

Daily Worker

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

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

The Unemployed Councils Are
the Fighting Organizations for
Immediate Relief and Unem-
ployment Insurance for the
Unemployed Workers. Or-
ganize Them Everywhere

Vol. VIII, No. 40

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office
at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1979

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1931

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

JOBLESS TO ANSWER CONGRESS' STARVATION PLAN

The Fight Goes On!

THE whole working class, jobless and employed alike, have every reason to estimate the results of the unemployed action of February 10th as a step forward, as a lifting of the movement to a new and higher stage. In what does this advance consist?

First, from the more or less vague and unorganized movement of a year ago, the movement for Unemployment Insurance has become definite and organized.

Second, where a year ago there was little or no connection between the struggling workers of one part of the country and another, today after the proof of February 10th, the organization is knit together throughout the country, and with a common aim and strategy.

Third, it can no longer be said that the million-headed masses don't know what they want. Today they do not come before the capitalist authorities asking them what they, the authorities will be good enough to do, but the Unemployed Movement has worked out its own demands, concrete demands, both nationally and locally, and the workers have a clear idea of precisely what they are fighting for.

Fourth, the higher stage of the movement is shown by the fact that, as an advance from March 6th last year, the fighting front has entered directly into the seats of government. The struggle against mass starvation, which the local and national authorities hoped to ignore and repress off-hand, and which the Fish committee hoped to obscure with furious "red-baiting" forced its way into the halls of the national capital and of the various state seats of government, proving that the spectre of hunger cannot be ignored, but that it raises its warning voice in the seats of capitalist power.

Fifth, even the capitalists recognize that the mass movement against unemployment and starvation, for Unemployment Insurance, is beyond the bounds over which they themselves forbid it to pass a year ago. Jails have not dismayed, nor clubs and tear gas halted, the onward rush of the mass movement. Hence we see a change in capitalist tactics. The old weapons of clubs and gas bombs are by no means done away with—these are still the main "argument" and will doubtless remain so, but today these weapons of class force are supplemented by demagoguery. It is one of the foremost tasks of the movement now to counteract this demagoguery by showing that words are not accompanied by deeds—that there is yet NO RELIEF!

The movement must now work to eclipse all past actions in preparation for the demonstrations of February 25th. There should be a more persistent effort to mobilize a greater support from the employed workers, especially the part-time workers, all of whom are suffering bitterly from the attempt of the capitalists to unload the whole burden of the crisis on the shoulders of the workers.

No illusion must be allowed to spread from capitalist hokum peddlers, that "things are getting better," and thus give a defeatist mood to the struggle at a moment when every material proof exists that the ghastly misery of the ten million unemployed, the famished part-time workers and their wives and children is getting worse and will continue to worsen.

The demonstrations of February 25th, International Fighting Day Against Unemployment, should receive the reports of the National Delegation in their different localities and, in united struggle with workers of other lands who are likewise struggling against capitalist starvation, should carry the movement to a new stage of struggle wherein the capitalists will understand that the starving millions will not be denied!

Build the Unemployed Movement! On with the struggle for Unemployment Insurance! Onto the streets for organized struggle on Feb. 25th!

Aid the Cuban Masses!

THE workers and poor peasantry of Cuba are starving and being murdered under a regime absolutely dictated by Wall Street and Washington.

National independence is a farce. The bloody tyrant Machado, who promised at a banquet in New York when first "elected" years ago, that "No strike would last more than 48 hours," has not hesitated to use the most bestial tortures and brute force to crush every vestige of the labor movement—except those fascist "leaders" who, like Green and Woll of the A. F. of L., are the allies of Machado, the lackey of imperialism.

Today, after years of casual butchery of a long list of workers' leaders; today, with 500,000 jobless workers literally starving; only the recently renewed imposition of martial law, under which workers are dragged from their homes, young and old, driven at the end of guns onto the cane fields—martial law under which workers who dare strike against wage cuts and picket the shops are shot down and "disappear"—only martial law throughout Cuba, imposed in violation of even the capitalist constitution, keeps the bloody butcher, Machado, and American imperialism in power.

The future of Cuba is in the hands of the Cuban workers, led by the heroic Communist Party of Cuba, which almost daily gives the lives and liberty of its members to the task of rallying the masses, in mass actions, in the fight for bread and national freedom from imperialism.

The so-called "nationalist" opposition leaders, capitalists themselves, with the cardinal of the same class interest they have to defend as have American imperialists, unable to undermine the army and just as fearful of mass action as is Machado, confine their action to bombs and burnings by individuals—a tactic rejected by the Communist Party, but which Machado uses as an excuse to intensify the terror against the workers.

Yet, driven by utter starvation, the Cuban workers are daily striking, lally facing bravely the savage tortures of police and the rifles of the soldiery.

Against this terror the Communist Party of New York (District 2) calls upon all workers, conscious of the class solidarity that must move workers of Imperialist America to unite with the workers of Cuba, to demonstrate their protest today, February 14, at 1 o'clock p. m., in Battery Place, at South Ferry.

Down with American imperialism! Defend the Cuban masses in their fight for bread and freedom!

Speed the Red Shock Lists

Red Shock Troop lists are still slow getting here. We took special precaution in sending out self-addressed and prepaid envelopes so that little details of mailing the lists and the contributions would be speeded. Monday is again approaching and that is the hardest day we have.

Two weeks ago at the beginning of the week we were not sure and, in fact, we had no hopes of getting the paper. It was only through the untiring mobilization of the masses in New York City that the paper came out. We are again facing the same situation unless the masses send in their Red Shock Troop immediately.

Strikes are again breaking out in coal fields under the leadership of new unions. The Needle Trades workers are again mobilizing in New

York City, as the opening attack against the bosses, the dress-makers throughout the country. The workers, employed and unemployed, are carrying on a combined fight.

Hunger, eviction, starvation facing the unemployed workers; wage-cuts, speed up is the lot of those workers who are employed.

The Daily Worker mobilized for these struggles. More Daily Workers are being printed now than ever before. We are closely approaching actually printing of 40,000. This means new heavy burdens on the press which must be met during this critical period. Get your Red Shock Troop list out of your pocket, circulate it around the workers, mail in the money immediately to the Daily Worker, 80 East 12th Street, New York City.

JOHN D. SILVER KING CALL FOR WAR ON USSR

Want to Stamp Out the Workers' Republic

John D. Rockefeller, Sr. living in luxury at Daytona Beach, Fla., while millions of his wage slaves starve to death, and Senator Tasker L. Oddie of Nevada, big silver mine magnate, used Lincoln's birthday as an occasion for an attack against the Soviet Union.

Rockefeller stamped his feet and foamed at the mouth declaring: "We must denounce that thing, and by that I mean that thing over in Russia." To this bloodsucker of the working class, the very name Communism is poison because it means parasites like him will not be able to live on the blood and sweat of millions of toilers.

Senator Oddie's speech was along the same line, but was put over more cleverly. All the old familiar phrases against the Soviet Union, except the one about nationalizing women, was packed into Oddie's speech. He blamed the Soviet Union for everything but earthquakes. The Silver Trust senator ended his talk by demanding war to stamp out world Communism.

Not only did Oddie blame the Soviet Union for the world crisis of capitalism, but he blamed the Soviets for the disorganization of the gold and silver standard, and especially charged them with causing the drop in the price of silver.

"The soil of unemployment, poverty and distress is fertile for the planting and growth of Soviet propaganda," declared Oddie. But he stopped there without letting the workers know that "unemployment, poverty and distress for the workers under capitalism is the by-product of profits for the bosses.

Oddie demanded an embargo on all Soviet products, and if this did not destroy the workers' republic then he urges a bloody conflict by the imperialist powers to do the job.

SUBPENA WALKER FOR COURT TRIAL

Jobless Delegation to Appear On Monday

Mayor Walker was yesterday (Friday) served with a subpoena requiring him to appear as a witness at the trial of Sam Nesin, Milton Stone and Robert Lealless, leaders of the unemployed demonstration on October 16th. The trial will be held Monday morning, February 16th, in Special Sessions Court, Part 6. The New York District of the International Labor Defense is handling the case.

When Lealless called at the Mayor's office with the subpoena, he was again refused admission as had happened at his previous call Wednesday. Police Captain O'Connor at the door took the subpoena, brought it into the mayor's office and told Lealless the subpoena had been served. He refused to give a receipt for it. Though the subpoena has now been legally served, the failure to serve it in person on the mayor may be used as a pretext to permit Walker to dodge out of appearing at the trial and facing the barrage of embarrassing questions which the three defendants are preparing for him.

Nesin, Stone and Lealless were the leaders of an unemployed delegation which on October 16th, at a meeting of the Board of Estimate, demanded immediate appropriations for the relief of the hundreds of thousands of starving New York workers. When Nesin denounced as Tammany grafters the judges who had sent to jail Foster, Miner, Amter and Raymond, leaders of last year's tremendous March 6th unemployment demonstration, Walker ordered the three workers thrown out, savagely beaten and arrested.

They are now facing charges of unlawful assembly, outraging public decency and endangering public peace, involving long prison terms. The three workers have been denied jury trial and are being tried before the same crew of corrupt Tammany judges who railroaded Foster, Miner, Amter and Raymond. Instead of being defended by attorneys, the three workers will conduct their own cases and will expose this trial as an effort to gag the demands of the 1,000,000 unemployed workers of Greater New York.

Needle Trades Industrial Union Wins Strikes In Two Dress Shops

Another Shop Goes On General Strike In Dress Trade Soon

NEW YORK.—Startling proof of the fear that bosses have for workers who are united and organized was afforded yesterday when dressmakers in two shops won the demands for which they had gone on strike less than 24 hours before.

In the Cohen and Rosen shop, 159 West 25th Street, dressmakers staged a spontaneous walkout at 11 a. m. Thursday, when they heard that the N.T.W.I.U. would soon issue a call for a general dressmakers strike. By 4 p. m. the same day the dressmakers had won the following demands: recognition of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, reduction in hours from 50 to 40 a week, and an increase in wages for operators, pressers, finishers and examiners.

In the G. and K. shop, 158 West 29th Street, the dressmakers walked out at 1 p. m. under the leadership of the N.T.W.I.U. when a fellow dressmaker was discharged because she had left a little earlier the day before to go to a dance. Inasmuch as the girl was employed on a piece work basis, and the boss paid her only for work that she turned out, and since, moreover, the girl had

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

THREAT OF COPS AGAINST TENANT

Landlord Evicting Jobless Negro

NEW YORK.—The function of the police and courts as agents of the landlord-bosses is further brought out by a letter sent by the Albert Paul Construction Corp. to Mr. Fair, an unemployed Negro worker of 159 W. 133rd St., threatening the use of the police against him if he resisted eviction or tried to organize the rest of the tenants in the house against the bosses' policy of not only throwing workers out of work to starve, but throwing them on the streets to freeze as well.

The letter, after demanding immediate payment of the rent, declares that "a copy of this letter will be sent to the police department," and covertly threatens police brutality against this unemployed worker unless he comes across with the rent. The landlord is especially incensed that this worker has tried to organize the other tenants in the house to fight the rent robbery of Negro workers and resist the evictions of the unemployed. The anger of the landlord shows that the worker-tenants are on the right track. Tenants! Organize House Committees! Organize Tenants' Leagues! Resist rent robbery! Resist evictions! Join the struggle for unemployment insurance! Fight against the bosses' hunger system!

Tom Mooney, In Prison Now for 15 Years, Sends Militant Greetings to ILD

NEW YORK.—Tom Mooney who is now spending his fifteenth year in prison on the most spectacular frame-up charge in American labor history, sends his greetings to the International Labor Defense through George Maurer, Pacific coast organizer, who has just visited Mooney in San Quentin.

Mooney sent his greetings to all the members of the ILD, and its affiliated organizations throughout the world and stressed in militant terms the necessity of arousing the entire working class for the freeing of all class war prisoners and the "bringing of gigantic pressure" to bear upon the ruling class as the only method of achieving that aim.

Just prior to his message of greetings to the ILD, the organization that is conducting a militant campaign for his unconditional release, Mooney issued a pamphlet exposing the corrupt "leadership" of the A. F. of L. who helped frame him and keep him in prison for the past fifteen years. In the words of the pamphlet:

"The bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. and its whole conservative machinery are pillars of the Amer-

Jobless Family Victims of Bosses' System



Joe Colie, of 314 Delancey Street, New York, and his wife and 3 children, have been ordered evicted for non-payment of rent. This is one of hundreds of thousands of jobless families living in starvation throughout the country and facing evictions for non-payment of rents even while the boss press admits, as in this case, that the family hasn't eaten a meal for some time.

Moore at Harlem Workers Forum Sun.

NEW YORK.—Richard B. Moore, National Negro Organizer of the International Labor Defense, will speak at the Harlem Workers Forum, 308 Lenox Avenue, this Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Comrade Moore's subject will be "The Persecution of the Foreign Born." All workers are urged to attend.

OLGIN TO SPEAK AT FORUM, SUN.

"Why Proletarian Literature?" will be the topic of a lecture given by M. J. Olgin at this Sunday Forum at 8 p. m. at the Workers' School Auditorium, 35 E. 12th St., second floor. Since it is important to have an proper estimation of the role of proletarian literature in the revolutionary movement, workers should not miss this chance to get a correct orientation. As usual, the forum will be marked with lively questions and discussion.

Comrade Olgin will also continue his lectures on the Bolshevik Revolution this Saturday, Feb. 14th, 3 p. m. at the School Auditorium. This will be the third of a series of six lectures on this vital subject. Since the lectures are so arranged that each one is complete by itself, workers will be benefited by any lecture they attend. However, it would be

New Campaign For Unconditional Release

betrayed and sabotaged by the A. F. of L. leadership but the entire militant section of the American working class, Mooney says:

"They (the A. F. of L. leadership) have not only betrayed us, sabotaged our defense, and vilified our characters; they have been equally villainous toward other militant workers. Did the A. F. of L. make any effort to prevent Sacco-Vanzetti, the noble labor martyrs, from being burned in the chair? Have they raised a hand to help the long suffering Centralia boys? Or the victims of the 1922 Railroad Shopmen's Strike, John Cornelison and Calude Merritt? Or the eight Imperial Valley organizers convicted solely because they tried to unionize agriculture workers? All these men are serving like ourselves in California penitentiaries, but not a word, not a gesture do the labor leaders make to help them, or us."

