

PREPARE MASS-SEND OFF IN YOUR CITY

New York Hunger Marchers Greet New England Marchers, Bronx Coliseum, November 29th. Buy Your Tickets at Once.

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

TAG DAYS TODAY AND SUNDAY FOR MARCHERS

- 1.—Collect Funds for National Hunger March Expenses. 2.—Collect Non-Perishable Food and Clothing for the Marchers.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1932

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

President Drove Starved Children from White House

In the Day's News

SERVANTS FOR HUNGER RATION NEW YORK.—The December issue of the magazine "Fortune" says the "depression has solved the servant problem."

HOLIDAY FEED REDUCED NEWARK.—The charity mongers, the Volunteers of America, the Salvation Army, the Community Center, and the Goodwill Rescue Mission, all handed out reduced portions this year for Thanksgiving Day "dinners."

CHILD HUNGER DOUBLES NEW YORK.—The East Harlem Nursing and Health Center reports that malnutrition among children between the ages of one and six has increased 100 per cent during the first ten months of this year.

A. F. OF L. RANK AND FILE BRING CHARGE ON GREEN

Held Center of Stage in Cincinnati Meet

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 25.—The Rank and File Conference for Unemployment Insurance and Immediate Relief, composed of delegates representing more than 1000 local unions, and 350,000 members forced the regular American Federation of Labor Convention in session here off the center of the stage when its delegation of 25 was refused admission to the convention hall.

Picked Police Mobilized The delegation found itself stopped by the pick of Cincinnati's police and detectives. Detectives with gun holsters protruding through their clothes were re-inforced by uniformed police with nightsticks on the third floor of the Netherland-Plaza hotel.

No one was permitted to enter the convention hall proper, without showing his delegates' badge. Reporters crowded around Louis Weinstein and Walter Frank, members of the Painters and Lathers Union, who headed the Rank and File Conference.

As the rank and file delegation tried to enter the hall they were told by the sergeant-at-arms, backed up by detectives, that President Green had given orders not to admit them. Weinstein then spoke on the demands of the conference for compulsory federal unemployment insurance and the opposition of A. F. of L. officials to it until the police broke up the crowd which had gathered. There was a flash and a report. Nervous police and detectives jumped. A cop told reporters he thought it was a gunshot but it was a news photographer's flashlight.

Tense Atmosphere There was a tense atmosphere in the convention hall while the demonstration was taking place and the official delegates heaved a sigh of relief when the rank and file delegation with some one shouting, "Come on, let's get out of this scab hotel!" started a parade throughout the business section with placards bearing their demands.

Fat Boys Fear for Salaries. While here and there was criticism among the official delegates of Green's method of handling the rank and file representatives, the general tone of the delegates was one of utmost hostility. The demand of the conference for drastic reductions of official salaries and exemption from dues payments of unemployed members is especially obnoxious to the \$10,000 per year delegates and of course is a direct threat to the bureaucratic system of high salaries and no production.

Charge Against Green. In its open letter to President Green the rank and file conference invited him to appear before its delegates, all elected by A. F. of L. local unions, and answer the following charges:

- 1. That President Green is an enemy of federal unemployment insurance to be paid by the government and the employers. 2. That President Green, by endorsing the share-the-work plan sponsored by Walter C. Teague, head of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, is deliberately siding the employers to reduce the standard of living of workers. 3. That the A. F. of L. is suspending and expelling unemployed members for non-payment of dues. Green's answer to these charges was to call the police to prevent the representatives of the dues-paying membership from putting their program before the convention

IMPERIALISTS SEEK NEW ALIGNMENTS AS WAR RAGES IN CHINA, SOUTH AMERICA

Japan Votes Huge War Fund as Delegate Plays for Times at Geneva; Massacre 2,700 Chinese Peasants

Powers Try Cover Up War Moves; Make New Attempts to Divert Conflict into Anti-Soviet Channels

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS 1. Japanese imperialists massacre 2,700 peasants, including women and children, in punitive action against three North Manchurian villages accused of helping insurgents. 2. Bolivia calls 30,000 additional men to colors as two huge armies face each other for new battle in undeclared war between Bolivia and Paraguay. 3. Governments of Brazil and Chile pushing preparations to enter undeclared war between Colombia and Peru. 4. Generals' war in China continues unabated. 5. Imperialist powers use war debts, Manchurian question, trade war to maneuver for position and new war alignments in development of imperialist war situation. 6. General Pershing, chief of U. S. in last imperialist war, returns from Europe with pacifist demagoguery that "war is unlikely."

