

THOUSANDS WILL MARCH INTO BIG COLISEUM MEET

Workers Mass Nov. 29 To Support National March Demands

NEW YORK—The United Front Committee for the National Hunger March called again yesterday on the workers to come in thousands to the huge mass meeting of support and welcome to the National Hunger Marchers of Columbia I. The meeting will be November 29, in the evening, at Bronx Coliseum, and besides the appearance of the New England Marchers, and the hundreds of New York delegates joining them at this point, a representative of the British National Hunger March will give an eye witness interview of the great struggle in London.

There will be a program of entertainment also. Workers organizations are going to march into the Coliseum with their banners. Individual workers are urged to buy their tickets as early as possible.

Get the tickets now at: Workers Book Shop, 50 East 13th St.; Co-operative Restaurant, 2700 Bronx Park East; Health Center 50 E. 13th St.; Bronx Workers Club, 1457 Wilkins Ave.; Freshet, 50 E. 13th St.; or Workers International Relief Headquarters, 146 Fifth Ave.

Pocketbook Workers Endorse The executive committee of the Pocketbook Workers Rank and File organization has endorsed the National Hunger March and will give a meeting of all jobless and part time pocketbook workers for Tuesday, November 22, at 1 p.m. at Irving Plaza Hall.

Food Workers Meeting Among workers organizations to rally to the support of the National Hunger March is the Food Workers Industrial Union, which calls a special open general membership meeting for Monday night at 8 p.m. at Manhattan Lyceum, where Sam Neslin, militant leader of New York jobless, will speak. Non-members of the union are invited.

Printers Reject Bosses' Pay-Cut (CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

which originated in the World-Telegram shop group of the Amalgamation Party, to strike out of the amendment to the general laws, passed by the I. T. U. Convention, which would otherwise become effective on Jan. 1, 1933, the "ridic" which says: "Where a subordinate union has adopted a five-day week, or has in effect a contract providing for a five-day week, no further reduction of the work week may be ordered by vote of the union, nor shall special assessments for out of work relief be levied in excess of one per cent of earnings." Provision for the 4-day week is also contained in the proposed amendment.

The overwhelmingly voted for Local 6 to circulate other locals to endorse the amendment as changed. A fund of \$1,000 was voted for this fight. Only by a very narrow majority did Hewson retain in his hands the control over the expenditure of this \$1,000.

The local meeting voted \$15,000 to help the locked out employees of La Prensa (the Spanish language newspaper here) start an opposition paper.

JAIL NEWARK POLL OFFICIALS NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 20.—Following the theft of poll books and ballots from the Hall of Records and the City Hall early Wednesday morning, while an investigation into election frauds was going on, resulted in the arrest yesterday of 28 minor election officials. The investigation was brought about by Republican politicians following the discovery that the Third Ward of Newark, usually Republican, returned only five votes to the G. O. P. in one district and several hundred votes to the Democrats.

What's On—

MONDAY Meeting of New York Worker Correspondence Group at 8 p.m. at Pen & Hammer, 114 W. 21st St. Correspondence submitted to be read and criticized by the group.

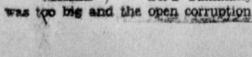
Meeting of Technical Group of Workers Laboratory Theatre at 8 p.m. at 42 E. 12th St. Direction A. Refregier of John Reed Club.

Special meeting of Alteration Painters at 8 p.m. at new headquarters, 4213 Third Ave., corner Tremont Ave. Discussion on Hunger March.

Public hearing conducted by Unemployed Council of E. New York at 8 p.m. at 8 p.m. We have invited Mrs. Friedman of Home Relief Bureau to ask her why workers of East N. Y. are being evicted and starving.

McKEE-BANKERS' CHOICE FOR MAYOR

By GEORGE E. POWERS JOSEPH McKEE is being groomed by the Wall St. bankers, the manufacturers and business men for next mayor of New York. Why? Because, though Tammany Hall served the bosses well, putting through their starvation program by smashing strikers' picket lines and unemployed demonstrations, Tammany Hall was too corrupt and too expensive. The bankers and bosses want to maintain the same brutal "Tammany" Hall policy of police terror against workers, but want cut-price rates for the job. The split with Walker and Tammany was too big and the open corruption



McKee was too big and the open corruption



ORLOFF-OPECK TRIAL ON TODAY

Miners Face Hanging for Militancy

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 19.—The trial of Orloff and Opeck, militant West Virginia miners, on a framed charge of murder in the death of a "yellow dog" mine guard, will take place today in Morgantown, W. Va. The death of the mine guard occurred during a strike led by the U. M. W. A., but the reactionary officials of the union have deserted the defense of these two miners. Hundreds of miners will rally at a mass demonstration in front of the courthouse today, despite threats of the prosecuting attorney to use force to break the solidarity of the miners.

The Supreme Board of the Croatian Fraternal Union and the Russian National Mutual Aid yesterday responded to the urgent appeal of the I. L. D. for immediate financial aid to the defense. Organizations and individuals are urged to immediately wire funds to George Martin, I. L. D. care Postal Telegraph, Morgantown, W. Va., or the district office, 606 Lyceum Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Seamen Show Way To Win Relief in Fight with Y.M.C.A. (CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

while the chairman was stunned by the first man's onslaught, and described the National Hunger March and its demands: \$50 federal winter relief and unemployment insurance, and called for support for the march, to the evident approval of the 150 seamen present for the debate.

Crowd Votes for Real Insurance. When voting began the chairman wasted as much time as possible on the relative merits of the two debating teams, but the crowd refused to let him leave out the question of unemployment insurance at the expense of the bosses. They voted 143 for that kind of insurance and only 7 against it. And sentiment was that crowd is all for the National Hunger March.

More Open Hearings. A half dozen open hearings on hunger took place in New York Saturday and Sunday, and will be reported in the Daily Worker soon.

Tonight there will be a hunger hearing arranged by the Manhattan Borough Committee of Action for Winter Relief, in charge of preparations in this borough for the National Hunger March. The hearing will be at Irving Plaza Hall at 8 p.m. All workers are invited and the city officials are challenged to come and defend themselves.

The Unemployed Council calls an open hearing on hunger to take place in Colonial Mansion tonight at 8 p.m., and invites all workers of the neighborhood.

Tonight also there will be another open hearing at Galileo Temple, 17 Montrose Ave., Brooklyn.

Tomorrow there will be a hearing at Stuyvesant at 8 p.m. and on Wednesday there will be another at Christ Church, W. 36th St.

To March on Relief Bureau. On Wednesday there will be a Hunger March to the Home Relief Bureau. Workers will assemble at Seventh St. and Ave. A at 10:30 a.m. and will proceed through the lower East Side to the Home Relief Bureau at Spring and Elizabeth Sts. to present demands of immediate relief for the starving workers of lower Manhattan. There will be crowds of starving cases brought to the Home Relief Bureau that day which have been refused previously by the grafting officials. The workers will be led by the Downtown Unemployed Council. All workers are called by the Downtown Unemployed Council to assemble at Seventh St. and Ave. A for what promises to be the largest Hunger March ever held in Lower Manhattan at 10:30 a.

City Hall, McKee endeared himself to the bosses by actively taking part in ordering the clubbing and jailing of the unemployed. This is proven by the minutes of hearings the magistrates' court in cases growing out of the April 21, 1932, city hall unemployed demonstration.

SHARED IN POLICE ATTACKS. These minutes show that Deputy Inspector McAuliffe stated on the stand in my own case, that the reason he refused to admit the unemployed delegation was that on April 18 or 19, McKee and Judge Andrews, Walker's secretary, both instructed him not to admit the unemployed delegation under any circumstances. No doubt an important reason for not bringing this case to trial, still pending, was this exposure of McKee's share in the bloody police attack on the unemployed on April 21. This, and other instances, expose the real McKee program of forced starvation of the workers, employed and unemployed.

Housewives! Ask Grocers to Give Food to Hunger March

Do It When You Market! Stations Are Set Up Where You Leave What You Get

NEW YORK.—The housewives of New York's working class have been asked to remember the National Hunger Marchers when they go to buy food for their own families. In a call issued jointly today by the National Hunger March Committee, the Council of Working Class Women, the Workers International Relief, the International Workers Order and the Food Workers Industrial Union, all housewives are strongly urged to ask their grocers, butchers, delicatessen merchants and other food dealers to contribute canned goods and other staples to the Hunger March commissary.

Deliver at These Stations Such goods, according to the plan outlined in the call, should be delivered immediately by the women who solicit them, to temporary receiving stations. Stations have already been established at: Manhattan, Food Workers Industrial Union, 4 W. 18th St.; Workers Center, 35 E. 12th St.; in the store on the street level; Bronx, the Concoops Store in the co-operative colony at 2700 Bronx Park East.

Central receiving stations for Brooklyn, Manhattan and the Bronx are being prepared. The locations of these will be announced later in the week.