A vigorous amnesty campaign for the release of all class war prisoners is now being conducted by all militant organizations through the International Labor Defense and a drive for a million signatures is on throughout the continent.

Mooney also stresses the fact that not only he and Billings have been

LONGWORTH PROPOSES TO ONLY "REFER" DEMANDS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE

Only 3 Congressmen Out of 800 Even Acknowledge Bill

And They Are Evasive Stick to Form and Let the Hungry Die

As the masses of unemployed and employed workers prepare for huge demonstrations on Feb. 25, "International Fighting Day," letters from the speaker of the house of representatives and from two congressmen give further proof that the U. S. government is the enemy of the workers and jobless, that it is carrying out the orders of the capitalist class of the United States to starve these 12,000,000 jobless into compliance with the employers' plans for war and wage-cutting.

After two months of demonstrations, mass meetings, united front conferences and collection of signatures, in which nearly a million and a half of jobless and workers participated, the delegation of 140 from all over the country appeared in Washington, Feb. 9, and held public meetings.

Sent to 800 Congressmen.

On Feb. 7 they sent a letter demanding the floor of congress to present the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, which provides that the war funds shall be taken over and used to pay each jobless worker \$15 a week and \$3 more for each dependent. This letter was sent to about 800 senators and representatives in congress.

Only two of these even answered the letter, and both did so in a formalistic, off-hand and evasive manner. What do they care how many

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

SPEED PLANS FOR INT. WOMEN'S DAY

Mass Meetings Over City March 8

NEW YORK.—A series of 12 meetings in every section of New York City, as well as New Jersey, are being arranged for March 8. The question of unemployment, high rent, and the high cost of living, struggle against wage-cuts, are the outstanding issues of this campaign.

Working women in shops and working women's organizations are being mobilized so as to make International Women's Day a real mass demonstration of working women. In the various sections of the city working women are taking the initiative of developing the campaign for free lunches for the school children. The committee in charge of the various sections is organizing the women to take an active part in the Feb. 25 unemployment demonstration. Working women of the shops and factories are called upon to rally to this campaign.

The dressmakers, who in a few days will come out on strike to fight for better conditions, will take an active part in this campaign. In 1910, when working women in the United States first began to celebrate International Women's Day, the dressmakers took an active part. March 8, 1931, will see thousands of dressmakers joining hands with the working women of other industries and the working-class housewives in militant demonstration, which will unite the ranks of the working women, Negro and white, side by side with the working men in the fight for unemployment insurance, against the war plans of the bosses and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

The International Women's Day issue of the Working Woman will reflect these struggles. Working women are called upon to send special workers' correspondence and articles so as to make this issue a real expression of the militancy of the working women.

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

HUNGER MARCH TO ALBANY, FEB. 19

Tag Days Today and Tomorrow for Funds; Conference Monday

NEW YORK.—Organized in groups of 25, marching from more small factory town to another, all the way to the state capital at Albany, the New York hunger demonstrators will start out Feb. 19. They will be joined in all the industrial cities they pass through by other marchers, and will converge on the capitol building to tell Governor Roosevelt and the state legislature that something must be done for the starving jobless of this state.

There are a million out of work in New York City alone, and the proportion is greater in smaller up-state towns.

The state labor commissioner, in her last report, admitted that there was a further fall in employment last month—things are getting worse.

Activity. The Unemployed Councils of New York have some heavy activity ahead. Feb. 14 and 15 there are tag days to raise funds for the March on Albany.

Sunday, at 11 a. m., there is a meeting in Irving Plaza Hall of all those taking part in the state hunger march. They will there organize into groups of 25.

On Monday, there is a conference in Irving Plaza Hall at 7:45 p. m., where all the delegates from the New York jobless to Washington will be present and report. This meeting is the third session of the New York Campaign Committee for Unemployment Insurance, and all workers' organizations have a right to send delegates.

Send Off Wednesday.

On Feb. 18 there will be a send-off for the state marchers, at 8 p. m., at New Star Casino. All the hunger marchers will be there. There will be speaking and the Workers' International Relief Band will play.

There will be street meetings leading up to the great Feb. 25 demonstration.

WORKERS STRIKE IN UPHOLSTERY

Demand Definite Pay Day from Boss

The workers in the Commercial Upholstery Shop, 240 Newport Ave., Brooklyn, have been working for a number of weeks without getting paid and on Feb. 7 they decided to demand their wages from the boss. The boss was clever enough to make the workers believe that by Wednesday, Feb. 11, he would pay them all off, that is, whatever he owed them as back wages.

When Wednesday came the boss again tried the same trick and attempted to delay the pay day for another week, which most likely meant a few more weeks. The workers did not like this evasiveness on the part of the boss and decided to make a final demand for their wages. So militantly did the workers back up their demand for pay that a physical fight almost took place and resulted in the firing of one man who was one of the most militant.

The workers interpreted this action of the boss as the start of a campaign of firing of any others who dared to fight for what was theirs. Finally, the workers decided to strike in sympathy with the fired worker in order to force the boss to take him back.

The strike began Friday, Feb. 13, and the workers held a meeting immediately and selected a strike committee of three and decided to hold a strike meeting at the T. U. I. headquarters the same afternoon, where the final vote will be taken on the demands which are as follows: 1—The worker who was fired for his militant action to be immediately taken back. 2—Definite day to be set for pay day. 3—No discrimination and no discharge of strikers for being on strike.

JUDGE INVOLVED IN U. S. BANK DEAL CONSIDERS FOOD INJUNCTION

NEW YORK.—Judge Aaron Levy has heard and taken under advisement an injunction asked for by the owners of Arnold Restaurant, where the Food Workers' Industrial Union is leading a strike against a 25 to 35 per cent wage-cut, the 14-hour day and a threat by the employer to fire one worker and make the others do the extra work.

The F. W. I. U. demands uniform rates of pay and hours and no discharge. Attorney Sultenbank argued the case for the union. This Judge Levy is charged and is under investigation now for in the United States Bank swindle. The charge is that Levy took a loan of \$143,000 from the bank, and then sat in cases involving the bank, where he decided in favor of the bank. Even the bar has to take some notice of such a case and is probing Levy's deals.

The Judge asked in the case yesterday whether the F. W. I. U. was a Communist union, and whether it had any connection with Russia. The F. W. I. U. continues its picket line at the Arnold restaurant.

NEEDLE UNION WINS 2 STRIKES

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) slaved for her boss for twelve years at a distinct cost to her health, her fellow workers decided to walk out in a body until she was taken back. She WAS taken back at 10 a. m. yesterday. It required but one hour of splendid picketing yesterday morning for the entire shop to win the following demands in addition: recognition of the N.T.W.I.U. wage increases for operators, pressers, fitters and assistant cutters, and a reduction in hours from 50 to 40 a week.

What's On— SATURDAY

- Attention! Newark Daily Worker Conference of all unit reps at 2 p. m. at 92 Mercer St. All units must be present and should elect Daily Worker reps if they have none. Concert for Benefit Daily Worker. Takes place at 1622 Bathgate Ave. at 4 p. m. Entertainment and Dance. Given by the Czechoslovak Branch 9 and the Yorkville Branch L. D. at Czechoslovak Workers' Home, 347 E. 72nd St. Lecture: "Persecution of the Foreign Born." Formed of film on the International Labor Movement will be shown, followed by dancing. Admission 25 cents. Council No. 18 Boro Park Entertainment and Dance at 1775 43rd St. Brooklyn. Admission 25 cents. Proceeds I. L. D. Party Ambo. Attention! A Grand Dance will be given the Workers' A. C. Girls at the Workers' Home, 308 Elm St. Tickets may be secured at the door or from a club member. Good program. Hard Time Dance. Given by Unit 3, Section 5, at the Co-operative Auditorium, 2706 Bronx Park East. Admission 35 cents. Newark! Attention! An International Concert and Dance has been arranged by the I. L. D. to take place at 10 p. m. at the Ukrainian Hall, 57 Beacon St. Proceeds to Winter Relief Campaign. Admission 50 cents. Bronx Unit 10. Yachorinka and Concert at 8 p. m. at 1645 Grand Concourse (enter on Mt. Eden Ave.). Refreshments. English-Speaking Section Bronx Workers' Club. Entertainment and Dance. Good program and fine band. Taken place at 4 p. m. at 1472-Boston Rd. I. L. D. Dance. Nat. Turner Branch I. L. D. at 8 p. m. at 308 Lenox Ave. I. L. D. Dance. At 8 p. m. at 308 Lenox Ave. Medical Workers Industrial League. Calls upon all members to come at 2 p. m. to distribute leaflets until 5 p. m. for the meeting to take place at Stuyvesant Casino Thursday. An Exhibition of International Esperanto Workers' Correspondence is now being held under the auspices of this group at the Brownsville Youth Club, 122 Osborne St., Bklyn., until Feb. 14th. Office Workers Union Third Annual Dance at the New Harlem Casino, 119th St. and Lenox Ave. New jazz band. 10 percent of proceeds to coming dress strike. Adm. 50c. Latin American Nite. Red Hook Unit Y.C.L. 312 Columbia St. Food. Entertainment. 8:30 p. m. All welcome. Bronx Workers School has arranged a midnite performance for 12 p. m. at the Bronx Playhouse, Southern Bldg., between Freeman and Jennings. "Cain and Artem" and many other interesting features have been arranged. Adm. 50c. Workers and Friends are invited to a concert and dance to take place at Coney Island Workers' Center, 291 W. 23rd St. Auspices Unit 5, Sec. 5. SUNDAY "Charity V. Unemployment Insurance" Lecture at 105 Thirteenth Ave., Bklyn. at 2 p. m. Questions, discussion. Adm. 15 cents. Showing of Films By the Workers Film and Photo League has been changed to Sunday Nite. This Sunday-Potemkin Symposium on America Vs. Soviet Movies at 7 E. 14th Street. Concert and Dance At 1600 Eastern Pk. Excellent program has been arranged including good music and dancing by Ryan Walker. Admission 25 cents. Proceeds Daily Worker. (6 p. m. membership meeting, 8 p. m. dance and concert). Richard B. Moore Will expose the attacks on the Foreign Born, Negro and white workers at 2 p. m. at 208 Lenox Ave. He will also expose the vicious attacks now being made by the Negro reformists and petty bourgeoisie of Harlem on the foreign born in connection with employment in Harlem. For the Benefit of the Dress Strike A Concert and Dance takes place at 7:30 p. m. at Harlem Progressive Youth Club at 1452 Madison Ave. Refreshments will be served along with a fine program. House Party at 4 p. m. at Helen's, 1791 Prospect Ave. Apt. 51. Shoe workers are especially asked to attend and help the organizational committee of L.S.W.U. to build the union. Revolutionary Trade Unionism! Will be the subject of a lecture by at the second of the open organized by the Needle

WAR IS COMING SAYS GENERAL

Rush Navy and Army Expenditures Both high army and navy officers urged active war preparations through various means Thursday. Major General Hanson S. Ely, speaking to the New York State Women's Republican Club at the Plaza said that those who did not "see a war on the horizon" were badly mistaken, as war is rapidly coming. And furthermore, "it comes out of a clear sky." To be ready for the war which General Ely says is rapidly coming, he urged billions be spent for armaments.

On the same day Secretary of the Navy Adams made a special trip to the Capitol to tell speaker Longworth that the Hoover administration wants the \$74,000,000 naval construction bill and the \$30,000,000 for modernizing three battleships be enacted in a hurry, and before Congress ends its session on March 4th.

Longworth, who rebuffed the unemployed delegation, of course, needs no message from Adams to know the will of Hoover and Wall Street regarding war preparations. All the governmental machinery will be set into motion to pass these bills for over \$100,000,000 for war purposes. Not one cent has yet been set aside for unemployment relief. Nearly a billion dollars has already been spent for the army and navy and for this war that General Ely sees coming "out of a clear sky," that is, when least expected and in a hurry.

To get the army prepared for the coming war, Secretary of War Hurley announced that he would carry on a thorough inquiry "into the basic problems of public conduct of war, including the duties of the citizens to fight and provide materials."

S. Korsan list, \$1; Workers of J. Engel, \$1.45; Coney Island Workers' Club affair, \$33.55; Dora Schulman list, \$1.50; I. W. O. Branch 6, \$5; Fay Lofsoff list, \$1.50; Workers of Open Shop in Bronx, \$1.75; Building Committee at 370 W. 33rd St., \$2.45; Dora Gellman list, \$3.60; Lina Mastrotto, \$2.75; R. Berger (collected at farewell for Amron), \$24.50; Frieda Etkin, \$6; Irving Bornbaum list, \$2; Down-Town Workers' Club affair, \$3.50; Mary Britton list, \$3.75; Anna Candor list, \$1.15; Frances Schwartz list, \$2.10; Frances Schwartz list (again), \$2.50; J. Zucker, 75c.; Helen Eisenstein, \$1; M. Krass, 50c.; S. Collins, \$5; Leo Margint, 35c.; Anne Leve, 50c.