GENEVA, Nov. 25.—The undeclared wars raging over wide areas of the capitalist world find their reflection in the League of Nations discussing on the Manchurian question, in the struggle over the war debts and the increasing bitterness of the trade wars between the imperialist powers.

Three War Aims The delegates at Geneva of the imperialist powers all realize that imperialist war has already begun. The discussions in the present League Council conference clearly show that their chief concern is to (1) conceal that fact from the toiling masses who will pay with their blood and an intensification of their present misery for the new imperialist war adventures; (2) divert the war danger into channels, against the Soviet Union and Chinese Revolution; and (3) at the same time to maneuver for position, for new war alignments to face each other in the developing inter-

Hoover Debt Note; Pound Drop to \$3.22 Sharpen War Danger

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The collapse of the British pound sterling continues, reaching a new low of \$3.22 with the receipt in Europe of the Hoover note refusing to extend the moratorium on the intergovernmental war debts.

The French Government made the note public tonight. The note speaking in the interests of the U. S. Bankers rejects the linking of the debts with reparations and insists on treating the debtor countries separately. While demanding his "pound of flesh" due in December it leaves the question of further payment of the debts open to bargaining demanding compensation by other means, that is, trade concessions, colonies, etc.

CHILDREN REPORT AT THE COLISEUM

You Come, Too, Show Solidarity to March

NEW YORK.—Little children, part of the 150 of the U. S. Government met with police clubs and arrests when they went to Washington to present demands for relief on Thanksgiving Day, will tell New York Workers and National Hunger Marchers of their historic experiences. They will speak at the great Bronx Coliseum Meeting Tuesday night at 7:30.

All roads lead to the Bronx Coliseum, 177th St. and White Plains Rd., that night. All New York workers are urged to come. Mass organizations will march in with their banners.

The National Hunger Marchers from New England, from Hudson River Valley, from all over Long Island, will be there. So will the National Hunger March delegates from New York City. All out to the Bronx Coliseum, 177th St. and White Plains Road, Bronx, N. Y. Make this demonstration heard in Washington—Show your solidarity in bringing cash donations to the Coliseum. Bring food and clothing immediately to the Joint Committee for the Hunger March at 146 Fifth Avenue for the marchers. See the Hunger Marchers through to Washington.

Clubs and Arrests; U. S. Government's Answer When Hungry Children Ask Relief



UPPER PICTURE: Five husky government police knock down and carry off Gertrude Haessler, one of the adult spokesmen elected by 150 delegates of hungry children of the Atlantic coast states to present their demands to Hoover. LOWER PICTURE: Arrest of Dr. Emil Connasson, also an elected spokesman of the children. Both these arrests were at the White House. The children were also loaded into a patrol wagon and others were punched and pushed by police.

When these hungry children sent their children delegates and some adult representatives to present to Hoover their demands for relief and ask him to translate into action the pleas of the children, Hoover sent hundreds of the Washington police to punch and shove them away. He arrested and held in detention the children of the committee and three of the adults still free court charges for daring to ask that the election promises of the officials be made to result in actual food.

N. Y. Vets, in Relief and Bonus March, Force the Mayor to Hear Demands

Demand Cash Relief, Provision for the Bonus Marchers; Thousands Cheer on the Way

Vets Walk Out When McKee Refuses to Hear Welfare Worker Fired for Exposing Graft

NEW YORK.—With thousands of workers watching and cheering on the sidewalks, 400 unemployed New York ex-servicemen yesterday marched from Union Square to City Hall and forced Acting Mayor McKee, who had tried to dodge them, to listen to their demands presented by a rank and file committee. When McKee refused to allow a member of the committee, the former welfare worker, Hortense Danaher, to speak, the entire committee walked out as a demonstration of protest.

The veteran carried placards voicing demands for immediate relief and calling on all ex-servicemen to join the National Bonus March to Washington, which will demand at the opening of Congress, December 5, the immediate payment of their back wages, known as the bonus.

