the United States. It was written by Harry Eisman, the Young Pioneer who was arrested in New York for his activities in organizing the workers' children, to his friend, H. W. L. Dana, a professor of literature at Harvard University and great grandson of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the poet.



Moscow
November 16, 1931
Dear Professor Dana:
What a difference exists between the American and Russian schools! I want to emphasize two points: First, the discipline of the pupils; and second, the relationship between the pupils and the teachers.

In America the pupils are disciplined by the teachers. In the Soviet Union the pupils discipline themselves. In America the only way the teachers can keep order is by threatening and shouting at the kids. Here the teachers do not have to threaten and shout. Here every pupil understands what discipline is and how he is to conduct himself. Take this little fact. Between the classes here, there are always ten minutes free. In America when kids enter a classroom they start shouting, fighting, throwing blackboard erasers, chalk, etc. Here, when we enter a classroom we either take our seats or talk quietly with one another, walking about the room. When the bell rings, all the kids stop talking and walking about and take their seats. At this they do without having to be told to.

Now for the relationship between teachers and pupils. The teacher here is in every sense of the word an older comrade who happens to know more and is more experienced. The pupils call their teacher: "Comrade—". The teacher does the same. Let me cite what occurred to me several days ago in the school. We were in a mechanical drawing class. The teacher noticed that I didn't understand the technical terms he used in Russian. Before he dismissed the class, he told me to remain. I did so. What do you think he asked me? He said, if I wanted, he would help me after school hours. Think of a teacher in America staying after hours in school to help a backward pupil.

Another fact. We were in a mathematics class. I forgot how to do an algebra problem. Did the teacher yell at me? No. He thought I was a dumb-bell? No. What did he do? He gave

me ten days to catch up with the rest of the class and assigned an assistant teacher to teach me what I was weak in; while I, in return, helped the teacher learn the English language. . . . So you can see that I am really happy here. My eighteenth birthday and the first anniversary of my being set free from the American prison both come in this month of November, as does the fourteenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution. November, then, is a real red month for me. . . . Well here's till I hear from you. HARRY.

A Stenographic Record of a Public Hearing Held by the Unemployed Council in Buffalo on Oct. 29, 1931

First Witness—A Woman: Has not worked for two years. Receives \$4 a week from the City Welfare on which four have to live. "The City does not pay my rent. My daughter has a baby of two months which cannot get the proper nourishment because the \$4 does not allow it."
Second Witness—A Man: "Am out of work for two years. Will be thrown out on the street. Receive \$5 per week and there are four in the family. Have no gas and no electricity."
Third Witness—A Man: "I have my family here and cannot stand up. I get \$9 a week for six children, myself and my wife. I cannot buy clothes for my children. Am half sick all the time. I went to the City Hospital but they would not treat me. I have an honorable discharge from the American Army, and applied twice for disability relief but was turned down. The City Hospital gave me three examinations and did not help me. Am out of work two years. American Legion pays my rent, but they don't say how long they will continue to pay it. There is no gas in the house. I pick wood for heating and cooking. Have made application for heat and was refused."
Fourth Witness—A Man: "I have rheumatism, do not work, need medical assistance and receive no help from the hospital. I get \$6 a week from the City out of which I have to pay electric and gas bills. My daughter works once in a while doing house work."
Fifth Witness—A Man: "I get \$6 a week in grocery checks, out of which I have to pay my own rent. Have no coal for the winter. None works in the family except my girl who works one or two days a week which is just enough to pay the gas bill. Even this will be cut off soon. We are five in the family. I am a laborer. I'm six months back in rent and threatened with eviction. I have no provision for coal or clothes for the winter."
Sixth Witness—A Man: "I get no relief from the City. They say that I should go to the County Home if I want relief. I am not a beggar and I don't want to beg. My daughter could not supply me with a pair of shoes. I went to the Welfare asking for a pair of shoes and all they gave me was 30 cents. Have been out of work two years. Am a laborer. I'll do anything I can get. There are five people in the family. My daughter gets \$5 from the City."
Seventh Witness—A Man: "I am out of work two years. I was injured for life in a steel mill, and the charity tells me to get a job and pay my rent. After my injury I received compensation for three months at \$18 a week. After that it was cut off. There are four in my family. I get \$5 a week from charity. Two families live in one apartment but rent cannot be paid. We have not been able to pay rent since June and am threatened with eviction any day. I went to the charity but was turned down."
Eighth Witness—A Man: "I receive \$4 a week in grocery checks for which I work one day. I took sick a couple of weeks ago and I went to see the doctor at the dispensary. Mrs. Heckman told me to get in line and wait my turn. I waited from 9:30 a.m. until 1:15 p.m. The doctor prescribed a medicine for which I had to pay 47 cents. I had no cash because I receive no money. Some tablets were prescribed for me which I had to get at the drug store. This too I couldn't do because I have no money."
Ninth Witness—A Man: "Am out of work about a year. Applied last year for relief and was refused. I managed to get grocery check for \$4 a week for the last two weeks. I cannot possibly pay rent. My wife

Unemployed Workers! Here Is What National Hunger Marchers Demand of Congress

Fifteen hundred elected delegates of unemployed workers is every city of the United States will be in Washington Dec. 6 and 7 after a National Hunger March!
They will place before congress and before President Hoover the following demands:
1. Unemployment insurance equal to full wages, to be paid for by the government, through special taxes if necessary. They will demand that Congress pass the Unemployment Insurance Bill brought there by the last Hunger March.
2. Special Winter Relief of \$150

cash in a lump sum and \$50 additional for each dependent.
3. Seven hour day without reduction in wages; federal program of furnishing work to the jobless at full wages; abolition of terror and discrimination against Negroes and foreign born workers.
4. Special demands for farmers and ex-servicemen.
Your support is needed! See that your organizations send delegates to united front conferences picking Hunger March delegates. Raise funds for financing the National Hunger March! If unemployed, join the Councils of the Unemployed!

ceives \$2. We have no gas nor electricity and use the kerosene lamp for lighting purposes. Have not paid rent for three months. The City Welfare

Twelfth Witness—A Woman: "For five months I have been doctoring my varicose veins and got no results. The nurses come and leave right away. They tell you to have clean curtains and this and that and make you sore when you know you have no money for food. I have no coal to burn and the nurses find fault when the house is full of smoke because I am forced to burn wood that I pick up on the streets. For the past two weeks I was down with a bad gripe and the only thing the doctors recommend is lemons and oranges. How can I get them? The nurse comes, but hasn't accomplished anything. I told the nurse that I'll throw her down the stairs next time she doesn't do something. They give me a prescription and I go to the Swan Street Clinic, they are always out of this medicine. For the last year they have been giving me the same prescription. The grocery check we get never pulls us thru the week, so we neighbors borrow from one another, when we run short."

Thirteenth Witness—A Man: "I get nothing from the City. I have a heavy mortgage on my small house and am ready to sell it, at any price, but there is no buyer. The City Relief tells me to sell the house then they will give me relief. There are five children in the family. Everything the children wear is old. Am borrowing money here and there and if I don't find work my house will be taken away from me. I have made so many loans from relatives and friends that now I am ashamed to ask anyone. I work one day a week as a laborer. I have no coal and don't know what I'll do, maybe I'll have to steal."

Fourteenth Witness—A Man: "Am working only two days a week and get a \$9 grocery check from the city. Have to pay my own coal and electricity bill, which has now run up to \$5.16 and I don't know where I'll get the money to pay it. There are eight in the family. One child needs medical attention. It has been sick for a long time. The city told me to move into the filthy, lousy houses where the rent is cheaper. We have no clothes for the winter and there is no way of getting coal or clothes."