Need Lots of Food The National Hunger March Committee estimates that it must be prepared to supply 50,000 meals for the marchers; 12,000 cans of sardines, 2,000 pounds of cheese, 300 pounds of coffee, 500 pounds of sugar, 2,000 cans of beans, 18,000 apples, 2,000 pounds of preserved meats (ham, corned beef, salami, liverwurst, bacon, bacon), 2,000 cans of preserved fruits, 2,000 lemons, 2,000 cans of evaporated milk are needed.

Do What London Did The statement of the committee announcing the city-wide food collection drive, says in part: "The working class of London, suffering under even greater economic pressure than the American workers, were able to supply 25,000 food packages to the British Hunger Marchers in one day. It is imperative that the workers of New York make an even better showing for their own Hunger Marchers."

Jennings Laundry Strikers in Victory

NEW YORK.—Victory for the Jennings Laundry strikers was announced today. The laundry bosses were forced to settle under the following conditions: (1) that all workers are to be given back their jobs; (2) that the strikers are to be paid for the time of the strike; (3) that laundry drivers are to be paid according to the average earnings during the past four weeks, because routes were considerably damaged during the strike; (4) recognition of the shop committee to the extent that all complaints, changes in the conditions affecting the workers, must be made only with the workers' consent.

Stage and Screen

"FIREBIRD" OPENS TONIGHT—"DUBARRY" TUESDAY AT COHAN "Firebird," a play from the Hungarian of Lajos Zilber, opens this evening at the Empire Theatre, presented by Gilbert Miller, Judith Anderson, Henry Stephenson, Ian Keith and Montague Love are the chief players.

George White's "Music Hall Varieties" will have its premiere Tuesday night at the Casino Theatre with Harry Richmond, Lili Damita and Bert LaRue heading the large cast.

The Schweb and De Sylva musical comedy "Take a Chance," will open on Thursday at the Apollo Theatre by Carl Barksley, by Sydney Stone, is scheduled for the Masque Theatre this evening. The players include Robert Leslie and Emily Ross.

"The Dubarry," an operetta by Rowland Leigh and Desmond Carter from the German of Paul Knepler and I. M. Willeminksky, will open at the Empire Theatre Tuesday night at the George M. Cohan Theatre. The cast is headed by Grace Moore, Howard Marsh, Robinson Newbold and Pert Kelton.

"Jamboree," a play of the '90s, by Jack Black and Bessie Beatty, will have its premiere at the Vanderbilt Theatre on Thursday evening. Marie Kenny, Carleton Macy, Dodson Mitchell and Barry Macollum head the cast.

The Shakespeare Theatre at Jolson's will present three new offerings this week: "The Comedy of Errors," on Monday; "The Merchant of Venice," Wednesday, and "As You Like It" on Saturday evening.

LABOR UNION MEETINGS A meeting of unemployed and part-time employe pocketbook workers will be held this Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 1 p.m. at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 13th St., in order to elect delegates to march to Washington.

POCKETBOOK WORKERS A meeting of unemployed and part-time employe pocketbook workers will be held this Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 1 p.m. at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 13th St., in order to elect delegates to march to Washington.

RELIEF HEAD RUNS FROM VETS

Legion Heads Try to Disrupt Bonus March

NEW YORK.—Fearing to face the unemployed veterans who were demanding cash relief, Mrs. Stockhauer, head of the Home Relief Bureau at Public School No. 150, Christieville, ran away from the bureau outside of which a demonstration of vets took place yesterday morning. The demonstration was organized by Post 75 of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League.

When a committee of eight, elected by the demonstrators, appeared to present the demands, they were told no one was in. They forced their way into the office and found it empty. They were told that Mrs. Stockhauer was conferring at Boro Hall on the question of relief and would be back at 3 o'clock. When the committee returned at 3 they were informed that Mrs. Stockhauer would not be back that day.

Another demonstration is being organized for next week, when Mrs. Stockhauer will be compelled to listen to the starving vets' demands, it is announced.

While in Brownsville the Home Relief Bureau is cutting off until Dec. 5 those who have been getting two days' work a week, in other parts of the city the bureau is trying to disrupt the National Bonus March to Washington by offering ex-servicemen city jobs if they will stay away. One worker received such an offer from the relief bureau at 297 Fourth Ave., and a duplicate of the card he filled out was sent to the American Legion in Weehawken, N. J. This indicates the true role of the American Legion misleaders despite the fact that at their 1 1/2 convention they were forced by pressure of the rank and file to go on record for payment of the bonus.

CALL JOBLESS MUSICIANS All unemployed musicians who wish to go on the National Hunger March to Washington December 5, with the band of the Workers' International Relief, are urged to get in touch immediately with this organization by telephoning Chelsea 3-9561.

Importers of Soviet Candies SPECIAL with this ADVERTISEMENT Odessa Fruit Chocolates 4 LB. BOX FOR \$1.00 M. RICHMAN 145 E. HOUSTON ST., NEW YORK AGENTS WANTED—Tel. Orchard 4-7778

Christmas Eve. December 24th Rockland Palace AUSPICES — COMMUNIST PARTY AND YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE KEEP THIS DATE OPEN!

SCOTT NEARING will lecture TONIGHT (Monday), at 8:30 P. M. on "The First Fifteen Years of the Soviet Union" at the INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED EDUCATION, 17 Irving Place

COHEN'S Eyes Examined by Registered Optometrist in Attendance 117 ORCHARD STREET (First door off Delancey) Hospital Prescriptions Filled

Intern'l Workers Order DENTAL DEPARTMENT 80 FIFTH AVENUE 15th FLOOR All Work Done Under Personal Care of DR. JOSEPHSON

John's Restaurant SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES A place with atmosphere where old traditions meet 302 E. 12th St. New York

Labor Sports SOCCER RESULTS METROPOLITAN WORKERS' SOCCER LEAGUE A DIVISION Red Sparks, 0; Floite, 0 Juventus, 3; Falcon, 2; Olympiac, 2; Scandinavian Workers, 0; Torino, 1; Italian Workers, 1; Prospect Workers, 2; Union de Chile, 2

JADE MOUNTAIN American & Chinese Restaurant 197 SECOND AVENUE Bet. 12 & 13 Welcome to Our Comrades

Attention Comrades! OPEN SUNDAYS Health Center Cafeteria Workers Center — 50 E. 13th St. Quality Food Reasonable Prices

Public Meet Tonite To Expose Brooklyn "Relief" Bureaus

NEW YORK.—So-called "unemployment relief" stations and bureaus in the city, their bulldozing tactics at the expense of starving workers, women and children, will be thoroughly exposed at a public hearing to be held at 8 p.m. tonight at Galileo Temple, 17 Montrose Avenue, corner of Union Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Unemployed Council of Williamsburg, with headquarters at 61 Graham Avenue, invites all workers to come, and also challenges "the supervisors of the Home Relief Bureaus and the aldermen of Williamsburg and Borough Hall" to answer the charges and exposures made during the hearing. Admission is free.

Functionaries' Training School To Open Nov. 25th The New York district of the Communist Party is opening a full-time district functionaries' training school. The school, which begins on November 25, marks an important stage in the struggle to overcome the serious lack of trained functionaries and to develop fresh forces trained in the theory and practice of Leninism out of the mass workers in the ranks of the Party.

All organizations that pledged to contribute to the maintenance of the school are urged to make their pledges good without delay.

POCKETBOOK WORKERS' DANCE The Pocketbook Workers' Rank and File will hold a dance on Saturday evening, Nov. 26, at the Workers' Center, 50 E. 13th St., Harlem's Famous Negro Jazz Band will supply the music.

Importers of Soviet Candies SPECIAL with this ADVERTISEMENT Odessa Fruit Chocolates 4 LB. BOX FOR \$1.00 M. RICHMAN 145 E. HOUSTON ST., NEW YORK AGENTS WANTED—Tel. Orchard 4-7778

Garment District Good Food Served Right Farragut Cafeteria 326 Seventh Ave., at 28th St.

Mansion DAIRY RESTAURANT 147 WEST 27TH STREET Near 14th Avenue UNION RESTAURANT

Garment Section Workers Patronize Navarr Cafeteria 333 7th AVENUE Corner 28th St.

Brooklyn WORKERS-EAT AT THE Parkway Cafeteria 1038 PITKIN AVENUE Near Hopkinson Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

PURITY QUALITY SUTTER Vegetarian and Dairy Restaurant 280 SUTTER AVE. (Cor. George B'way)

WANTED—Furnished room Downtown section with commodes. \$5. R. e/o Daily Worker

WANTED—Furnished room, \$3 weekly, near Workers Center, 50 E. 13th St., Daily Worker Editorial office, between 6 and 7 p.m.

LARGE LIGHT ROOM IN BRONX—All improvements. With commodes. East 125th St., near Boston Road. See A. W. Daily Worker office, 8th St.

TAMMANY PLANS TEN PER CENT CITY WAGE CUT

Workers! Demand That Bankers Pay! No Wage Cuts!

NEW YORK.—Secret meetings of the majority faction in the Tammany Board of Aldermen have worked out proposals to slash wages of city employees 10 per cent, and to fire large numbers by consolidating departments.