When the cheering and singing ex-servicemen arrived at City Hall at 1 p. m. they found the streets packed with workers and City Hall surrounded by police. The cops tried to keep them marching around the streets, but at the demand of the veterans, a committee of 30 was allowed to enter the Municipal Building.

Force McKee To Appear Acting Mayor McKee, who had promised to be present, was not there. The committee, after waiting three-quarters of an hour, voted to give the mayor 20 minutes to appear. Just as the 20 minutes were about to elapse, the mayor arrived. McKee, after first threatening to throw out the vets, agreed to hear the committee. Stember spoke and exposed the mismanagement of funds by the Public Welfare Department and the mistreatment of veterans by the Home Relief Bureau, which later took charge of veterans' relief. He called on Hortense Danaher to speak, but McKee, fearing that this former welfare worker would reveal too many damaging facts about wholesale graft and mismanagement, refused to give her the floor.

Harper then spoke. He and Stember presented the veterans' demands for adequate cash relief for all unemployed vets; the opening of all emergency and other tax-exempt institutions for jobless vets to sleep in; the appropriation of \$100,000,000 for cash winter relief for the unemployed, including the ex-servicemen; the distribution of veterans' relief by a rank and file committee of Negro and white ex-servicemen; the providing of food, sleeping quarters and trucks for the bonus marchers to Washington; the endorsement by the city government of the immediate payment of the bonus; the removal of Commissioner Taylor, of the Public Welfare Department; and the reinstatement of all welfare workers fired for exposing irregularities and mismanagement of relief.

Walk Out on Mayor The high point came when, after Harper finished speaking, the committee again insisted that Hortense Danaher speak. Again McKee refused, whereupon the committee walked out in protest, declaring that the refusal of the floor to Danaher shows McKee's determination to cover up the outrageous graft and other abuses in veterans' relief.

Emergency! Rush in Funds for Marchers!

The National Hunger March Committee declared yesterday that the arrangements for the National Hunger March depend now on rushing in the funds outstanding from the last tag days and collection lists. Without this it will not be possible to hire the hall needed in Washington, cars and trucks can not be

200 POLICE BAR DELEGATES OF 15,000 CHILDREN PRESENTING DEMANDS; PUNCH THEM AWAY; ARREST LEADERS

Gertrude Haessler, and Dr. Connasson, Children's Spokesman, On Trial Today; Others Out; Children Undaunted

Delegation of 150 Children Hold Meeting and Declare Parents On National Hunger March Will Place Their Demands for Relief

BULLETIN WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—Of the adults arrested in the Children's Delegation, Theodore Richards was released in the hearing today; Pauline Gifnick was convicted of disorderly conduct and received a suspended sentence, Gertrude Haessler refused an offer of suspended sentence on condition that she plead guilty and will be tried tomorrow before Judge Givens.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—One hundred and fifty elected delegates of the children of unemployed workers in Eastern states are on their way back home from Washington. They are determined as ever to win their demands for food and shelter for themselves and their parents. They are satisfied they have proved by massing at the gates of the White House that the statements on "Children's Day" and Thanksgiving of Hoover and other federal government officials about their concern for the children of America are brazen hypocrisy.

When these hungry children sent their children delegates and some adult representatives to present to Hoover their demands for relief and ask him to translate into action the pleas of the children, Hoover sent hundreds of the Washington police to punch and shove them away. He arrested and held in detention the children of the committee and three of the adults still free court charges for daring to ask that the election promises of the officials be made to result in actual food.

Represent 15,000 The 150 children delegates represented 15,000 other children of the jobless. They came to Washington at the call of the Unemployed Councils and the Young Pioneers of America. They came in trucks and on trains that ran cheap excursion rates over Thanksgiving. Thursday morning they had breakfast at the Workers Center, 2040 Georgia Avenue, in Washington, and elected their delegation to Hoover, which consisted of: Children—Bernard Sales, aged 10, son of an unemployed baker of New York; Bernard Brooks, aged 11, son of a Negro unemployed laborer in Baltimore; Grace Charamida, aged 11, sick with rickets, a starvation disease, and daughter of an unemployed Italian textile worker of Lawrence; Alice Mack, aged 11, father unemployed for a long time, family supported on bread doled out by a Philadelphia soup house in whose kitchen the mother works; Margaret Lee, (CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