"I have a new life now because I see that we need such an organization in this country as the Unemployed Council. We must not crawl in the dark. We must come here to be a help to each other. We must organize to fight against hunger. There are five in my family and I get \$5 a week in grocery checks for which I have to work one day. The City does not pay for electricity or gas. I have to burn a candle. We have no clothing for our children. The doctor ordered a diabetic diet for my wife, which requires \$3 more weekly. This we haven't got. This makes it impossible for my wife to cure her varicose veins. When the nurse comes she finds faults with the sheets, with the way the baby is dressed, etc. They are always complaining with the way things look. They do nothing for you. I know that my home is not what it should be. Unemployment affects not only the



Auto Trade Is No Way Out of Crisis

Complete bewilderment at the persistence of the crisis, forced admission that their perspective is in the direction of an intensification of the crisis and complete bankruptcy of the theories that stimulation of the automobile industry is the method by which the capitalist can steer themselves out of the present crisis is contained in a number of statements by leading figures in the automobile industry. Even the half-hearted predictions for an upturn in the automobile industry are qualified by the reservation that in any case the improvement will not exceed the level of 1931 by more than 15 per cent. Even should this increase materialize, it would still be an insignificant gain since according to the "Financial Chronicle," production of autos for the first 8 months of 1931 was 27 per cent less than the total production for a similar period in 1930.

Still most important is the admission that the 15 per cent increase is dependent upon "economic recovery." Thus, the hopelessly befuddled industrialists surrender their former theory that the crisis can be overcome by an upward swing in the automobile industry to the theory that the automobile industry can improve its condition only if the crisis is overcome. This insane reasoning in a circle shows that the capitalist class is unable to explain the crisis and does not expect to escape from it next year despite the Pollyanna statements of Hoover, Lamont and Co. Henry Ford is quoted as saying that he does not believe anything in sight in the

automobile industry would have the effect of stimulating the market now, nor that it is possible for any manufacturing plan to materially affect the situation at present. He further stated that there is no economic basis or justification for his bringing out the new Ford model. President L. A. Miller of Willys-Overland Co. says: "During the first year of the depression there was the power to buy but not the will. No wit seems that the case is reversed. There is a necessity and will to buy but not the power."

Both statements are open admissions that far from the automobile industry climbing out of the depths in which it finds itself, it is faced by a continued period of ever lowered production.

A. R. Erskine, President of the Studabaker Corporation, after predicting a greater sale of autos in 1932 than in 1931 adds:

"In making this statement I am taking into account the culminative obsolescence in cars and consequent greater demand being created despite a lower purchasing power by the public."

This at once spikes his optimistic forecast as being founded on nothing but a pious wish for recovery in the automobile industry. The admission that purchasing power will be lower than before is also a tacit admission that automobile purchases will be less because automobile purchasers are not yet in the habit of giving autos away free to whomever has a "demand" for them.



White Guardists Divide Over Policy in Manchuria

THE Russian White guards of all shades of opinion from monarchist to capitalist republican are engaged in a bitter quarrel among themselves now as to the correct tactics of their organized military bands and propaganda apparatus in the present Manchurian situation. There are two general groups now. Both act on the theory that Japan is to cross the border and wage war directly on the Soviet Union. Since these white guard organizations are supported financially by the various imperialist governments and capitalist groups, including the U. S., this opinion as to the role of Japan is more than ordinarily interesting. Particularly the American white guard organizations have a connection with the Hoover administration, since one of Secretary of State Stimson's female relatives heads a white guard service of supply, masquerading as a relief organization, and American army and militia officers actually belong to the white guard bands. One battalion of the New York State militia is made up entirely of Russian white guardists.

Two Views. While the struggle goes on and splits occur, for instance through by the recent founding in New York of a paper in opposition to Novoye Russkoye Slovo, the new paper being pure monarchist and called: Russkoye Vecherniy Pocht, the better elements among these white guards are going over to the Soviet Union. The enemies of the Bolshevik have had two terrible shocks lately. One of their formerly most prominent leaders, Count Sviatopolk-Mirsky, now a university lecturer in London, got a job to write a book on Lenin. He tells in the preface, and in magazine articles recently published, how he settled down for the first time to really read Lenin's work, and to study the history of the Bolshevik revolution and also Stalin's words and the facts about the Five Year Plan. When he got through, he decided he had been all along on the wrong side of the fence. The biography

who have been getting little favor from American imperialist, advocated a more subtle policy. Its program, as outlined in and supported by the Russian white guard paper in New York, Novoye Russkoye Slovo, is like this: "When Japan invades the Soviet Union, a wave of nationalist feeling will sweep Russia, drawing out the 'pitiful cries' of the Bolshevik internationalists. Then we will proclaim our leadership of the masses, who must be armed by the Soviets to fight against Japan. And to the help of the Russian people, will come the power and prestige and support of the great American republic. Not Japan, but we, will free Russia from the Bolsheviks. Don't join the Japanese armies. Wait and see what Uncle Sam does." Actually, it was easy to see what their plan is, in the midst of a Japanese-U.S.S.R. war, to form armed bands, however small, inside of the Soviet Union, proclaim a capitalist government, and expect the intervention on their side of the United States government.

Some Learn. While the struggle goes on and splits occur, for instance through by the recent founding in New York of a paper in opposition to Novoye Russkoye Slovo, the new paper being pure monarchist and called: Russkoye Vecherniy Pocht, the better elements among these white guards are going over to the Soviet Union. The enemies of the Bolshevik have had two terrible shocks lately. One of their formerly most prominent leaders, Count Sviatopolk-Mirsky, now a university lecturer in London, got a job to write a book on Lenin. He tells in the preface, and in magazine articles recently published, how he settled down for the first time to really read Lenin's work, and to study the history of the Bolshevik revolution and also Stalin's words and the facts about the Five Year Plan. When he got through, he decided he had been all along on the wrong side of the fence. The biography

of Lentz gives him unstinted praise, and Sviatopolk-Mirsky declares himself a Communist sympathizer, now. General Speaks. The story of the latest shock to white guard feelings, is contained in an article in Issue No. 25 of Novoye Russkoye Slovo. A certain former Czarist general named Yakhontov spoke before a weekly banquet of the Rotary Club in Syracuse, and announced: "It is better to know the truth than to go on believing lies." Then Yakhontov told the Rotarians that the Five Year Plan was succeeding, and that it ought to succeed, because it was entirely for the good of the Russian masses, and furthermore, the same thing could be said of the land collectivization program, and of the Soviet government itself. He showed in his speech that he knew of the great difficulties, and he still was firmly convinced that all the Communist program in the Soviet Union was going to succeed.

Novoye Russkoye Slovo threw a fit, the author of the article calls Yakhontov a "belly-crawler before the Communists," and laments, "So low has fallen a man who once wore the uniform of an officer in the Russian army," but the damage is done. Meanwhile the struggle goes over whether to join Japan in an attack on the Soviet Union, and Russkoye Vecherniy Pocht (Russian Evening Post—though it is a weekly paper) sneers at Novoye Russkoye Slovo as "a paper in Russian but not a Russian paper," and hints there are too many Jews on the Novoye Russkoye Slovo.

COLUMN 1 GOES TRIUMPHANTLY THRU JERSEY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

big mass meeting was at Zanesville court house, where many joined the Unemployed Council on the spot. Five hundred greeted the marchers in Bridgeport, Ohio, over the river from Wheeling.

NEW YORK.—National Hunger Marchers of Column 1, New England and New York delegates broke through the New Jersey City police terror yesterday. Travelling in ten trucks and 6 cars, with flaming posters displayed demanding unemployment insurance, denouncing wage cuts, demanding release of class war prisoners, denouncing the imperialist war plots, with 400 men, women and children; Negro and white singing and shouting slogans from them, and with hundreds along the streets singing with them, Column 1 was driving through New Jersey yesterday on its way to join with Column 2 in Philadelphia at night, and go on to Baltimore today.