This scheme goes to Tammany leader Curry, and then will be jammed through the board of estimate by machine tactics, according to present plans.

Essential to this scheme is the passage by the Legislature of amendments to the civil service laws, allowing the supposedly legally safeguarded wages of this class of workers, teachers, street cleaners, firemen, etc., to be slashed.

May Not Pay at All. But the gang has another little trick. They may simply refuse to pay one month's wages on the ground there is no money. Already inspired articles appear in the press saying that probably there will be no money for city wages in December. Not one of these aldermen and none of the capitalist papers, however, suggest that instead of refusing to pay city workers, the city government refuse to pay interest on the debt held by the bankers. Interest and payments on this debt amount to about \$200,000,000 yearly.

Naturally in such a situation the jobless will get what they fight for, and no more. The Hunger March Wednesday on the Home Relief Bureau, the popularizing of the unemployed demands for relief at the expense of the bankers and not at the expense of the city workers, must go on. The jobless must support the low paid city workers in their fight against the pay cut.

WORKER WRITERS MEET NEW YORK.—Reading and collective criticism of Worker Correspondence will be the feature of the next meeting of the N. Y. Worker Correspondence Group, to be held tonight at 8 p.m. in the Pen & Hammer, 114 W. 21st St. All workers are urged to bring correspondence relating to the activities of their shops, units or unemployed committees.

ANNOUNCEMENT Dr. Louis L. Schwartz SURGEON DENTIST The removal of his office to larger quarters at 1 Union Square (8th Floor) Suite 803 Tel. ALgonquin 4-8003

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY 107 Bristol Street (Bet. Pitkin & Sutter Aves.) B'way PHONE: DICKENS 2-2612 Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS THE THEATRE GUILD Presents 'THE GOOD EARTH' Dramatized by OWEN DAVIS and DONALD DAVIS From the PULITZER PRIZE NOVEL by PEARL S. BUCK GUILD THEATRE 32nd St. W. of Broadway, Eves. 8:30 Matinee Thursday and Saturday at 2:30

NOW PLAYING! NEW SOVIET SOUND FILM 'FALSE UNIFORMS' MOSCOW NEWS says: "False Uniforms" is certainly a most outstanding Soviet adventure film and will no doubt be enjoyed especially outside the Soviet Union, since adventure speaks for itself and requires no interpreter.

SPECIAL SOVIET NEWSREEL CAMEO 42ND STREET AND BROADWAY All Seats 25c to 50c Mon. to Fri.

2 Big SOVIET FEATURES TODAY—LAST TIMES 'ROAD TO LIFE' ALL TALKING DRAMA OF RUSSIA'S "WILD CHILDREN" (English Title) EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION "FOREST PEOPLE" ENGROSSING STORY OF NATIVE LIFE IN LITTLE KNOWN SIBERIA PRODUCED IN THE U. S. S. R.

COUNSELOR-AT-LAW 2nd FLOOR WITH PAUL MUNI ELMER REAR PLYMOUTH THEA., W. 42nd St. L.A. 4-6226 Evenings 8:30; Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

THE POWERFUL EPIC OF LABOR 2ND WEEK! 'COMRADESHIP' (Kameradschaft) "An excellent film."—DAILY WORKER EUROPA 134 W. 25th St. 55th St. Continues from 10:30 a. m. to Midnight

RKO MAYFAIR Broadway at 47th St. Richard Dix — Ann Harding IN THE PICTURE OF THE YEAR "THE CONQUERORS" Daily at 2 P. M. 5c to 11 P. M. to close 5c

R-KO JEFFERSON 34th St. & 3rd Ave. TODAY TO TUESDAY—2 Features EDWARD G. ROBINSON IN "TIGER SHARK" with CAROL LOMBARD and PAT O'BRIEN

District Training School Ball under the AUSPICES of the COMMUNIST PARTY DIST. 2 Thanksgiving Eve., Wed., Nov., 23, 8 P.M. at MANHATTAN LYCEUM HALL, 66 E. 4th Street

International Notes

By PETER HENRY

PROTEST NEW BLOOD BATH!

HAMBURG, Nov. 20.—The Negro Worker, published in this city, has published an urgent appeal to the toiling masses of the whole world for immediate protest actions against the latest blood bath of British imperialism against the African masses struggling for national liberation.

CLASS LINES DRAWN IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Nov. 5 (By mail).—The bankers and industrialists of the Irish Free State have organized a White Guard Army to support the former Cosgrave government's policies of compromise with British imperialism.

On October 30th, this Fascist mob 1,000 strong descended upon the town of Malrow, clubbing and terrorizing the townspeople, many of whom are supporters of the very De Valera who affords these White Guards his official protection.

Fianna Fail's toleration of this Cosgrave White Guard Army gives the lie to De Valera's protestations of sincerity in his efforts to free Ireland from British rule forever.

21 WORKERS ARRESTED

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Nov. 20.—The Budapest police announce that further arrests of "suspected Communists" have taken place in the Koermend district. Twenty-one arrests were made in all.

POLISH WORKERS DEFEY COPS; CELEBRATE REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

WARSAW, Poland, Nov. 20.—The preparations of the Polish proletariat to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the Russian revolution met with the usual preventive police terror. According to the bourgeois press reports over 400 arrests were made in Warsaw alone in the night from the 6th to the 7th of November with a view of disorganizing the preparations for the demonstrations.

NEW GERMAN IMPERIALISM

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The "Berlin am Morgen" reports that a group of leading German industrialists and finance capitalists led by Jacob Goldschmidt and Otto Wolf, intend to found a company to take part in the imperialist exploitation of the petroleum fields in Iraq.

TRY TO INTIMIDATE CATALAN VOTERS

BARCELONA, Nov. 20.—Hundreds of extra police and armored cars paraded this city in an attempt to intimidate working class voters in the election of 87 members to the new Catalan Parliament. It was the first separate election in Catalonia since 1705.

"FOR FRUIT CO. AND FATHERLAND"

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Nov. 20.—The government claims that its troops yesterday recaptured Santa Barbara from the rebel forces. At the same time President Colindres issued an appeal to the insurgents "in the name of the dearest interests of the fatherland" to abandon their arms in opposition to the government which is controlled by the United Fruit Company whose interests thus become "the dearest interests of the fatherland!"

From the History of the Russian Revolution



Comrade Krupskaya (widow of Lenin) and Molotov (extreme left sitting on the ground) at a demonstration of farmers in the middle Volga region during the war against the imperialist intervention in 1919.

USE FORGERY IN DRIVE ON GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY

Fascists Seek to Create Panic Atmosphere

(Cable by Inprecor)

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The Stahlhelm (Steel Helmets) paper "Kreuzzeitung" published yesterday an infamous forgery alleged to be a report of a secret session of the non-existent "Moscow Politburo," attended by President Krestinski (I), Manuilski, Kuznetsov, Piatnitski, Losovsky, Molotov, Kaganovitch and Stalin, where instructions were given the German Communist Party to begin a campaign of individual terror and murder against a list of prominent leaders of the German bourgeoisie.

Patent Absurdities

The forgery, which is patently aimed at preparing the ground for the prohibition of the Communist Party, contains a series of patent absurdities, as for instance that Manuilski and Stalin congratulated the Communist fraction in the German Reichstag for their clever tactics in securing dissolution of that body, although the alleged secret session of the non-existent "Moscow Politburo" is supposed to have taken place on August 14, whereas the dissolution of the Reichstag occurred on September 12, nearly a month later!

Supposed Speech of Stalin

The crowning infamy of this stupid forgery is the supposed speech of Stalin instructing the German Communist Party to adopt a ruthless campaign of individual terror and repression against the German Communists for "so-called heartedness," and declaring "the list of names of persons named for dispersal as inconceivable and falling to certain names of the leaders of the Catholic Centre Party, particularly the South German leaders." Stalin is then supposed to instruct the German Communist Party to "co-operate with the G. P. U." in drawing up a more extensive list of names of men to be murdered.

Drive To Ban C. P.

The documents represent a revival of the forgery activities of the bourgeoisie in their attacks on the proletarian dictatorship and the revolutionary movement. It is marked with the most vicious lies and abysmal ignorance of the tactics and program of the Communist International, but must be taken seriously because it is intended to create the panic atmosphere necessary to secure the prohibition of the Communist Party demanded by Hitler yesterday in his secret conference with the Junker president, Hindenburg.

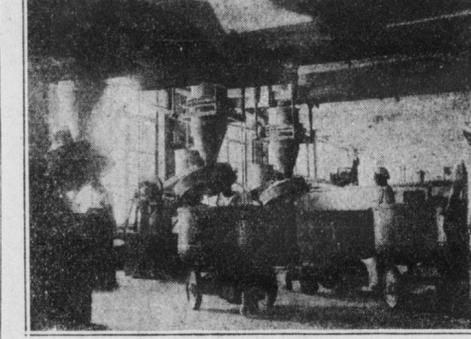
Winter Relief Drive for Families of the Class-War Prisoners

SHIVERS of cold, cries of hunger, hungry bodies—this is what growing numbers of working class families see as we enter the fourth winter of the capitalist crisis. Workers who protest are jailed through such means as "criminal syndicalism" laws, "sedition" acts, and open frame-ups.