Here are a few more donations to the strike fund. More have been received and names will be printed when space can be found for them. Workers of S. K. S., \$1; J. Rothman list, 75c.; Miriam Adams' list, \$2.35; Helen Eisenstein list, \$2.75; S. Korsan list, \$1; Workers of J. Engel, \$1.45; Coney Island Workers' Club affair, \$33.55; Dora Schulman list, \$1.50; I. W. O. Branch 6, \$5; Fay Lofsoff list, \$1.50; Workers of Open Shop in Bronx, \$1.75; Building Committee at 370 W. 33rd St., \$2.45; Dora Gellman list, \$3.60; Lina Mastrotto, \$2.75; R. Berger (collected at farewell for Amron), \$24.50; Frieda Etkin, \$6; Irving Bornbaum list, \$2; Down-Town Workers' Club affair, \$3.50; Mary Britton list, \$3.75; Anna Candor list, \$1.15; Frances Schwartz list, \$2.10; Frances Schwartz list (again), \$2.50; J. Zucker, 75c.; Helen Eisenstein, \$1; M. Krass, 50c.; S. Collins, \$5; Leo Margint, 35c.; Anne Leve, 50c.

Men's clothing workers will meet in the union headquarters today at 1 p. m. They will formulate plans to mobilize all the tailors in the industry in support of the forthcoming dressmakers strike.

Philadelphia dressmakers crowded Boslover Hall on Thursday night and enthusiastically voted for a strike to start simultaneously with the dress strike in New York. The Philadelphia dressmakers will strike for the same as their New York fellow workers.

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Comrades from Brownsville and East New York are eating in the East New York Cafeteria 521 Sutter Ave., cor. Hinesdale St. Fresh, good meals and reasonable prices

WAR IS COMING SAYS GENERAL

Rush Navy and Army Expenditures Both high army and navy officers urged active war preparations through various means Thursday. Major General Hanson S. Ely, speaking to the New York State Women's Republican Club at the Plaza said that those who did not "see a war on the horizon" were badly mistaken, as war is rapidly coming. And furthermore, "it comes out of a clear sky." To be ready for the war which General Ely says is rapidly coming, he urged billions be spent for armaments.

On the same day Secretary of the Navy Adams made a special trip to the Capitol to tell speaker Longworth that the Hoover administration wants the \$74,000,000 naval construction bill and the \$30,000,000 for modernizing three battleships be enacted in a hurry, and before Congress ends its session on March 4th.

Longworth, who rebuffed the unemployed delegation, of course, needs no message from Adams to know the will of Hoover and Wall Street regarding war preparations. All the governmental machinery will be set into motion to pass these bills for over \$100,000,000 for war purposes. Not one cent has yet been set aside for unemployment relief. Nearly a billion dollars has already been spent for the army and navy and for this war that General Ely sees coming "out of a clear sky," that is, when least expected and in a hurry.

To get the army prepared for the coming war, Secretary of War Hurley announced that he would carry on a thorough inquiry "into the basic problems of public conduct of war, including the duties of the citizens to fight and provide materials."

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Longshoremen Demonstrate Against Deportations

Yesterday about a thousand longshoremen rallied around a speaker of the Waterfront Unemployed Council at 4 p. m. The meeting was in protest of the arrest in Brooklyn on Thursday of 6 Italian workers slated for deportation and of 14 the day before. There were speakers in Italian and English. The Boro Hall demonstration today will also protest the deportations drive against unemployed foreign-born workers.

Show "Fragments of an Empire" in Hungarian Workers Home

"Fragments of an Empire" will be shown Sunday, February 17th, from 2 to 11 p. m. continuously, under the magazine, "Solidarity," at the Hungarian workers Home, 350 East 81st St. "Solidarity" will put on exhibition at that time cartoons which will appear in its forthcoming issue.

Dress Strike to Receive 10 P.C. Proceeds Office Workers Dance

NEW YORK.—Ten per cent of the proceeds of the Office Workers Union Third Annual Dance, Sat., Feb. 14 will be given to the coming dress strike, it was announced at the O. W. U. headquarters, 16 W. 21st St.

The dance, which will be held at New Harlem Casino, 100 West 116th St. is part of an organizational drive to draw into the union thousands of underpaid and unemployed office workers to fight for a minimum wage and unemployment insurance. A Negro jazz band will supply dance music, and refreshments will be served.

DUNN SPEAKS SATURDAY. NEW YORK.—Saturday at 8 p. m. at the Czechoslovak Workers House, 347 East 72nd St., at the entertainment and dance given by Czechoslovak Branch No. 9, Yorkville, of the International Labor Defense, Robert Dunn will speak on "Persecution of the Foreign-Born." Dunn is executive secretary of the Labor Research Association.

Painters Open Forum Saturday on Wage Cut

NEW YORK.—All employed and unemployed painters are called to an open forum Saturday at 3 p. m. at 143 East 103rd St. M. Kusinsky will open the discussion on "The unofficial wage-cut and the speed-up in the painters union." A general discussion will follow.

CONCERT AND BALL SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21

Interesting Russian Program E. LESS, Dognarova—Soviet Actress R. Malawista, Soprano—Harris Spigels Champion Harmonica Player Russian Mandolin Quartet SLENDANT DANCE ORCHESTRA Russian and American Dances Popelevitch-Luzanov, Master of Ceremonies ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR WEBSTER MANOR HALL 119 EAST 11th STREET New York City

Dance and Concert SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH at 1400 Boston Road

6 p. m. Membership Meeting—8 p. m. Dance for the Labor Press Melody Muskeeters Daily Worker Cartoonist—Ryan Walker—Musicians from "Prolet Symphony" ADMISSION 35 CENTS Support and Build the Daily Worker! Show your Solidarity and Attend this Affair Under the Auspices of the Young Defenders

The Annual International FOUR-DAY BAZAAR of the International Labor Defense for the Defense and Relief of Class-War Prisoners and Their families

at the STAR CASINO 107th Street and Park Avenue, New York February 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1931 Help make this Bazaar a success. Collect articles and greeting for the Souvenir Program and mail them in immediately to the District Office of the International Labor Defense, 799 Broadway, Room 410.

Comrades, Patronize CAFÉ EUROPA 317 EAST 13TH STREET, (Near 2nd Ave.) Clean Wholesome Food. "F. W. I. U. Place."

Gottlieb's Hardware 119 THIRD AVENUE Near 14th St. Stuyvesant 5071 All kinds of ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES Cutlery Our Specialty

Airy, Large Meeting Rooms and Hall TO HIRE Suitable for meetings Lectures and Dances in the Czechoslovak Workers House, Inc. 17 E. 72nd St. New York Telephone: Rhineland 5097

We invite Workers to the BLUE BIRD CAFETERIA GOOD WHOLESOME FOOD Fair Prices A Comfortable Place to Eat 827 BROADWAY Between 12th and 13th Sts

Comrades are welcome to BORDEN'S Dairy-Vegetarian Lunch Room 240 EAST 14TH STREET (Next to Labor Temple) Home cooked food at reduced prices

MAYOR EATS MY FOOD SAYS NEGRO

Tacoma, Benton Have Their First Jobs Demonstrations

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 13.—Following the outdoor unemployment demonstration here on Feb. 10 hundreds of workers, Negro and white, too interested to disperse, came to the Trade Union Unity League headquarters, at 30 South College St., and another meeting was held.

One Negro worker gave a talk, saying: "I'm so damned hungry, I can hardly speak. I'm so damned cold, I'm shivering. I've been without the right food and clothes for 62 years, and I'm getting sick of it. We all heard a lot about how bad times were under slavery. Sure, they were bad, but they're a whole lot worse now. At least we got food then. My sides are cramped from this charity slop. Mayor Wilson, he's eating my food. That's the food that would fit into this stomach. We workers got to fight for what we want. We got to stick together. I want to say I'm a member of the Communist Party, and not only a member but a damned good member. Workers that are willing to fight for what they want should join with us."

2,000 at Tacoma. TACOMA, Wash. (By Mail).—About 2,000 were at the mass meeting held here Feb. 10 at the corner of 15th and Commerce Sts. to back up the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The Unemployed Council will meet Feb. 22 at 2 p. m. at 1318 1/2 Pacific Ave. to make plans for a big demonstration on International Fighting

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

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WORKERS SCHOOL WORKERS FORUM THIS SUNDAY FEB. 15, 8 P. M.

at the WORKERS SCHOOL AUDITORIUM 35 East 12th Street, second floor M. J. OLGIN will speak on "WHY PROLETARIAN LITERATURE?" Special Lectures on the BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION By M. J. OLGIN Every Saturday afternoon, 3-4:30 p. m. WORKERS SCHOOL This Sat. is third lecture. Be on time! 35 East 12th Street Alg. 4-1199

FAREWELL PARTY for Dolores Gonzales (Widow of Gonzalo Gonzales murdered by New York Fascist Police) Leaving for the Soviet Union

Saturday Evening, February 14 at 38 WEST 115th STREET New York City Dancing and Entertainment Auspices

Porto Rican Anti-Imperial League Spanish Workers Center Workers International Relief ADMISSION: 50 CENTS

TONIGHT February 14, 1931

THIRD ANNUAL DANCE given by the OFFICE WORKERS UNION at the NEW HARLEM CASINO 116th St. and Lenox Avenue ADMISSION 50 CENTS

Negro Jazz Band—Refreshments 10% per cent of the proceeds to the DRESSMAKERS' STRIKE

YOUR FOOD

will do you more good if you eat under conditions of QUIET There is Comfort and Protection in CLEANLINESS Eat with people who have the wit to know that FOOD and HEALTH are RELATED COME TO THE CRUSADER Restaurant (SELF-SERVICE) 113 EAST FOURTEENTH ST. (Near Irving Place) Tel. Orchard 3783

DR. L. KESSLER SURGEON DENTIST Strictly by Appointment 48-50 DELANCEY STREET Cor. Eldridge St. NEW YORK

PATRONIZE HELLEN'S RESTAURANT 116 SECOND AVENUE Cor. 13th Street NEW YORK CITY

11th Avenue Meet at BRONSTEIN'S Vegetarian Health Restaurant 658 Claremont Parkway, Bronx

Зубная Лечебница DR. A. BROWN Dentist 301 EAST 14TH STREET (Corner Second Avenue) Tel. Algonquin 7248

FOR RENT—Room light—Convenience good for one or two. 2 West 118th & Apartment 4, Monument 2-0007.

A demonstration of Proletarian Art FIFTH Anniversary Celebration

by ARTEF Jewish Workers Revolutionary Theatre Saturday Evening February 14, 1931

MECCA TEMPLE 55th St. bet. 6th and 7th Aves. PROGRAM:— Sergei Radamsky Freiheit Singing Society Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra Artef Players Artef Studio Tickets 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 at the ARTEF OFFICE, 108 E. 14th St.

Cooperators! Patronize SEROY CHEMIST 637 Allerton Avenue Estabrook 3218 BRONX, N. Y.

DR. J. MINDEL Surgeon Dentist 1 UNION SQUARE Room 803 Phone: Algonquin 8183 Not connected with any other office

ALGONQUIN 4-7712 Office Hours: 9 A.M.-9 P.M. Fri. and Sun. by Appointment Dr. J. JOSEPHSON SURGEON DENTIST 22

WORCORN BRIEFS

Look for Food in City Dumps

Cleveland, O. Editor, Daily Worker: While collecting signatures on Woodland Ave. between Central market and 30th St. I was surprised to see the number of women and children with baskets picking castaway half rotten fruits and vegetables.

Homeless He Kills Himself

South Bend, Ind. For a long time without a job Wm. Blodgett did not have a place to sleep and was hungry. He went to the police station to ask to let him sleep in jail.

Land O' Lakes Farmers Meet

Zimmerman, Minn. Daily Worker: I attended a Land O'Lakes creamery meeting yesterday. Farmers seem pretty well discouraged although they have been told that it is a passing depression.

Machine Gun in Texas Jail

Galveston, Texas. Chief Messin of the police department just got a sub machine of the Thompson type to tame the starving workers. Guns will not tame a class-conscious worker; bullets will only get a few.

Inense Poverty in Anacortes, Wash.

Anacortes, Wash. is a small city of about 6,000 people. Its main industries are fishing, canning and lumber. With these major industries of the Pacific Northwest practically at a stand-still in the whole district, this little city is one of intense poverty and suffering and is typical of the entire Northwest.

Depositor, Is Chased from Bank

Philadelphia, Pa. Dear Editor: I am writing you about a deaf friend of mine. He sells candy on the street and saved a few pennies, depositing a few dollars in the bank. Now, with the apple racket, he can't do anything. He was forced to go to the bank for money.

Indian Is Cheated of Land

San Francisco, Cal. Daily Worker: My father died and left 200 acres of land in Stawee, Okla. I was only seven years old and my mother put these papers to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to carry until I was of age. The land was standing on oil.

Even Breaker Repairmen In the Hard Coal Region Being Laid Off and Those Working Pushed; Lewis Aids Bosses

Break Down the 8-Hour Day With Greater Speed-Up for the "Fortunate" Working

Time Has Come to Fight Says Anthracite Miner and the Lewis Gang Smashed

Coaldale, Pa. Dear Comrade— Just a few lines about the miners' conditions. In the Lehigh Navigation Coal Company the miners have to stay longer in the mines and in No. 10 breaker there used to be 14 men repairing the breaker. Now they are laid off and the jig runners and shaker men will run the jiggs and shakers for 8 hours and then the same men will do the repair work.

HUGE VICTOR-RCA PLANT HAS ONLY SKELETON CREWS

And These Are Worked at Terrific Pace

Philadelphia, Pa. Daily Worker Editor: Here are a few of the facts concerning the conditions which now exist here at the Victor R. C. A. radio plant in Camden, N. J. Here the rationalization and speed-up systems are responsible for the losing of the jobs of hundreds of men.

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The March for Jobless Relief Goes On!



A section of the 5,000 workers that marched on to City Hall after the Union Square demonstration on Feb. 10th. The fight for relief goes on! Starvation, hunger, exposure, sickness, untold misery has millions of workers in its tolls. Hunger marches on and with it the jobless masses demanding the elementary right to live.