IT is not only the present suffering of workers, inhuman exhaustion, lack of home life (let us not here forget the wife or mother who has to get up in the middle of the night to prepare breakfast and a cold lunch for husband or son) that is involved here although this would be more than enough to condemn the system. It is far more than that: This system of starvation wages and animal-like existence is being used as a standard from which to drive still lower the wages and social status of the entire American working class. If there are people asking why the great masses of workers are supporting the National Hunger March, here is one of the answers. The condition cited above are those which the Roosevelt-Hoover-Baker program of local "community" relief condemns even the most fortunate of the unemployed.

These conditions are a complete answer to the whole scheme of local relief—designed to tie the worker to the local capitalist agencies and force upon them a starvation standard of living on relief and public works which is reflected in starvation wages whenever regular employment is offered. Organization and strike struggle against these conditions is a vital need. We must fight to abolish all forms of forced labor and for union conditions on public work jobs. The strike of relief workers in Belfast, Ireland, and in Bellingham, Washington, are fine examples.

The National Hunger March is in the forefront of the growing mass movement against a nation-wide starvation living standard for the working class. Support the National Hunger March! Take the unemployed veterans out of the trenches of starvation! Take the whole working class out of the pit of poverty into which it has been driven by the capitalist offensive!

March Sweeps Onward; Big Mass Struggle for Demands

By Monday All Columns Will Be in Motion; Three More Start Today and Tomorrow

The National Hunger March is pouring onward toward Washington to present demands for \$50 federal winter relief in addition to local relief, and unemployment insurance. Three main columns (two of them now merged into one) from the Pacific coast have conquered all obstacles shoving their battered second-hand cars and trucks through the steep grades of the Rocky Mountains and over plains and deserts that are blazing hot in the day and icy cold at night.

Columns 2 and 3 from San Francisco and Los Angeles left Denver Thursday morning, 120 strong, and left Burlington Colorado yesterday morning. They are now in the sub-ble fields of Kansas.

Yesterday morning the hundred delegates from the Northwest on Column 1 of the march left Chicago, where they had been given a rousing welcome by the militant workers who showed how to smash a relief out only a few weeks ago. They are (CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Rich Farmers and Waters Fight Bonus

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Nov. 25.—The National Grange, an organization of rich farmers, adopted at its convention here today a resolution opposing immediate payment of vets bonus.

Waters Wants Vets Stopped. ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 25.—W. W. Waters, the notorious betrayer of the last bonus march sent a letter today to Governor Albert C. Ritchie, of Maryland, asking him to prevent vets from joining the bonus march.

SEAMEN DANCE TONIGHT. NEW YORK.—Dancing to the music of a Filipino orchestra is one of the features of the inaugural affair of the International Seamen's Club tonight at 140 Broad St. Hats will be served and proceeds go for the sailor delegates to the National Hunger March.

Read the Daily Worker every day for National Hunger March news and directions.

The Hunger March and "Public Works"

SUPPORT the National Hunger March! Why? Here is one answer!

The ringing tones of inspired publicity about public works and the way in which these are being used to maintain standards of "decency," "self-respect," "workers' morale," and "the home," are increasing in intensity. What does a relief job on public works mean today to a worker in concrete terms of hours and wages? What is the truth about public works as conducted, for example, under the auspices of the government of the state of New York whose gubernatorial chair is still warm from that "enlightened liberal," President-elect Roosevelt?

We submit the following facts: Some 700 jobs on public works were handed out recently to unemployed veterans in Harlem. There was a great scurrying of relief officials in connection with the Bonus March and it was evident that orders had gone out to distribute some work as a counter move against the veterans' march to Washington.

Those veterans who were given jobs are allowed to work 12 full days per month—and they are certainly full days, as we shall see. For this they receive \$54 or \$4.50 per day. But out of this they must pay a minimum of 20 cents per day for carfare which leaves them \$51.60. On this they and their families must live a whole month.