A couple of thousand New York workers arrived on Union Square, in a chill gray morning, and stood two hours, in a drizzling cold rain, while the New York National Hunger Marchers came down in batches, and piled into the six big moving vans and three autos provided for them. The crowd cheered with vigor as each van drove up, for the sides had huge cartoons displayed on them to illustrate the slogans; and each van was labeled "Column 1" and had a letter designating its place in line.

"Cut Dividends!" Van "A" showed a worker and a boss in contentious pose toward each other, and the worker was saying "Cut the boss's dividends, not our wages!" On the other side was a great figure of an unemployed worker shouting: "Come along, this is your fight!" Van "B" carried a picture of a man with a gun, and the words: "We demand Unemployment Insurance, and on the other side "To Hell with Charity!" We want Unemployment Insurance!" Van "C" showed a worker pointing forward and yelling "On to Washington!" On the other side "We want a capitalist hugging a bag full of money and hooding over a closed factory—" "Capitalist greed makes us jobless."

Van "D" had emphasis on the freeing of hunger prisoners. On the side was a picture of "Protest Boss Terror in Red Hook," and on the other a worker smashing a jail and captioned: "Free the Imperial Valley Prisoners!" Van "E" showed a capitalist dividing up a man's body with a wage cut knife: "I will share!" Van "F" displayed pictures of starving children and of capitalists with full money bags along with demands for unemployment insurance.

The New England delegation of nearly a hundred was riding in four trucks and two cars. It got an ovation when it pulled up at Union Square. The trucks had coverings of tarpaulin to fend off the rain. All the New England delegates were eager and energetic, although they have been on the road since Monday. In the Massachusetts truck were four Lawrence textile strikers. When they were introduced to the crowd, the cheering rose to its highest pitch. There were two autos from New England.

The start of both delegations together was made two hours late from Union Square, but things went fast after that. The crowd followed along cheering until the Hunger Marchers outstripped them. The march was split into two sections to get over the ferry, and poured out on Exchange Place in Jersey City about 10 a. m.

Befy Police Threats. Mayor Hague had been capturing fire and threats for days, and he had all the police in Jersey City lined up there. The mass meeting ratified the demands for unemployment insurance and adopted resolutions for the freedom of Mooney and Billings and denouncing Walker for his trickery. They also denounced the Hammond police for their attack on Column 3.

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Twenty-five Akron Workers Defense Corps members lead the march through Barberton, reputed to have a police attack prepared. Not one policeman showed himself in the sight of the marchers.

Sign Thru Massillon. A big crowd hailed the marchers in Massillon, home town of General Coxey of Coxey's army. The column swung through Massillon singing "Solidarity" and cheered by the workers along the way, and by farmers who had come in.

2,000 In Canton. Two thousand waited for the column at the city hall steps in Canton, Ohio. The National Hunger Marchers parked their trucks and paraded up to the steps. Here local delegates, amidst the cheering of the whole crowd, formally joined the National Hunger March. One of them spoke, telling of a woman falling dead from starvation, and of a five-year old boy coming to the home of a worker crying for food. He challenged the city officials to deny this.

Fake relief plans of the Canton city administration were scored by all local speakers. The Canton unemployed fed the marchers. At Salem, workers and farmers lined the sidewalks and cheered as the line of march went by.

2-Mile Parade Youngstown. In Youngstown the marchers got out and with eleven local delegates and over 500 workers, who joined them on their entry into the city, a parade on foot swung in a two-mile long hike through the main streets of the town around the public square. This same square was denied to the workers on National Youth Day, which resulted then in a terrific fight. Thursday, the National Hunger Marchers and their supporters were not interfered with by police. The line two blocks long paraded, singing, and shouting slogans: "Work or wages!" "On to Washington!" "Don't Starve! Organize and Fight!" These chanted slogans rose in a loud chorus to the time of marching footfalls. Thirty-five cars and trucks used by the National Hunger Marchers of Column 3 followed the parade, which went to U. S. National Hall. There the delegates were fed by the Youngstown Workers International Relief, and a meeting of 1,500 steel workers cheered their speakers.

Ray Norman of Seattle, only 17-years old, told why he was marching. He started to work in a saw-mill at 16. He got three wage cuts in one year. His father makes only \$1.50 a day and he makes only 75 cents. After a strike, he was blacklisted. All four of the smaller children in his family are starving. Relief is cut off because the relief agency says there are no jobs. So he joined the Unemployed Council, and was elected to represent other Seattle jobless on this National Hunger-March.

Harvey Rubicki, Reynolds, Fiker and Davis, a Negro delegate, and Beran, spoke on the demands for relief and insurance, on the fight against evictions, on organization of the unemployed, on building the Workers International Relief. The marchers slept over Thursday night in the Workers Center of Youngstown, were given their breakfast through funds collected by the W. I. R. from workers of Youngstown, and left Friday morning for Pittsburgh.

Forty-four delegates joined the march from Cleveland and environs, one at Erie, two from Mansfield, two from Canton, one from Massillon, four from Akron.

BOSSSES WANT LONGER HOURS. The eight-hour day must be declared illegal in such industries where it now prevails, Merwin K. Hart, president of the New York State Economic Council, an organization of big corporations and bosses of the state, wrote in a letter to Walter S. Gifford, Hoover's chairman for "unemployment relief."

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Mooney's Stand and the Role of His Lawyers

What Walker and Sapiro Said

December 1, 1931

SAPIRO:—"Oxman... fooled the entire state of California, he fooled the trial judge, the jury, the San Francisco police, the district Attorney (Fickert)" and in effect the whole state."

WALKER:—"Mooney was convicted and sentenced to death as a result of the testimony of Oxman, and what remains of that?"

"It is not for me to criticize your excellency."

"I would prefer that I had never visited the State of California if for one moment I had trespassed upon your hospitality or misunderstood your devotion to high ideals (such as the framing of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, the jailing of the Imperial Valley workers, and the brutal attack upon thousands of other workers—Daily Worker) and public service."

"So we go to the law, we go to the constitution, to find a heritage from the Constitution of the United States, and we look even further back than that, into the Declaration of Independence, where we find the principles upon which the country was founded, that all men were born free and equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights, and among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." (Outside workers attempting to exercise their "inalienable rights," in demanding the immediate release of Tom Mooney, a working class fighter, were being slugged and beaten and rode down by the police forces of the California bosses.)

"This misunderstanding (Mooney's conviction) has grown and it is not hard to understand it." Walker remembers sending William Z. Foster, Robert Minor, Israel Amter and Harry Raymond to jail on framed-up testimony.)

What Mooney Said

(May 28, 1931)

"I intend this 'challenge' as a call to the American workers for action. It is issued at a time when the rollers are gathering their forces for new and gigantic battles against intolerable conditions!"

"It is not merely Tom Mooney that is kept in San Quentin. It is Tom Mooney, the symbol of labor's militant struggles. So long as labor politicians are willing to have me kept in the penitentiary so long till they betray labor; their desertion is an open declaration to big business that militant labor men are not to be tolerated."

"Ten million workers of city and farm cry for the necessities of life—food, clothing and shelter. But the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. proclaim 'light wines and beer' to be the major issue confronting the workers."

"I had to tell Roe Baker (who did the same job that Senator Hastings and Attorney Walsh are now trying to do by bringing pressure against Mooney) most emphatically that I was a man of action, that I believed inertia would lead to decay and death; that my spirit was unamed; that I was not sorry for any acts of my life—I had no regrets. I was still fighting and would continue to fight to the end."