Boss Dailies Fight Cash Jobless Relief As They Lay Off Pressmen

Jobless Pressman Shows Up Hypocrisy of Hearst and Other Owners

New York Daily Worker: Mr. Hearst and all capitalists are yelling their heads off for employment instead of a dole or any other kind of unemployment insurance. All right, let us review what these same hypocritical fakers have done towards relieving unemployment.

Crisis Worsens in Philadelphia Section

Philadelphia, Pa. Daily Worker: This is written by one who for several months past has visited practically every part of Philadelphia and its many suburbs, including the waterfront of Chester. Sights of poverty that would move a stone everywhere.

Negro Worker for Revolutionary Action

Milwaukee, Wis. I heartily endorse the program of the Communist Party. I am doing everything in my power to help organize the workers. I go to them and tell them how the Communist Party is fighting for the working class. Sometimes they do not listen as well as I would like to have them.

Militarist Changes Name of Hotel DeGink

(By a Worker Correspondent.) SPOKANE, Wash.—General Jas. A. Drain doesn't like the name of the Hotel De Gink, so he put his MILITARY BRAIN? to work for a better one more fitting and dignified to his sensitive military ears.

105 Suicides in Portland, Ore.

PORTLAND, O.—One hundred and five Portland workers committed suicide in 1930. Twenty-eight "industrial accidents" took their toll etc. according to the vital statistics in the annual report of the health department, in the local press. The deaths due to "natural causes," another form of workers' suicides were of course, omitted. One hundred and five deaths that were directly caused by a system that does not believe in "charity."

Wheat to Hit 25 Cents a Bushel

Kamiah, Idaho. Daily Worker: A man in this region received a letter from Tennessee saying farmers there were paying \$1.50 for wheat to feed while it sells for 32 to 40 cents per bushel here.

"JOIN THE REDS" IS CRY SURGING THRU NY SLAVE MARKET

Jobless Learning to Fight Bosses

New York City. Editor, Daily Worker: Walking up and down the slave market on 8th Avenue for the last 3 months as I have, you see all kinds of people, all workers. Some are "well dressed", but most of them with old shoes and old clothes, looking for the something, a job. Jobs which do not exist.

Five Souplines Now in Tacoma, Wash.

Tacoma, Wash. Daily Worker: In regards to report by Fish committee appearing in the Christian Science Monitor. Please advocate in the Daily Worker a senatorial investigation committee to look into our own prison camp products that are made by prisoners and sold to the public such as shoes, shirts, overalls, socks, brooms and in some southern states peanuts, and peanut butter.

Red Vote in Luzerne County, Pa., in 1930 3 Times 1928 Ballot

(By a Worker Correspondent) WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 8.—We have just gotten the vote of Luzerne County, as follows: United States Senator, Communist, Cosh, 335; Socialist, Wm. J. Van Essen, 304.

Miners at Versailles, Pa., Work 2 or 3 Hour-Day; Had Received A Cut

Versailles, Pa. Comrade Editor: A few lines about the Habber Mine in Versailles. We miners are getting our wages out left and right. Now we only get 43 cents an hour. In the middle of the month of January we got a wage-cut of 6 cents.

"It Seems So Useless to Go On", Writes Worker's Wife Who Sees Misery of Boss System; But Workers Must Fight to Live

Husband, A Carpenter, Out of Work 5 Months and Now Losing Their Home

"Speed the Day When People Will Be Free from Under This Slavery" She Writes

San Diego, Cal. Daily Worker, Gentlemen:— I have read with much interest the wonderful work your paper is doing. It seems to me that the capitalistic system is about worn out, millions are jobless and starving everywhere.

Charity Agent Tries Low Seduction Trick

Philadelphia, Pa. Daily Worker Editor: Here is the experience of a woman who thought that she would get something from the Home Missionary Society. These are a pack of crooks living at the expense of the workers and before any worker can get a few crumbs he often gets all kinds of insults and humiliations.

Five Children Starving from Hunger

Philadelphia, Pa. Daily Worker Editor: Here is the experience of a woman who thought that she would get something from the Home Missionary Society. These are a pack of crooks living at the expense of the workers and before any worker can get a few crumbs he often gets all kinds of insults and humiliations.

More Accidents On Hetch Hetchy Job

Safety Measures Are Thrown to Winds LIVERMORE, Cal.—Another man hurt by fallen rock in one of the tunnels of this gigantic water project. Accident to one man means nothing here. At times only a little news item for local press.

Chicago Bosses Give Nothing for Their Own Charity; Force Workers to

Chicago, Ill. Philip R. Clark, chairman of Gov. Emmerson's relief commission claims that on Feb. 11th the relief drive for five million dollars will end. The quota is expected to fall short by at least \$400,000. The reason for the shortage Mr. Clark claims that while 125,000 workers gave one day's pay each a month for Nov., Dec. and Jan. so far the bosses, bankers, millionaires have failed to give what could be reasonably expected of them.

Banks Crash in Tennessee

Knoxville, Tenn. There is quite a rumour here in Tennessee over the failure of some of the banks. Mass meetings are being held all over the whole state. Opposing political groups are trying to utilize the failure of the banks to bring pressure to bear on Governor "Frank" Horton.

Organize to End Starvation; Demand Relief

A few free public kitchens have opened up around this neighborhood. —C. W. Organize to End Starvation; Demand Relief

Seventeen Days Spent in Jail

By JAMES VAN HORN.

I AM a fellow worker and member of the TUUL. I have been out of work for six months or more so I came to Kansas City from Denver, Colo. I was given a bunch of pamphlets to distribute by the I.L.D. to the workers of Kansas City. I had just gotten about five blocks from the workers' center when a "dick" stopped me and wanted to know what I was doing. He searched me and found the pamphlets. He asked me all about where I got them and searched me again and as I did not have any money he promptly arrested me. I was kept in a lousy jail over night and tried the next morning on a "vag" charge, was given a \$15 fine and sent to Leeds Farm for 17 days.

I have bummed around quite a bit in my time and have heard a great many stories about prison camps but this Leeds has got them all skinned to a frizzle. The food is rotten turnips, the noon diet sometimes beans and sometimes potatoes. We get mean if we are lucky enough to get hold of the garbage can before someone else does. You might find a piece of meat about the size of your thumb.

The quarters are run on the Jim Crow System. Colored on one side and white on the other. You are supposed to work eight hours. There are plenty of shot-guns to see that you do your work. I mean work, breaking rock or unloading coal, or digging graves, paupers graves. Luckily I happened to be placed in the grave yard bunch. I dug graves one day only.

I buried two adults and one baby all in one grave. Gee, I thought while I was digging that grave, that this fellow must be a giant of a man or woman. However, when the truck came, I realized my mistake as they put the two adults in the same hole and the baby in the little hole about three feet deep.

I asked the guard if the two adults were relations. He just laughed and said, "Hell, no!" not that he knew anything about it. I said, "What do they plant them in the same grave for if they are not relations?" He said, "do you think that we are going to come out here every time someone does and dig a grave? Hell, no, it would take up all my time, so we just wait till eighteen or twenty die and then dig a big hole and put them all in and pound them in."

Now, on Saturdays I had a chance to work on the rock crusher. Well, that was some swell place to work, guards standing everywhere with shot-guns, and I mean that you had better work too, for it would be too bad if you did not work to suit them for they are the worst bunch of brutes that I have ever seen. I have seen them slap and pick on old men that could hardly walk and make them work. They are the biggest bunch of cowards that I have ever seen, outside the American Legion. There were two men that got into a fight down at the rock crusher and one of them was reported to the super. Now we are going to hear something about a brave man who weights close to three hundred pounds. While we were carrying our garbage in at noon he called this man out and said, "come here you big sunabitch." The man got up and walked to the front. "So you want to fight, you big sun-of-a-bitch, do you," so he grabbed him by his hair and beat him with his right hand till he sank to the floor. Then he backed him up and threw him down on the floor again and tramped him with his feet till he could not move. He then turned and walked away leaving him on the floor. The man got up after a while and as he got up on his feet one of the brave guards stepped up and took another punch at him to show the super that he approved of his actions.

Now we have all kinds of men at this farm. Some with no legs, some with one leg, some with broken backs, some blind, some young men, and some seventy or eighty years old, but they all work, out in the cold, breaking rock without gloves to keep their hands warm. There is a rosh doctor that tells the old men and cripples that he knows that they are not able to work but the farm is not a hospital but a workhouse and they got to work just the same as any one else.

As to the graft. Of course, there has got to be some graft. Now, while I was not working on the farm I was working for private people digging cellars. I was told the county got a dollar a day for our work that we did not the outside for other people. All I got was a few turnips to eat. I could tell you much more but space forbids.

Now, if anyone doubts this story let them go out there and find out for themselves.

THE STRIKE SECRET

(A Story for Children)

By HELEN KAY.

"MY father a scab! My father a scab!" screamed Johnnie. "He is no! And I'll beat you up! I'll beat you up any of you guys that says so again!"

"Yeh, your father is a dirty, yellow, filthy scab, and he's gone down in the mines ter work," yelled another kid at Johnnie.

"My father's not a scab!" called back Johnnie. Then he got so angry at the insult that he immediately started to beat the other boy up. However, the other fellow was older and larger than Johnnie, who was only eight years old, and so Johnnie went home with a black eye and a bloody nose.

But Johnnie didn't cry, no indeed. He was too brave a boy for that. All he wanted was to get home as soon as possible and ask his father if he was a scab or if he wasn't. He sure hoped not. How he and his whole gang hated scabs. What terrible people they were.

Imagine, when a strike is called and all the workers go out of the mines in protest, to fight for better conditions, these people go into the mines to work for the bosses. They go in to break the workers' strike!

Johnnie, and all the other boys in the gang, had decided that they would fight all the scabs and their children. First they would try to convince them of how wrong they were to work with the boss and break the workers' strike. Now what could be worse than to have his own father a scab! His own father, why it was impossible!

He came into his house and called at the top of his voice, "Where's pa, where's pa?"

"Why, Johnnie," exclaimed his mother, "look at your face, you're all bloody!"

Johnnie's mother immediately pulled him over to the sink to scrub his face with some good clean soap and water. Johnnie, however, struggled and pulled and tugged. "Ma, where's pa? I wanna see pa, where is he?" Just then Johnnie's father came into the little house. He was a tall, husky man, with haggard features and large circles under his eyes.

"Pa," began Johnnie, standing before his father on his two little sturdy legs with an accusing look in his eyes, "did you go into the mines to work today?"

"Yes," replied his father. Johnnie's little fists clenched, to think of it, his father went into the mines. His own father who had taught him to hate a scab as the rottenest kind of person was a—was a scab himself.

"Tears came to his eyes. Johnnie could stand a beating without a whisper. He could stand a bloody nose and a black eye, but to have his own father whom he loved so much be a scab, that was the last straw.

"Pop, are you really a SCAB?" he asked in a small, unbelieving voice.

Johnnie could control himself no longer. He dashed out of the house before his father could reply. He came out to fight side by side with

wouldn't stand for anyone, not even his own father, see him cry. He ran and ran, until he came to a deserted part of town, and there sat down amid some old ash-cans. The shame of it—his own father a scab. How could he ever face the



By WALKER.

gang again? How could he ever look into any honest strikers' eyes when he knew that his father was a rat—a filthy rat?

Johnnie decided that he wouldn't go home at all, ever. He'd run away. Finally, he fell asleep amid the quiet of the ashcans.

In the meantime, Johnnie's father was out looking for him, and brought him home still sleeping. Johnnie was undressed and put to bed.

The next morning Johnnie awoke, and thought it perfectly natural to be in bed, but he reminded himself that he had run away last night. Then with a shock he remembered that his father was a scab—

He jumped out of bed hurriedly and started to dress. He looked up and there beside him was his father.

His father whispered to him, "Johnnie, you can keep a secret, can't you?"

Johnnie answered, "Yes."

"Well, boy, I go to work and it does look as though I'm a scab, but I'm not, son. I was sent into the mines by the new union to get the other fellows out. To make them join our new union. You see? No one must know about this.—You must keep it very quiet. It must remain a secret between you and me only."

Johnnie promised this and he kept his promise. He shook hands with his father and they both looked each other squarely in the eye.

It was awfully hard for Johnnie to keep his promise, especially when he was called a scab's boy by the gang. They had kicked him out, because they had thought that he really was a scab's child. But Johnnie would hold his head high! He knew that his father wasn't a scab. He knew that his father was working for the miners' new union, and for this reason, he walked with his head high in the air.

A few days later, the shift his father worked in came out on strike. They became out to fight side by side with



"You see, Cap, this proclamation is unfortunately necessary, in order to break those slave-holders, get 130,000 Negro recruits for the Army, and guarantee your markets."

AMERICA

By ROBERT BROWN

America: This land of freedom Where a worker is free to starve and die

America: This land of equality Where one worker and farmer is exploited and cheated like the next

America: This land of free speech Where starving workers are ordered into silence for saying they desire to live

America: This land of democracy Where sixty one parasites rule the government

America: Where the workers are sleeping no longer but see;

Where workers will starve no longer but will fight and win (As they saw their Russian brothers fight and win across the sea.)

America: Where the word SOVIET will soon be added.

COMING SOON

More revolutionary stories, each illustrated, of the United States and of China, Russia, Poland, Italy, Japan, Germany and Mexico.

Slaves That Lincoln "Freed"

By CYRIL BRIGGS.

THE slaves Lincoln "freed" are today still enslaved on the large plantations of the South and Southwest as share croppers, tenant farmers, farm laborers, who are kept perpetually in debt by a system of dishonest book-keeping, such as overcharge for supplies, denial of the right to market their crops, and are prevented by capitalist law from leaving their employers while in debt. Capitalist law also gives the plantation owner the right to sell or transfer his claim on the Negro worker.

In the North hundreds of thousands of Negroes are walking the streets "free" to starve and freeze as far as the bosses are concerned.

The Emancipation Proclamation is a paper emancipation. It was intended as such. The tradition of Abraham Lincoln as the emancipator of the Negro masses of America is nothing but a myth—a vicious lie utilized by the republican party and their Negro lackeys to betray the Negro masses into one of the camps of their enemies.