To Fight Eviction of Negro Worker

BALTIMORE, Md.—For ten years steady, John Williams of 869 Ostend Street, had paid his rent of \$15 each month. The money he paid out in rent is more than the cost of the house in which he lives. Now, because he has lost his job, the landlord has secured from the "Peoples' Court" an order for his eviction. The Unemployed Council of Baltimore will organize the neighborhood to fight this brutal treatment of a worker.

Free Workers in Soviet Food Industry



The 540 workers in this modern, mechanized bakery in the U. S. S. R. work 7 hours a day, 5 days a week, get periodic wage increases and have the benefits of a full system of social insurance. How different from the rotten conditions of food workers in the capitalist U.S.A.

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

FOOD WORKERS WRITE OF CONDITIONS

ARMOUR PAYS 15¢ A DAY IN MONTH Packinghouse Workers Call for Union

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—In Armour's packing plant here, girls are working under the most pitiful conditions. Wages run as low as 15c and 20c per day. The other plants the same slavery conditions exist.

The workers are calling for a Food Workers Industrial Union, and are preparing to strike for an eight-hour day, and for a \$10 a week minimum wage.—H. J. D.

Club Managed by White-Guard Cuts Wages

NEW YORK CITY.—I work as a waiter for an exclusive Jewish Club on Fifth Ave., of which Governor-elect Lehman and Theodore Peyer are members.

Here is how they treat their help. Two wage-cuts to be followed soon by a third one. Wages cut \$25 a month and more. They feed us the worst kind of food. No coffee between meals. The manager and his wife are White Russians, and they are a dandy pair.—G.

15 Cent An Hour and Wage-Cuts Coming in "Horsemarkets"

NEW YORK CITY.—I know that there are a few men reading this who have not been down to the street of forgotten men, and paid a visit to one of the Horsemarkets, one of those shanties that eat restaurants, where you can get all you can eat for a dime.

They are like bee hives, going day and night. If you work steady there for a few months you become a physical wreck. First your feet give way, then your health breaks down because of the food you consume there, and last you become affected in the brain; you begin dreaming of pigs head and corned beef and cabbage both day and night. Why?

Because of the terrific strain you are working under. If you get in 6 hours of work as waiter, you run out 400 and more checks. That means you wait on about 75 people an hour. As a waiter you have no busboys to clear your tables, so perhaps you can picture why a man comes out of those places half dead after 6 hours work without a minute's rest in between for even the most necessary needs of a human being.

And for this "slight effort" to make a living for himself and family, we are handsomely rewarded with 15c for an hour's work. Several places hire young students and break them in for this work, giving them \$15 or \$20 per month with room. A good order cook gets \$15 a week for 13 hours work per day. Now our bosses of course, are losing money (oh, yeah), and for that reason are cutting our wages.

One of the bosses made a remark last summer that he would have us working for 10c an hour this winter. Well it's coming. Cooks and waiters have accepted a cut from 30c and 25c an hour to 15c. You think it will stop there? Guess again. It is time for us to get together and organize and fight for our very lives.—Scotty.

Editors Note: We agree with this workers' feelings against accepting the wage-cut we point out, however, that quitting did not solve the problem neither for him or his fellow-workers. He could have fought the cut, rallying the other workers in shop, and getting the Food Workers Industrial Union to lead them and force the boss to take it back.

CHICAGO HOTEL STRIKERS SHOW NEED OF UNION

Failure To Stop Wage-Cut Due to the Lack of Organization

In the Blackstone Hotel they cut off one week's vacation after the year was over. The year was worked and each worker had to sign his name that he hasn't any claim on the week coming. They cut us three days a month. We worked these three days but did not get paid. The workers say it is a ten per cent cut. No more days off—seven days a week. When they told us no day off, we got together and got our day off, and this is a good example that the workers should stick together. The first of September 10 per cent cut. They notified us on the fifth, and on the 20th we supposed to get paid. We waited, but no pay. On the 28th they gave us a notice that from the 15th of September our wages was cut. When the last cut took place, the help from the kitchen got together and served notice that we don't take no more cuts and next day they fired one cook and scared the workers that they would get another one in their place. The rest gave up their demands. Course if we had prepared well for this action, and been members of the Food Workers Industrial Union, no one would get scared, and could of one up with a good fight.—J. G.

CHINA RED ARMY IN BIG VICTORY IN HUPEH PROVINCE

Shanghai Workers to Protest League Report Today

SHANGHAI, Nov. 20.—The Chinese Red Armies on the Hupeh Province battle front yesterday smashed through a strong sector of the Nanking lines at Hwanan, causing great consternation in the camps of the imperialists and their Nanking lackeys.

A portion of the Tenth Nanking Army and the Seventh Air Squadron sent by Chiang Kai-Shek to reinforce the Nanking sector were also crushingly defeated.

The Red Army immediately followed up this victory with a terrific assault upon Tienmin, the sector from which Chiang had drawn troops to reinforce Hwanan. Hankow dispatches admit that the situation of the Nanking forces is "considered serious."

Workers and students of this city are planning a huge anti-imperialist, anti-Nanking demonstration tomorrow to protest against the Lytton report of the League of Nations on Manchuria.

Dispatches from Chengtu, Szechwan province capital, report street fighting in that city in the General's war in Southwest China. General Liu Hsiang, head of the forces opposing Gov. Liu Wen-hui, warlord of Szechwan, is reported to have captured the cities of Beikiang, Fushin and Tzeliuting, thereby cutting communications between the besieged city of Luchow and Chengtu. At Chengtu three factions are battling for possession of the arsenal in that city.

The economic situation of the Nanking Government and Kuomintang China as a whole is reported to be extremely desperate by Chang Kai-ngau, general manager of the Bank of China, who reports a steady flight of capital from the interior as the increasing insurrections of the impoverished peasants challenge the power of the Kuomintang landowners and usurers. Chang admitted that tenant farmers "will no longer pay rent" and that thousands of peasants are deserting the ruined agrarian communities for the cities.

He also admitted that agrarian economy had been ruined by the extortionate taxation of the Kuomintang warlords.

AFL CLERKS UNION FLEECES WORKERS

Taxes and Tickets in Official Racket

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—I am a clerk in a dairy store. I was out of work for about 7 months. Three weeks ago I got a job in a store, not through the union (because in the Retail Dairy, Grocery, Fruit and Vegetable Clerks Union their politicians come first) but through a friend.

The first week the agent for Local 338 came to the store and asked me to present him a ticket to a testimonial dinner given by the Union in honor of their counselors, Kopp, Markewich and Null, tickets \$5 per couple. This is a voluntary affair, but the agent remarks, "Bud, you better buy one." Everybody buys, even the boss bought a ticket.

Two weeks passed, whom do I see at the store, the very same agent. "What's now?" I asked, "49 for three months dues." "But I was not working then." "You have to make it good, that's union rules." "And this is not all, brother," the agent said, "You will have to pay \$10 for the strike tax." "But the union is not having a strike at present, so why pay a tax?" This time the agent got mad, "Hey! Who is running this union? (This union is run by the politicians). 'Are you one of those Reds?'"

Seeing that I put a fight, he starts to talk in a sweet "pie in the sky" voice: "But brother, you can make the \$10 back. The union is giving a benefit show, so here is four tickets for \$10." "But how I pay now? I have to pay for three months rent." "This time the agent went over to the boss, talked to him, and came back with a smile, "You, together, will take 2 tickets for \$5, and your boss will take 2 tickets. He (the boss) will lay out the money for both."

Yes, splendid cooperation between the boss and the union. Forward to a rank and file revolutionary union, JACK.

Note: If this worker is not already in touch with the Food Workers Industrial Union, he should do so immediately at 4 West 18th St. New York City.

N. J. Resort Job Sharks Are Busy

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Lakewood, the beautiful winter resort. But what about the food workers? Is it beautiful and healthful for them? Sleeping in cellophane, eating food left over for days, not fit to eat even for dogs—and no wage at all. The season is just beginning. The workers are rushing in. The unemployment agencies are sharks. If one agency sends a dishwasher for ten miserable dollars a month, the other agency, being in competition, will hurriedly send a worker just for room and board.

Not being satisfied in starving out the workers, the Lakewood employment agency has put up a price to the workers. A waiter or waitress must pay \$10 for the job. Porters, chambermaids, and all around help must pay \$5 for the job. You workers who are here about to come out here, or are here already, must organize into the Food Workers Industrial Union, and put a stop to these intolerable conditions. From a Group of Workers.

OLD BANDIT ALIVE!



John D. Rockefeller, 95-year-old robber who made his billions stealing from competitors and killing workers, has gone to Florida for the winter.

MAYOR FAILS TO "DISCOURAGE" Gloverville Jobless Endorse the March

GLOVERVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 20.—A mass meeting of unemployed glove workers (that is the main industry here) voted to send delegates on the National Hunger March to Washington.