These workers have to leave Harlem in time to catch the 5:45 A. M. ferry at Forty-Second Street so as to get to their work by 8 o'clock. This means that they must get up about 4 A. M. The return journey takes about the same amount of time and most of these workers do not get home until 7 or 8 P. M. The work is pick and shovel labor of the hardest kind. The workers eat a scanty supper and turn in if the landlord has not been around and evicted the family while they were at work.

For \$4.50 then, these unemployed veterans must put in a day of 15 to 16 hours and pay their own carfare in order that the ringing impact of a pick against the country rock (which jars you to your heels) may prove that the great Roosevelt-Hoover gospel of public works is the road to salvation for 16,000,000 unemployed. A few veterans have simply been put back in the trenches. This is the way that "standards of decency" for unemployed workers are being preserved in the state of New York. The same—and worse—conditions prevail throughout the nation.

IT is not only the present suffering of workers, inhuman exhaustion, lack of home life (let us not here forget the wife or mother who has to get up in the middle of the night to prepare breakfast and a cold lunch for husband or son) that is involved here although this would be more than enough to condemn the system. It is far more than that: This system of starvation wages and animal-like existence is being used as a standard from which to drive still lower the wages and social status of the entire American working class. If there are people asking why the great masses of workers are supporting the National Hunger March, here is one of the answers. The condition cited above are those which the Roosevelt-Hoover-Baker program of local "community" relief condemns even the most fortunate of the unemployed.

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What's On - SATURDAY

DANCE—Y. C. L. Sec. 2, at 96 Avenue C, Downtown. Refreshments, folk dances. Admission, 10 cents.

DANCE, Downtown Workers Club, 11 Clinton Street, 8 p.m., benefit Scottsboro Defense Fund.

DANCE, Harlem Workers Center, 659 Lenox Avenue, 8 p.m.; also entertainment.

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LOCAL 38 CLIQUE BARS MILITANTS

Members Fight to Put Them on Ballot

NEW YORK.—The Elections and Objections Committee of Local 38 of the International Ladies Garment workers (ladies tailors and dressmakers) yesterday removed from the ballot for local office all the most outstanding left wing candidates. These were the best fighters for the workers and there is great indignation. Plans are being made for a powerful demand to put the names back on. Elections are Tuesday.

Unity Comm. Saturday

The Dressmaker Unity Committee will meet at 1 p.m. today at 140 West 39th St. to take up plans for the strike in the coming season.

Borough Hall Jobless Demonstration Called for Monday at 12 Noon

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Immediate relief for several families of unemployed workers was won at the Home Relief Bureau at Schermerhorn St. when workers from the Bond Street Block Committee, the Navy Street Block Committee and from 73 Myrtle Ave. Borough Hall, demonstrated at the Bureau against the bosses' starvation program.

One policeman pulled a blackjack, but the workers' militants forced him to put the blackjack back. A police patrol arrived and several workers were arrested, but they were finally released as a result of the demonstration of solidarity shown by the assembled unemployed.

Miss O'Neil, supervisor, was forced to grant relief to several families. One white worker was told he would get relief if he would go alone, and not go with Negro workers, but he scorned this bosses' trick to divide the workers by discrimination and chauvinism.

Unemployed workers of Borough Hall are called on to meet at a mass demonstration to be held at Court and Fulton Streets, Borough Hall, this Monday, at noon, to make their demands known to the borough president.

March Today on Bronx Boro Hall for Relief

NEW YORK.—Bronx unemployed and part time workers will march on Bronx Boro Hall today and will arrive at 2 p. m. to demand: no evictions of the jobless, that the Bronx Terminal Market be turned over for the use of homeless workers, immediate cash relief for all needy families, and no discrimination against Negro young workers. Another demand is that closed Home Relief Bureaus at Public Schools 42, 48 and 54 be re-opened.

The marchers meet today at noon at three points: Cambrelling Ave. and 187th St.; at Wilkins and Interway Aves.; and at Washington and Claremont Parkway to march on the Boro Hall.

Collect for Marchers! See "Red and White"

NEW YORK.—The Joint Committee for Support of the National Hunger March call again for all workers to get into the march today and tomorrow, and to make house to house canvass for clothing and blankets, also to collect canned goods and non-perishable food from grocers, etc., and turn it over to Food Workers Industrial Union, 4 West 18 St.; Workers Industrial Relief, 146 Fifth Ave.; Workers Center, 35 East 12 St.; or Concepts Store; 2700 Bronx Park East.