"No longer will I tolerate deception practiced on the rank and file by the adoption of meaningless resolutions or the presentation of petitions! No more empty words. I demand concrete action. There must be an uncompromising militancy without 'driving bargains' of any sort—'hard cash' or otherwise."

"To a Fickert... I feel that the Mooney-Billings case is symbolic of the class struggle in America."

harm to Mooney himself. "This at least is certain—that the Governor of California and his legal advisers will now me compelled to go over the whole case with the utmost thoroughness and conscientiousness. The final result should be a decision, with supporting reasons, which will commend itself to the American sense of justice. The Mooney case can no longer be disposed of in a corner. Mayor Walker, by his spectacular descent upon San Francisco, has forced it into the very center of the national stage."

It becomes clearer that Governor Rolph's postponement of a decision for three months is done deliberately to allow time for maneuvering against Mooney, to further victimize Billings, and to attempt to break down the growing working class pressure for Mooney's release. Governor Rolph, Mayor Walker, and attorneys Walsh and Sapiro, are trying to create the impression that the governor is "carefully studying" the case and weighing the "evidence," when it is a well known fact that Governor Rolph has known about the real frame-up for years, and that the latest move was to get rid of the case in the yeast embarrassing fashion.

Throughout the United States the militant workers are preparing a more determined campaign for the immediate and unconditional release of Mooney and Billings. The National Hunger Marchers on their way to Washington demand the release of Mooney and Billings. They point out the role of the capitalists in the Mooney case, the role of trying to prevent the workers from exposing the class justice of capitalist "democracy" and the attempt to use the Mooney case against the militant unemployed fighting for relief.

Every workers' organization should immediately pass resolutions, call meetings and carry out protests, demanding the release of Mooney and Billings and prevent the carrying out of the scheme of Walker, Rolph, the A. F. of L. in their efforts to get Mooney to repudiate the class struggles and thereby to rid the capitalists of California of the blame for a most dastardly crime against the working class.

Japan in New Demands. A Paris dispatch reports the Japanese making new demands at the League Council secret conferences. These demands are aimed at further consolidating the Japanese position in Manchuria by eliminating all references from the League Council resolution which could be in any way interpreted as laying a basis for the evacuation of Manchuria. The United States is reported as not regarding these new demands as "an insurmountable obstacle."

With the movement of Japanese reinforcements to Tsetsihar, North Manchuria, Chinese puppets of the Japanese in Tsetsihar were induced to send a "request" to the Japanese commander begging him not to evacuate Tsetsihar. The Japanese tool, Gen. Chang Ching-hue is reported to have formally abolished the Nanking and Kuomintang flags, and to have substituted his own flag.

FINANCIAL CRISIS FORCES ATTEMPT TO MERGE BANKS

Recall Crash of Bank of United States

NEW YORK.—The period prior to the crash of the Bank of United States, with over \$200,000,000 in deposits lost is recalled in the latest scolded merger action of the Chatham Phenix National Bank and the Manufacturers Trust Co., announced Friday.

Several months before the Bank of United States collapsed a similar merger of the Manufacturers Trust Co. and the Bank of United States was reported being attempted. The attempt failed, and the Bank of United States crashed.

In referring to the proposed merger, which is supposed to create a \$1,200,000,000 banking corporation, the Wall Street editor of the New York American states:

"It also was known that a large bank merger in New York would be very heartily welcomed because of persistent rumors."

He does not say what these rumors refer to. However, it is a well known fact that during October 512 banks failed with a sum involved of over \$500,000,000. This is the largest monthly record of bank failures known. It is more than occurred for the entire year of 1928 or 1929. The process has by no means ended, as is shown by the action of creating an emergency finance organization.

DISARM USSR IS CHURCH CRY IN RADIO

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

ness Revolution and the Soviet Union. A Paris dispatch reports the imperialist powers all in agreement in desiring postponement of the Geneva "Disarmament" Conference but are all reluctant in taking the lead which would further expose their hypocrisy before the masses.

And although the Japanese troops are in Manchuria with the sanction of the United States and the League of Nations, it is the presence of Japanese troops in Manchuria that the imperialists seek to use to explain why the "prospects for limitation or reduction in armaments are almost doomed in advance."

The real reason is the forging of the anti-Soviet front under the leadership of the United States, and the desperate situation of the imperialists in face of the victorious march of Socialism in the Soviet Union and the influence this has on the hungry unemployed millions in the capitalist countries and the enslaved masses in the colonies.

Imperialist Clash Over Chinchow Continues. In spite of all efforts to subordinate the conflicting interests of the imperialist powers to the main task of fighting the menace to imperialism constituted by the Soviet Union and the Chinese Revolution, the clash of imperialist interests continues in Manchuria and in Paris. The Japanese are still pushing their plans to seize the so-called neutral Chinchow zone and for hegemony over all China. Japanese-inspired stories relating alleged movements of Nanking troops in the Chinese area are being broadcasted daily. These stories are being answered by the other imperialists. A Mukden dispatch, for instance, declares that "foreign observers who have come here from Chinchow express amazement at these reports." In the meantime, these very observers are helping the Japanese spread anti-Soviet lies designed to create a pretext for the concentration of Japanese troops in North Manchuria and for the planned seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which is jointly owned by China and the Soviet Union.

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Government Plans \$1,000,000,000 for Railways; Nothing For Jobless

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Hoover proposed to make this present to the wealthy railroad magnates while he refuses one cent of relief for the millions of unemployed.

The capitalist press in many instances reports that hundreds of millions or several billions will be given as a present to the railroad stockholders by the government. The most typical report is the following by Broadman Wall in Friday's issue of the New York American:

"The most persistent of yesterday's stories was to the effect that some organization similar to the War Finance Corporation is to be organized to act as a revolving fund for the railroads. The funds available for such an enterprise were

estimated all the way from \$250,000,000 to two billion dollars." It is known that many of the railroads, insurance companies and banks face difficult financial situations as is shown by the record of bank failures—the biggest in all history—and by the bankruptcy of the Washab railroad.

The emergency finance body will be an instrument to be used by the bosses against the workers. It will strengthen their drive for profits at the expense of the workers. It can readily be turned into a new war financing organization in the preparation for a new war.

So far as the railroads are concerned, being a government agency, the new finance body would be used to aid in the present wage cut drive. That the capitalists are preparing a detailed program against the work-inclined in the forthcoming Congress and in the interest of the bosses is admitted in an interview given by Walter J. Fahy, prominent member of the New York Stock Exchange and head of the firm of Walter J. Fahy & Co. to the New York American. The American quotes Mr. Fahy's interview as follows:

HUNGER MARCH ASSAILS PLAN TO SEGREGATE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

sions through the streets. He said that for the first time in history, marchers with signs would be allowed on the Capitol grounds, and that a committee from their ranks could go in with the demands to the speaker of the house and to Vice-President Curtis.

Jim-Crow. Today it was announced in the papers that the housing contemplated was partially in the tourist camp, and that here it would be on a basis of discrimination against and segregation of the Negro delegates of whom there are many in the National Hunger March. The arrangements also include a certain taking over of the control of the march by the Washington authorities.

The newspapers simultaneously announced that troops in Fort Myer, just over the line in Virginia, would be held in readiness December 6 and 7, and that the marine corps also would be under arms those two days. This statement was ascribed to Secretary of War Pat Hurley. Police had previously announced that they would "protect the hunger marchers from the crowd and from attacking the crowd." Secretary of War Hurley also re-echoed the old charge that the National Hunger March is "subsidized"—a hint of "Russian Gold," although everyone by now should know this march is "subsidized" only by the pennies of the masses of wage cut and unemployed workers in this country.