Their meeting was visited by Mayor G. G. W. Green, who addressed it before the vote was taken, and declared that anybody who would march to Washington "ought to be ashamed of himself."

Milton Stone, unemployed council organizer, immediately put the mayor through a course of questioning. The mayor admitted he knew of nothing to do for the jobless, refused to say whether he got a telegram from Washington, as other mayors did, asking him to "discourage" the National Hunger March, and stated that his city government would give nothing to help the march, neither lodging, food nor gasoline for trucks.

The mayor, who poses as a "liberal," was thoroughly unmasked. The crowd enthusiastically backed the march.

A.F.L. Local Union Puts Off Official Who Betrayed Strike

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 20.—A membership meeting of the Building Laborers (A.F.L.) local union voted to remove Schumway as business agent, and elect a rank and file in his place.

This removal grows out of the indignation of the rank and file at the betrayals of the A.F.L. officialdom in the struggle against wage-cuts in the building trades.

Schumway was one of those who agreed to a wage-cut on the post-offer job, after a struggle of several weeks when thousands of building trades workers and unemployed participated in mass picketing at Block 200, under the leadership of the United Front Committee Against Wage Cuts and the Trade Union Unity League.

Bolivia Orders All Reserves to Report for Its Imperialist War

The Bolivian Government has ordered the mobilization of all reserves of the 1923 and 1929 classes and those from the provinces of the 1930 to 1932 classes for the undeclared war with Paraguay. The reservists are ordered to present themselves within three days at the nearest garrison.

Bolivia already has over 10,000 troops under arms in the Fort Saavedra area in an effort to block the advance of the Paraguayan troops who have driven the Bolivians from most of their forts in the disputed Gran Chaco region.

Efforts by the Bolivian bourgeoisie to form a concentration cabinet to push the war and beat down the rising struggles of the Bolivian toiling masses have again failed, despite support by the traitorous Socialists.

Los Angeles Youth Committee of Jobs Council Forces Relief

(By a Worker Correspondent) LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Thirteen young workers representing the Youth Committee of the Unemployed Council, appeared before a representative of the superintendent of the Los Angeles County Relief Association recently to present seven cases needing immediate relief.

One important concession was made when a young unemployed worker who had been ordered to leave the home of his family if they were to get aid, was told to return and the family would still be provided for.

The other six cases, all homeless unemployed young men, were referred to a flop-house known as Brother Tom's Mission. Here, though they had been assured relief at the welfare office, the boys were turned out to survive as they could without food or shelter.

The following Monday three of the boys were provided for at the insistence of a follow-up delegation. ROCK, Mich., Nov. 17.—In this village there were 45 votes for Backman, Communist candidate for Congress. The Republican candidate got 97 votes and the Socialist candidate got only 14.

National Marchers to Win Support by Policy of Rigid Discipline

But Frequent Meetings Along the Way Give Democratic Basis for Common Action

Column Captains Are in Charge But Should Take Marchers Completely Into Confidence

(By National Committee of the Unemployed Councils.) The National Hunger March to Washington is looked upon by large masses of workers with great respect and confidence as a method of forcing from the bosses and the government the right to live. The masses look upon each and every delegate as a leader and fighter for their most elementary needs. It therefore becomes important that every column and every delegate should recognize their responsibilities.

COLUMNS IN WEST ROUSE STRUGGLE

Demonstration in St. Louis Nov. 28

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

they will run right into a hot struggle of the local employed and unemployed workers against attempted relief cuts. Mass indignation is growing here against the relief cutting. A whole series of mass meetings this week and ten open hearings on hunger were held in preparation for the big United Front Conference.

The conference will meet in People's Auditorium at 2 p. m. today, on the call of the Unemployed Council. It is endorsed by and delegates are elected by the unemployed council, mass meetings of jobless, a number of A.F. locals, the Unemployed Citizens League and the Golden Circle. These last two are organizations led by non-militant national officials, but the rank and file here wants to struggle in co-operation with the unemployed councils.

Struggle Greets Marchers. The unemployed council delegates will propose to the conference this afternoon that there be a city-wide demonstration Nov. 28 against the relief cuts, and for local demands for the jobs here, and to welcome and draw directly into the local struggle the delegates of the National Hunger March who arrive that day.

In the fight so far, over 200 destitute families have been taken to the relief agencies and through mass pressure the agencies were forced to give relief to these families. It is expected there will be 25 marchers from St. Louis and ten unemployed miners joining the National Hunger March here.

News from Column I. BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 18 (By Mail). Direct from secretary of the Northwestern delegation National Hunger March: "Six delegates traveling by auto are in full swing toward Washington, in spite of the fact that the advance car which was to have arranged for our reception in the town of Montana proved to be a city-wide relief drive to these families. We know the value of organized action, and are spreading much propaganda, organizing our efforts on the long distances between towns in this sparsely settled region.

"We had a successful meeting in Spokane where almost all of our delegation spoke. Starting off from there, we headed for Butte. Idaho and Montana proved to us that there should be work. The roads over which we traveled were not highways. Probably they could pass for a cow-path which has been slightly widened. Hundreds of workers could be employed to keep the roads leveled and snow shoveled but if the capitalists cannot get any profits from any enterprise, they will conduct our march. We do not conduct it, that's all. We encountered quite a bit of snow, had trouble with the car, punctured a tire, and various little nicks-naks all ways getting out of order—that's because we aren't traveling in a limousine.

"We were 'shown the keys' to the city of Missoula by having two of our comrades picked up on a charge of suspicion of a post office robbery. As the rest of us were looking for them, we too were picked up. However, the chief of police was surprised to have rounded up a delegation heading for Washington, D. C. After having proved that we had just arrived in town, they let us go at 1:30 in the morning. We met with a little mishap to the car thus making it impossible for us to arrange any meeting in this town. The car is fixed and our delegation is more than ever determined to 'go through' with our schedule to make it to Minneapolis on time for the conference. Despite hardships, we workers are not going to slacken our pace. Determination to win the demands of the unemployed workers keeps us going.

HELMU HUTTUNEN. Though no direct word has been heard of Column I from the Northwest during the last two days, this delegation of the National Hunger March is known to be traveling lengthwise of North Dakota now, and was scheduled to camp over night last night in Fargo, N. D. Tomorrow it swings into Minneapolis, Minn., and will then in the course of a week's hard riding have crossed four big western states.

Extensive preparations, city hunger marches and a host of mass meetings and local struggles prepare for the arrival of Column I of the National Hunger March in Minneapolis, Nov. 21, in Milwaukee, Nov. 23 and in Chicago, Nov. 24.

Great Welcome in Chicago. CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 20.—The National Hunger Marchers will be welcomed and the fight for more relief here will reach a new high point Thursday with big mass meetings in People's Auditorium, C.F.P.S. Hall in the stockyards territory, Forum Hall at 12 West 55th St. and at other meeting places. Joe Weber, Trade Union Unity League district organizer and leader of the state delegation to Springfield last week; Lockner, secretary of the unemployed council here, and Lamson, jobs man leader, will be speakers at these meetings.

The National Hunger Marchers will sleep overnight here in People's Auditorium and leave at 8 a. m. Friday morning, to stop for meetings in South Chicago at 9:30 A. M., then go on to Hammond, Gary and South Bend, with meetings in each place.

Need More Trucks. The National Hunger March Joint Committee here issues an urgent call for loan of trucks and cars, also donations of food and clothing for the marchers. Report all these donations and loans to the committee at 2457 West Chicago Ave.

What is your organization doing for the National Hunger March? If it isn't doing anything yet, write the Daily Worker.

Circulate the pamphlet: "Why We Are Marching" among your shopmates and neighbors.

—By Burch

NEGRO SLAVERY TODAY

John L. Spivak's Stirring Novel
"GEORGIA NIGGER"

NOTE—"Georgia Nigger" is a smashing exposure of the hideous persecution and national oppression of the Negro masses. The Daily Worker is enthusiastically opposed to the white ruling class terms, "nigger," and to the oppression and contemptuous treatment of Negroes which it symbolizes. The author shares this view, but, in order to paint a true picture of these horrible conditions, he considered it necessary to use this term. He would have been very happy to have used the term "nigger" in terms of respect for Negroes which they do not use.—Editor.

INSTALMENT 18

THE STORY SO FAR: Legally kidnapped by the county authorities at the behest of the powerful white planter, Jim Deering, who needs cotton pickers, five Negroes, including David Jackson, son of the poor share-cropper, Dee Jackson, are forced, under threat of being sentenced to the chain gang, to accept Deering's offer to pay \$25 fine for each of them as advances against wages. Deering's plantation is actually a slave camp ruled by terror. One of David's fellow-slaves is shot dead by the planter and another is savagely beaten. David decides to run away, and, aided by the cook, he manages to escape. He makes his way home and learns that the sheriff is already on his trail. While David goes into hiding in the woods, his father, Dee, decides to seek the aid of Ramsey, a white planter on whose farm the Jacksons had been slaves before the Civil War. Now read on:

The mule moved restlessly, champing at the bit. "Whut you gontuh do wid dat mule?"

