

# Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

WORKERS  
OF THE WORLD,  
UNITE!

(Section of the Communist International)

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## Capitalist Experts Foresee Breakdown of Capitalism

Answer the Hunger Program of Hoover by Organizing Millions of Workers! WORKERS, more than ever you must beware of new deceit and fake "solutions" of the increasing misery of the masses. You must understand the lie that ran across the front page of every capitalist newspaper when Hoover sent his message to Congress: "Hoover Moves to Bring Back Prosperity."

Workers, that was a lie, and every capitalist editor knew it was a lie! What is the truth? The truth appeared accidentally in some of the first editions of some papers, hidden in back pages—and cut out even from these in later editions. For example, in one edition of the N. Y. American of Tuesday, Dec. 8, appeared the statement of Col. Arthur Woods, former head of Hoover's "Relief Commission," in which Woods admitted:

"We cannot stand many more periods of depression like the one through which we are now going. Too many persons are suffering too much."

But, workers, in a back page of one of the editions of the N. Y. Post of Dec. 9, one of the capitalist world's greatest economic experts, Sir George Paish of England, openly admits the "breakdown" of capitalism, saying in part:

"If my information is correct, and I think it is, nothing can prevent a complete world breakdown within the next two months."

Workers, these admissions of capitalist experts stand in glaring contrast to the bunk and lies peddled by Hoover and by every capitalist newspaper, trying to "keep you quiet"—while you and your loved ones endure starvation, death, misery and disease in increased degree due to the intensified crisis of capitalism. The capitalists want to keep the masses "hoping"—but starving!

Unemployment "relief" now given is criminally insufficient. No lie of Hoover and his kind can cover it up. Contrast the lie in Hoover's message:—"Our people have been protected from hunger and cold"—with the confession of Col. Woods, Hoover's own appointee on the fake "Relief Commission," who said:—"Too many persons are suffering too much."

Contrast all these capitalist lies, workers, about "prosperity coming back" and Hoover's rejection of the Hunger Marchers' demand for Unemployment Insurance on the ground that present relief is "adequate"—with the FACTS of misery, starvation and death all around you!

But do not only observe these things! No! You must ACT! Everywhere the return of the Hunger Marchers must be the signal for the widest and most intense ORGANIZATION! Every public office holder, every official of the A. F. of L., every politician and every political party and organization of the workers MUST BE PUT ON RECORD—WHERE DO THEY STAND, FOR THE HOOVER HUNGER PROGRAM OR FOR THE WORKERS' UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL?

The Hunger Marchers elected at Washington a National Committee to give direction to this fight. Every local struggle for Immediate Relief must be a school for mass mobilization for Unemployment Insurance. For organization of the Block Committees and Unemployed Councils. For distribution of the Statement to Congress of the Hunger Marchers. For the gathering of millions of signatures demanding Unemployment Insurance. And all actions and organization must rally the greatest masses for National Unemployment Day—February 4th!

Workers! The worsening of the crisis—as foreseen by the capitalist experts—means new misery for you and your loved ones—unless you fight! You must struggle or die! And the only way to struggle is by organized masses! The Hunger March place your demand for Unemployment Insurance in the center of attention! Organize to keep it there until victory is yours! Organize to carry the fight forward to—and beyond—February 4th!

## Defeat the Hoover-Doak Plan to Enslave Foreign-Born

WITH immigration at its lowest point in 100 years, with the number of foreign born workers admitted during the last four years reaching only a negligible figure, there are 12,000,000 unemployed workers in the United States.

This is an irrefutable answer to the theories of Hoover, Secretary of Labor Doak, the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, such as Wolf, who put forward restriction of immigration, deportation of foreign born workers and more suppression and police spying upon foreign born workers as a method of relieving unemployment.

The big basic industries of this country have been built by immigrants. American capitalism, because of the great shortage of native labor, and the existence of free land up to 30 years ago, could not get along without them.

Now Hoover and Doak propose to make of them a separate category of slaves—registered and fingerprinted, subject to arbitrary arrest and deportation by fiat.

Hoover said in his message that he favors making the whole series of illegal practices carried through by the department of labor, resulting in the deportation of more than 18,000 workers in the last year, the basis of a new statute.

There is already discrimination against foreign born workers in apportioning jobs on public works, in the giving of charity relief and in the unions of the American Federation of Labor on all three of these points.

The Hoover administration, backed by the American Federation of Labor leaders, is trying to create a new slave class—to push the foreign born workers still lower in the social scale in the typical fascist manner.

The Hoover and Doak proposals mean the forging of a new and powerful weapon in the hands of the employees in such basic industries as mining, steel, oil production, etc., where 60 per cent of the workers are foreign born. It means a new form of blacklist and strikebreaking terrorism.

Most important of all, and most sinister in its meaning for the entire working class, is the fact that registration and fingerprinting of the foreign born is a war measure, another step in the herding of the working class to the shambles of a new imperialist war.

First the foreign born, then the native born will be required to line up and be fingerprinted, classified and regimented, in order to make espionage and suppression easier for the capitalists and their government in this period when the increasing crisis and growing mass misery bring out class alignments in ever sharper form.

The Michigan registration law was declared invalid on technical grounds. The Hoover proposals have the backing of the big capitalists who own the courts. Not the states, but the federal government is to be brought into play to put in force this slavery scheme.

It is necessary that our Party, in all its units and committees, prepare the most stubborn united front struggle against the Hoover-Doak proposals. The working class of America will rally for the most resolute fight and can defeat these despicable attempts to manacle the foreign born working class population. All fraternal societies, all local unions of the American Federation of Labor, all cooperatives, can be mobilized together with the Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born to drive back this new war and wage cutting drive—because this is what it is—of Wall Street's government.

No deportations, no registrations, no fingerprinting—and the organization of the working class to defeat these slave schemes—this must and will be the answer of our Party and of the working class.

## Boss Court Frees Murderer of Negro Within Ten Minutes

GARROLLTON, Miss., Dec. 11.—The Southern lynch bosses, not satisfied with lynching and railroad young Negro workers to the chair on rained-up charges of rape as in the case of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys, added another to the list of their outrages against the working class when George Medows, a white

boss was acquitted in ten minutes by the boss court here although he had brutally murdered Victor Rogers, a Negro worker.

Medows shot down Rogers when class by the boss court here when the Negro worker demanded his wages.

This is one of many cases, Negro workers robbed of their already starvation wages are deliberately shot down, lynched and denied fair trials for the "crime" of demanding their pay.

## MASS ACTION THREATENING NANKING RULE

Workers and Students Sweep Shanghai; Jail Mayor

Crisis Sharpens In Japan; Cabinet Falls

The mass anti-imperialist movement swept forward in China yesterday with the seizure by workers and students of the Chinese city of Shanghai, tremendous anti-Kuomintang demonstrations in Nanking and other Chinese cities and an increasing resistance to the Japanese in Manchuria by armed irregulars (workers, peasants and disbanded soldiers). In Nanking, alone, over 50,000 workers and students paraded in a hostile demonstration against the Kuomintang betrayers of the Chinese masses. The Nanking murder regime is reported tottering under the blows of the angry masses. All government activities at Nanking have ceased as the Kuomintang traitors went into hiding.

Japanese Crisis Deepens Cabinet Falls

In Japan the financial crisis reached new depths yesterday, forcing the fall of the Japanese Cabinet and threatening the gold standard in Japan.

Tokyo police arrested 10 soldiers of a telegraphist detachment which was about to leave for Manchuria. The arrested Japanese soldiers are charged with conducting Communist propaganda in their unit and with having maintained connections with Communist and anti-imperialist organizations.

In Shanghai, the workers and stu-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

## DEMAND RELEASE OF WHITE HOUSE DEMONSTRATORS

Committee of Marchers Protests to Judge Who Gave Sentence

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—One of the final tasks of the "Hunger March" in Washington was sending a delegation of five to demand the immediate and unconditional release of the fourteen workers arrested and sentenced to six months imprisonment as the result of a demonstration before the White House in support of a demand for food and shelter for the Hunger Marchers.

The delegation consisted of J. Louis Engdahl, general secretary, International Labor Defense; Rebecca Grecht, Pittsburgh; Eugenie Rivera, West Virginia; Sophie Mazeka, Cleveland; Etta Brown, Cleveland, and J. M. Lee, Detroit.

The delegation made its demand upon Judge Isaac R. Hitt who imposed the average six months' jail sentences on the charge of unlawfully parading without a permit.

Numerous court attendants were mobilized in the judge's chambers while the delegation made its protest and demand.

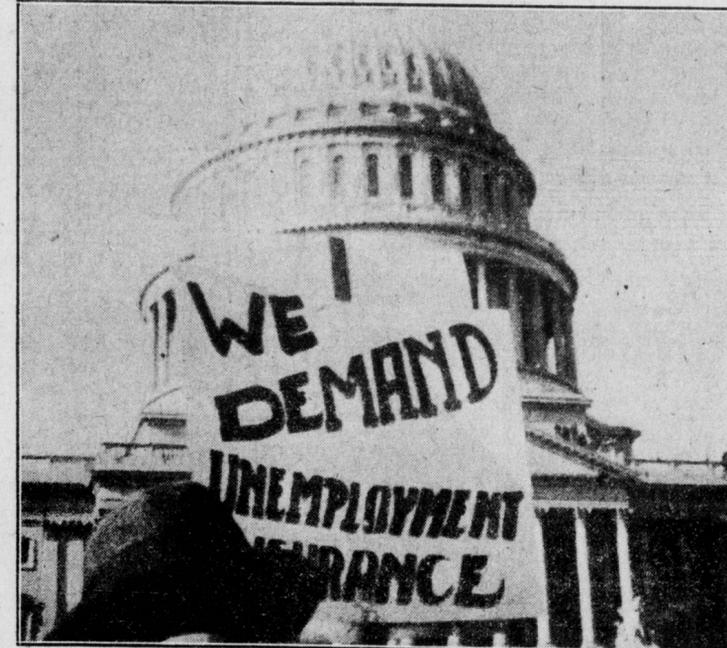
"We raise this demand not only on behalf of the 1,670 delegates in the Hunger March itself, but also on behalf of the masses of jobless workers they represent," declared Engdahl, in demanding the right of the workers to the use of the streets.

Rebecca Grecht and Etta Brown, the latter a Negro woman delegate also spoke. Although it was shown that the case was still in his hands, the judge sought refuge in his claim that the sentences had been appealed and that therefore the case was now out of his jurisdiction.

## A. F. L. Painters Officials Slash Union Wage Scale

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 11.—Officials of the local here of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America (A. F. L.) jammed through the local meeting yesterday a motion to cut the union wage scale from \$11.60 per day to \$8. This merely legalizes the unofficial wage cuts which have been going on for a long time and which were not fought by the officials.

## The Hunger March Hits the Capitol!



## DECISIONS OF NAT'L HUNGER MARCH CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON DEC. 7

### National Day for Struggle for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill

BE IT RESOLVED by this Conference of the National Hunger Marchers that in furtherance of the struggle for unemployment insurance, and immediate relief to the unemployed, we designate a day of national demonstration for workers' Unemployment insurance and call upon all working class organizations to endorse this day and join in the demonstrations so that it shall be a day of full mobilization of the strength of the working class for these imperative demands.