Abraham Lincoln gave no support to the Abolition movement. He upheld and supported the Fugitive Slave Laws by which escaped slaves were returned to their "owners." He resisted as long as he could the growing abolitionist sentiment among the workers of the North. And when,

finally he was driven into making war on the Southern slave system because of the conflicting interests of the northern industrialists whose system of wage-slavery was menaced by the chattel slave labor of the South, Lincoln clearly declared that he was concerned not with the emancipation of the slaves but with the saving of the union for northern capitalism.

"If I could save the union without freeing any slave, I would do it; if I could save it by freeing all slaves, I would do it; if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that."

In 1861 Lincoln reprimanded Gen. Fremont for issuing a proclamation of emancipation in Missouri, in an effort to incite revolts among the Negro slaves.

Negro workers! Smash the myth of Lincoln, the Emancipator! Repudiate the misleaders who utilize this myth to betray your struggles for real emancipation! Negro and white workers! Support the struggle for national liberation of the Negro masses, for the right of the Negro majorities of the South to determine and control their own form of government! Smash the system of land monopoly with its share cropper and tenant farmer slavery! Demand that the land be secured to the Negro and white workers and small farmers who work it!

MARCHING

By GEORGE PASCAL.

Imagine thousands of you Marching, marching Shouting We want work! We want bread! A sea of hands A sea of shadows A mighty voice That will make the bosses tremble Like the fading autumn leaves. Enough patience! Show your cynical masters that Those who create wealth cannot die of hunger. You are not asking for charity but A part of what you own Of what you made with your hands With the sweat of your brow That your bosses now possess. Just imagine thousands of you Marching, shouting We want work! We want bread!

Watch for Next Saturday

A letter will appear from a student of Electrical Institute, describing the life of a students' commune and their methods of study and work, received and translated from Esperanto by the New York Esperanto group.

Maxim Gorky Writes to the Red Army

Dear Comrades:

I thank you for your letter, which is extremely valuable, and not only for me.

I am naturally proud that the warriors of the Red Army look on me, a literary man, as "one of ours" as a comrade, but your letter has another significance more important in a cultural revolutionary sense. How do I arrive at this?

Because never before was there an army which would say to a revolutionist "you are our friend," because the fighters in the Soviet Red Army, while learning to use a gun, at the same time recognize the power of revolutionary words, and hence, wish to learn to use words just as they use their own weapons.

Because you the fighters of the Soviet Union, clearly understand that in future battles you will be faced by people like yourselves, workers and peasants, deceived by the master class, blinded by false ideas, and that, against people who are going to their deaths in order to fasten the power of the masters more firmly on them; you—fighting comrades, will have to use also the weapons of words, and convert your unwilling enemies into real comrades.

"Their's not to reason why," say the capitalist generals. Probably they still think so. But we have plenty of reason to think that the soldiers in capitalist armies are even now beginning to "reason why," and that the time is not far distant when these soldiers will also talk in the language of the Red Army men. The soldiers of European armies are frequently sent against the unemployed, and they are beginning to understand that, by serving in an army which defends the bourgeoisie from being crushed by the unemployed—from the "internal enemy"—they are increasing the number of unemployed.

The business depression is increasing, unemployment is growing. The New Year message of the political "leaders" of the bourgeoisie sounded despondent and hopeless. All their thoughts flowed together into one unanimous howl: depression, depression, and no way out to be seen. The other workers for better conditions.

Johnnie knew that it was his father's work, and he walked with a lofty stride—but he kept his secret. No one ever knew until after the strike was over—and then it wasn't Johnnie who told—it was Johnnie's father. He told it to the gang so that they would

Comrades, in this howl we can sense the despair created by the complete exhaustion of that energy which made it possible for the bourgeoisie to enslave and plunder the workers of the whole world. They see that among their leaders there are many bold adventurers, but not a single big organizer, that the numerous dictators are nevertheless not Napoleons, that in their middle class world, there are no organizing ideas, and could not be.

And with every passing month our Five-Year Plan is growing more and more threatening for the bourgeois world, and the inevitability of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat of all the world is growing more and more fearsome for the middle class suburbanites. The head of the church, believing in the "merciful god—Christ" repeats his fanatical call for an attack on the Soviet Union. But the Five-Year Plan, at which the bourgeois economists laughed, the Five-Year Plan is beginning to allure even the bourgeoisie. Here is a cutting from the Italian newspaper "Corriere della Sera" on January 6, 1931: "The President of the Cabinet of

Hungary, Count Bethlen, has prepared a Five-Year Plan for the economic recovery of Hungary. The Budapest papers state that the Plan includes the industrialization of agriculture and the mechanical preparation of soda."

This minister imagines that in order to carry out a five-year plan, it will be sufficient merely to wish it, but the free creative energy of the workers is not necessary. Thus the bourgeois leaders are producing anecdotes while the workers of the Soviet Union are creating new history.

What shall I wish for you, comrades, in the 14th year of creative work for the construction of a new world and the third year of the Five Year Plan? First of all I wish for good spirits. There is no hindrance which cannot be overcome by the energy of the working class, organized by the Party of Lenin. This was unquestionably proved by thirteen years of work, the courage and the success of which were stupendous.

To the young Red Army literatures I wish that they should not tire of learning.

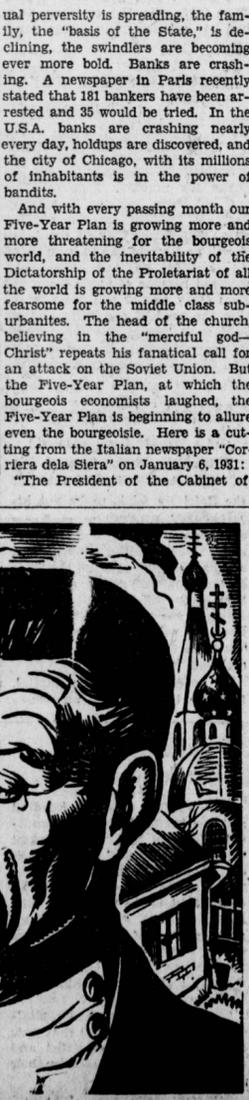
To learn all the time, to know everything! The more you know, the stronger you become. And you must remember very firmly that in future battles, the Red warriors must not only act with bullets, bayonets and swords, but with their revolutionary proletarian words,—the words of the workers who have succeeded in becoming the masters of their own country and from day to day embellish it with the labor of free people.

Forward comrades, to the great work of building the first fortress of Socialism in the world. Long live the working class, its Party, its Red Army—long live the Young Communist International!

Long live the Five-Year Plan, the audacious plan which is possible only for the forces of collective heroes! January 9, 1931. Maxim Gorky.

NEXT WEEK "Believe It Or Not," a flop house story by an unemployed worker in Pontiac, Michigan; "The Shock Brigade," a story from Russia; "Closing Exercises," a story from Mexico by Albert Morales, illustrated by Paul; "Literature for Children," by Harry Alan Potamkin; book review, by N. Sparks; cartoons and other features in next week's Saturday Feature Section. Don't forget to send in your order for an extra bundle.

Maxim Gorky, noted proletarian writer



Wm. Seigel

On the Southern Chain Gang

The Southern chain gang, some of whose aspects are described in this article by an eye-witness, is one of the methods used by the ruling class to exploit and enslave labor, and especially the toiling Negro masses who live in the Black Belt.—Editor.

By ANNE ELLIOTT.

THERE is a saying among the Negroes and poor whites of the South, "Run, nigger, run. The Patteroll'll get you."

The Patteroll means the Black Maria, or the sheriff, or any part of the law that may come after a Negro or poor white. And it is a sure and certain step toward a dreaded end—the chain gang.

Henry was a Negro boy on a plantation in one of the Southern States. Henry liked to sit in the sun. Once there was an epidemic of influenza among the Negroes on the plantation and Henry of his own volition became the chief nurse. For many weeks he went from cabin to cabin day and night, caring for the sick.

Five months later Henry went into town one Saturday night and "took" a waist from a store counter for his girl. Like many poor people, poverty had forced him into petty thievery. Later, I saw him on the chain gang. He was dressed in the usual barred suit, with his number painted on his ankles. They were about fifteen inches long, so that Henry, while he used his pick on the rock could, like the nineteen other men on the gang, take a step one foot and three inches long. A center chain, fastened to the other between his legs, was hooked to his belt and kept the leg chain from dragging. For a year Henry worked, sweating under the sun's hottest rays. At night, on Sundays, and on rainy days, his center chain was fastened to the heavy chain of another member of the gang. In this way all of the twenty men were chained together and kept from "mischief" while not working.

Henry had been put on the gang for taking something. Most of the men, black and white, are on the gang on the technical charge of vagrancy. Either they have no jobs, or they have been framed and railroaded. The local papers take pleasure in announcing the fact that a magistrate has provided some more "free" road help for the county.

In another part of the same county where Henry lives there is a community of poor whites. They live in tumble-down houses and cabins. None of the grown people can read and write. During a period of about three years the chain gang drafted four men and one woman from this community. The woman had two children, both of them crippled from infantile paralysis.

One winter when night school was started in this community a group of sad, bent adults came from their cabins every night for six weeks to learn how to write their names and to "figure." The night school was the effort of one person and when he

left the community the people, with no prospect of economic betterment settled back again into their old lives. They are illiterate again. One of the pupils is sentenced in the chain gang for twenty years. But he probably won't last, for a few years of chain gang life does a man up.

The main duty of a chain gang is to go about the county and repair roads or make new ones. There are two kinds—those where the men live in cages set on wheels, and those where they live in tents set on the ground.

The tents are usually leaky ones, and when it rains the prisoners have a hard time dodging the streams of water that come in.

The cages are much like those under a circus tent where the tiger or lion paces up and down. But the tiger has more room than the convict. For inside the convict cage there are from eighteen to twenty vermin-infested beds, to which the prisoners are chained at night and on rainy days.

In the spring and summer and late into the fall the convict camps are infested with flies that breed in the open sewage pits. The vegetables are full of weevils and long worms. The meat is never fresh.

There is much illness, with diseases like tuberculosis and syphilis. The same tub of water is used for several men when the infrequent baths occur. A doctor is a last resort. Often the men are made to work when they are sick, and I heard directly of one convict who had been whipped with a leather strap because he was ill and could not work. Another fainted because of illness and was whipped and left on the road for the flies to crawl over so that he might be an example to the other men working on the gang.

In a certain gang a trusty escaped one day. In this group the guard kept a couple of blood hounds. Beyond the road the gang was repairing was a field and then a steep hill. The further side of the hill was covered with thick woods. The trusty, who was not chained, ran across the field. He was down the hill before the guard could unlodge the hounds. Though the dogs would undoubtedly have caught the runaway before he reached the woods, the guard followed them and shot the man dead with his gun.

The lives of the prisoners are counted as very unimportant both by the guards and by those who make the laws that put the prisoners where they are. The guards are paid small wages and must work from twelve to thirteen hours a day. In some places their duties have been lightened. Yet they are still paid a miserable wage, and most of them apparently come from the same class as the prisoners themselves.

Many prisoners try to escape. They know the attempt may mean death. But they prefer to make an abortive attempt at life than to exist under the conditions that are prevalent in the prisons and chain gangs.



THE MILLS

By Lebedinsky

YETTA RETURNS TO COURT

By BROWN.

WEDNESDAY, Yetta Sacker was evicted from her rooms at 74 Suffolk Street. After fighting with the police the unemployed council of downtown New York put her back in again. But the landlord wasn't through.

It made no difference to him that Yetta Sacker is 53 years old and has one boy too sick to work and the others unable to find a job. It made no difference to him or to the court that her husband died 12 years ago and ever since then she has been slaving in restaurants, shops, washing floors for bosses' wives. It doesn't count with the bosses and their courts that she is exhausted and worn out with the hard life she has had.

A summons was served on her yesterday to appear in the Essex Market Court. There she pleaded with the magistrate. "I have no place to go,

my boy is sick in bed, please let me stay." The landlord's agent told the court how the unemployed council defied the marshal and put Mrs. Sacker back in her rooms. "This must stop," shouted the magistrate, "you're going out of there, you hear."

Mrs. Sacker stood there at the magistrate's bench a small, worn, old woman, buffeted and beaten by life under the bosses' civilization, crying and pleading for herself and her children. But such things don't count with the magistrate. What counts is: if you're a landlord you get what you want, if you're a worker you're thrown out.

"I'll give you until the eleventh and if you're not out by then I'll send you to jail." "But judge, but judge," Yetta Sacker tried to plead. "Next case" said the magistrate, and he motioned to the attendant to put her out.

ANOTHER FORGERY IS BLASTED

SINCE January, a new literary monthly, "Le Nouvel Age" is appearing in France, published by the famous Georges Valois, edited by Henri Boudelle. Among the workers on this journal, there is published the name of Comrade Bela Ilch. The general secretary of the International Association of Revolutionary Writers.

The secretariat of the IARW announces definitely that Comrade Bela Ilch had never any connection with the journal "Nouvel Age," never had any intention to collaborate with this journal and never gave his permission for his name to be used in connection with it. Comrade Ilch has sent

a telegram to the Communist newspaper of France, "Humanite" protesting against this insinuation. The secretariat of the IARW look on the inclusion of his name in the list of collaborators of the journal a new forgery of the bourgeois press (see the recent case of a forged interview with Upton Sinclair), having the purpose of confusing the radical minded petty bourgeois intelligentsia of the West regarding the ideological tendencies of this journal.

Secretariat of the International Association of Revolutionary Writers, Moscow, Gosizdat ("Labor Progress"), Roudnitskaya 6.