"Maybe I'll ride him tuh Live Oak dis eb'nin'," he returned absently.

"Wid David?"

"You got 'bout as much sense as Zebulon," he said. "I reckon hit's time fo' you tuh go tuh bed, Henrietta."

PRECAUTIONS

The girl got up without a word. Dee followed her in. He removed the chimney from the lamp, pinched the wick between thumb and forefinger, and returned to the porch.

"I reckon you'd best git outtah dat chair an' stop rockin'," he suggested.

For half an hour they sat in silence, Dee puffing at his pipe and sheltering the glow with a cupped hand.

Louise whispered: "Mawt; he didn't wait in de woods."

"He waited. Hush."

"I'm scairt—"

"Woman!" Dee said tensely, "if you doan hush dat mouf o' yourn I'll slap yo' teeth out right now!"

She became silent. The minutes dragged. Suddenly she touched Dee's arm and pointed to the barn.

"Dee he is," she whispered excitedly.

"Son," he said when David joined them, "dat was fine. If yo' wvick lak dat in de night dey ain' nobody gontuh ketch you. Yes, suh, dat was fine."

"You better he'p him an' not talk so much," Louise interrupted.

DEE LEAVES.

"Sho," he said good-naturedly. "I jes' waited fo' him tuh come fo' I lef'. Now, Son, you git yo'se' some mo' water an' a mess o' food an' git ober tuh dat shed shelter cause maybe I'll be wantin' you dis eb'nin'. I'm gontuh town an' we'n I git back I want tuh know jes' why you is."

He turned to his wife. "An' you stay right here on de po'ch an' let dat boy sleep. If anybody comes you shout louder'n at prayer meetin' who dey is. Dat'll wake him up an' he kin slip out o' de shelter. I doan figger nobody'll come but I wait tuh be keeful."

"Sho I'll wait," Louise said contentedly. "I couldn't go tuh sleep nohow now."

THE driveway to the spacious Ramsey mansion, little changed from the days when Dee's father played there, was heavy with the odor of jasmine and rose. Two dogs barked at the wagon's approach. Old Brigadier Joe, white-haired and neat in his dark suit, switched on the lights of the kitchen porch and peered out.

"Git away f'm heah!" he shouted to the dogs. "Cain' y'all see hit's back to de kennel! Go on now, git wan', Dee?" he added, recognizing him. "Doan you know no better'n to come heah at dis time o' de eb'nin'?"

"HAD TO COME"

"I had tuh come," Dee said apologetically. "I got tuh see Mist' Ramsey."

"Whut's de mattah? You got mo' trouble? Law, you got mo' trouble an' any seben niggers!"

"I got tuh see Mist' Ramsey," Dee repeated. "Please tell 'im I'm here."

"Sho! Sho! Sho! come right on in an' set down. Mus' be trouble, I reckon. You look lak de debil had you by de tail wid a downhill pull on you."

THE servant returned quickly. "You come wif me," he said. "I fixed hit fo' you an' he'll see you right now in de library."

A broad stairway shined from never crossed the county line before, are becoming orators and talking mass solidarity. "A hundred farmers can stop the sheriff and a thousand the militia." Spontaneous meetings are breaking out and electing delegates in a mass way. A troop of fifty farmers is coming from North Dakota. Wyoming, Washington, California, Nebraska are sending strong delegations. In Minnesota they are planning a Farming Youth Conference November 19 in preparation for the National Conference. The State Conventions of the Farmers' Union in Montana and North Dakota have unanimously endorsed the Conference, in each case upon a motion from the floor. From the South a solid body of Negro croppers and tenants will be present. Farmers from Perkasie, Pennsylvania, have made arrangements to feed and house sixty-two delegates. A New England Conference Committee has been formed; enthusiastic meetings have been held in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. The farmers' union will take an awful licking to a certain point, then he will take no more. We have taken all we have a mind to. It is high time

decades of hard polishing leg to the room where the planter sat in an easy chair with a book in his lap.

"Come in, Dee," he smiled kindly. "It must be pretty serious to bring you here at this hour. Someone in trouble again?"

"Yes, suh, Hit's mighty serious, suh. Hit's David."

"Hm." He nodded to the waiting servant. "That will be all, Brigadier. I'll ring when I want you."

RAMSEY LEAVES THE NEWS

Ramsey lighted a cigar, frowning. "I heard he was working for Deering," he said.

"Yes, suh. But he done run away."

"Why did he do that? He knew he would get into trouble, didn't he?"

"He jes' had tuh run away, suh. A guard w'en at'm wid a pick handle an' dey's beaten 'em all up. Bout fo' or five run away already. Dey couldn't stan' hit no mo'."

"Oh. That bad, eh?"

"An' David, he was scairt dey would kill him, too. Mist' Deerin' kill one nigger an' had him buried in a swamp."

RAMSEY chewed vigorously on his cigar.

"Dat's why he run away, suh." "I think David did wisely," the white man said quietly. "But what do you want me to do, Dee? Deering isn't the only planter mistreating niggers. I cannot help every darky who finds a hard master."

"Please, suh. David's a good boy. I know dat, eben if he was on de chain gang. He's willn tuh wuk. He never did git nobody no trouble a-till hit dey picked 'im up las' year, an' now mos' eb'rythin' seems to be all right on all wrong. He's wukked off mos' o' de fine Mist' Deerin' paid fo' him. I doan wan' de boy tuh run away no'th way we can't neber see him no mo'. Maybe he can't neber git up no'th. Maybe somebody else'll pick 'im up an' sen' him tuh another farm or maybe de white man want tuh buy 'im. Somebody wants cotton pickers. Please, suh, cain' you buy David wif Mist' Deerin' an' let'm wuk fo' you? You done he'ped a lot o' us niggers, I know. De Jacksons, suh, was allus Ramsey niggers an'—"

"Yes, I know. There is no need of going into that."

"The frown grew deeper between his eyes."

"Why do all you darkies come to me!" he exclaimed. "I can't take care of all the n'gas in the south!"

DEE'S face grew haggard. He slipped from the chair to his knees with hands raised in mute appeal. Before he could utter a word Ramsey called irritably:

"Here! Here! Get up! How the devil do you expect me to think w'ing you down there on your knees!"

"But, suh. Dee pleaded, 'cain' you please buy 'im back an' let him wuk his off fo' you on yo' farm, suh?"

"No! And for heaven's sake, get up! I can't do that, Dee. I have more n'gas than I can really take care of."

(Continued Tomorrow)

FACED WITH THIS CATEGORICAL REFUSAL TO BUY DAVID FROM THE POWERFUL PLANTER, DEERING, FROM WHOM MURDER FARM THE NEGRO BOY HAS RUN AWAY, WHAT WILL DEE DO NEXT TO SAVE HIS SON FROM THE HORROR AND TORTURE ON THIS SOUTHERN PLANTATION? DON'T MISS TOMORROW'S INSTALMENT!

we got together... to show we mean business."

The farmers are coming to Washington to unite on a National Farm Program. The ruin which threatens to drive them from their farms is driving them together. Regional distinctions are disappearing. The farmers are linking up their distress with that of the workers and unemployed who can't buy food. The unemployed are not only greatly interested in the struggles of the farmers but are actively aiding the farmers in some of these struggles. This alliance, which is just being formed, must be cemented with further acts of solidarity between them. Labor unions and unemployed councils should help the farmers to stop evictions and sheriff sales, and also help them picket roads in strikes against the marketing monopolies. Farmers should give aid to workers' struggles, including the donating of food for strike relief. From this alliance, which is now being started, between farmers and workers, will come vast might for the struggle against the food trust which punts farmers with low prices for their products and starves workers to death with low prices for the same products.

Roosevelt: "Beat it—will you; you're breaking my heart!"



The Farmers' National Relief Conference in Washington

The Forces at Work in the Growing Struggles of the Impoverished Farmers Thruout the U. S.

By MOE BRAGIN

DAY by day the overwhelming mass of American farmers are being pounded more savagely against the rocks. Farm products hit new lows under the vicious pile driver of the crisis. Wheat prices strike the lowest level in history. Oats are so cheap and gas so high that the Oklahoma farmer hitches his horse to pull his car. Whole lambs sell for twenty-five cents. Thousands of orchards are full of rotting fruit it does not pay to pick; wasps get fat, drunk, while the number of hollow-bellied unemployed mounts from coast to coast. Within the last twenty years taxes have shot up two hundred per cent in many of the southern states. Out of a total of a billion acres in farms, more than two hundred million are tax delinquent now. In Mississippi in one day forty thousand farms go under the hammer. Only about one-fifth of the total farm land in the country is owned by the working farmer. And to add to this dark picture, hundreds of thousands of men and women from the stifled factories flock back to the farms from which they so eagerly escaped.