This day shall be February 4th. The National Committee is empowered to take all steps to ensure the success of National Unemployment Insurance Day.

### Mass Signature Campaign for Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill

Be It Resolved by this Conference that a wide campaign shall be launched to obtain millions of signatures for the endorsement of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, that these signatures shall be obtained from workers in the shops, bread lines, employment offices, factory gates, in unions, etc., and that collective endorsement shall be secured from trade unions, fraternal organizations, ex-servicemen's organizations, and other organized bodies.

That the National Committee shall take all steps to develop this campaign, that the National Hunger Marchers shall commence the collection of the signatures and mass endorsements immediately upon their departure and that it shall be made an important feature of the meetings on the return march.

## Field Organizers Report the Growth of Kentucky Nat'l Miners Union

PINEVILLE, Ky., Dec. 11.—At a meeting in which twenty field organizers participated, it was reported that one hundred and seventy delegates have already been elected from thirty-nine mines in Harlan and Bell counties, including five Negro delegates. Hundreds of miners and their wives will visit the convention which will be held here at the K. of C. Hall on Dec. 13.

Miners from five mines in the Left Fork of Straight Creek are planning to march to the convention, together with the men, women and children. This is in answer to Mayor Brooks of Pineville that the convention is not welcome. The miners are determined to hold their convention at which a date will be set for calling of the strike.

The National Miners Union have wired to the new governor, Laffoon, demanding that Sheriff Blair return MacSumner, active member of the National Miners Union, who was kidnapped soon after the call for the convention was issued and who is still missing.

The International Labor Defense attorney is fighting thirty eviction notices in the Glendon mine and have succeeded in postponing the cases until March. E. B. Payne has been released on bond and all I. L. D. cases are now out.

International Labor Defense and Workers International Relief committees are being elected in every mine.

## N. Y. Workers Demonstrate at Noon Against Gov. Ritchie

Protest Lynching of Negro Worker, Boss Terror in Maryland, Demand Release Orphan Jones and George Davis

NEW YORK.—New York workers will demonstrate today, at noon, against the Maryland lynch Governor Ritchie, who is to spout his usual demagogic yal at a meeting of bosses at the National Republican Club, 54 West 40th St.

The workers will demonstrate before the club in protest against the brutal lynching of Matthew Williams, young Negro worker, by a gang of Eastern Shore, Maryland, business men and hoodlums last Friday night. They will demand the immediate release of Orphan (Lee) Jones and George Davis, two other Negro workers who are facing a death frame-up in the boss courts of the Eastern Shore.

The lynching of Matthew Williams grew directly out of the encouragement given the Eastern Shore lynch gangs by the boss courts, county officials and Gov. Albert F. Ritchie who time and again refused to take action to stop the murderous activities of the lynch gangs who for weeks have been terrorizing Negro workers and searching jails on the Eastern Shore for George Davis and Orphan Jones.

All workers are urged to demonstrate their hatred of the bosses' lynch terror against the Negro masses. All out today! Demonstrate this noon before 54 West 40th St.

A mass meeting to protest the double lynching of two Negro workers in West Virginia Thursday morning, the lynching of Matthew Williams in Maryland, and the growing boss terror against the Negro masses was held Thursday night at the Finnish Workers Hall, 27 West 126th St. The meeting was called by the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

Sol Harper, one of the speakers, pointed out that there have been 106 lynchings already this year, including the double lynching in West Virginia and the lynching of Matthew Williams in Maryland, and 75 lynchings in Alabama alone, which were reported in a secret report to the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Another protest meeting was held last night at 115 West 130th St., in connection with the report on the National Hunger March. The Work-

## NEWARK HEARS MARCHERS TODAY

Will Tell How Smashed Jim Crow Rule

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 11.—Employed and unemployed workers of Newark will hear the report of their delegates on the Washington Hunger March Saturday at 2 p. m. at 53 Broome St. Adult and young, Negro and white, men and women delegates who were the Newark delegation on the historical march to demand Unemployment Insurance will give first-hand accounts of how the police chief of Baltimore apologized publicly for insulting a Negro worker, how the Salvation Army tried to put one over on the unemployed workers with their stinking beans and how the workers answered, etc.

Songs made up in the heat of the march by the workers will be sung. The marchers will explain the next steps in the fight for Unemployment Insurance and how it can be done.

FIVE THOUSAND DAILY WORKER 12-MONTH SUBSCRIPTIONS BY JANUARY 8th!

ers Ex-Servicemen's League also held a protest meeting the same evening at 66 E. 4th St.

START A "FRIENDS OF THE DAILY WORKER" GROUP NOW!  
READ, DISCUSS, GET SUBS FOR THE "DAILY WORKER."  
BOOST THE DRIVE FOR 5,000 12-MO. SUBS!

## SMASH MARTINS FERRY TERROR; HAIL MARCHERS

Gas Bombs Smash Windshields of Trucks; Guns Menace, But Workers Demonstrate

2,000 Mass In Wheeling and Police Retreat; Enthusiasm in All Mine and Steel Towns

MARTINS FERRY, Ohio, Dec. 11.—The National Hunger March on its return from Washington smashed through a 12-year's terror here and was the center of a huge demonstration. This town has been closed to all workers' mobilizations since the great steel strike and only by a terrific struggle was it opened this time.

Steel workers and miners massed on the streets and waited in cold and rain for Column 4 of the National Hunger March to come through. The police had issued a false report that the marchers were detouring around Martins Ferry, but this failed to prevent the crowd gathering.

When the National Hunger Marchers swept into town, the police and steel trust thugs, armed with riot and machine guns and tear gas bombs, launched a brutal attack on the crowd and on the marchers. The machine guns were aimed at the thick of the crowd but not actually fired, and thugs and police prodded the workers with the muzzles of their riot guns. A swarm of tear gas bombs smashed through the windshields of the trucks and broke the glass side windows. Tear gas clouds settled over the scene.

But in spite of tear gas and the guns held ready to kill them, the masses of workers, men, women and children, packed around the tracks, and followed them for blocks as they moved slowly through town, marchers and crowd uniting their votes in "Solidarity" and shouting denunciations of the police and demands for unemployment insurance and relief. There were a few bruises and sore eyes from the gas, but no other casualties.

In Wheeling a couple of thousand workers mobilized to greet the hunger marchers. Here the police retreated, snarling, as they did when the march came through on its way to Washington, Dec. 3.

Five hundred greeted the marchers at Steubenville court house. This town had been closed to workers' demonstrations, but was opened by a big one just before the National Hunger March went through to Washington.

Force Cops to Open Jail

At Bellair, Ohio, police guns barred the way to the jail, but there was a fine street demonstration, with singing, cheering and shouting of slogans, which forced a reversal of the edict closing the jail, and a short indoors demonstration was held by the marchers and all the crowd which could get in, which emphasized the point that a victory had been won.

After this, the marchers proceeded to Lansing, Ohio, where they stopped overnight last night.

(Additional news on page 5)

## 200 PATERSON, N.J. WORKERS STRIKE

Call for Mass Picketing to Win Demands

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 11.—Two hundred ironers and marchers, employees of the Manhattan Shirt Co. of Paterson, New Jersey, went on strike four weeks ago. This strike was organized by the Manhattan Shirt Mills Benevolent Association, an organization that was formed by the workers for mutual aid in time of sickness.

Comrade H. Sazer, assistant secretary of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union appeared at a meeting of the committee and the strikers and presented a program of militant struggle.

A committee of five including the president of the benevolent association, appeared before the executive council on Monday, Dec. 7th, and explained the conditions that prevail in the factory, requesting the executive council to assist them in their strike.

At a motion the strike was endorsed and all possible assistance was pledged to the committee of strikers.

A leaflet was already issued, mass picketing is being prepared for Monday at 7:30 p. m. in front of the factory on River Street.

All workers employed and unemployed should come to the picket lines and assist these workers to win their battle against wage cuts.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

# Texas Bosses Plan Legal Murder of Negro Youth, Dec. 18

## Only Militant Mass Protests Can Stop This Crime, and Force a New Trial for Worker

NEW YORK.—A call for vigorous mass protests against the legal lynching of Bonnie Lee Ross, young Negro worker, planned by the Texas bosses for Dec. 18, has been issued by the International Labor Defense and the Young Communist League.

Like the nine innocent Scottsboro children in Alabama, young Ross has been railroaded to a death sentence on framed-up evidence of the flimsiest sort. He is accused of "raping" a white woman. After a joint investigation with the I.L.D., the Young Communist League issued the following statement on the case:

"New evidence in the case of Bonnie Lee Ross has been gathered by the I.L.D. and the Y.C.L. The evidence proves conclusively that Bonnie Lee Ross is innocent of the framed rape charge for which he has been sentenced to the electric chair.

"According to Mrs. Nance, his accuser, Ross, at the time when the 'crime' was supposed to have been committed, was wearing a white shirt and a dove colored hat. Bonnie Lee Ross was wearing a pink striped shirt and a decidedly brown hat. This couldn't have been mistaken for white and brown by anybody in a normal state of mind. But Mrs. Nance is a dope addict, so the whole 'attack' may have been one of those 'wild dreams' which frequently trouble hop heads.

# CANTON COMMUNE MEETING TODAY

## Engdahl, Simons and Gannes to Speak

Tonight at a mass meeting at 8 p. m. in Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, the workers of New York will observe the fourth anniversary of the first Soviet government in China, the Canton Commune, and will demand a halt to the imperialist aggressions in Manchuria directed against Soviet Russia and Soviet China.

Speakers at the meeting will include J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the International Labor Defense; William Simons, of the Anti-Imperialist League; Harry Gannes, of the Daily Worker staff, and Chinese and Japanese speakers.

# What's On—

**Commemorate Canton Commune**  
To be held at Irving Plaza, 14th St. and Irving Place, including Harry Gannes, Louis Engdahl, and W. Simons will be prominent Chinese and Japanese speakers.

**Hunger March Reports**  
Will be given at mass meetings and affairs tonight, as follows: At a vetcherinka, under the auspices of the Yorkville Unemployed Council, Hungarian Workers Home, 350 East 84th St., and in Williamsburgh, at 11 Graham Ave. Admission 25 cents.

**Bronx Unit No. 6, Y.C.L.**  
Will hold a house party for the benefit of the Young Worker at 277 East 149th St., at 8:30 p. m. Good time assured.

**Workers Theatre Nights**  
Begin tonight at the Workers International Relief, 16 West 21st St., 8 p. m., showing "Mr. Fox and Mr. Nox." Admission 25 cents.

**SUNDAY**  
**Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, Harlem**  
Will have an open forum at 126 West 126th St., Sunday, 2 p. m. All workers invited. The forum will be on the Dreiser Report.

**Williamsburgh Y.C.L.**  
Will have a "Youth and the Coming War," at 61 Graham Ave., 3 p. m. Young workers and students students invited.

**"Hunger March"**  
Will be the topic of a lecture by Harry Raymond at 1222 Bathgate Ave., 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Middle Bronx Workers Club.

**"Storm Over Asia"**  
Famous Soviet film will be shown at the Finnish Workers Hall, 15 W. 21st St. Admission 25 cents.

**Friends of the Soviet Union**  
Marcel Scherer, national secretary, will give an illustrated lecture on "Twenty-four Hours with a Soviet Family," at the Workers Cooperative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East, 8 p. m.