German Reichstag Forces Trial of Deputies; Fascists Walk Out; Socialists Support Bruening Gov't

Communist Deputies Expose Fascist Maneuvers and Hit Brutal Limitation of Rights of Opposition

(Cable By Inprecor.)
BERLIN, Feb. 11.—The Reichstag (German parliament) yesterday at its sessions decided to withdraw the immunity of many deputies. It voted this measure without examining the individual circumstances of each case. The Communist deputies protested energetically. The socialists voted solidly to withdraw immunity.

At the beginning of today's session the fascist deputy, Stoeber, read a declaration on behalf of the fascist fraction in the Reichstag announcing the latter's refusal to participate further in the Reichstag's proceedings. He pointed out that despite the result of the last elections the minority government, formed in violation of the constitution, excluded fascists. Since yesterday's limitation of parliamentary rights of the opposition the Reichstag's decisions, he said, are unconstitutional. He went on to state

"Mayor Eats My Food", Says Negro; Tacoma, Benton Have First Demonstrations

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
DAY, Feb. 25.
Six plans are also being made to advertise the meeting to be addressed by William Z. Foster, Feb. 24, at Carpenters' Hall at 8 p. m.

Delfy Oakland Police.
OAKLAND, Cal. (By Mail).—Defying the threats of Chief of Police Drew and the mobilization of all the police reserves in the city, the hunger march led here Feb. 10 by the Council of the Unemployed got one block on its way to the city hall before it was dispersed.

When members of the Unemployed Council demanded a permit to draw two days before the march, he said: "We have 1,400 men ready to get down upon phone call, and anyone that starts a demonstration will be sorry he was ever born."

Police held the streets for blocks around Ninth and Franklin, the place set for assembling the march. No one could get near that corner.

The state employment agency at Tenth and Franklin was used as an armory for the city police.

The parade formed at Tenth and Broadway, and Ed Tomlinson got up to speak. The crowd and the police both gathered rapidly, but the police held back their attack to catch those with banners. The placard carriers, however, formed some distance away and marched to the corner.

The parade got part way, and was attacked. One motorcycle cop was pitched off his machine. Some others got bruised. Five workers were injured by police clubs badly enough to get treatment at the hospital.

Some of the paraders got to the city hall, where police attacked them.

First Time in Benton.
BENTON, Ill. (By Mail).—About 300 out of the 2,000 unemployed here demonstrated on Feb. 10. It was Benton's first hunger march. The jobless paraded around the homes of the rich, giving them the scare of their lives, and then back to the miners' hall, where they held a meeting. The mayor said: "Well, I'll see what I can do." The jobless told him he had better look damned good, because the "hungry wolves" might turn into tigers, and the cage is too small.

Benton's first hunger march in history, and the next is Feb. 25.

Thousand in Rockford.
ROCKFORD, Ill. (By Mail).—A thousand demonstrated for unemployment insurance here on Feb. 10. They were addressed by Louise Morrison for the Trade Union Unity League and by Carlquist for the Communist Party.

300 in Chicago Heights.
CHICAGO HEIGHTS, Ill. (By Mail).—An indoor meeting of over 300 here Feb. 10 was addressed by Bill Mathewson for the T. U. U. L. and by Williams for the Communist Party. Clark was chairman.

300 in Moline.
MOLINE, Ill. (By Mail).—An indoor meeting here Feb. 10 had as speaker Joe Dallett of the T. U. U. L.

CHICAGO, Ill. (By Mail).—Those in the Chicago demonstration Feb. 10 filled the street cars and rode home, refusing to pay fares. Eight were arrested.

Ohio, Pa., Towns.
AKRON, Ohio (By Mail).—On Feb. 6 there were demonstrations in this city of 850 workers and jobless workers in Barborton, 100; Canton, 1,200; Cassion, 300; Toledo, 2,000 (marching from four different points on the out house); Youngstown, 800 marched and paraded back to the

A.F.L. Misleaders Support Thompson, in Chicago Election

"Big Bill" Gearing Up His Machine

CHICAGO, Ill.—Mayor Thompson is not satisfied with the speed of his campaign workers and his lieutenants in the A. F. of L. unions. According to the "Herald and Examiner," he called in his campaign workers, and instead of cheering them up, he bawled out his ward leaders as "a bunch of lazies," telling them that unless they stepped on the gas, they will not be considered at all "when the time comes to distribute patronage. By record will these leaders be judged. It will be very easy to determine who my friends are when it is over."

After the storm of self-criticism "Big Bully" Thompson threw a bouquet to the A. F. of L. or, rather, to some of the misleaders. He told his lieutenants that the A. F. of L. is doing better than ever before. The Hod Carriers' Union, for instance, instructed its 10,000 members to canvass their precincts for mayor, and act as watchers, and to secure tens of thousands of pledge cards. In fact, Mr. William J. Balmer, campaign manager, boasted "we are getting the strongest labor support ever given a candidate for office anywhere."

This statement, together with the support of Nelson, Fitzpatrick and other leaders of the A. F. of L., exposes the leadership of the Chicago labor movement as the worst fascist traitors—by selling out the workers to Insull, Thompson, Capone interests.

All the members of the A. F. of L. must raise this on the floor of their union meetings and protest against this rank betrayal and endorse the only workers' candidates—the candidates of the Communist Party.

SUBSCRIBE FOR WORKING WOMAN

Free Books With Renewals and Subs

The good response of the districts shows how easy it is to get subscribers for the "Working Woman."

At the present moment we have two thousand subscribers, and print 12,000 papers each month. We must increase the number of subscribers to five thousand. Our paper has had a steady increase in circulation, which shows that we need only to approach women workers in the shops, factories, on the farms, housewives, in order to reach our goal of 5,000.

Starting January 1st and culminating March 8th—International Women's Day—we will give free books for subscriptions and renewals to the Working Woman. We are sending you advance notice so that you can secure these books.

By special arrangement with the International Publishers Company, subscriptions for one year for the Working Woman and any of the \$1.50 books that are listed below, will be given to the subscribers for the total amount of \$1.50 or one year's subscription and any of the one dollar books can both be gotten for the total amount of one dollar.

We can also give the following \$1.50 books free with ten subscriptions or renewals:
Memories of Lenin, by N. Krupskaya;
One Hundred and Twenty Million, by Michael Gold;
Cement, by Feodor Gladkov;
Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, by Ryazanov.

We can give the following one dollar book with 5 subscription or renewals:
Life and Death of Sacco & Vanzetti, by Eugene Lyons.
Subscribe to the Working Woman!

131 Chicago Workers Bodies Endorse C.P. Election Drive

CHICAGO, Ill.—In one of the most enthusiastic conferences ever held here, 242 delegates representing 131 mass organizations endorsed the election program of the Communist Party. The meeting was held at the Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. on Sunday, Feb. 8.

Among the organizations represented were the Unemployed Councils, five Vote Communist Clubs organized within the last five weeks of the Aldermanic campaign. Industrial unions, shop committees, fraternal workers' organizations were also represented.

The conference enthusiastically seated the ten delegates from the John Brown Club which is the 14th ward republican club. This was an expression of the fact that the Negro workers realize that the Communist Party is the only true Party of the workers, Negro and white.

The conference was opened by Bill Gilbert, district organizer of the Communist Party.

N.Y. Red Builders Order 2,105 at Jamboree in New Quarters; Many New Clubs Being Formed

A total of 2,105 papers were ordered for Monday at the N. Y. Red Builders' News Club Jamboree held in the new headquarters, 102 W. 14th St., last Sunday. Last week's sales by 49 members totalled 5,677, averaging about 1,000 papers a day. With over 100 attending, the meeting was one of the most enthusiastic and productive since the inception of the Club over three months ago.

Many new unemployed workers were drawn into the club and assistance in selling the Daily Worker was promised them by volunteers. Reports from Stokes and Turner, two members now serving 6 months pending appeal for selling the "Daily," show that both are in good spirits, their chief concern being the activity of the Red Builders. John Ryan, himself beaten by the police, visited Stokes and will visit Turner as well.

The Club is now concentrating on increasing its membership, intensifying methods of selling the Daily, canvassing from house-to-house and organizing a defense group to resist police attacks upon the Red Builders. The Club will hold a banquet in two weeks to celebrate the opening of its new headquarters.

PITTSBURGH, PA., PROVES METAL.
"We are making arrangements for mass sale of the Daily Worker in working-class neighborhoods because this will be the only way we will break through the police terror against the sale of the Daily on the streets of Pittsburgh," writes J. M. Daily Worker representative. "We have now witnessed the third time where comrades were arrested for the sale of the Daily Worker."

J. M. orders 100 copies of the striking miners of Edna No. 2 Mine and 15 copies daily to the South Side Unit, "the beginning of a carrier route in South Side, Pittsburgh." That's the stuff, Pittsburgh! Live up to your traditions!

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TO ONLY "REFER" JOBLESS DEMANDS
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
Jobless workers starve or die? Senator Hamilton F. Keane answered: "Dear Mr. Wagenknecht, I have your letter of the 7th relative to the payment of Adjusted Compensation Certificates. I am very glad to have an expression of opinion from you regarding this matter." Just that and nothing more.

SOVIET VOTING SHOWS GROWING MASS SUPPORT

Stream Into Communist Party

MOSCOW.—The Soviet elections in the great industrial centres, Moscow, Leningrad, etc., show clearly that the activity of the working masses has increased considerably and that they are enthusiastic for the carrying out of the Five-Year Plan in four years under the leadership of the Communist Party. Last year's poll was large, but this year's poll will be still larger. A feature of the elections is the broad stream of new members into the Communist Party. The best members of the shock groups are being elected into the soviets everywhere. These men have already proved their capacities in the factories and understand the needs of soviet production. Their presence in the soviets ensures that a determined struggle will be conducted against bureaucracy and opportunism.

The foreign-born workers at present in the Soviet Union have taken an active part in the soviet elections. As workers they have, of course, both the active and passive franchise. The American colony at the Stalingrad tractor works held its own elections. Cook, the chairman of the colony, read the most important provisions of the Soviet constitution to the assembled workers. The American workers Raskin and Sheriff were elected members of the Town Soviet, and the American worker Sarkis was elected a substitute member. The American workers who were elected declared that they were determined to give of their best and work in co-operation with their Russian fellow workers to increase production and carry out the Five Year Plan in four years. In particular they promised to work for the abolition of all hindrances of a bureaucratic nature. Their ideal would be to work for the production of the best tractors in the world, and for the training of highly-skilled Russian workers.

GERMAN JOBLESS UP TO 4,894,000
BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The officially registered unemployed in Germany on January 31st, reached the highest figure ever recorded in this country. There were 4,894,000 out of work, an increase of 129,000 since January 15.

The actual number out of work, of course, is much greater than this and is probably closer to 6,000,000. This is a tremendous figure for Germany, and shows the depths the economic crisis has reached there.

BRITISH ENGINEER DISPELS SOME 'CONVICT LABOR' LIES
On the very day that Mellon and Hoover, through the Treasury Department, ordered a ban on the import of Soviet lumber and pulpwood, based on white-guard affidavits, news comes from London disproving the "convict labor" campaign. J. F. Stewart, British consulting forest engineer and university lecturer in forest engineering, who has wide experience in lumbering all over the world, publishes an article in the Manchester Guardian on Feb. 10, giving some facts about the Soviet lumber industry.

He says he does not agree with the Soviet Government, is not a Communist, but that from his personal investigation of nearly all of the Soviet lumber camps, he is forced to say that the white-guard propaganda about "convict labor" is a pack of lies. Stewart goes on to say:

"The camps themselves are quite good, mostly a deal better than I have built for my men myself in other countries. They are constructed of heavy logs caulked with moss, and the larger ones have separate apartments for eating, sleeping, drying clothes and cooking. All are well heated by fires from cooking stoves, and firewood is naturally plentiful."

Answering the propaganda about no medical attention to the workers in the lumber camps, Stewart declares:

"That the Soviet makes no attempt to provide medical comforts is not quite accurate. I have been in hospitals in forest villages where they were well equipped and excellently managed by a 'felsherica,' a partly qualified medical woman, kept spotless and in their small way the last word in efficiency."

"Very good mail service is kept up throughout the entire north, as well as efficient telegraph service."

Return your Red Shock Troop Donation List and get a free copy of Red Cartoon Book or Lenin Medalion.

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STATIONERY AT SPECIAL PRICES for Organizations

Radek Praises Romain Rolland for Agreeing to Civil War in Event of Imperialist War; Shows His Faults

Should Summon Sufficient Determination to Speak to Masses Instead of Literary Circle

MOSCOW.—In an article published in the "Isvestia" Karl Radek congratulates Romain Rolland on the latter's 65th birthday. The article contains the following:

The declaration of the great French author in his latest article that the best answer to the war is the answer given by Lenin in 1917, i. e., the insurrection of the European armies against the war-mongers and fraternization between the soldiers of the various armies, does him great honor. It is not an easy task at the age of 65 to throw overboard the old principles of non-violence and recognize that Lenin's great slogan consider their ideas.

The change which has taken place in Romain Rolland is a presage of a change which is coming for certain sections of the petty bourgeoisie against imperialism. We wish Romain Rolland that he will summon up sufficient determination to speak to the broad masses of the people, instead of to a small circle of literary people. It is the broad masses of the people who are primarily interested in these things; they will have to bear the burden of imperialist war and they will have to put Lenin's slogan into practice. We hope with heart and soul that the great French author will win close contact with these masses. From them he can draw the strength necessary when the imperialist policy of blood and iron is again put openly into operation.

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MIDNIGHT PERFORMANCE IN THE BRONX TONIGHT
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14th at 12M
Bronx Playhouse
SOUTHERN BLVD., BET. FREEMAN AND JENNINGS STS.
PROGRAM—CAIN & ARTEM by Gorki; TREASON TRIAL, Full Record (10 min.)
ISA KRAMER in A VERA-PHONE PROGRAM
ADMISSION 50 CENTS Auspices—Bronx Workers School

ESTHER'S SCIENTIFIC VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT
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This restaurant is serving home made vegetarian meals for proletarian prices.—60 CENT MEAL SERVED IN FOUR DISHES—No Tip
All workers and sympathizers are asked to patronize this restaurant and help support the DAILY WORKER!

from \$17.50 to \$12.50 All Our Suits and Overcoats REDUCED to \$22.50 to \$15.00
93 Avenue A, Cor. Sixth St.