THE FARMERS ARE AROUSED

Times are bad and going to be worse. This winter will be a terror for there's no cash on the homesteads. Farmers are aroused. They feel like a bull tied to a crowbar in a poor lot and left to dig and paw the same old eaten circle. At Camp Hill, Alabama, during the summer of 1931, the Negro croppers revolted and organized a croppers' union. Attacked by a white posse, one Negro was killed and several "disappeared." A deputy sheriff told the newspapers, "They went to cut wood." In spite of the reign of terror, the croppers won their demands. In January 1931, Coney, a tenant farmer, led five hundred starving farmers into the town of England, Arkansas, demanded, and got food.

IN Minnesota two hundred farmers stopped an eviction in the snow, eighteen below zero. In Elgin, Nebraska, on October 6 five thousand farmers, representing ten counties, spiked a mortgage sale on the farm of a widow with seven children. The farmers elected three men to follow. Every one else kept still. They bid 35 cents per head on the cattle, 15 cents on the hogs, 50 cents per set for harness, and 25 cents for all farm implements such as wagons, plows, etc. The banker was forced to sign the release of the mortgage and cancel the notes.

"EVEN IN NEW ENGLAND"

The yeast is working even in the hard sour lump the New England farmer has seemed to be. The following is taken from a letter by a New Hampshire farmer: "I saw Rufus today. One of his cows got thru the fence into my pasture. He came up and I helped him repair the fence. He had quite a talk. He says that he has about 70 cows, has been selling milk at a great loss to a big dairy farm, that he has had to do without farm help, and is broke. He can't even sell his cattle at a decent price, half a decent price. He blames his troubles on the middlemen who, he says, are getting vastly rich on his losses. They make their spread, he says. He has been farming for 30 odd years, and has seen a steady slow descent all that time, one greatly accelerated in the last three years. As he loses more, his time of work increases until he now works from 4 a.m. till 10 p.m. and may lose his farm this winter. He won't stand for that." And last, most indicative of the awakening and growing militancy of the American farmer is the Iowa milk strike. Followed in half dozen states, it has jolted a million heads into hard thinking.

THESE explosions appear to be merely sporadic. They shake a certain locality for a time, and

then the old rural hush in which the farmer lives set in again. In many quarters it was the impression that these scattered uprisings would be as little effective as the agrarian revolt of the eighties with its battle cry, "Raise more hell than corn, boys." The effects of the Iowa farmers' strike on farmers throughout the country, and the calling by rank and file farmers of a Farmers' National Relief Conference to be held in Washington show there is no basis whatsoever for such impressions.

THE STRUGGLE IN IOWA

During the height of the farm strike in Iowa, 1,000 farmers met in a small Sioux City Hall. They decided to issue a call for a conference of farmers from every state in the union, the meeting place Washington, the time December 7 to 10. One of them expressed the spirit of the meeting when he said: "The National Conference of rank and file farmers to formulate a national relief program and to decide on united action by all militant farmers of the country is our answer to the bankruptcy and ruin which threaten the farm population. Eviction and foreclosures are just around the corner for the majority of us. Since our leaders, both those elected by us to represent us in government and those who head our farm organizations, have shown that they cannot or will not help us, we, the farmers, must take matters into our own hands."

In the call for the Conference the farmers summed up their grievances in these four demands:

1. Debits, rents, taxes, mortgages remain high. Prices are ridiculously low. Therefore we demand a moratorium on all these debts.
2. With 15,000,000 unemployed and no hope of jobs in the cities, we proclaim our right to remain on our farm homes. We demand that all foreclosures, tax sales, or evictions be stopped.
3. We demand from the dealers, middlemen, food trusts that a deep cut into their swollen profits be used to raise farm prices. We insist that the rise in the price of food products come out of these middlemen, and not from increased prices to city consumer.
4. Our crops are bringing no cash return but sell for a loss. Without money, millions of us cannot buy food or clothing. Our children are slowly starving, contracting pellagra and other hunger diseases. To insure at least the bare necessities of life, we demand cash relief for all poor farmers.

THE farmers rolled up their sleeves higher. They wrote to Lem Harris, Pennsylvania milk farmer (now secretary of the Call Committee for the National Farm Relief Work), to become their executive secretary: "We have no funds and no salaries. We will have all we can do to raise, feed and fuel to move our covered wagons. Help us to come to Washington, and we will tell the world as well as the government."

Lem Harris accepted. A Call Committee of seven farmers from such widely scattered localities as Ft. Lauderdale, Florida and Sanish, North Dakota, was elected to assist him. Like loud bugles, organizers were immediately dispatched throughout the country to marshal all militant farmers for the march to Washington. They were instructed to invite all farm organizations to elect rank and file members. This include the Grange, the Farm Bureau Federation, Farmers' Union, the United Farmers' League as well as unorganized groups.

MEETINGS THROUGHOUT UNITED STATES

Meetings are being held all over the country. Delegates are elected, one to represent every twenty-five farmers voting. Delegates are banding in Iowa. At least one farmer out of every ten has a truck which will not be in use around the farm

early in December, and so will be used on the march. Farmers are being taxed forty cents a piece. Each delegate must be supplied with \$10, which means \$100 per truck, enough to cover gas, oil, and some of the expenses on the road and in Washington. Routes which the caravans of trucks will take have been mapped out already. Sympathetic farmers on the way have been organized to provide meals and overnight sleeping places. Many private citizens have offered accommodations in Washington. Delegates are to hold meetings on the road to recruit new members and so insure nationwide representation at the conference.

Whether three hundred or five hundred farmers will reach Washington is difficult to say at the moment. Even 300 representative delegates, however, can speak for 30,000,000 people on American farms just as well because from Maine to Arizona and from Oregon to Florida the reasons for discontent are the same. The farmers are not coming to Washington to shake Hoover's hand or gaze at the endless peddle of the Washington Monument. They will place their demands against foreclosures, against evictions, for debt moratorium, for cash relief before the President and Congress. They will formulate a national farm program which will meet the needs of farmers throughout the whole country. They will meet in smaller groups to tackle sectional problems. They will listen to delegations of unemployed and draw up a joint fighting program for the unemployed and the small and middle farmers. They will lay plans for future conferences. Immediately after the Conference, farmer speakers will be sent to a thousand one-horse towns and cities to report on the work of the conference, to line up sympathizers and farmers for further mass action.

OVERCOMING OBSTACLES

There are obstacles in the way of the Conference. The Church has been set against it. In Nebraska the Catholic Church arranged services purposely on certain nights when meetings were taking place in order to stop the election of delegates. Local, state, and federal officials look with disfavor upon the whole business. Washington's new Police Commissioner has sent a message to the nation's police to investigate this proposed "invasion by disgruntled farmers." The exclusion of the rich farmer and the so-called farm leader, whose income comes from other sources than farming, has aroused intense antagonism. The farmer's long isolation and suspicion of radical ideas must be overcome; he must be moved to break through the long thin promises spun by busy politicians, especially during election time.

Despite such difficulties, the odds appear to be all for a successful Conference. The antagonism of church, politician, business man prove the essential soundness and militancy of this rank and file farmers' movement. This draws the class lines clearer. The plan to invite the unemployed and to send farmer speakers to cities will help emphasize the interlocking interests of producer and city consumer. It will strike home more forcefully the viciousness of a system which gives the farmers half a cent a pound for wheat, while it soaks consumers eight cents. The Conference does not intend to propose one more play for juggling the tariff, raising prices by Farm Board action, debentures or allotments. The exclusion of bankers and business men is evidence enough that the farmers have also lost all faith in the banker-business man-farmer cooperatives, pools from which foxy corporations flipped the farmer and crunched the last life out of him.

CONFERENCE headquarters in Washington are flooded with news from dirt farmers all over the country. Farmers who had

The Homeless Youth and Relief Fight

By SADIE VAN VEEN

IN the United States at the present time, nearly half a million boys are roaming the country in search of food. According to the registration department of the Bureau for the Homeless, 5,000 of these young boys are in New York without food or shelter, eating and sleeping where they can—a prey to every danger, disease, accident and starvation.

Many thousands of these homeless wanderers, hopping freight trains across the country, are in danger of being crippled or killed. On one railroad system more than fifty boys were killed last winter. The toll of accidents and death is not known. Railroad officials in Kansas City report that in one month alone more than fifteen hundred boys passed through the city on freight trains.

NO FOOD AT HOME

This great army of the youth of the United States is forced out on the road because there are no jobs at home. Thousands of the boys are fresh from grammar and high schools. Many of them are college graduates. Others have had jobs for years, but are now in the army of the unemployed.

In many cases the boys belong to families that have broken up, each member out in search of food and shelter. Sometimes the mother and the youngest child are taken in by relatives or friends while the rest of the family goes on the road.

THE instances of cruelty and callousness on the part of city and charity organizations in bringing misery and despair to the families of the unemployed are too numerous to go into here. The unemployed of every city in the land could tell many tales about it.

HOMELESS WAIFS

The greatest number of the homeless boys are forced to leave home for the reason that there is not food enough at home to go around and they go on the road hoping to find some way to provide for themselves and hoping also to be able to get some work and send a few dollars home to the family.