**Subotnik IED**  
Will hold a mass meeting at the Workers Center, 5111 First St. Aunt Molly, from the Kentucky region, is to speak. Admission free.

both houses. They say that Bonnie Lee Ross could not have reached Mrs. Nance's house without their seeing him. And they did not see him!

"Workers! Force the courts to release Bonnie Lee Ross! Send telegrams to the governor of Texas at Austin, Texas! Demand Bonnie Lee Ross be granted a new trial in a different county, with a jury of Negro and white workers! Demand removal of the death sentence! Hold the governor of Texas responsible for the safety of Bonnie Lee Ross!

# BAKERS STRIKE AT "SOCIALIST" SHOP

## Fight Against Paycuts and Speed-Up

NEW YORK.—The bakers of the Brooklyn co-operative bakery (Co-operative Trading Association) have gone on strike as a result of the attacks of the Finnish social-fascist and renegade leadership of the institution against the working conditions and standards of the workers, and the discharge of two workers. The strikers demands the return of the discharged workers. The social-fascist leaders have rejected this demand and have begun to hire strike-breakers, in which the Finnish social-fascist paper "Raivaaja" has given its assistance.

Nevertheless, not enough strike-breakers have been gotten to date in order to start the bakery going. Instead, the strike has broadened so that the drivers and some of the cafeteria workers in the building have struck.

The workers are striking against the speed-up, discharging and wage-slashing policy of the social-fascist leadership of the institution. This leadership has savagely fired workers because of their participation in activities of the revolutionary workers for distribution of Communist Party, T.U.U. and other leaflets, and even for the mere expression of sympathy toward the Communists.

These workers are members of the local of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers Union (A.F.L.). The cafeteria workers are members of the Amalgamated Food Workers Union. The bureaucrats of the latter union have previously condoned the discharging of workers and would undoubtedly have done so again if it hadn't been for the militancy of the workers being such as to force the A.F.L. leaders to formally declare in favor of the strike. But, true to their strike-breaking role, these bureaucrats have now forced through a decision in the local against the strike, outlawing it. The strikers have held a meeting and have decided to adhere to their original demands. The workers have their own strike committee, elected from their midst.

# HUNGER CAUSES MORE SUICIDES

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—Francis at the prospect of having his home and possessions sold at auction, Thomas Stokes, a farmer of Stamford township, killed himself on Dec. 8, after setting fire to his home and taking three shots at ball in charge of the sale.

DENVER, Col.—Jobless, starving and cold, with no hope of finding a job, William Gwinup, 80 year old plasterer, killed himself the day before Thanksgiving by slashing his throat with a razor. The capitalist press stated that Gwinup was undoubtedly mentally derailed. The fact of the matter is that he had been unemployed for three months and there was no food in his cold room.

BUFFALO.—George J. Irish was out of a job and hungry. He took poison on the night of Dec. 8th at the Central Y. M. C. A. The city government is much concerned about the case and is trying to save Irish's life in the City Hospital.

# "Young Worker" Just Out

The new issue of the "Young Worker" has just come off the press. It contains in addition to innumerable other features, a first-hand report of the special Youth Conference of delegates to the National Hunger March by a "Young Worker" correspondent who was present when it was held in Washington. This is the first and only complete published report of the Youth Conference.

# Three Soccer Games Scheduled Sunday at Dyckman Oval

Three soccer games will be staged on Sunday, Dec. 13, at Dyckman Oval under the auspices of the Metropolitan Workers' Soccer League and the Trade Union Unity Council. The following teams will play:

At 11 a.m.—Prospect Workers vs. Hebrew Workers.  
At 1 p.m.—Sons of Malta vs. Alb. Madalina.  
At 3 p.m.—Saviova vs. Italian-American.  
Directions to field: Broadway 7th Ave. line to Dyckman St., walk two blocks north to the field.

# NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE—BRONX

# RKO Always a Good Show

Wednesday to Friday —On the screen—

# "HIS WOMAN"

FROM THE NOVEL BY DALE COLLINS —WITH— Gary Cooper Claudette Colbert

# FRANKLIN PRODUCTIONS

JEFFERSON RKO Acts—Street Singer (In Person) Jimmy Burell, et al. and Home Earl Fisher, Jimmy Burell, et al. and Home Earl Fisher, et al. and Home Earl Fisher, et al.

# MUSIC — CONCERTS

# Philharmonic-Symphony

TOSCANINI Conductor  
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE  
This Sunday Afternoon at 2:00  
CASTELNUOVO-TEDESCO, BRAHMS  
DVOŘAK, WEBER-BERLIOZ  
CARNEGIE HALL, Sub. Art., Dec. 20  
CHERUBINI, BRAHMS, STRAUSS, RAVEL  
Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

# Hollywood Cafeteria

UNDER WORKER MANAGEMENT  
Food Food Reasonable Prices  
Recognizes the Food Workers Industrial Union  
335 West 35th Street

# Gottlieb's Hardware

110 THIRD AVENUE  
Near 4th St. Tompkins Sq. 6-45-47  
All kinds of ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES  
Cutlery Our Specialty

# Cosmopolitan Hardware & Electrical Corporation

Tools, Builders' Hardware, Factory Supplies  
2015 2nd AVENUE  
CORNER 104TH STREET  
NEW YORK CITY

# COP MURDERS NEGRO WORKER

## Negro Policeman In Lame Excuse

NEW YORK.—An unarmed Negro worker was brutally murdered Thursday night by Patrolman Anthony Buckner of the West 135th St. station, Harlem.

The policeman, who is also a Negro, attempted to cover up his murder of the worker with the pretense that the Negro worker made a threatening motion toward his hip pocket after he had been arrested in front of a restaurant at 297 W. 144th Street.

# AMUSEMENTS

# THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy

**Mourning Becomes Electra**  
Composed of 3 plays presented on 1 day  
**HOME COMING, THE HUNTED, THE HAUNTED**  
Commencing at 5:30 sharp. Dinner intermission of one hour at 7. No Mat. GUILD THEATRE, 524 St. W. of B'way

The Theatre Guild Presents **REUNION IN VIENNA**  
A Comedy  
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD  
Martin Beck THEATRE, 45th St. & 4 Ave. Eve. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

The GROUP THEATRE Presents **1931—**  
By CLAUDE RAYMOND Under Auspices of Thea, Guild  
**MANSFIELD** THEATRE, 47th St. W. of B'way Eve. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

# COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

By **ELMER RICE PAUL MUNI**  
Thea. W. 45 St. Ev. 8:20 Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

# PHILIP MERIVALE IN CYNARA

With Phoebe Adriane STEPHENSON FOSTER ALLEN MOROSCO THEATRE, 45th W. of B'way, Eve. 8:45, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

**WORKERS THEATRE NIGHT**  
Speakers: N. BUCHWALD, on "Form and Content in the Workers Theatre." Performances: "Workers Lab. Thea. in 'Mr. Box, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Nox.'" Admission 25 Cents  
**SATURDAY, EVE.—DECEMBER 12** at the W. L. R.—16 W. 21st St., N.Y.C.

First showing in the Bronx  
Illustrated Lecture given by **MARCEL SCHERER**  
Nat'l Secretary of F.S.U.  
**"24 HOURS WITH THE SOVIET FAMILY PHILIPPO!"**  
See and hear how a Moscow Worker's family lives  
**SUNDAY, DEC. 13, 8 P. M.**  
Admission—25 Cents

# Bronx Cooperative Auditorium

2700 BRONX PARK EAST  
Auspices:—Coop Cultural Comm. and F.S.U., 799 Broadway, Room 239

# Levin Bros.

29 EAST 14TH STREET  
NEW YORK  
Tel. ALgonquin 3356-8843  
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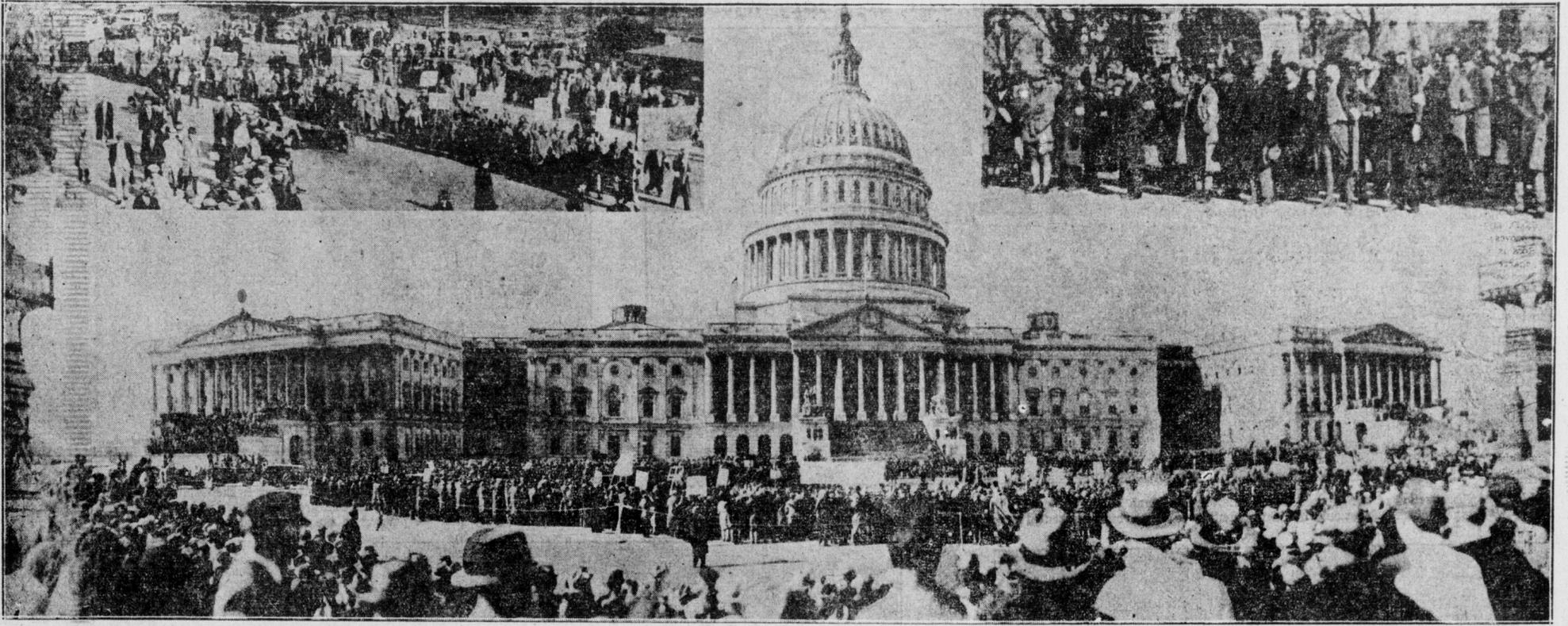
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# The Hunger March Demonstration in Wall Street's Capitol--the Greatest Working Class Demonstration Ever Seen in Washington--The Hunger March Established Unity of Negro and White in the Face of the Forces of Official Washington!