This attempt to Jim Crow the Negro delegates and the insulting reference to "protecting" the delegates from the workers who enthusiastically support them, clearly a scheme to keep the marchers more or less prisoners and away from the masses of (jobless and workers in Washington) brought immediate answer from the National Hunger March Committee of the Unemployed Councils and from the Washington Arrangements Committee, in the form of a joint, public statement as follows:

"The National Hunger Marchers will not allow the Jim-Crowing of Negro delegates. They demand that no form of discrimination shall be allowed, either in the line of march, or the parade, the mass meeting, housing or feeding.

"The attempt of the police to segregate the hunger marchers from the workers of Washington is denounced and will be firmly opposed by the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils. The statement

"He predicted as regards legislation that the House will be ultra-conservative, not for political reasons, but because of economic conditions, and that the Senate will be only slightly less so. He believes probably that the committees of the House will be under rigid control as to the legislation which will be presented to the House for its consideration."

The "rigid control" is exercised by Wall Street bankers, particularly the "use of Morgan which is back of the new financing scheme."

20-25 Cents an Hour at Gendron Wheel Co

TOLEDO, Ohio.—Women and young workers employed by the Gendron Wheel Company are forced to work at the meagre wage of 20 to 25 cents an hour. The plant which makes children's vehicles is still working at the same speed-up as when times are good. Women workers have to work overtime or lose their jobs.

declaring that the police claim this is done to protect the marchers is sheer misrepresentation. Whatever the marchers appear they are greeted by demonstrations which conclusively prove the popularity of the marchers and their program. In fact, this has caused the local authorities in Washington to make a complete right about face in their attitude. It is a reflection of mass support the movement for unemployment insurance and immediate winter relief has evoked.

"The hunger marchers have nothing to fear from the mass of employed and unemployed workers. Their enemies are those who represent the interests of the multi-millionaires bitterly opposed to all measures of adequate relief of the unemployed.

"The inspired official statements also misrepresent the plans of the hunger marchers in presenting the demands for insurance and relief. We do not plan to present our demands to Vice-President Curtis. We intend that our delegation shall present our demands on the floor of the two houses of congress. Congress is supposed to represent the people, but thus far has represented only the interests of the wealthy and privileged.

"The charge of Secretary of War Hurley that the National Hunger March is being 'subsidized' is ridiculous unless Mr. Hurley means that the workers of all parts of the country are the ones who subsidize it."

SECRET REPORT TELLS OF TURN OF NEGRO MASSES TO COMMUNISM

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

and DECIDED TO RID THE COUNTRY OF ALL "QUESTIONABLE CHARACTERS." (Emphasis mine, C. B.)

Every worker who dares to fight for the right to live, and against starvation, wage cuts, denial of unemployment relief and social insurance, against lynching and national oppression of the Negro minority, becomes a "questionable character" in the eyes of the imperialist murderers of white and Negro workers. Militant Negro workers who resist landowner robbery and dare fight for their wages are "questionable characters" to be got rid of by the capitalists. And where the bosses find it inconvenient to carry out their murders of Negro workers by rope and fagot, the bosses' courts are there to frame them up in a nice "legal, respectable" way, and railroad them to death sentences. Witness the case of Orphan (Lee) Jones in Maryland, framed up for the murder of a rich white farmer for no other reason than that he once worked for the farmer at ten cents an hour, was robbed of one day's wages; and had the militancy to protest against the robbery! Witness the case of the nine innocent Scottsboro Negro lads, whose only crime is that they are black and unemployed.

Bosses Are Disarming Negro Masses. And to make it easier to carry out their terror, to prevent resistance from their Negro victims, the bosses are disarming the Negro masses, denying them the right of self defense. The Kestler report states:

"Already there is talk of a race war and so great is the fear of such in certain sections, notably Alabama, that Negroes are being disarmed wholesale. Hardware stores, pawn shops and dealers in firearms have been instructed not to sell firearms or ammunition to Negroes. In Birmingham during the recent disturbance

veritable arsenals were reported discovered in Negro homes. No attempt has been made to disarm the whites."

"Alabama," the report says, "has become the focal point of race tension in the South in the last few months. The tension has gradually spread throughout the lower South."

Sharpening of the National Question. That which the Kestler report tries to cover up with the use of the term "race tension" is the sharpening of the national question, the rising struggles of the Negro masses against lynch terror, legal lynching, Jim Crowism, landowner robbery, and other forms of white ruling class persecution, against starvation and mass misery.

The report is silent on the frightful conditions forced upon the Negro masses by the white bosses. There are admissions that "the economic status of the Negro is extremely low"; that "besides suffering from the various types of unemployment to which nearly all workers are subjected the Negro worker must contend with prejudicial unemployment"; that "Negroes are paid from one-third to one-half the wages" paid to white workers. Of the robbery of the Negro croppers by the landowners, of the system of forced labor, of the pollution of Negro women by the white landowners, the report is discreetly silent. We will fill in a few of the details from a worker's report to the Daily Worker on conditions around Camp Hill, Alabama, where rich landowners and police a few months ago shot down and jailed Negro croppers for daring to organize to fight for better conditions. The report to the Daily Worker says:

Robbed of Crops and Government Loan. "Conditions in and around Camp Hill getting worse. Planters say they will cut off the croppers food allowance entirely after Nov. 1. "Some of the croppers have, no hogs to kill—and the landlords even take part of the syrup they make. They have to sell the seed at a low

price and at planting season buy it back again at high prices. This is in the cotton belt, yet they must go around in tattered, torn clothing. The white croppers are in just about the same bad fix though they (some of them) get a little better treatment.

"White children go to school, but the Negro children are denied any schooling. Some of them at 15 years of age have been to school but once in their lives.

"Some of the croppers were supposed to get a government loan, but the landlords took it all and gave them maybe one-tenth of it. When some of the croppers kicked, W. E. Wren, County Farm Agent, went around to them and asked how they got so smart. Then the landlords came around and threatened them with death for daring to write away about this brazen robbery. Shows how closely the County agents and all other government officials work with the landlords. Chief of Police Wilson of Camp Hill took the whole crop and money of one of his croppers who was then arrested and threatened with death besides. . . . Chief of Police told the active members (of the Share Croppers' Union) that he was going to 'kill out all the bad niggers'."

Rape Wives and Daughters of Negro Workers. "White landlords are not content with squeezing the last bit of blood from workers and their families but are visiting their lust upon the Negro women. Those 'chivalrous Southern gentlemen' are forcing Negro workers' wives and daughters to sleep with them—at the point of a gun. Pat Heard, U. S. Army soldier on furlough, came into a Negro worker's house and at the point of a gun ran the worker off and brutally raped 3 girls. Three white landlords attacked the wife of a Negro cropper. Of course the bosses' government didn't even say a thing about this."

FICKERT IN NEW ATTACK ON MOONEY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

The purpose of Governor Rolph and Walker is to force Mooney to accept a gag pardon as the price of his freedom; to attempt to force Mooney to break away from the militant working class; to break the case from its basic character of a capitalist frame-up against the militant leaders of the California working class.

The "criticism" by some of the capitalist press of Mayor Walker's action in the Mooney case is dying down, and with the latest move of Fickert, the capitalists of the United States are lining up solidly on the policy of the Walker-A.F.L.-Morgan-socialist clique in attempting to bury the Mooney case in a barrage of fake issues of perjury and mistaken justice.

The capitalist press, following out the purpose of the California bosses, shove the fate of Warren K. Billings more and more into the background.