The nine Scottsboro boys are a typical example. They left home looking for work. Mrs. Wright, the mother of two of the Scottsboro boys was not anxious to see her boys leave home—even though she was earning only six dollars with which to provide food for herself, her two boys and her little girl.

The frame-up of the Scottsboro boys and the danger of the electric chair are typical of the dangers of all the Negro boys on the road. Both white and Negro boys in the south are picked up and sent to the infamous chain gangs.

PRISON authorities have reported that the jails of the country are filled at the present time with young boys of 21 and under. While thousands have been picked up on the road for vagrancy and sent to jail, many others, according to the reports turn to theft as the only way left to provide food for empty stomachs.

ACCORDING to the official figures of the U. S. Bureau of Census there are at the present time 3,300,000 boys and girls of school age, not in school. Where are these millions of children belong to the unemployed and face cold and hunger this coming winter.

This is the situation of the youth of the working class in the country bursting with piled up food, shoes, clothing, and with thousands of empty houses and apartments. This is the way that the billions of the country deal with the children of the workers. This is capitalism in the richest country in the world.

Hearst's New York American suggests that the homeless boys be recruited into military camps. They would like to make soldiers out of the boys and bribe them with food and shelter, to shoot down other workers who fight against unemployment and starvation.

Unemployment insurance would save the children of the workers and the tens of thousands of homeless boys. Unemployment insurance and winter relief would mean food, shelter and clothing for them and their families.

WILL JOHN HUNGER MARCH

In the forthcoming hunger march to Washington many of these boys will take their place along with thousands of unemployed. The hungry and homeless unemployed, men, women and children of the country are fast learning that they have nothing to hope for from this system and its Wall Street government. They are learning that while the millionaires and high officials are pretending to weep for the unemployed, they have their jabs and chain gangs ready. The rich capitalist government has bullets, not bread, for the starving.

ALL these facts are known to the government and its officials of New York and every other large city are fully aware of all these things. But they have no intention of yielding up part of the wealth that they have hoarded, to the millions of the unemployed and their families. They will not dig into their dividends and incomes and treasures unless they are forced to do so by the militancy of the unemployed.

Unemployed workers, organize and march! Demand immediate cash relief! Demand unemployment insurance at the expense of the Government and the millionaires. Join and support the National Hunger March!

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The Daily Worker Is Our Strongest Weapon

By EARL BROWDER.

DO we sufficiently realize the fact that the Daily Worker is the strongest single weapon which we have in all the struggles which are developing? No, it is certain that as yet we do not. Otherwise, we would not allow our paper to remain as weak as it is.

Our "Daily" has many weak points. We must remedy them all. We must make our paper strong and powerful in every respect. While it is weak the revolutionary movement cannot be strong.

Let us consider the circulation of the Daily Worker. It is, for our Party and the mass movement, what the circulation of the blood is for the human body. Every day, with the regularity of the beating of the heart, it carries the political thoughts of our Party to its remotest cells. Into 1,800 cities, into 40,000 workers' homes, it carries the information, the analysis, the plan and call to action, which makes the mass movement and the revolutionary party.

But why ONLY into 40,000 homes? Why not into 100,000? Or even a million?

For over a year we left the Daily Worker to grow "spontaneously," "by itself." But our paper is not something "by itself" it can do anything. It is powerful only to the extent that we use it. Its circulation can grow and extend only to the degree that we, the readers and supporters, make it grow. It depends entirely upon us.

The Daily Worker is a weapon in the class struggle. When we expect the "Daily" to operate automatically, we resemble to vary the illustration a soldier who would expect his bayonet to fight his battles for him. Such a soldier would not be a serious fighter, and he would not win many victories.

THE DAILY WORKER is more important for us in the class war than is the bayonet to the soldier. It might better be compared with the machine-gun, with some important modifications. Like a machine-gun it does not operate by itself, automatically; it must be used. Like a machine-gun, it requires ammunition composed of bullets (political contents) driven by explosive power (finances). All of these things must be provided by the army which needs and uses the machine gun.

Unlike the machine-gun, the Daily Worker cannot aim its shots entirely from the center. Here in the "Daily" office, we can only take aim politically, with the help of all our political helpers over the country. But each paper, each political bullet, must reach and kill an illusion, an enemy idea, not in the abstract, but rather as it exists in the mind of each separate worker. We cannot find and reach this worker from the center. That can only be done in each shop, each neighborhood, each unemployed council, each trade union, each workers' club.

A truer measure of the importance of our "Daily" can be gotten by imagining what our daily life would be like without our paper. Supposing it were destroyed. How eagerly, with what energy and stubbornness, would we exert ourselves to bring it into existence again. It is a life-necessity for us.

But for millions of workers the "Daily" does not as yet exist, because they do not know it, or know it only so slightly that they do not realize its importance.

Into the task of enlisting these millions in the ranks of Daily Worker readers we must put the same eagerness, the same energy and stubbornness, that we would put into re-establishing our paper if the enemy should destroy it.

THE circulation of our paper must be made to grow, to multiply itself. That is a task which should be near to the heart of each individual reader. Especially it should be task of constant attention by every unit of the Party, by every fraction, by every trade union and workers' club.

With the growth of the circulation of the Daily Worker all our organizations will grow and flourish, every battle will win greater victories. With every new reader to our paper we take another step nearer to the great battles which will smash the power of capitalism and open up the growth and development of a new socialist society.

Forward to the proletarian revolution! This means, at this moment, forward in the fight to win new readers for the Daily Worker!

The War Debt Question—Two Class Views

THE entire capitalist press and all the alleged statesmen of the country, down to such "thinkers" on economic and political subjects as vice-president-elect Garner, continue to put the question of war debts in first place.

A canvass of the leaders of both houses of congress showed all sorts of conflicting ideas on the question. Henry F. Ashurst, blatherskite democratic senator from Arizona, opposes cancellation on the pretext of defending American taxpayers from more burdens. John J. Blaine, republican senator from Wisconsin, and ornament of the LaFollette machine, takes the same stand as the Arizona democrat; do Dill, democrat of the state of Washington and Hatfield, republican of West Virginia. But A. H. Vandenberg, republican senator from Michigan, repeats the campaign cry of the democratic president-elect Roosevelt, and says a reconsideration of the debt question should be based upon "reciprocal American considerations", while the eminent Garner blunts out (in conflict with Roosevelt's stand) that he opposed the first moratorium and is opposed to an extension of it.

Roosevelt's "views" as expressed in his campaign speeches, were that debt arrangements be concluded with foreign nations upon "international trade compacts and other international trade rehabilitation projects", or, in the words of the New York Times, that "we give up something in order to gain more."

The position of the United States government on debts will not be decided by the paltry opinions of the senators and congressmen at Washington, nor by Roosevelt. The government is simply the executive committee of the capitalist class and these and all other important questions will be decided by the Wall Street gang, again emphasizing the correctness of the profound observation of Lenin who said: "Bourgeois parliament never decides the most important questions in a bourgeois democracy, as they are decided by the stock exchange and the banks. (Emphasis Lenin's.)"

It is quite obvious that the utterances of Roosevelt on the debt question were echoes of Wall Street—that they were prepared with the active aid of such people as John W. Davis, Thomas W. Lamont and other eminences of the Morgan galaxy. The proposals of Roosevelt to reconsider the debt question on the basis of reciprocal trade agreements, tariffs, etc., with individual nations constitute an attempt to smash the "gentlemen's agreement" reached at Lusanna between Britain, France, Italy and Belgium and, of course, clearly reflects the tremendous sharpening inner imperialist antagonisms throughout the world.

In order to dupe the starving workers and the impoverished farmers the capitalist press and all politicians state that the only alternative to "favorable debt settlements", that is debt settlements satisfactory to Wall Street, is placing greater tax burdens upon the masses.

It is generally recognized that these debts cannot be paid. That is to say, it is not possible to gouge these billions out of the masses of European workers and farmers to pay back money their capitalist governments borrowed from the United States—money that was in part used to pay for terror campaigns against the revolutionary masses in many countries, especially Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary and to support war and interventionist conspiracies against the Soviet Union. But the Wall Street shlyokhs insist that even though the masses of Europe are bled white they must still get their pound of flesh. And in all the comments of the press and politicians upon this, there is not one who questions the demands of the Wall Street jackals.

Not one of those who pretend to be concerned about the tax burdens upon the American masses utter one word about the complete wiping out of these debts, say nothing of the billions of dollars of private loans floated through the House of Morgan, the National City Bank and other such institutions.

AS against all this trickery, this imperialist policy of utilizing the debts arising out of the past war to juggle for position as the world swings into a new round of wars and revolutions, the workers and farmers must raise the demand for complete cancellation of all debts—both public and private. That means to wipe out of existence the debts now held by the bankers and speculators. The fight against the debts is an inseparable part of the fight against the whole Wall Street program of hunger and war.

As against the capitalist "solutions" for the debts question and for overcoming the crisis of capitalism we fight for the revolutionary way out—the overthrowing of capitalism and the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government—the only final solution.