(The Workers International Relief Film and Photo League Is Entitled to Credit for All Pictures Reproduced here.)



The Hunger March demonstration in front of the Capitol building. In the roped in circle are the Hunger March delegates separated from the scores of thousands of sympathetic workers in conformity with order No. 4 of the general instructions to the police issued by Major Pelham D. Glassford for handling the Hunger March. Above to the left is a section of the Hunger March singing the "Internationale." Above to the right is a section of the Hunger March assembling for the parade to the Capitol. For the first time in history the "Internationale" was sung in front of American imperialist government. The Capitol echoed to the demands for Unemployment Insurance, the freeing of Mooney and Billings, no discrimination against Negroes, Hands off the Soviet Union, etc.



A section of the Hunger March chanting "We Demand Unemployment Insurance" before the Capitol as the elected delegation, surrounded by police, were making their way to the Capitol to present their demands.



The second delegation of three, Bill Dunne, Herbert Benjamin and Ike Hawkins, returning under police supervision, after being ejected from the entrance to the Senate chamber. The first delegation consisted of 24 Hunger Marchers who were also denied admission.



A section of the demonstration before the White House where President Hoover refused to see the delegation, sending out a secret service detective instead. In the two blocks here pictured more than 40,000 people were assembled.

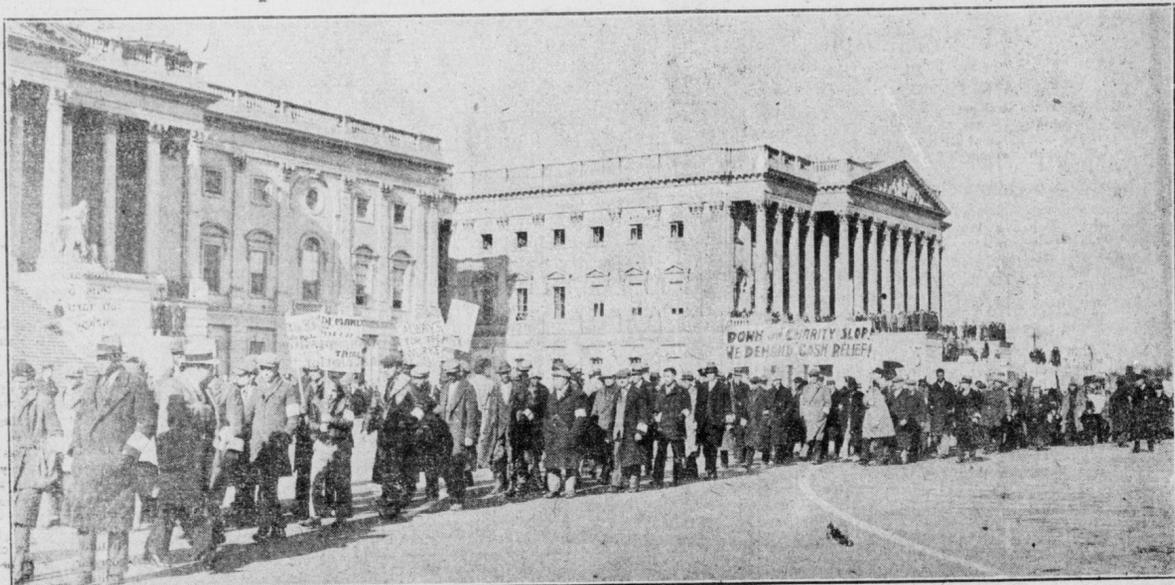


Another view of the Hunger March demonstration before the White House. The Hunger Marchers presented their demands to Hoover by holding a meeting with Poindexter, a Negro worker from Chicago, as the official spokesman of the delegation, and Minerich of the National Miners Union and Young Communist League as the second speaker. Here the speakers denounced the lynching of Negroes and demanded the freedom of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings.



A section of the Hunger March holding a demonstration in Chester, Pa. on the way to Washington. Scores of such demonstrations were held in the various cities on the line of march to Washington.

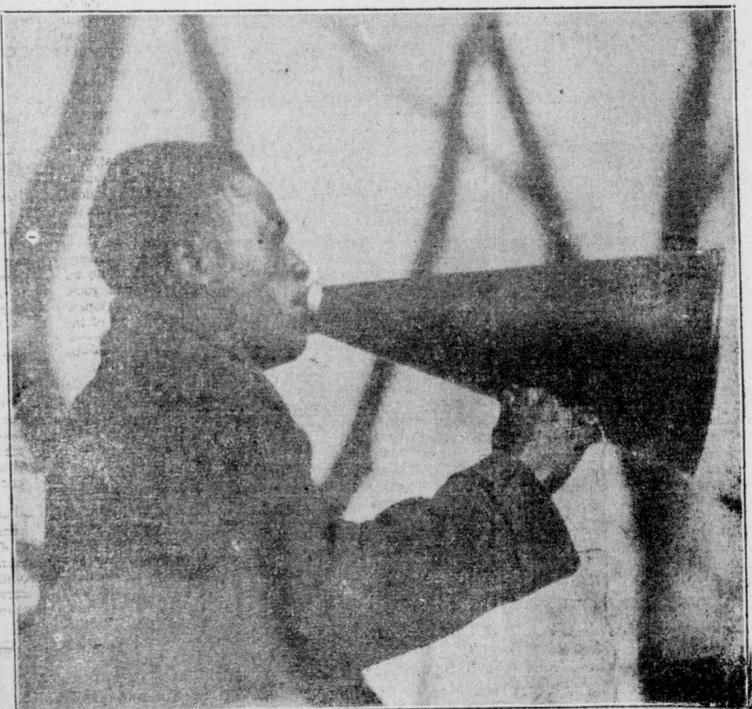
The "Welcome" of Hoover and Congress to the Hunger Marchers was expressed in Police Order Number 4: "In all marches, and in assemblies and meetings, the Hunger Marchers and spectators will be kept sufficiently separated so that either group can be dealt with without affecting the other group."



Here is the first section of the Hunger March entering the Plaza in front of the Capitol. To the right is the Senate building to which the Hunger March Delegation were denied admittance. Note the three armed police immediately below the statue in the



A section of the Hunger March on the way to the Capitol. The dome of the Capitol is to be seen in the background. Note the ordered ranks of the Marchers and the placard in the foreground.



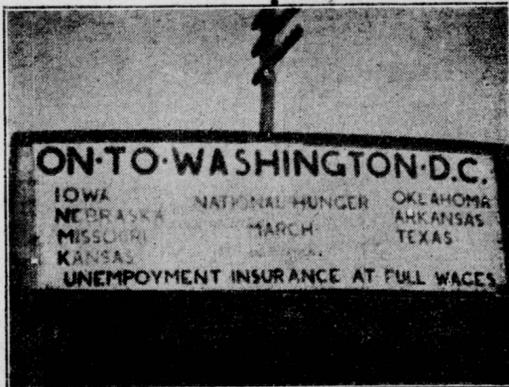
Poindexter of Chicago, official spokesman for the delegation, demanding the cessation of lynchings and the freedom of Tom Mooncy and Warren Billings before the White House.



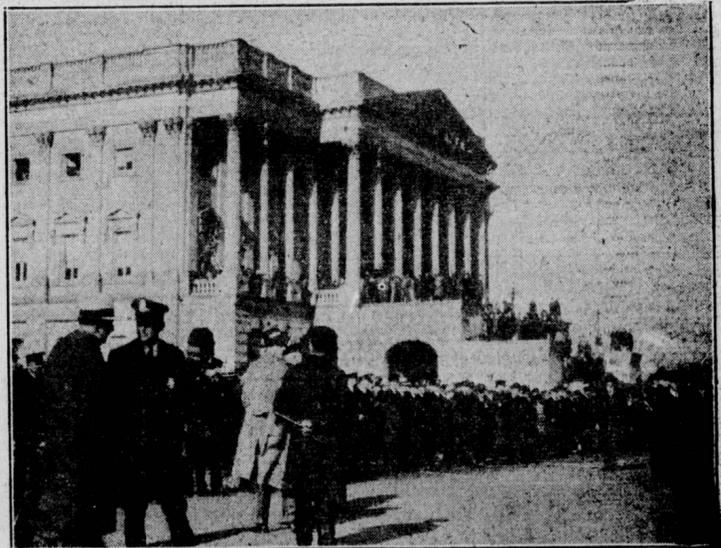
The Hunger March down Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House. Note the motorcycle police in front of the marchers and the crowd jamming the sidewalks from the curbs to the buildings.



A section of the enormous crowd streaming across the Capitol grounds after the demonstration to follow the Hunger Marchers down Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House.



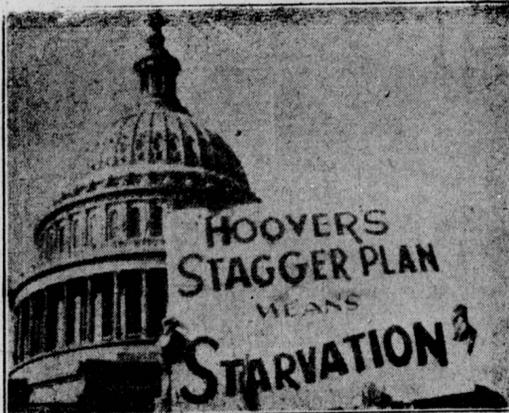
A sign on one of the Hunger March trucks showing the states represented in its section.



The solid ranks of police before the Capitol building. Ranks of police just as solid as these flanked the Hunger Marchers every step of the route through Washington.



Packed crowd of sympathizers before the auditorium in Washington where the Hunger March Conference was held and a National Committee elected.



Here is how one of the slogans of the Hunger March hit the dome of the Capitol!



The motorcycle police before the Capitol building. This extensive police mobilization was in conformity with order No. 3 which read in part: "The mission or objective... is to maintain the Hunger Marchers under surveillance, individually and collectively, during the entire period of their visit to Washington."

# St. Paul to Greet Marchers By Attack on Forced Labor

## Detroit Mass Meeting Sunday Hails Marchers and Demands Release of Schmies

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 11.—The second Public Hearing on Unemployment will be held by the Unemployed Council on Monday evening, December 14, at the German-American House, 444 Rice Street.

On Saturday, Dec. 19, an unemployment demonstration will be held to protest against the "forced labor" relief here, where a worker has to work twelve hours to get a \$3.71 grocery order, containing over-aged food which cannot be eaten. This demonstration will also greet the St. Paul delegates, returning from the National Hunger March. They went with Column 1.

Owing to the mass pressure and indignation of the workers, two members of the Unemployed Council, Anderson and Benton, were dismissed when they appeared in court after their arrest at the Relief Offices.

where they were trying to get some relief for unemployed workers.

**Michigan Women Report**  
DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—A big mass meeting to welcome the National Hunger Marchers of Column 3, and also to protest the sixty-day sentence given John Schmies, Trade Union Unity League secretary for leading struggles of the jobless, will be held at Danceland Auditorium on Sunday, at 22 p. m.

Women delegates who took part in the National Hunger March will also report at open meetings to be held as follows: North Detroit Unemployed Council headquarters, Dec. 14; Martin Hall, Dec. 16; Yeman's Hall, Dec. 17; Ferry Hall, Dec. 21; and Greek Workers' Hall, Dec. 23. All are welcome, but women workers are especially invited.