The latest editorial on the Mooney-Billings case in Friday's New York Times shows the growing unity of the bosses against Mooney and behind the Walker-Fickert policy. The New York Times says:

"This (Walker's action in the case) is unquestionably a remarkable public achievement, whether it proves, in the end to have done less good than

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Philadelphia Youth In Drive for Funds to Carry on Work

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Young Communist League District Committee announced the launching of a broad campaign for establishing a permanent organization fund for youth work in this district. A district dance will be held Saturday, Dec. 19 at 1208 Tasker Street. Workers' organizations are asked to co-operate and arrange no conflicting affairs. Collection lists will soon be issued as part of the financial drive.

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FACTS FOR HUNGER MARCHERS

By LABOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

CHIEF among the witnesses before the special committee of the U. S. Senate taking testimony against unemployment insurance was P. T. Sherman, representative of Matthew Woll's National Civic Federation. Assisted by the courteous senators he hogged the time in order to keep the advocates of even partial unemployment insurance from testifying. Sherman and Woll opposed old age pensions in New York State before the present pension law was passed there. They have for years been consistent enemies of social insurance of every sort. Hunger marchers who fight for unemployment insurance must clearly fight not only Hoover and the capitalists but the Woll Civic Federation and the A. F. of L.

"ADQUATE" RELIEF.
The Emergency Work and Relief Bureau in New York City refuses even to register for any kind of "emergency job" workers who are not heads of families or who are under 21 years of age. Even the head of the Hudson Guild says, "Adequate provision was not made for them last winter and nothing is even promised for this." And "perhaps the greatest physical need is for the women in the tenement houses. No provision has been made for them," he adds.

"TRANSIENTS"
The private hunger marches of individual workers have increased with the deepening of the crisis. More workers are forced to become migratory and homeless. Reports from 100 cities to the Hoover Hunger Committee "show an increase—number of transients—that in a few communities is as high as 200 per cent."

Federated Press reports that "unemployed men, often accompanied by large families, are pouring into California from Arizona, Nevada, and New Mexico at the rate of 1,200 a day."

WALKER HIDES BEHIND MORGAN!
The New York City papers have been full of the Seabury-exposed graft in the hand-out of the city's \$10,000,000 "work for relief" during the last 12 months. It was a Tammany grab bag; the boys who knew the politicians got the "work relief" jobs.

So this year, in order to cover the stench a little, Mayor Walker appoints the greatest—and most respectable—robber in America, J. P. Morgan, to head his emergency work bureau commission which will spend \$15,000,000 of city funds for relief. Like the crooks who "served" the government in the World War they are to "serve without compensation."

LESS THAN A THIRD FOR JOBLESS.
Less than a third of the total sums now being collected—partly by forced check-off of workers' wages—for the Community Chests in some 400 cities of the United States will go for any kind of unemployment "relief" (including graft and "overhead"). The rest will go for so-called "character building" organizations such as the Y.M.C.A. and Boy Scouts. Yet the impression given out in the current drives is that they are to help the unemployed.

DRASTIC DROP IN MILK CONSUMPTION.
The effects of the crisis on the children of New York City and vicinity is revealed by figures on the receipts of milk in the Port District of New York. We find that in the same of October, 1931, over 13,300,000 quarts less milk were received than in the same month of 1929. This is a decrease of over 11 per cent.

It is estimated officially and conservatively that in Pennsylvania alone at least 125,000 school children will go hungry this winter unless immediate relief measures are taken by the state government.
In West Virginia the Quakers who are feeding

the starving, war style, in a few counties, report that starvation is increasing. In one small settlement are "25 families on the brink of starvation." In one house are seven people: "the five children and mother and father have one bed, no clothes, one chair, one bench, one stove, one kettle, three plates and two saucers," but no food. In another tiny village 28 eviction notices were served. In the schools at least 50 per cent of children suffer from "malnutrition" and "underweight," words which mean slow starvation.

Unemployment Figures.
A survey in Pittsburgh reveals that in working class sections of the city 50 per cent and more of the wage earners are totally unemployed. This is one of the highest percentages of total unemployment found in any city in the country. Employment in Ohio is 14 per cent below the level of a year ago. In the construction industry of this state the drop below 1930 is 34 per cent.

Pets Get Full Unemployment Insurance.
A story in the New York World-Telegram indicates what a break you get if you're an animal but not a human being. It reads:

"So many New York City families feeling the pinch of hard times are beginning to turn their animal pets outdoors that the number of strays picked up by its agents has doubled in the last few weeks, the Humane Society announced today.
"People who find it impossible to maintain their pets are requested to telephone the society, which will assume care of unwanted animals. The telephone number is Chelsea 3-5635."

Mayor Murphy's Detroit "Relief."
In September 1931, the Detroit Department of Public Welfare (a city department) was "caring" for 3,000 families; on January 1, 1930, the number had risen to 14,000 and in December, 1930, to over 45,000. Then in the summer of 1931 at least 15,000 were dropped from the relief rolls. Certainly more need this limited "welfare" aid than last winter, but actually only 15,000 are getting anything now. This means that at least 30,000, worse off than they were last year, are nearing the starvation point. And new applications to the Welfare Department have jumped to more than 300 a day. Of every 100 applying for help, 40 have never received any help from Welfare Department even during the peak of last winter.

Mayor Murphy—white hope of the socialists and liberals—is afraid to tax the rich. So he is now following the Hoover example of calling for handouts from the rich to a "Feed a Family Fund," hoping this form of panhandling will net enough to put a few thousand families back on the lists. And this Welfare Department, with its fund cut down drastically, refuses to do anything for any families with less than two children.

At least 500,000 persons are in the families of the jobless of Detroit, officials admit. The average income of a sample 1,000 families of the 15,000 dropped from the list last summer because the city lacked funds, was \$2.60. And yet the officials lose their tempers when authentic charges are made and proved that hundreds have died of starvation in Detroit while thousands are dying of slow starvation.

Those who still get relief are now paid next to nothing, the allowance to a family having been cut. Some 9,000 families have been cut to \$1.75 a week for adults and 37 cents a week for a child. Out of this, rent, light and gas as well as food have to be paid. The city controller contends that a jobless man can eat quite well on \$1.75 a week!

Meanwhile Detroit papers show pictures of police being instructed in the use of tear gas grenades and short range tear gas guns.

EVERYBODY EXONERATED, BUT MOONEY AND BILLINGS

By BURCK.



THE FIGHT FOR ORPHAN JONES

This is the second of a series of three articles on the history of the vicious death frame-up against 60-year old Negro farm hand, Orphan Jones—a frame-up brazen in its savage torture of the worker by the police in order to extort a "confession," open denial by the courts and the governor of Maryland of the simplest constitutional rights such as the right to select his attorney; followed by open lynch incitements by leading officials of the State and of the County of Worcester; with an attempt to lynch the lawyers of the defendant and two investigators sent to Snow Hill by the International Labor Defense, an attempt by the court to force the I.L.D. attorney out of the case, and finally insistence by the court of bringing Jones to trial on Dec. 8 in Cambridge on the Eastern Shore, where armed lynch gangs of rich farmers have been hunting Negro workers for days, searching the jails for Negro prisoners.