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175 FIFTH AVENUE, (Algonquin 4-6556) NEW YORK, N. Y.



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MELROSE DAIRY VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT
Comrade Will Always Find It Pleasant to Eat Our Place.
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Historical data on big events of the class struggle in the first annual Daily Worker Calendar. Free with six months sub or renewal.

Proposals of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Delegation

to the Congress of the U. S. for a National Unemployment Insurance Law

WE, the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Delegation, made up of every industry and coming from all the important industrial centers of the United States, demand that the Federal Government shall, during the present session of Congress, enact legislation providing for an adequate system of unemployment insurance to relieve the workers from the present intolerable conditions growing out of mass unemployment.

In making this demand, we speak as direct delegates of the more than 1,000,000 workers who have either signed or otherwise given their support to the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (which is contained herein) and whose formal endorsements we are handing you, together with these proposals. We represent the will of the overwhelming majority of the working class, who unequivocally demand the establishment of a national system of government unemployment insurance.

The Struggle Against Hunger.

The workers' demand for unemployment insurance is a demand for the right to live. It is a fight against mass starvation. Ten million workers now walk the streets jobless, with no income whatever. That many more work part-time. Wages have been slashed in practically every industry and also in government work. Even the "Annalist" of Jan. 16 is compelled to admit that for the past year the loss in wages and salaries amounts to \$1,000,000,000 per month. No unemployment relief worthy of the name is being given. Consequently, actual starvation stalks among the workers, whose slender reserves in millions of cases have long since been exhausted.

Rich America forces nearly two million children of school age into child slavery. Millions of workers' children in rich America are hungry. They are being stunted in body and brain by child labor and slow starvation. In the soft coal districts, unclad and starved, the miners' children go barefoot in the snow. Pellagra, the dread hunger disease of famine-stricken India, and China, is now thoroughly Americanized and runs rife among the soft coal miners and the southern textile workers. Everywhere mass starvation eats insidiously at the vitals of the workers. In every big city it has become a common-places for famished workers to collapse or even die in the breadlines. In New York City, tuberculosis, increased 14 per cent during the past year because of the prevailing mass malnutrition and all the hospitals in the city are crowded with what amounts to actual starvation cases. Great armies of workers, vainly searching for work, starve and freeze as tramps on the railroads or eke out a miserable existence in the horrible "jungles" which are to be found in every city. The "ferme" wars and prostitution, fed by mass destitution of the workers, mounts to unprecedented heights. Many workers, driven desperate by unemployment, drown themselves or blow out their brains.

The Breadline and Nightstick Policy.

This mass starvation is enforced against the workers by the employers and their government through various terroristic means. Wherever unemployed have dared to organize and demonstrate against the intolerable starvation conditions, they have been clubbed, gassed and jailed unmercifully. Thousands of workers who have invested their life savings in homes are being evicted by mortgage foreclosure, and tens of thousands of workers have been evicted from their miserable homes because they could not pay rent. Vicious vagrancy laws are being revived and enforced against the workers. In the industries, the spy system, the blacklist and other forms of economic terrorism are being used as never before. Foreign born workers are being systematically persecuted and discriminated against in every way. And in the South, the ruling class, with the connivance of the national, state and local governments, are using more than ever that crowning shame of America, lynching, in order to try to cow into submission the awakening Negro masses. The Federal Government has given its stamp of approval for and sounded the keynote of this whole program of terrorism by its establishment of the infamous Fish Commission, which aims to crush every protest of the workers.

For the workers, as well as for millions of poor farmers, of whom Senator Caraway says, 1,000 are daily dying of starvation, America, "the land of opportunity, the country of prosperity, where every worker is becoming a capitalist," is a place of mass hunger and suppression. Capitalist America throws upon the streets the millions of producers, those who have built the industry and the great wealth, and it cynically answers with terrorism their demands for relief. Because they have produced too much, the tolling masses must starve, because the warehouses are bursting with wealth, the workers and their families must go without the barest necessities of life. The workers are beginning to see the idiosyncrasy and the bankruptcy of the capitalist system in all this outrageous situation.

If capitalist America brutally forces its producers to starve, it has, however, no bounty too great to pour into the lap of its parasitic capitalist ruling class, who are worse than useless both in industry and in society in general. This year many great corporations are paying bigger dividends than ever, drawn from their gigantic reserves and the wealthy are plunging into unparalleled depths of luxury and profligacy. The very sight of the workers and poor farmers in poverty and misery seems to incite them to flaunt all the more their boundless riches, robbed from the toilers. They cold-bloodedly prepare a new world war, in first place against the Soviet Union. They are planning to use the unemployed, as well as the employed, wholesale as cannon fodder.

The Government Against the Workers.

The government must provide relief for the unemployed. But practically nothing has been done by its national, state and local branches. The present so-called relief measures, and the sham battle in Congress on this question, are both an insult and a crime against the workers. While giving no real relief, they serve only to create the illusion that something is being done. Meanwhile, actual mass starvation spreads among the ranks of the workers.

The federal government has been criminally negligent in dealing with the unemployment problem. Its practical policy is to let the workers starve, even as it does the farmers. It has not appropriated a cent for unemployment relief, although it has no difficulty in finding \$162,000,000 for tax rebates to already over-rich corporations, two billions for war purposes and hundreds of millions for various pork barrel appropriations. The much-advertised \$115,000,000 Hoover emergency building program is a fake and false pretense. The number of the unemployed steadily mounts in the face of such building programs. President Hoover has shown himself, like his capitalist masters, an alert enemy of the working class. He has systematically underestimated the number of unemployed and minimized the depth of the crisis; the plain purposes of this being to confuse the workers, to prevent them from organizing, to force them and their families to remain unresisting in starvation. His stagger plan is a phase of the contemptible scheme to throw the burden of the industrial crisis upon the shoulders of the workers by spreading the misery of unemployment over the entire working class. His no-wage-cut agreement with the fascist leaders of the American Federation of Labor was only a smoke screen behind which widespread wage cutting and speeding up has taken place. His Committee on Unemployment, which is typically headed by Col. Woods, a policeman, is the employers' national board of strategy to prevent the workers from securing unemployment insurance or relief in any other substantial form.

Organized Starvation.

The state and local governments, regardless of which party controls, have shown a similar callous attitude to the starving of the workers. In "socialist" Reading and Milwaukee, equally little relief is given the unemployed as in democratic New York or republican Chicago. They all treat the unemployed workers as beggars or criminals. Their building programs, heralded as panaceas for the industrial crisis, exist mostly on paper. Where they do have any reality, they serve to furnish work for only an insignificant section of the workers, mostly the henchmen of the locally dominant political parties. For every worker who finds a job at such work, a hundred are being dropped from the factory payrolls because of the deepening crisis.

New York City illustrates the outrageous refusal of the city governments to meet the unemployment relief problem. When its yearly budget was proposed recently, it contained appropriations totalling \$640,000,000 (a large portion of which finds its way into the pockets of the Tammany grafters). But there was not a dime for the 800,000 unemployed of Greater New York. It was only after the workers staged a militant demonstration protest (during which several were brutally slugged and arrested in Mayor Walker's office) that the Board of Estimates met secretly and allotted \$1,000,000, or about \$1.25 for each unemployed worker. In Detroit, banner American city for unemployment relief, where the workers have made millions for the bosses, an unemployed worker is allowed only the miserable pittance of 20 cents daily. In most of the cities, no relief measures whatever, outside the regular miserably charity institutions, are in effect.

The various municipalities reduce the unemployment relief problem to a charity basis. The impoverished unemployed worker, who has spent his entire life in useful production, is degraded when the capitalist system breaks down, to the status of a pauper. He is herded in vermin-infested city flophouses, where he is treated like a prisoner. He is made to stand for hours in breadlines to get a crust of bread or a miserable bowl of soup to fend off the encroaching starvation—the great, rich, imperial city of New York contains no less than 62 of these shameful breadlines (not to speak of one for children) in which 150,000 workers daily have to beg their bread. If the unemployed worker, destitute, is still able to maintain a roof over his family's head, he is forced to approach the local relief agency as a mendicant to beg for financial assistance, where he is usually cynically told that before he will be given even the insignificant relief pittance he will first have to sell whatever petty valuables (furniture, clothing, etc.) that he may own. In all the cities, only when actual starvation is at hand, is even the most niggardly aid extended.

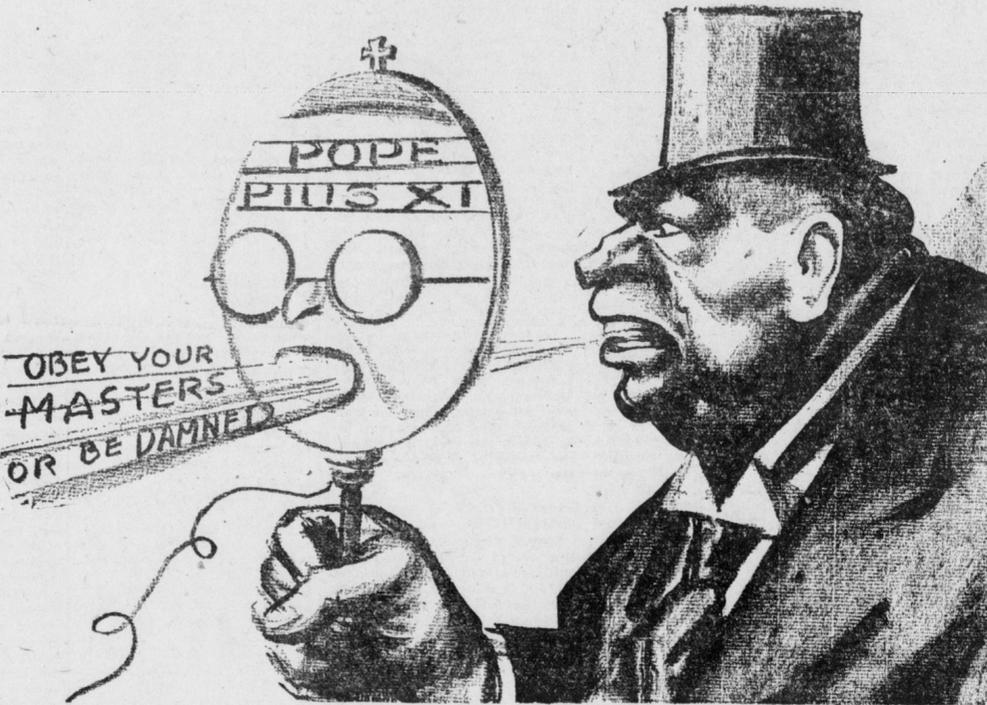
The reactionary leaders of the A. F. of L. actively assist in this slow starvation program. These fascists are the willing tools of the employers for every campaign of strike breaking, speeding up of the workers, and for imperialist aggression. The socialist party follows the same general line but more shamefacedly and treacherously. Both of these organizations support the government terror against the militant unemployed. They are active enemies of all struggle for unemployment relief.

The Demand for Unemployment Insurance.

We workers reject with scorn, hatred and indignation, this whole contemptible capitalist charity system and the treacherous labor leaders who support it. We condemn in unmeasured terms the despicable breadlines, flophouses, apple selling, and the penny pinching charity fakery and grafters. With all our power we fight against this wholesale pauperization of the working class. We categorically demand food, clothing and shelter for the workers and their families. We refuse to beg and we refuse to starve. It is not our fault that the bankrupt capitalist industries are paralyzed. The capitalists cannot furnish us with work; they must pay us wages in the shape of unemployment benefits. We demand that there be established a national system of unemployment insurance. And we call upon the workers to support this demand with all their invincible power.

All other important industrial countries, confronted with an ever-growing unemployment, have been compelled by the workers' struggles to adopt systems of state unemployment insurance. Only the capitalist United States uses the outrageous system of trying to meet this problem by means of breadlines and such barbarous methods. This country, the richest of all and with the hugest unemployed army, must establish unemployment insurance. The unemployment benefits paid in the various capitalist

THE MICRAPHONE



By BURCK

countries are notoriously inadequate and now the bosses, with the assistance of the reactionary labor leaders, are trying to reduce them. But the capitalists in these countries are compelled to pay at least this minimum of relief.

They deliberately mislead who argue that American workers receive sufficient wages and have enough reserves to enable them to meet the unemployment situation with their own resources. The workers have no such reserves. The fact is that even in so-called good times, with wages of unskilled and semi-skilled workers not exceeding \$20 per week and with a large unemployment prevailing, the majority of the working class were actually living in a state of poverty. With the great increase in unemployment through the industrial crisis, these vast masses are thrown face to face with starvation conditions.

Permanent Mass Unemployment.

They also deliberately falsify the situation who assert that the unemployment problem is about at an end, that "prosperity" will jobs for everybody, is just around the corner. First, the industrial slump is still deepening. This is indicated by the continued decline in industry, the wave of bank failures, the growth of unemployment—before December the New York Department of Labor showed a decline of 4.1 per cent in factory employment. Official figures for January show further decided declines in production and employment. The deepening of the crisis internationally is indicated by 25,000,000 unemployed in the capitalist countries, by the widespread drop in production, by the rapid falling off of international trade, etc. Second, even a rise in production in the United States would not provide "jobs for all." For the past ten years, the rapid rationalization of industry has been developing a permanent army of unemployed. Just before the present crisis, this had reached the number of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000—during the 1928 election campaign even the democratic leaders stated that there were then 5,000,000 unemployed. During the present crisis, the rationalization process has been greatly hastened and new vast armies of workers have been permanently displaced from industry. The United States now confronts, from rationalization and industrial crisis, a permanent army of unemployed numbering several millions.