# MASS ACTION THREATENS NANKING

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

dents took possession of the Chinese Municipal Building, imprisoning General Chang Chun, the mayor, and arresting police and detectives who have been most active in the terroristic campaign against workers and students engaging in protests against the Japanese seizure of Manchuria and the sell-out by the Kuomintang. The arrested police and detectives were given a taste of their own murder. Three degrees and forced to reveal the names of others of their tribe who were active in suppressing the anti-imperialist struggles of the masses. A Shanghai dispatch to the New York Times reports:

"Tonight the students demanded the trial of the police chief, who has absconded and whom they are seeking, demanding his execution. The judicial authorities are helpless."

The same dispatch reports that the students have established their own court and have started trying obnoxious police officials.

**Raid Police Headquarters, Release Demonstrators**

A group of workers and students raided the police headquarters and released workers and students arrested a few days ago during an anti-imperialist demonstration. Another group tore up tracks of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway at Chenju, five miles from Shanghai. They burned several sleeping cars, damaged the bridge and kept the station master a prisoner in the railway office.

A Mukden dispatch admits that the Japanese invaders are being considerably harassed by the guerrilla warfare of Chinese peasants and disbanded soldiers.

at the same time that the Kuomintang officials and land owners become more open in their support of the partition plans of the imperialists:

"Some Chinese will turn toward Soviet Russia. There is a powerful Communist movement in South China. This will be strengthened. Most of the officials will not turn to Japan. As paradoxical as this may seem, evidences of it are already appearing. They will seek a basis for mutualization of interests not only in Manchuria but in China."

**Push Anti-Soviet Moves in West**

The war moves against the Soviet Union and the proletarian revolution in Germany were further speeded up yesterday. Peddling hypocritical pacifist phrases, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who with Jane Adams, has just been awarded the 1931 Nobel "peace" prize, called for the formation of an economic bloc of Central and Western European countries. The plan has been advanced before by Briand of France, a notorious enemy of the Soviet Union. Such an economic bloc would be directed against the Soviet Union. In Rome, Fascist Foreign Minister Grandi told the fascist senate that he was convinced the United States and Italy would work together in the field of international collaboration, and that the foundation has been laid for common action of the two governments."

In London, August Zaleski, fascist Polish foreign minister, had a secret "conversation" with the socialist Ramsay MacDonald, head of the present fascist British National Government. A London dispatch reports British opinion "that Poland as well as France would block disarmament because of her geographical position between Germany and Russia.

**Soviet Press Attacks War Mongers**

The Soviet press yesterday attacked the imperialist plans for another world slaughter against the Soviet Union and the international proletariat, and the leading role of the United States in these plans. Pravda declares: "Washington is becoming a hotbed for the instigation of war." This, it points out, is because the United States is suffering from the world economic crisis and "the magnates of the dollar are trying to evade the crisis by speculating on war."

**Canton Traitors Busy**

The Canton wing of the traitorous Kuomintang is desperately trying to cash in on the mass anger against the Nanking wing. Canton delegates who arrived yesterday in Shanghai are attempting to narrow down the mass fight to the demand for the resignation of Chiang Kai-Shek.

The collapse of the Japanese cabinet is admitted in a Tokyo dispatch to be due to the sharpening economic and financial crisis in Japan which has been aggravated by the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods and the growing resistance of the Japanese masses to the attempts of the Japanese bosses to solve the crisis by further lowering of the already starvation conditions of the toiling masses. The Japanese ruling class are now attempting to create a coalition government of all the boss parties on the line of the so-called British National Party. The new government will be headed by elements who have been demanding a more aggressive Japanese policy against China.

**Stimson Gratified**

Secretary Stimson has expressed gratification over the adoption by the League of Nations Council of the resolution which legalizes the Japanese seizure of Manchuria and converts Manchuria into an armed base for military intervention against the Soviet Union. Under the pretext of a warning to both Japan and China, Stimson has warned China that she must respect the status quo in Manchuria.

George E. Sokolsky, writing in the New York Times, admits that "from no matter what standpoint the League Council's resolution is studied, Japan has succeeded in gaining every point."

Sokolsky declares: "The factors in the resolution favorable to Japan are as follows: 'No date is set for the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Manchuria. The status quo on Dec. 9 is recognized as basic and each side is asked to refrain from further aggravating the situation.'"

"The terms of appointment for the Council's Commission of Inquiry are so loosely worded as to indicate clearly that there is no intention that the commission should investigate the causes of the conflict."

**Masses Turning to Communism**

Sokolsky expresses the fear of the imperialists that their plans for the partition of China will be defeated by the growing power of the Chinese Soviets and the Chinese Red Army and the rapidly spreading anti-imperialist movement in Kuomintang China. He sees the Chinese masses turning to the revolutionary way out

# NEW BEDFORD MILLS LAUNCH NEW WAGE CUT

## Speed-Up; Discharge; Workers Form United Front Committees

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 11.—Nahsawena Mills now give spinners a 29 per cent wage cut. Fisk Mills gives spinners who used to run 10 sides, 12 sides now. Four workers have lost their jobs in this section of the department. Numbers 2-4-5 are doing the same, meaning 16 workers will lose their jobs with this speed-up and those still working will not receive more pay. Firestone Mill gives spinners an additional 2 sides to a spinner. Over 8 workers have already lost jobs there.

While these conditions are being forced on the workers the leaders of the United Textile Workers of the A. F. L. are busy helping the bosses out them over as they did the 10 per cent general wage cut which went into effect this last Monday. This week the leaders of the U. T. W. spinners' local prepared their members in the Nahsawena mill to accept this speed-up.

It is only the National Textile Workers' Union that is really trying to organize the workers against these wage cuts and speed-up. United Front Action Committees are being organized in every mill to fight the cuts and the speed-up.

Get in touch with the National Textile Workers' Union for help in organizing these action committees. North End Address: 225 Sawyer St. South End Address: 77 Potomaska St.

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

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# SMASH MARTINS FERRY TERROR; HAIL MARCHERS

By ANN ALLEN

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 11.—Thousands of workers waited hours Tuesday and Wednesday in the streets of the steel and mining towns near here for the return of the Hunger Marchers to hear the answer of the United States ruling class to the demands of the unemployed for unemployment insurance.

In Pittsburgh, where three meetings welcomed them, the Marchers again and again said they will all go back to their respective localities as leaders and organizers in the fight for unemployment insurance. Carl Price, District Organizer of the Communist Party, speaks in the name of the Communist Party. Tremendous enthusiasm from the workers. Forty applications from all over the country are taken in this meeting alone—from Nebraska, Oregon, as well as Pittsburgh.

**Negro Woman Scores Hoover**  
Ida Braselton of Canton, Ohio, spoke—a Negro woman. She said: "We know the President and his policed crew are only enemies of the working-class. I understand that Foster will run for President for the Communist Party. And I ask every man and woman here tonight, Negro, white, not to let anything come between them and the Communist Party, because in the Communist Party, we will find deliverance." Ray Norman, 17-year old unemployed lumberjack speaks in the name of the youth.

In the three meetings held in Pittsburgh, in the one in McKees Rocks, the same spirit of enthusiasm prevails, both on the part of those listening to the reports of the Marchers and on the part of the Marchers themselves.

The Marchers say that "next time we won't come back only with 1,500 or 16,000 but with the whole population of the United States, and take for ourselves these buildings, those white palaces."

In the meeting on the Hill a resolution was passed protesting the vicious campaign of terror of the bosses and their government, demanding the release of Tom Mooney and other working-class prisoners, demanding the right of the workers to organize, to meet, to strike and fight for unemployment relief.

On the South Side 25 applications to the Party are taken.

**Unintown Demonstration**

There was tremendous enthusiasm and mass meeting by the workers in towns traversed by the hunger marchers on the way from Washington to Pittsburgh.

In Unintown thousands of workers lined the streets waiting for the caravan of trucks and cars bearing the Marchers. In spite of the rigors of the cold and dangerous trip over steep, misty frost-covered mountains, the Marchers entered Unintown cheering and singing and shouting to the workers to join the fight for Unemployment Insurance. A tensely listening crowd of about 2,000 workers listened before the Courthouse to the speakers to expose the bosses' government, tell how they could not even present their demands to President Hoover, how they were turned away from the Capitol, the Senate and the White House, how Green spoke against the March. Wilson, a Marcher from Cleveland said defiantly: "We know now the bosses will do nothing for us. Only by mass pressure will we be able to do what we set out to do—and we know also that the workers have been and are with us in this fight for Unemployment Insurance. Workers of Unintown—join the fight for Unemployment Insurance!" A collection of \$18 was taken from among the workers.

Carl Price spoke of the work of the Communist Party in leading the March, and in this city that has been closed until the Fayette County Hunger March to working-class demonstrations, where the police chief made an empty threat that the Marchers would not be able to speak at the Courthouse, here the workers applauded the mention of the Communist Party. Food was prepared by the workers for the Marchers.

**In Brownsville**

In Brownsville, at Snowden Square, workers stood in the streets hours awaiting the Marchers. Local unemployed workers who had been on the March pledged themselves to organize the fight for Unemployment Insurance.

In Finleyville where the workers waited four hours for the arrival of the Marchers whom Wilson, local organizer greeted the workers, were still on the streets talking about the March when six more trucks which had difficulty in crossing the mountains, arrived. Running into the streets, the workers stopped the trucks, and begged these marchers to speak. A special delegation of trucks went to the Coverdale Tent Colony, where one worker who has the earth for the side of his dwelling, says he is the only man who has his wallpaper on the ground—where children, men, women are starving—and reported that Hoover and the bosses' government has refused Unemployment Insurance.

**Jamaica Demonstration**

NEW YORK.—In the face of blasting cold and biting winds over 100 workers stood on the steps of the Court House in Jamaica, L. I., Monday, Dec. 7, and demonstrated their support of the National Hunger Marchers and their demands in Washington. A telegram was sent to Hoover denouncing his refusal to see the Hunger delegation as an act of

# Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill

One thousand six hundred and seventy-five elected delegates of the unemployed workers in every city of the United States were in Washington on Dec. 6 and 7 after a National Hunger March.

President Hoover and Congress, by the biggest display of armed force in the history of Washington, barred the Hunger March delegation and refused to hear the following demands:

## Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

We, the undersigned, demand of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, the enactment of a bill establishing government unemployment insurance which shall be based upon the following measures:

### IMMEDIATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AT FULL WAGES.

1.—That a system of Federal government unemployment insurance be immediately established by an Act of Congress and made immediately effective, guaranteeing full wages to all workers wholly or partly unemployed, for no fault of their own and for the entire period of unemployment.

### FOR ALL WORKERS—NO DISCRIMINATION.

2.—That unemployment insurance be paid to every unemployed worker, adult and youth, whether industrial or agricultural, office employee, and all other categories of wage labor, native or foreign born, citizen or non-citizen, white and Negro, men and women, and without discrimination against any race, color, age, or political opinion. No person shall be deprived of unemployment insurance because of refusal to take the place of strikers or to work for less than union rates of pay.