By BILL BRENT (Part II)

ORPHAN JONES was arrested on a Monday and the state's attorney announced that he would have a trial the next Monday. The International Labor Defense then employed a lawyer to see Jones and defend him. But the bosses in Snow Hill had had enough of the I. L. D. and didn't want in the case, so Judge Joseph L. Bailey, a fat-bellied tool of the bosses and as mean and vicious as any judge in Harlan, Ky., or Scottsboro, Ala., made an order that no lawyer employed by the I.L.D. could see Jones. Just the same the I.L.D. lawyer went down to Snow Hill when they took Jones back there a week later for his trial. And the lawyer saw Jones and told him that he was from the I. L. D. So when the judge asked Jones whether he had a lawyer (which he had to ask accord-

ing to law), Jones said yes, that the I. L. D. lawyer was his lawyer. But the judge said that no lawyer connected with the International Labor Defense could defend anybody in his court. He did this because the boss class courts, as well as the bosses themselves, are afraid of the workers when they are united. They see the white and Negro workers joining together in the International Labor Defense for their own protection against the terror of the police, against the police frame-ups of workers, and against police rich lawyer from Snow Hill to "defend Jones," as they said, but really to see that the hanging was done in a legal and quick way. Of course the I.L.D. lawyer had to leave then, but he came back and he came back with a petition to move the case away from Snow Hill. Now, according to the law, when such a petition is filed in a case the judge has to move the case and the law says that anybody who is a friend of the prisoner can file the motion, so even if the I.L.D. lawyer couldn't act as a lawyer in the court at Snow Hill he could still act as Jones' friend, and so the court had to accept the petition.

Judge Had a New Trick.

But then the judge decided to try a few tricks himself. He decided to move the case to Cambridge, a town not far away. Now, down on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where all this happened, they don't have a judge in every town, but one judge travels around and has several courts. And fat old Judge Bailey, who was never hungry in his life, is also the judge in Cambridge. He figured that he had Jones now, but he was still afraid of the International Labor Defense. He was afraid of their lawyer and he was afraid of what two investigators for the I.L.D., who were then in Snow Hill, would find out about this case. So he wouldn't decide anything all day, but kept the lawyer in court until the afternoon. In the meantime the police ar-

rested one of the I.L.D. investigators on trumped-up charges and got a crowd of people to wreck interference with their demands for food and clothing for the unemployed and part-time workers, and the bosses don't like that. They are afraid of the workers if they are organized together. So the judge said that Jones had to have another lawyer, and the judge appointed the automobile in which the investigators were going around, so that the other one couldn't get away from the village. Then they gathered together all the rich farmers from the whole Eastern Shore of Maryland and when they had about 700 of them they released the 22-year-old girl investigator, Helen Mays, on bail and the judge told the lawyer that the case would be moved from Snow Hill and that he could now go home, and then this mob of rich farmers and storekeepers, led by the mayor of Snow Hill, caught all three of them, the lawyer, the girl and the other investigator, and beat them up. Judge Bailey was there and saw it all. And the sheriff and his deputies were there and the state's attorney was there and they all saw what happened and they all knew the mayor of Snow Hill and the other mob leaders, but nobody was arrested. Finally, the sheriff let the three I.L.D. people into the jail, where they stayed until night for safety, and then they got away to Baltimore.

The whole object of this mob attack, in which the judge, the state's attorney and the sheriff all played their part, as well as the rich farmers and storekeepers and the mayor of the town, was to terrorize the I.L.D. lawyer and investigators so that they would stop investigating the case and stop defending Jones and let Judge Bailey hang Jones, with the assistance of the rich lawyer whom Judge Bailey had appointed to defend Jones.

(Concluded Tomorrow.)

GREET NEGRO AND WHITE HUNGER MARCHERS WITH THE 'LIBERATOR'

Greet the Hunger Marchers with **Liberator!**
Through every large city advance hundreds of Negro and white workers, joined by hundreds more, as they proceed along the line of march on the capital at Washington to demand unemployment winter relief for themselves and their families. Already these delegates from the Unemployed Councils, Communist Party, League of Struggle for Negro Rights, trade unions, and other mass organizations who present these demands before Congress on December 7, have been greeted along the way by hundreds of thousands by Negro and white workers, demonstrating their solidarity with the Hunger Marchers.

The **Liberator**, weekly organ of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, draws together Negro and white workers, solidarity their struggle against misery, starvation and poverty forced upon them by the bosses. The **Liberator**, now in a campaign for 10,000 new readers, leads the fight against discrimination in relief, and segregation of Negroes into lodging houses, even worse than the white workers are forced into. The **Liberator** demands equal relief for all workers, Negro and white, native and foreign-born, young or old, men or women, and expose the treacherous schemes of the bosses to split the

unity of these workers fighting side by side for unemployment insurance, against race discrimination, lynching, and for Negro rights.

Build the **Liberator** into a mass organ which fights persecution of the Negro workers! Put the **Liberator** into the hands of Negro and white workers battling against hunger.

Greet the Hunger Marchers with the **Liberator!**

Temporary Drop in Bundles
Because the **Liberator** finds itself in an extremely critical situation due to lack of funds and the added burden imposed upon it by the post office denying second class mailing privileges, certain bundles of the Nov. 21 issue, amounting to 827 copies were held over for lack of postage.

For this reason, the decrease of 711 shown in the circulation tables would indicate an actual gain of 116 in circulation, had these bundles been mailed in the regular manner. The Chicago district adds 120, aided by a new bundle order of 110; New York puts on 77, 45 of which comes from subscriptions, thus retaining the best record for subs since the drive started.

We cannot stress sufficiently the need for all districts not to hold **Liberator** funds, but to rush them into the office to insure prompt printing, prompt mailing, and prompt distribution throughout the country. We

Sorry, comrade, your bundle was held up the first week for postage. From J. W. W. of Chicago comes a boost from 50 to 75 along with advance payment. San Francisco assures us of closer supervision over **Liberator** machinery. "Up until now we had suffered because of too many changes of comrades in charge," writes M. R. How about multiplying that single sub that came from your district two weeks ago, comrade? Raise your subscription figures, along with bundles!

We want reports from other districts. Shoot them in!

"LIBERATOR" CIRCULATION TABLES

District	Bundles Nov. 14	Subs Nov. 14	Bundles Nov. 21	Subs Nov. 21	Total Nov. 14	Total Nov. 21	Increase
1. Boston	145	22	80	23	167	102	-65
2. New York	1490	175	1522	220	1665	1742	-77
3. Philadelphia	180	3	30	5	183	35	-148
4. Buffalo	140		170		140	170	-30
5. Pittsburgh	303		295		303	295	-8
6. Cleveland	222	6	192	15	228	207	-21
7. Detroit	350	3	350	3	353	353	
8. Chicago	550		670		550	670	-120
9. Minneapolis	275		275		275	275	
10. Kansas City	75	2	35	2	77	37	-40
11. Agriculture							
12. Seattle	100	1	100	1	101	101	
13. California	110	12	70	12	124	82	-42
15. Connecticut	10	1	1	1	11	1	-10
16. South	267	2	192	2	269	194	-75
17. Birmingham	1051	6	612	6	1057	618	-439
18. Montana		2		2	2	2	
19. Denver	50		50		50	50	
Total	5320	235	4553	201	5555	4844	-711

Unemployment "Relief" in Philadelphia

THE rise of unemployment has been so acute that the relief expenditures of ten leading charity agencies of Philadelphia rose from \$102,786 in September, 1930, to \$157,584 in September, 1931, an increase of 454 per cent. But this doesn't begin to touch the actual need.

If you are lucky enough to get any relief at all from the Bureau of Unemployment Relief, you draw—for a family of five—just \$9.10 a week, which is about \$16 a week less than is required to maintain even the minimum subsistence level of life as previously determined by private charity statisticians. This \$9.10 allows you nothing for rent, clothing or incidentals.

Dr. Beury, the well-salaried president of Temple University, indicates his approval of this standard of relief when he declared that "the depression will teach the people appreciation of spiritual and cultural things." Nearly 300,000 unemployed in the city are now getting a taste of the spiritual and cultural joys.

Nice to Be a Horse.
One of our Philadelphia correspondents informs us that when a traffic horse in that city has outlived its usefulness it is sent to the meadows of Byberry, where it spends the rest of its days well fed and secure in the green fields.