This situation imperatively demands the institution of a system of federal unemployment insurance. Such insurance will not wipe out unemployment, as it cannot solve the basic contradiction between the rapid expansion of the forces of capitalist production and the shrinkage of the purchasing power of the masses, created because the workers and poor farmers, robbed by the capitalists, cannot buy back the commodities which they produce. Only the proletarian revolution can liquidate unemployment by abolishing the private ownership of the means of production, the exploitation of the workers, and production for private profit, and by establishing instead a system of social ownership of industry and of production for social use.

The Russian workers have given a practical demonstration of how to cure unemployment. They have completely wiped it out in the Soviet Union. Their industries are flourishing and growing at a rate unparalleled in industrial history, while the world capitalist system is paralyzed. Their industries now require 2,000,000 additional workers, while every capitalist country is overwhelmed by a gigantic mass unemployment. Meanwhile, they are steadily raising the wages and living standards of the workers, have established the seven-hour day, five-day week, etc., while in all the capitalist countries the wages and general working standards of the workers are constantly on the decline.

But if unemployment insurance cannot abolish unemployment, it can and will help to relieve the workers of the terrible distress arising from unemployment. It is in this sense, that the workers resolutely demand it, and they will increase their struggle for its establishment.

The Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill

In consideration of all the foregoing facts, we therefore demand the enactment of Federal legislation for unemployment insurance. In order to meet the requirements of the workers, this must be based upon the following general propositions:

1. Persons entitled to Social Insurance.

(a) All workers, unemployed because of no jobs being available for them or incapacitated thru accident or sickness, shall be entitled to social insurance for the whole period of their unemployment. If two or more unemployed workers belong to one family, they shall each receive the insurance.

(b) Workers reaching the age of 55 years shall be entitled to retire on full insurance rates.

(c) Ex-Servicemen, workers, and all those incapacitated as a result of their service in the military and naval forces, shall be entitled to social insurance, of \$15. per week for total disablement and \$25 per week for partial disablement.

(d) Women workers, for six weeks prior to and after childbirth, shall be given leave of absence from work, and allowed full insurance.

(e) Abolition of child labor under 14 years of age and government maintenance of all those now employed under that age. All child workers 14 years of age and over shall come under the insurance law provisions.

(f) Part time workers shall be paid insurance sufficient to raise their incomes to the regular insurance rates.

(g) In applying the insurance law, no discrimination shall be made against young workers, Negro workers, women or foreign born workers.

(h) The insurance law shall not be used to compel workers to work under non-union wages and conditions.

2. Amounts to Be Paid As Insurance.

All workers are entitled to unemployment insurance, as above set forth shall, during the whole period of their unemployment, receive \$15 weekly, with \$3 additional for each dependent.

3. How to Finance the Insurance Fund.

All appropriations heretofore made or now in effect for military, naval or other war purposes, including war pension funds, shall be repealed and all such sums shall be appropriated for financing the unemployment insurance. The additional funds necessary shall be raised by (a) a graduated capital levy upon all capital and property accumulations in excess of \$25,000, and (b) by a graduated income tax upon all incomes in excess of \$5,000 per year. The workers shall not be required to contribute to this fund.

4. Administration of the Insurance Fund.

The Unemployed Insurance Fund shall be managed and administered by a workers' commission, elected solely by the unemployed and employed workers, and in such manner as they may see fit.

5. Special Winter Relief.

We further demand an immediate emergency federal appropriation to pay for two winter months of unemployment insurance on the basis of 1 1/2 times the regular rates proposed herein.

In Support of the Workers' Demands.

On Point 1. The social insurance provisions must cover all workers unemployed for any cause whatever. The government, not the working class, must assume the responsibility for maintaining workers industrially incapacitated in any form. The insurance fund must not be used as a strike-breaking institution.

On Point 3. The worker and his family must be guaranteed at least the minimum necessary to live upon. The rates proposed here provide only the barest necessities and the workers will fight to further increase these amounts.

On Point 3. The United States Government can find billions of dollars yearly for past wars and to prepare for future mass slaughters of the workers; we demand that these funds be used to provide the unemployed and their families with the necessities of life. The capitalist must pay, out of their wealth which they systematically steal from the workers in their industries, for the cost of the unemployment insurance. Efforts to throw this burden or any part of it upon the workers will be militantly resisted.

On Point 4. Manifestly the workers alone must control the unemployment insurance funds. To allow the capitalist politicians to get their itching hands into the monies would be to render the workers dependent upon them and to add a new saturnalia of graft to that already existing in every section of the national, state and local governments.

On Point 5. This immediate appropriation is

necessary in order to alleviate the existing actual winter starvation conditions.

The Workers Will Fight, Not Starve.

The government has done nothing to relieve the terrible distress of the unemployed. This is because it is a capitalist government, alert to defend the interests of the employers but callous to the sufferings of the workers, and it will do nothing real in the matter of unemployment relief until it is compelled to do so by the mass pressure of the workers. If the question of unemployment insurance now comes forward as a major and living issue, this is primarily due to the great demonstrations, protests and struggles, that the workers have carried through in every industrial center of importance. How soon unemployment insurance will be established and whether it will be of any benefit to the workers, or will be used by the capitalists to exploit and disorganize the workers, will depend upon the solidarity and militancy which the working class displays in this fight.

Only by struggle can the workers compel the Federal government to adopt a system of unemployment insurance. The employed workers, whose interests are equally involved, must stand shoulder to shoulder with the unemployed workers. The fight for unemployment insurance must be coupled up with the struggle for the other important and burning issues of the workers—against wage cuts, against the speed-up, for full pay where the stagger system is in force, against lynching and other oppression of Negroes, against the registration and deportation of foreign born workers, for the release of political prisoners.

In the fight against unemployment, the workers especially demand the seven-hour day, and five day week, with the six-hour day in dangerous or unhealthy industries, and for young workers. We demand the immediate institution of this shortened work period in all government institutions.

The unemployed and employed workers will fight against the war which the capitalists are preparing to make upon the Soviet Union. The workers will support the fight of the farmers against starvation and for government relief. They will unite in struggle against the whole infamous program of the Fish Committee.

Until the adoption of adequate unemployment insurance by the federal government, the workers, despite all police terrorism, will intensify their demands for local relief in every form—for financial relief pay from the local and state governments, against evictions and for lower rents, for the opening of all vacant houses and public buildings to lodge the homeless unemployed, for free light, gas and street car fare for the unemployed, for free food for workers' school children, for abolition of the vagrancy laws, for full wages on emergency public work, etc., etc.

We call upon the working class to rally behind the demands of our movement. Workers, don't starve, fight! Don't let yourselves and your children hunger in the midst of plenty. The brave Arkansas farmers, in taking food where they were denied it by avaricious exploiters, sounded the militant keynote of the awakening toiling masses. Organize unemployment councils. Build the Trade Union Unity League. Workers, unite! Employed and unemployed, organized and unorganized, join hands in common struggle, without regard to race, creed, color, age or sex. Organize a great national demonstration against unemployment on February 25, in every industrial center of America, in solidarity with the workers of the world, who will demonstrate on that day in all countries, against the mass starvation now being forced upon the toilers by the bankrupt world capitalist system. Demand with all your power and militancy the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill!

The Workers' Unemployment Insurance Delegation.

Correction

In the Daily Worker, issue of February 4th, in the "Party Life" column, under the heading "Suggestions for the Conduct of the Recruiting Drive," an article was published with a credit line to the Chicago district. This should have read Minnesota District, as these suggestions were worked out by District No. 9.



A Bone Is Not A Bonus

From the way it looks now, the soldiers who asked for the bonus are about to be given a bone. But a better one than that comes to us as an answer to the objection that if they got the cash bonus now, all the bonds would fall in price about three percent.

Somebody says that at that rate, the poor capitalist with \$1,000,000 would have to get along with only \$970,000.

But, says the chap at the next desk, why don't the veterans ask the sorrowful bondholders, about how much they think their bonds would have been worth, if the veterans had not fought when the World War came along?

No, Junior, just because they keep Fish in the House of Representatives, we cannot call that institution an Aquarium.

Mr. Hennessey On Relief

Flanagan: "Whist, Hinissy, would yez be so kind as t' till me what's th' maittre wt' our prisdint?"

Hennessey: "Wots th' joke? Hez he agin bin seein' prosperity in sixty gaze?"

Flanagan: Naw, nuthin' like. But wy dus he get th' shivers at th' menshun iv th' wurd 'FOOD'? Shure an' O' wuz jest raidin' wot he sed in 1924, wen he apeled t' Kongress for \$10,000,000. Shure an' lit me rade it t' ye: He sed:

"I assume that the first obligation of a Government is to apply its resources to nourishment for its people, whether due to poverty or otherwise."

Hennessey: Will, wot's rong wit that? Mr. Hoover ez a grate-harted man.

Flanagan: Yiz, Hinissy, O' understand that pertekly. But wy don't he say th' same thing t' day?

Hennessey: Ah, k'wan wit yez, Flanagan! Shure an' ye don't understand dialektiks! Circumstances alter kases. Faith an' didn't ye yiv hear iv Bullshevism?

Flanagan: That O' hev, Hinissy, but wot, beggin' yer pardun, hez Bullshevism t' du wt' Hoover. Yer not sayin' that Hoover's a Rid, he yez?

Hennessey: Flanagan O' m' surprized at ye! Iv korz Hoover's not a Bullshevik. But he's there loik a Free State Trooper when it kums t' fightin' Bullshevism. Ef yez kan rimbber as far back as 1924, ye'll recall that Germany wuz waverin' betwixt goin' Bullshevik wit th' Soviet, an' goin' broke wit th' Dawz Plan. An' Hoover slept in t' save th' day fer Kapitalism. He open'd his grate hart an' th' U. S. Treasury t' feed German wolkers so they wudn't go Bullshevik.

Flanagan: Yis, Hinissy. But, begorrah, didn't he get \$20,000,000, wich ez twice as much, t' feed th' Russhins AFTER they wint' Bullshevik? An' how th' divil did hiz grate hart stant th' strain, till me?

Hennessey: Flanagan, shure an' it's an' infant ye be in politics. Rimbber that en 1920, when Hoover did that, th' papers wuz kumin' out ivry day wit th' nuzze that th' Bullsheviks wuz overthron on th' kapitalists heer believed it an' wuz ankshuss t' be in on th' ground floor. An, thin, wuz an' organizashun there, wuz a few spies tucked in, shure an' ye might hev roofohs from fallin' inta th' hands iv th' British an' Frenchiees—an' don't forget there's a lot t' fall.

Flanagan: Faith an' O' wuz wunderin' w' th' Bullsheviks didn't hang a medal on Hoover. But 'ere O' sez a piece in the paper, th' N'Yark Telegram iv Monday, whers a fellah named Sam Levin, wroites th' iditor that he's sint th' Amtorg th' followin':

"American farmers and unemployed are starving. In 1921, when Russia was afflicted with a drouth, the American people helped Russia with \$20,000,000. Can your government return the help to the starving Americans, as the American government refuses to help its own people?"

Hennessey: Um-m-m . . . Flanagan, O' fear that yer razin' kwestions iv international karacter. Did ye hear that it's often against publik interst t' answer kwestions? The Postmaster Jeneral only Wednesday refused t' tell Kongress w' th' givernment wuz payin' \$120,000 yearly rint fer twenty years, t' a contributor t' the Republikan Nashunal Komitee fer a bilding in Saint Paul that's assessed at \$334,000; an' he sed it wuz inkumpatible wit publik interst.

Flanagan: Yis, Hinissy. But wot wud happen ef th' Russhins tuk Mr. Levin seriously an' want'ed t' send a Relief Expedishun heer wit a lot iv Bullsheviks t' run around th' kuntry t' feed th' cows, farmers, th' unemployed an' other livestock menshured in th' Arkansas Kompromize betwixt th' Hoover demokrats an' th' Robinson republikans?

Hennessey: Sh-s-s-s, Flanagan! Shure an' it's plum dippy ye be, t' ask sich a kwestion. Shure an' it's well ye know that Hoover wud kall out th' Boy Scouts, th' Kustoms an' Immigrashun service, the Standin' Army, th' Nashunal Guard an' the Atlantik Fleet t' stop th' invashun. Bill Green wud kall it a "dole." Besides, Niver, niver, wud we permit it, bekaws of them Bullsheviks wuz allow'd t' get' wit-in talkin' distance iv this land iv Opportunity, they'd mesmerize th' ignorant masses an' th' kuntry'd go Bullshevik over nite. Shure, an' that's an' awful nooshun! Mr. Fish an' Mr. Woll wud drop dead!

Flanagan: Yis, Hinissy, but wot ef President Robinson an' Mr. Hoover—ach! Shure an' O' get thim all mixt up wot wit thim bein' so much alike—but wot ef th' hungry farmers an' unemployed ain't fed? Shure an' ain't they loikely t' go Bullshevik jest t' same?

Hennessey: Faith an' that's toime ye sed a mouthful, Flanagan. An' that's th' thing th' republikan-demokrat-kartilist administration iv the nashun ez gamblin' against. First an' foremost, all th' profets are coach'd t' make ficks believe Prosperity ez kumin' bak, wit a chicken in ivry Pot. An' thin, of th' chicken don't kum, th' unemployed kan be kept kwiet by makin' believe that they'll all get a livin' sellin' each ivher appels. An' as fer th' farmers, Sekretary Hide has sed that he'll be simpathekik an' ef th' farmer ez hungry, all he has t' do ez t' get th' ole woman t' harness him up w' a crupper under his tale an' make a noise loik a mule, so's t' kum wit-in th' Provisions iv 'Work Stock' while th' ole woman an' the kids kan noo loik cows er grant loik pigs in distress t' kwally as 'other live stock', an' th' grate hart iv Hoover will be touch'd an' Sekretary Hide will fill their cups, till they runneth over, wit simpaty.