### INSURANCE AT THE EXPENSE OF THE EMPLOYERS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

3.—That the full funds for unemployment insurance shall be raised by the government from funds now set aside for war preparations and by taxation upon capital and profits of corporations and trusts and also by raising sharply upward the taxation upon all incomes over \$5,000. In no instance shall there be any contributions levied upon the workers in any form whatsoever for this insurance.

### ADMINISTRATION BY THE WORKERS.

4.—That the unemployment insurance fund shall be administered and controlled by the workers, through committees elected by the workers themselves.

### FOR OTHER FORMS OF SOCIAL INSURANCE.

5.—That social insurance be paid to workers to the amount of full wages to compensate for loss of wages through sickness, accident, old age, maternity, etc.

### UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS COMMITTEE FOR THE NATIONAL HUNGER MARCH.

panied the march. On one truck a young worker played an accordion. Another played a mouth organ. One shouts "Three cheers for Hoover" and three, lusty boos rend the air. The Hunger Marchers have made up a song—"The Hunger March went over the top, parleyvo—the Hunger March went over the top, parleyvo—the Hunger March went over the top, parleyvo"—"Hinky-dinky parleyvo!" And a second descriptive stanza. "Washington cops have big feet, parleyvo—Washington cops have big feet, parleyvo—Washington cops have big feet, parleyvo." Hoover's "vegot all of them beat—Hinky-dinky, Parleyvo!" So the Hunger March returns, winding its way through the country, burning the issue of unemployment insurance, organizing the fight for it in every town and city it passes through, beginning a new chapter in the labor history of this country.

Reports continue to arrive of mass demonstrations held on Dec. 7, to back up demands for unemployment insurance and immediate relief which the National Hunger Marchers were making then before the Capitol building in Washington.

There were evidently many such demonstrations in small industrial towns scattered far and wide throughout the country which have been reported only locally. The latest to reach the Daily Worker are Aberdeen, Washington state, and Jamaica, L. I.

# CANTON COMMUNE MEETING IN PHILA.

To be Held Sunday,  
December 13, 1931

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Philadelphia District of the International Labor Defense has arranged a celebration meeting in commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the Canton Commune to be held Sunday, December 13 at the Girard Manor Hall, 911 W. Girard Ave.

Luncheon will be served from 12 noon until midnight. The regular open forum will be held as usual under the auspices of the Workers School, J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the International Labor Defense will be the lecturer of the evening.

The Chinese Branch of the I. L. D. will give a play and a mass meeting will follow at 8 p. m. in the same hall.

**ABERDEEN, Wash., (By Mail).—**A mass demonstration held here to back up the Hunger Marchers' to Washington enthused the whole Grays Harbor country although a storm broke a short time before the speaking on the streets, 300 persons braved the wind and rain. After thirty or forty minutes on the streets, a line of march was formed with the Pioneers and Young Communist League leading singing revolutionary songs. The line of march went by the Chamber of Commerce headquarters. The distance covered was a mile. Two hundred ten started but this number was augmented by fifty before the hall was reached.

**Struggle Near**

Those unfortunate enough to have to work in the Chamber of Commerce charity woodyard were at the breaking point. They have asked the unemployed for support in their efforts to do away with this form of exploitation.

The workers in the Saginaw Shingle Co. have signified their willingness to struggle again if the unemployed will help them and this help is assured them. At this plant the shingle weavers lost by their strike eighteen months ago but now most of the strikebreakers have been weeded out and the workers are ready to fight again.

In an attempt just held in Aberdeen there was an attempt to vote emergency bonds to pay off the salary warrants that had been cashed by the local banks. These bonds lost in the election and from all reports the bank that held them is in a bad way. Many of the city workers have had no full payday in several months, and from what can be learned their wages will stop now altogether. The banks here refuse to cash any more of the warrants.

**A letter from Connorville, Ohio:**

"My subscription expired on Nov. 15. It was impossible to get the money to renew my subscription at that time. I borrowed six dollars from a friend of mine. I'll do anything to get my Daily Worker."

This is the spirit spreading among the masses of the workers. Get your subscription books and join the campaign for 5,000 12-month subscriptions to the Daily Worker. Meet the mass demand for a workers' paper.

To all those who hate Bourgeois fiction this book will be a joy. It is a beautiful working class love story. A veritable epic of the class struggle!

# THE ROAD

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623 pp.—\$2.00

Workers Book Shop Red Star Press  
50 East 13th Street P.O. B. 67, Station D, N.Y.

# HUNGER MARCH BROKE THROUGH; ON WITH FIGHT!

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

March was "an unavailing though an impressive action."

**Futile Lies**

The headlines in the capitalist press shouted that "Hunger Marchers Are Frustrated," "Defeated Hunger Army Begins Retreat," "Hunger Marchers Return as They Came—Empty Handed."

The capitalist scribblers themselves know that they lie when they describe the returning Hunger Marchers as a discouraged Army. Certainly no one who has seen and heard these representatives of the millions of unemployed and employed workers, after their return from the remarkable demonstrations on the Capitol grounds and the streets of Washington. No one in the many towns through which they have already passed and are still passing, can fail to see that this description is anything but a patent, brazen lie. If anything, the 1570 workers who constitute this historic march, are more enthusiastic, more spirited, more confident and determined than on their way toward Washington. And well they might be.

**The Power of Mass Action**

The Hunger March has proved the power of organized mass action. The earnestness and determination which these marchers demonstrated, compelled even the most vicious fascist tools of the bosses to treat them with respect. In city after city enroute and in the Capitol itself, they were unawed by the terror that was mobilized against them and carried through their announced plans unflinchingly in the face whole armies of official thugs and batteries of deadly weapons.

**Congress and Hoover Heard Demands**

Congress and Hoover heard their demands of the toiling masses flung to them by the Hunger Marchers over the barricades of armed hordes of police and soldiers.

The very act of stopping their ears, by excluding the Marchers from the floor of Congress and from the White House, proved to the masses that the agents of the multi-billionaires know and have heard what the masses want and need, but that they have no intention of abandoning the policy of mass starvation unless forced to do so by the organized mass power of the workers.

**New Forces Rallied**

The Hunger March rallied new forces for the struggle for unemployment insurance. Desperate workers who paver knew by what means they can fight against hunger, have now turned from despair to a new hope born of new courage and inspiration conveyed to them by the representatives of organized, fighting workers.

The Hunger March will result in immediate gains in the form of increased relief activities by the agencies of the bosses, who will, in this way, attempt to stem the rising tide of the working-class militancy. Already Congress is in turmoil over various relief and even fake insurance measures the presentation of which is a recognition of the effectiveness of the Hunger March further exposed.

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# Premiums Ready for Daily's Sub Drive

The Daily Worker office has just obtained a big stock of the books that are being offered as premiums in the drive for 5,000 12-month subscriptions to the Daily Worker. The books with their bright colored covers and their fine get-up, as well as with the interesting material they contain, should be a fine attraction for all workers to fill out subscription blanks at once.

The books are "Bruski" by Panferov and the volumes in the Labor and Industry series, which are offered for one 12-month subscription. Remember, this 12-month subscription can be split up into two, three or six-month subscriptions. In addition, any \$1.50 or \$1 volume put out by the International Publishers is offered for subscriptions totaling a 12-month subscription.

Other books that have just come in are "Red Villages" and the Labor Fact Book, which are the premiums for six-month subscriptions.

to broader masses the treachery of the labor lieutenants of the bosses who misled the American Federation of Labor. The basis has been laid for enlisting hundreds of thousands of additional members of the A. F. of L. in the struggle against these Benedict Arnolds and for unemployment insurance.

**Strong National Center**

The crowning act of the utmost importance to the further struggle against starvation is the establishment at the conference of the delegates constituting the Hunger March of a National Center that can lead, unify and consolidate the unemployed movement in the U. S.

The masses of unemployed and part time workers now have a National organization that can speak with authority for them and that can serve to organize and direct their daily struggles as well as the fight to make the richest capitalist class in the world, provide unemployment insurance at full wages to all whom the bosses now leave to suffer want and misery.

**Let Capitalists Pay**

Then follows the demand for Workers Unemployment Insurance at full wage and for \$150 winter relief with \$0 more for each dependent. The resolution states:

"In order to cover the expenses of the Emergency Relief, we demand the immediate appropriation of \$75,000,000 by the State Legislature to be raised through graduated taxes on all incomes over \$5,000 and a graduated levy on all capital over \$100,000 through cutting down salaries of all public and police funds for unemployment insurance, and through issuance of bonds.

"We wholeheartedly endorse these demands and fully authorize the delegation that is going to the special session of the legislature to present these demands of the workers."

**United States—the historic Hunger March of 1931.**

**The Fight Goes On!**

We have tested the power of organized mass action. None can doubt its effectiveness. We will develop this power in daily struggles for the needs and interests of the toiling masses. We will strengthen and consolidate this power.

We fight on, confident that we will add more and greater victories to those scored in the course of the Hunger March, until the demand we have made is finally won, until we have been secured against starvation by the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

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# JOBLESS TO PUT DEMANDS TO WIS. LEGISLATURE

## Score Socialist Plan For Forced Labor Back Delegation

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 11.—Unemployed Councils, local unions, and workers fraternal organizations and mass meetings are adopting a resolution to be sent to the Wisconsin Legislature scolding fake unemployment "relief" bills it has before it and demanding insurance and immediate winter relief, along the line of the demands made on congress by the National Hunger Marchers.

**No Forced Labor!**

The resolution states:

"The special session of the legislature, called under the pressure of the hundreds of thousands of starving workers and tens of thousands of poverty stricken farmers, is a maneuver by the various brands of capitalist politicians to fool the starving masses with a few crumbs of relief. The proposed appropriation for immediate relief of \$4,000,000 by the stalwarts, \$5,000,000 by La Follette and \$8,000,000 by the socialists, to be spent mainly for forced labor (which they call public works) will not help the 300,000 unemployed of the state who face the third winter of starvation. The other proposals, such as the compensation bill which may go into effect in July, 1931, are at best thrown into the camp of the workers and poor farmers to prevent them from fighting for their demands. Against these proposals, we go on record for the demands of the Unemployed Councils."

Then follows the demand for Workers Unemployment Insurance at full wage and for \$150 winter relief with \$0 more for each dependent. The resolution states:

"In order to cover the expenses of the Emergency Relief, we demand the immediate appropriation of \$75,000,000 by the State Legislature to be raised through graduated taxes on all incomes over \$5,000 and a graduated levy on all capital over \$100,000 through cutting down salaries of all public and police funds for unemployment insurance, and through issuance of bonds.

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# THE HUNGER MARCHERS CAPTURE WILMINGTON

By ALLAN JOHNSON

Events in Wilmington, Delaware, as the Hunger Marchers paraded through some of the streets of the city, greeted the Marchers everywhere.

Just as no amount of description can accurately convey the choking emotions that filled the National Hunger Marchers as they roared their demands for unemployment insurance in the teeth of the 72nd Congress as it assembled in the capitol, so equally difficult is it to convey the power, the color, the "blaringly belligerent temper" (as the N. Y. News called it) of the Marchers as they paraded through the hundreds of cities along the line of march.