But when a Philadelphia worker has outlived his period of service to his exploiters, well, we quote from our correspondent:
"Thirty persons, mostly workers, have leaped from the Delaware River Bridge since it was opened.
"Hundreds of dispossessed workers have

sought refuge in the deserted industrial district on the west side of the Schuylkill below Spring-garden. Others have sought refuge in the music bowl on Lemon Hill. From both places they were driven by the police.

"Early in November the Metropolitan Opera Company had its premiere at the Academy of Music. All the overwhelmingly generous patrons of the workers of Philadelphia were there—the Drexels, the Biddies, the Stotesburys. The papers reported hundreds of yards of the most expensive silks, and scores of karats of big diamonds and pearls. On the same night Mrs. Anna Nathan, 21, of 3540 North Warnock St., shot her three children to death and then killed herself. "Only yesterday," said a neighbor, "Mrs. Nathan told me her husband had been out of work for almost a year, except for the little jobs which he could pick up for a week or so as chef in lunch wagons. His last job was in a wagon near Broad and Toga St., where he made but \$15 a week." She said she would kill herself if her husband could not get work soon."

Flops and Financiers.
The city has several house-ridden flop houses. One marine worker, secretary of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, who exposed conditions in the Seamen's Institute 25-cent flop house, was recently arrested for slandering the institution and was given three months. Homeless workers who rebelled against flop house conditions a few months ago were framed up. One worker early this year got 90 days in jail for demanding decent food at the filthy Lodge for the Homeless.

Many of the wealthiest people in Philadelphia, it is admitted by the United Campaign, private charity drive, contribute not a penny to the relief funds. All of Hoover's pleas for giving to the private charity rackets in order to avoid unemployment insurance and federal relief, have had no effect on these cynical millionaires. Let the workers—the unemployed—come and force it out of us, if they can, is the attitude of these capitalists.

Graft.
Such public "emergency relief" as there is involves the blacklisting of workers, undercutting union wages in the job given, high overhead salaries and graft. The Mayor's Committee for the Relief of the Poor and Unemployed was found saturated with graft, high-pressure promoters having received 20 per cent of the amount taken in during last winter's drive. Out of a collection of \$400,000 some \$50,000 actually reached the unemployed.

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

P. O. Box 87 Station D. New York City.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name

Address

City

Occupation

Age

Mail this to the Central Office, Communist Communist Party U. S. A.

P. O. Box 87 Station D. New York City.

Red Sparks
By JORGE

Labor Sports Now Wearing Long Pants

For a long while we wondered whether that poor little infant would ever get beyond the diaper and safety-pin age. We refer to the Labor Sports Union, which for long after birth barely existed with all the ailments of infancy heaped upon it and nobody interested in whether it lived or died.

We were perplexed why, in view of the fact that the Labor Sports movement in such an out of the way country as Uruguay, for example, is all over the map and monopolizes whole pages in the Communist daily paper of Montevideo, our brother paper "Justicia." And of course in Germany, Czechoslovakia and other European countries the Red Sports movement is a big thing.

Behold the little infant has grown up and is wearing long pants! Here in New York there has been various fields that have fallen before its advance, and now a Metropolitan Workers' Soccer League has been formed and it has its own home field for the soccer season!

This home field is up at the Dyckman Oval, two blocks north of the Dyckman street station on the Seventh Avenue I.R.T. line, and every Sunday all soccer fans can enjoy themselves for six long hours if they feel that way, because matches between various soccer teams have been arranged for every Sunday beginning at 11 a. m. and continuing until 5 p. m.

One reason that the youngster grew so slowly has been, undoubtedly, the idea on the part of many of our good comrades that the united front on the field of workers' sports was beneath their dignity. For example, the Labor Sports Union organizers in cooperation with the Needle Trades Union put some of the union's sport activities in news releases out of the union's activities, only to have them indignantly cut out by the "labor editor" of a well-known Communist paper in the Jewish language, who objects to "mixing sports with trade union news."

But the sports movement is growing, and every Sunday different soccer teams will play at the Dyckman Oval, bringing "outside" teams and their mass following of workers to meet our Workers' Soccer League teams and our following of workers—which is all to the good. The games of the next few weeks will be with the Needle Trades Soccer Club versus the East Side Workers; the Harlem Progressive Youth Club versus the East Side Workers; the Harlem Progressive Youth Club versus the Spartacus Club; the Neckwear Workers A. C. versus the Savoy A. C. and many other which, worse luck, the Daily Worker cannot give space to.

Soccer, different than Rugby, is a game rather than pure meat and muscle, and we are sure that Sam Scarlett, the old I.W.W. who recently joined the Communist Party of Canada, would enjoy getting in the game if he could, because it was an old time soccer champion, and gave us our enthusiasm for soccer on the pitch grounds at Leavenworth.

But Scarlett is busy up in Canada somewhere. And you New York folks must fill the Dyckman Oval every Sunday. Admission is only 25 cents, so you don't bankrupt yourself. But you do help Labor Sports and get some air that most of you need. Run along cut!

Swindlers of Immigrants: Our recent Spark about the Polish workers of the company getting film-flamed out of their life savings, brought a letter from a German who remarks: "The Germans in this country lost even more money in helping the poor fatherland. The writer lost even more money in helping the poor fatherland. The writer lost many hundreds of dollars. The money never benefited the German workers nor the middle class. At the time of the inflation an enormous building construction was in Germany, chiefly bank buildings and expansions. That's where the money went."

The Red Cross Refuses Feed to Union Miners, Says "Aunt Molly" Jackson

By WALTER WILSON.

NOW "them that unprincipled Red Cross critters" refuse food to starving Harlan County miners was told to the Daily Worker today in an interview with "Aunt Molly" Jackson of Carey, Ky., miner's wife, nurse, midwife and folk singer of the coal war area. "Aunt Molly has just come to New York from her Straight Creek coal camp to share the platform with Theodore Dreiser, John Dos Passos, Sherwood Anderson and other noted writers at a "Harlan Terror Protest Meeting" in Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., Sunday, Dec. 6 at 2:30 p. m.

"Wa-al I don't hardly know where to begin there's so much to tell, and the Red Cross ain't hardly with talkin' about," said Aunt Molly, "but I reckon I ought to know all about the way it has treated poor folks in Harlan County. It takes its orders from the rich mine owners, that's what it does.

"Before anybody gits any relief they have to wait till the Red Cross phones an operator to see if the case is worthy. Of course that means you don't get nothing at all if you're a union member. Them that do get relief—mostly scabs—git an order for a few cents' worth of potatoes, beans and flour. The order is good only at the company store.

"Yes, siree, I've had more experience with them unprincipled Red Cross people; they want the workers to go back into slavery in them mines, just like in slavery times before the war.

"There was some poor little children livin' right high to where I live. They were barefooted, ragged and hungry. So I goes up to see Mrs. Hudson, she's in charge of the Red Cross in Pineville, to see if I'n I couldn't git some old shoes of one sort or another to git their cold little feet off the ground. While I was waiting to see her along with a lot of other people, Mrs. Hudson came through the crowd frisky like and said: 'Please move aside, I've got a clean dress.' When I finally got to see Mrs. Hudson, she told me that the children's fathers oughter be workin' instead of loafing around on strike.

"The doctors are mostly ruled by the coal owners. They won't treat our folks if they can't pay cash. So I have to be the doctor, widwife, nurse and all the rest of it. Many is the time when I've gone to see babies under 18 months old that had flux and a lot of other stomach diseases. I'd find out that they'd been eatin' soap beans and potatoes. I'd tell the mothers not to feed babies such heavy food, but all they'd do was to say with a despairing look, 'Aunt Molly, that's all the Red Cross is a-givin' us.'"