### The Source of Their Strength

The impressiveness of the Marchers lay not so much in their numbers—there were only 1,650 all told—nor in their accompaniment, which consisted only of their two bare fists. It lay in their loud defiance, continuously expressed in revolutionary songs and cheers which were interspersed with demands for unemployment insurance, of the hordes of policemen who lined the routes. In the cities particularly these songs and cheers swelled into one tremendous roar that lasted from the moment the Marchers entered the city limits until they left.

No one who heard the Marchers could doubt that they were giving vent to the hatred that they felt for the capitalists who had thrown them into unemployment and starvation that always accompanies unemployment in capitalist countries. And no one who heard them could doubt that the Marchers felt the entire working class of America was behind them in their demands for unemployment insurance.

### Hunger Marchers Like a Victorious Army.

The welcome that the workers along the lines of march gave the Marchers was the kind of welcome that a suffering people extends to a conquering army drawn from its own ranks. It was the kind of welcome that the Chinese workers extend to a Soviet Army as it drives the lecherous landlords and militarists before it. The Red Army that will sometime retrace the steps of the National Hunger Marchers will be no more self-confident and determined than the Hunger Marchers, nor will the welcome that it extends to the Red Army be any more heart-felt than that just extended to the Marchers.

Wilmington is a city of 130,000 wage slaves and a handful of rulers whose name is Du Pont. The Du Pont family springs from Pierre Samuel Du Pont, the French politician whose openly reactionary policy during the French Revolution forced him into hiding to save his head. The black reaction of the first Du Pont has been continued by his descendants.

The Du Ponts make their millions by manufacturing munitions. One of the first business necessities of a modern munitions maker is that he start as an army as he can. It is for this reason that the Du Ponts are so fervently in the front rank of the anti-Soviet war mongers.

### Own State of Delaware.

The Du Ponts own the entire state of Delaware in the same sense that they own their own specially-made Du Pont automobiles. This makes it easier for them to unleash their unbridled terror at any signs of revolutionary activity that appears in any part of the state. The Du Ponts have broken up every office that the Communist Party has opened in Wilmington, the site of many of the Du Pont munitions factories. For almost two years no workers' meeting has been held in the state. Even a Tom Mooney Defense Conference was prohibited by the Du Pont police.

When the Hunger Marchers approached Wil-

ilmington, their shoulders straightened perceptibly and their cheeks were a little more vigorous. Trouble was expected. The police had announced to the newspapers that the Hunger Marchers would be "rushed" through the city. But the Hunger Marchers had scheduled a parade through the city, and they were determined to stick to their schedule.

### One Mile Long Line

The line of trucks and passenger cars that stopped at the city limits of Wilmington was almost a mile long. Huge cartoons, drawn by the artists in the New York John Reed Club, on the sides of the trucks effectively expressed the Marchers' demands and their contempt for their rulers as well. The Marchers began to sing in a body as they disembarked from the vehicles. As they lined into perfect formation, with their banners aloft and still singing, the cops literally turned pale. Within a few minutes the parade was on its way. Hundreds of Wilmington workers, a large percentage of them Negroes, followed the Marchers. The word soon spread through the city that the Hunger Marchers were coming. By the time the Marchers reached the center of Wilmington workers were lining the sidewalks eight and ten deep. So many workers had turned out to greet the Marchers that traffic through all the main streets of the city was at a complete stoppage while the Hunger Marchers paraded. Despite the freezing weather workers kept their windows open for more than a half hour to wave at the Marchers. As the parade continued through the city it grew from an original 500 to more than 2,000, at least 30 per cent of them Negroes.

### Workers Throw Flowers at Marchers.

The tremendous cheering and singing that started as the Marchers swung into formation continued throughout the entire parade. It was not the breed of cheering and singing that is heard at a picnic. It was a deep, ominous roar that sent the blood running cold through the thick-veined cops and demolished with one blow the terrorism that had for so long kept the Wilmington workers in its grip. The local workers swept at the self-confidence of the Hunger Marchers, then they cheered, then many of them cried and then some of the Italian workers threw flowers along the path of the Marchers. So many local Negro workers infiltrated into the parade that police forbade the local newspaper photographers from taking any pictures, "shot" enough film to make a full-length movie. Thousands of pieces of literature were distributed and sold by the Marchers in this city where an hour before the Marchers arrived one might be sent to jail for reading the Daily Worker under a criminal syndicalism law passed two months ago at the advice of Ham Fish.

### Vindicated Faith.

The hundreds of Negroes who followed the marchers a half mile out of Wilmington were almost beside themselves with joy as they asked where the Hunger Marchers came from, what they stood for, did their placards denouncing Jim-Crowism really express their views. The Negroes asked to be taken to Washington and then pleaded with the Marchers to visit Wilmington on their return journey. They had been won by the National Hunger Marchers, who only a few hours later in Baltimore were to vindicate this faith by forcing the Baltimore government to break its policy of racial discrimination in the distribution of relief and then APOLOGIZE TO THE MARCHERS BECAUSE IT HAD ATTEMPTED TO LODGE NEGRO AND WHITE WORKERS IN SEPARATE QUARTERS.

## "ORGANIZED LABOR IS OPPOSED TO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE"—Matthew Woll



## TO THE TEXTILE WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES

In Poland the silkworms, textile workers and tricotage-workers are in the struggle against wage reduction in Lodz already for several weeks. In Germany 3,000 textile workers in Saxonia began as the first the strike against a 5 per cent wage-cut on Nov. 9. These strikes are under the leadership of the Red Trades Union Opposition.

In Tomashov (Poland) severe incidents happened between the police and the workers who were greeting the Fourteenth Anniversary of the October Revolution at a mass meeting. Two policemen and four workers were killed and many policemen and workers were wounded.

In some parts of the textile factories the strike ended already victorious, but the strike is going on. In the last days the textile workers of Fabernitz united with the strikers of Lodz.

At a big meeting of the striking textile workers in Lodz the reformists proposed to finish the strike and to call for help to the Amsterdam International. The strikers refused this proposal, decided to carry on the strike and call for help to the revolutionary trade union movement.

The textile bosses carry through a big campaign of lies against the strike and the Red Trades Union Opposition.

With this strike the textile workers of Poland and Germany began the fight against the international offensive of the capitalists. These strikes are not only directed against the textile capital, but also against the robbing-plans of the whole capital and as well against the international wage-cut offensive of the textile barons. Therefore these strikes have a fundamental meaning for all workers and especially for the textile workers of all countries.

The most remarkable sign in these strikes is the firmness of the united front of the workers' struggle against the capital and the social-fascist leaders.

The striking textile workers need the help and support of the textile workers of all countries. Textile workers of England, France and Czechoslovakia listen to the call of the workers in Germany and Poland.

Deal with this strike in factory meetings. Send declarations of solidarity to the strikers. Elect solidarity committees of all workers, reformist, christian, fascist and unorganized workers, to organize the material help for the strikers.

Organize the struggle against the offensive of the capital in your factories.

Long live the international united front of struggle of the textile workers against the textile capital.

Long live the international proletarian solidarity.

### INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF TEXTILE WORKERS.

trade. The economy thus made to be utilized to help needy members.

4. The union shall also create an unemployment relief fund at the expense of the employers.

5. All unemployed workers to be exempted from dues and assessments, thus remaining in good standing.

6. The union to fight for the enforcement of the wage rate stipulated by the present agreements.

7. Election of rank and file strike committees.

8. Rank and file committees for job and shop control to fight speed-up and other evils on the jobs and in the shops.

Rank and file committees of action will surely act in the interest of the membership and the creation of such committees is to be encouraged and guided by the Building Construction Workers Industrial League.

But the Building Construction Workers Industrial League must not neglect to systematically educate the workers in the building trades to the importance of organizing T. U. U. L. groups in whichever local union it is possible, the importance of joining the Building Construction Workers Industrial League, which has a program of action for the workers in the industry and gives guidance and leadership on all the problems confronting them.

The Building Construction Workers Industrial League is conducting a campaign to organize all the unorganized in the industry and is consolidating all the left wing forces in the A. P. of L. building trade unions in their fight against the attacks of the bosses, against betrayal by their union officials, and to paving the way for a militant industrial union in the building trades.

## What the British Tariff War Means to the Workers

By HARRY GANNES

BRITISH and French newspapers shriek about a "tariff war." The American capitalist press tries to give the impression that it is purely a European matter. However, all the imperialist powers are involved. British imperialism is making a desperate struggle to recapture its world markets, to rationalize its industry by a tremendous drive against the workingclass, to save its colonial empire from the attacks especially of American imperialism, and to hold off impending financial collapse.

The recent sharp exchanges between the French and British government over tariff has very deep roots. It is based on the struggle for hegemony on the European continent which French imperialism has rapidly been winning and consolidating.

When the Hoover moratorium was declared, British imperialism began a campaign for the cancellation of the world war debts, particularly German reparations. This was a blow at French imperialism, which has a heavy stake in German reparations. Later, French imperialism began an attack against the dollar in order to force Wall Street to recognize French hegemony in Europe, to force an alliance and a re-grouping, and to shove Britain into a secondary position.

The Hoover-Laval "agreement" which followed was another blow to British imperialism. It strengthened the French position in Germany by forcing Hoover to agree not to take any steps involving German reparations or debt payments without first consulting French imperialism.

### Drop In The Pound

In the meanwhile the British pound began to go lower and lower. The National Government came into power with a determination to re-establish the waning position of British imperialism. An ambitious scheme was proposed. New tariffs would be imposed. Competitors would be driven out of British markets. The empire would be drawn closer together by all sorts of concessions. As the crisis sharpened, the British imperialists decided to take drastic measures to preserve the British colonies from the grasp of its main competitor, American imperialism. While the schemes of "Empire free trade" had collapsed previously, the British masters realized that with the pound dropping, with the crisis growing worse in England, with the colonial masses preparing for new revolutionary struggles, new measures would have to be taken in a herculean effort to keep British imperialism from remaining in a secondary position and its colonies grasped from it by American imperialism. The crisis has brought before American imperialism the problem of getting new markets and especially new colonies in order to preserve the whole capitalist structure of Wall Street.

### Attack on Workers

The British program for capturing new markets lay in two directions. First, an attack against the workers at home by lowering their standard of living, driving down unemployment insurance, speed-up (Lancashire textile industry); and second, by putting up heavy tariff barriers and establishing reciprocal agreements with the Dominions, such as Canada and Australia, as well as attempting to make trade agreements with Argentina and win this market away from America.

The first step taken was the announcement by Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, that the House of Commons would pass a wholesale tariff increase of 100 per cent. This hit all the capitalist nations. Important industries in the United States were hit.

As Sir Arthur Duckham, K.C.B., G.B.E., president of the British Federation of Industries, which represents 80 per cent of British industry, put it in an interview with the Wall Street Journal (Nov. 30, 1931): "Great Britain will adopt a protective tariff policy which will seek to be a reciprocal bargaining policy with the British Dominions and possibly the Argentines."

Besides, Prime Minister R. B. Bennett of Canada made a special trip to England to provide for preference for the import of Canadian wheat into England in return for providing a special market for British manufactured goods as against American. Thus far no details have

been announced, but the Canadian Press says that the Evening News of London on Dec. 4 stated "that Mr. Bennett was assured the British ministers were working on plans which would undoubtedly assure a profitable market in this country (England) for Canadian wheat, and if the plans were approved at the conference it would be found that British goods would obtain a substantial advantage on the Canadian market."

The National Government, further, passed a measure giving the Dominion parliaments full autonomy. A gesture, it is true, but one which was indicative of the new policy of British imperialism of trying by every means to tighten up its colonial empire.

### The German Debt Question

However, as these struggles proceeded, the question of the German crisis and the wide rift between the interests of British and French capitalism became the most prominent problem. Stanley Baldwin, speaking for the British government, declared that the British would insist on the payment by Germany above all else of commercial debts. This enraged the French bankers, who began an attack against the pound, driving it down to lower levels. The British replied with a heavy tariff which hit particularly French imports. Walter Runciman, speaking in the House of Commons, made an open attack against the French, threatening still further measures. He said:

"I wish it to be clearly understood abroad as well as at home that we are not making protest now, but if we are hit as we have recently been hit by the French decree we cannot ignore the action taken. Discrimination against this country is something we look upon with the greatest seriousness. It is so damaging that we cannot afford to ignore the result."

All attempts at conferences to come to an agreement failed. On both sides the struggle is becoming sharper. The effect of the British tariff on French industry, which is constantly getting deeper into crisis, has been severe. The leading French industries, such as textile, luxury trades, glassmakers and truck gardeners are hit. Between 40 to 50 per cent of the French woolen output usually is sent to the British. This has been stopped. Factories in the Lille textile area are closing down. Some 60 factories making glassware for export are shut. Most of the luxury shops in the lower Seine district are virtually closed. Unemployment is growing in France.

In Britain there is a virulent campaign on under the slogan of "Buy British," verging on war frenzy. In France, a similar drive is on, with the factory owners clamoring for greater retaliation.

Thus far, the struggle has served to intensify the crisis, sharpening to the highest pitch the Franco-British rivalries. Unemployment is growing in France, and the French capitalists, in order to compete against the new tariffs, will drive wages further. In England the National government is wholeheartedly behind the new tariff war. On the part of the "Labor opposition," there is no protest, despite the fact that the whole process goes hand in hand with an attack against the standard of living of the British workers, and an increase in the cost of living. The British imperialists, especially under the pressure of the most reactionary bourgeoisie, are extending the tariff particularly to the heavy industries, like iron and coal.

Every rise in the British tariff affects the United States. The American capitalist press has been silent about this feature. The result in the United States will be a more intensified struggle for markets, for a struggle to invade the British markets and to re-divide the British colonies. To prepare for this the American capitalists are driving the wages of the American workers lower and lower.

With it all goes the increase in armaments, the growing danger of war among the imperialist powers. There is little doubt as the strug-

In the Soviet Union wage increases and the universal introduction of the seven-hour day. In capitalist America wage cuts and the slave stagger plan.

## Negotiations of the New Union Agreements in Building Trades

By A. PETERSON.

PART 2. (Conclusion)

During the building boom, when the prices of residential houses mounted from day to day, the real estate investor and the banks especially had to encourage all the forces available to speed the erection of houses in order to have more of speculative profits. For this reason building contractors, sub-contractors of small means (and many without a penny of their own) got financial assistance from the real estate departments of the banks to the extent of weekly supplies of money for wages to pay the workers on the jobs and the weekly expenses of their families.

These small building contractors are now of no benefit to the banks and they are left to their own fate. They are in a similar position with small storekeepers, who are forced to go along with their business even without profit or to go into bankruptcy. They must continue to build or face complete ruin and in this struggle they use all possible means. They turn to loan sharks who squeeze from them the highest percentage. They are using the rottenest material, a rotten quality of construction, an exceptional speed-up of the workers, and pay their workers the lowest wages—from \$5 to \$7 for 8 hours.

The unfortunate building trade workers who have been walking the streets for months, and who are convinced that they have no union apparatus to take up a struggle to maintain some union conditions on the job, who convinced themselves that they have no place from where they can expect relief, accepted this miserable wage with the calculations that \$6 for five days a week makes \$30 which is better than nothing.

Now the enforcement of two and a half day week shifts would hit hard these contractors, because two and a half times \$6 would mean for a worker only \$15 a week and it would be above the limit of his patience to stand and he would insist on higher wages. I want to mention that during the building boom and in this crisis the actual wages on the jobs are not adjusted to the union agreements.

There is a great suspicion that all these propositions, the direct wage-cut, the three days and two and a half days' week by the so-called carpenters' union leaders, are propositions based on an understanding behind closed doors, negotiations which aim mainly to eliminate the small building contractors.

Rank and File Should Build Own Apparatus to Fight Starvation.

At the carpenters' local union meetings I visited recently I heard enough about men being paid for 8 or 8 months without a day's work, and it is not strange that these union carpenters are ready to accept even a proportion of part-time sharing of the work. These unemployed union

carpenters see that while they are starving some members of the officials work full time. Equal division of labor is therefore a life and death issue for the rank and file union carpenters. The same is true in the other crafts.

But if the rank and file workers see a necessity to equally divide the crumb of bread they can surely not trust the officials from the district council or the local unions to control the division. "Brother" Wilson, as general organizer, issues permits for overtime working right and left at a time when so many carpenters are walking the street.

From the minutes of the district council we hear a protest from the business agents against Wilson's action, but not against the granting of these working permits at a time of such unemployment; they protest Wilson's doing it without informing them; in the language of facts, it means "without sharing with them this source of graft."

The rank and file of the union carpenters should want to prevent their corrupt officials taking control of the division of work in their usual manner of giving jobs to those who are on good terms with them and with the bosses. If the rank and file want to prevent this, it is for them to organize a rank and file committee, with representatives from each local union in the craft to be in charge of a registration of the unemployed in order to place them on a job in rotation to their next.

As to the general negotiations for the new agreement with the Master Carpenters' Association, it is for the rank and file union members to be on guard against a sell-out by these corrupt union officials. In the last agreement, which was made at a time when the conditions in the industry were more favorable than now, our officials from the district council put their signatures to the clause "That there shall be no limitation as to the amount of work a man is to perform during his working hours," which means no limitations to the speed-up.

### Building Construction Workers Industrial League Program of Action.

In relation to these negotiations behind closed doors for the new union agreements in the building trades, and to the problems confronting the workers in the industry at present, the Building Construction Workers Industrial League proposes the following:

1. Jobs to be given out by rotation. The handing out of jobs to be controlled by a rank and file district committee composed of rank and file representatives from the local unions.

2. In order to have equal rotation of jobs for the unemployed, the union must establish a regular system of registration of its members.

3. The amalgamation of various local unions and the reduction of the salaries of the officials to the average earnings of the workers in the

Red Sparks By JORGE

### Something Just As Good

The League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact and the Nine Power Treaty all having "failed" to halt the Japanese advance in Manchuria, let us see how very "effectively" the Nanking government of Kuomintang butchers of the Chinese masses are acting. We quote from the Far Eastern Press Correspondence dated at Nanking, Nov. 1:

"The whole aspect of the Japanese imperialist invasion of Manchuria has been decisively changed by the Nanking government's swift and decisive action in banning cabarets and dancing. 'In view of the fact that the nation's very existence is endangered,' reads the official order, 'the ministry instructs that this form of amusement be prohibited for the sake of patriotism and public morals.' A second order was issued a week later in which the government formally declared dancing 'a pernicious habit common in Europe and America which must be banned in China.' So the Japanese haven't a chance in the world."

### That "Riga Correspondent"

For years all jokes about liars have been incomplete without comparing the liar of the moment with "Riga correspondents" of the capitalist press. When all the rest of the world had gotten used to the idea of the stability of the Soviet Government, news dispatches appeared regularly, with something like this:

"Riga, Latvia.—Authentic reports from eyewitnesses reveal that yesterday the Moscow workers revolted against the Soviet regime and were shot down by the Red Army, which then mutilated and was, in turn, shot down by the Gaypavoo, which went on strike demanding more sugar in their tea and were suppressed by picked bands of Communists. Stalin is reported to have fled and the city is in flames. Reliable reports say that in the Ukraine famine has depopulated the whole province and only old women and stray children roam the countryside. Notwithstanding this, huge armed bands of peasants are in revolt against the Communist dictatorship and have defeated the Red Army."

Well, we now have the pleasure of reading in a Minneapolis paper of mid-November, (a clipping of which a comrade sent us without being thoughtful enough to note the name and date of the paper) that at least one of those "Riga correspondents" has been transferred. But of course some other liar replaces him.

We refer to W. B. Coleman of Minneapolis, who for the last nine years was U. S. minister to Latvia, with headquarters at Riga. The Riga office of the U. S. Minister has been both the representative of the U. S. State Department and the headquarters of American spies in the Soviet Union, and in addition a sort of link between Czarist counter-revolutionary military outfits and the spy system—and the real source of "Riga correspondence to the Associated Press."

This scoundrel Coleman is now transferred to Denmark, and is making a visit to his old home town, Minneapolis, and in the local paper he chattered over the same old lies:

"At Riga we have been in a position to obtain complete information on Russia. We have had access to all official news from there, and to MUCH OTHER INFORMATION. We have collected it and reported it to Washington, purely in an objective way and not in any effort to prove one thing or another."

Then he goes ahead to "prove" how "objective" his dope has been by saying: "They have practically forced labor in Russia and it does not work. In my opinion they will never complete the Five-Year Plan." And so on. That, dear reader, is the kind of stuff "Riga correspondence" became famous for.

### The Land of Opportunity

A Massachusetts comrade tells us what he has noticed about the "salary eliminator" policy of the bosses. The chap who delivers his bread, for example, covers 30 miles a day and against lots of competition sells about \$10 worth of bread, gets no salary but only a commission, furnishes his own car and has to buy a uniform.

"But," says the comrade, "the Standard Oil Co. has the prize bag of tricks. To get a gas station, a man must put up bond of \$500 to \$1,000. Then buy a grease gun at about \$150; two uniforms and repair tools. He gets no salary ordinarily, just a commission of two cents a gallon of gas sold. By working 15 hours a day against fierce competition, men around here get about \$25 a week gross. More than twice the time a worker puts in in the Soviet Union!"

"Now what if the station is so located that the manager, if fortunate enough to earn \$35 in return for 105 hours of work. Then this sweet Standard Oil Company finds that he must pay the operating expenses of the station, lights, water, heating. And if the manager is so located as STILL to make a net of \$35 to \$40, he is pulled off the commission basis and put on a salary basis! Don't we love our dear, sweet capitalists? What a nice necking party we'd like to give them!"

We, however, don't see what the gas station men have to kick about. Don't they know that in this land of opportunity anyone has a chance to rise to better things? Why not, for example, if they tire of selling gas, become president? Other gas peddlers have become president! Look at Hoover, for example!

Why Not?—That is all we can say to the inquiry of a New York worker who asks why there are no meetings held along Sixth Avenue between 30th and 50th Streets, "the most fertile field for Communist activity." "Last year," he says, "when the situation was not half as bad as it is now, there were some very good speakers, and always surrounded by plenty of grateful listeners."

gle grows sharper, especially in view of the approaching spectre of a proletarian revolution in Germany, with the drive of Japanese imperialism in Manchuria, the imperialists will seek to sidetrack these growing antagonisms for the common goal of a war to destroy the Soviet Union and the rising tide of proletarian revolution in Germany.