The Soviet movie "Red and White" is being shown for Hunger March expenses at Broadway Theatre, 28 St. and Fifth Ave., beginning Monday.

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Sam Suskin Freed of Murder Charge; ILL Defended His Case

NEW YORK.—Sam Suskin, who was arrested and charged with killing of two workers in connection with an open air meeting held at 7th St. and Ave. A. where the meeting was taken away from the Trotskyites and held under the auspices of the Unemployed Council, and where bricks were thrown from the roof of building killing two workers, was freed today.

Suskin, who is a member of the Unemployed Council, was at the time of the murder at an open air meeting at Union Square.

4 Workers Framed Up On Assault Charge For Demanding Aid

NEW YORK.—One hundred and fifty workers, who gathered at the Home Relief Bureau at 51st St. and 1st Avenue to demand immediate relief for starving families of the unemployed were viciously attacked by members of the riot squad, and four workers were arrested and in a mock trial conducted by Judge Burke, found guilty of a framed-up charge of assault. These four workers will be sentenced this Monday morning at the West 5th St. court by Judge Burke.

Promises of immediate relief, however, were won for two families.

The demonstration followed a hearing conducted by the Upper East Side Unemployed Council, 519 Second Ave., at which delegates were elected for the National Hunger March.

Relief Head Yelps "Nobody Hungry" as Cops Beat Starving

NEW YORK.—"Nobody is hungry," exclaimed Miss Karlan, a relief official, as police Thursday severely beat a group of workers for asking relief in the 44th Street Home Relief Bureau, and arrested worker Leroux, who will be tried on a framed-up "assault" charge at 9 o'clock this morning in 54th Street Court. Only providing workers pack this courtroom, and demand his release, will the workers of vengeance of capitalist-class "justice." More than 50 police, using blackjacks, clubs and billys, viciously attacked the small group of hungry men and women.

WORKER-EDITORS MEET

Every Sunday night the Revolutionary Writers Federation conducts a public editorial session at its headquarters, 114 W. 21st St. where the audience, composed of workers, pass on all manuscripts to be accepted by Profit Folio, monthly literary service of the Revolutionary Writers Federation.

JOSEPH FREEMAN SPEAKS SAT.

Joseph Freeman, noted writer and author of "The Soviet Worker," will speak at the second bi-weekly forum of the Workers' Film and Photo League, 13 W. 17th St. on Saturday evening at 8:30.

The subject of Freeman's talk will be: "Soviet Film Directors: Their Pictures and Their Personalities."

Attention Comrades! OPEN SUNDAYS

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BRONX COLISEUM, E. 177th STREET 9TH

COLLECT TODAY FOR BONUS FIGHT

Funds for Marchers Urgently Needed

With only three days left until Nov. 29, when the New York contingent of the National Bonus March to Washington is scheduled to start, funds to provide trucks, food and medical supplies are urgently needed. The Veterans' Rank and File Committee appeals to all workers and sympathizers to contribute generously today, the third and final day for the bonus fighters.

Veterans, their wives and sympathizers are asked to get collection boxes and to turn in all collected funds at the following stations: 157 Hopkinson Ave., Brownsville, 264 E. 167th St., the Bronx, 1432 44th St., Brooklyn, and 249 Clove Road, West Brighton Beach.

Tonight at 7:30 an open-air meeting will be held at 10th St. and Second Ave. where veterans will be registered for the bonus march. Craig and Solomon, of the Veterans' Rank and File Committee, will speak.

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2) Prolet Buhrne, Germ. Agit. Prop Troupe in "15 Minute Red Revue."

3) Ivan Kuzmenko, Tenor in Soviet Songs and Opera Solos

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that will stand wear and yet be styled in the latest modes. The depression created a chaotic condition among our best retail store customers. These stores, in order to meet competition and the steady downfall of prices, were compelled to stop buying from us and substitute an inferior grade of clothing.

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Men have come from everywhere to save money on their clothes. By discontinuing entirely their relationship with retail stores, the Jackfin Company is in a position to save men over 50% on their clothing bills.

They offer SUITS, TOP-COATS, OVERCOATS and TUXEDOS that ordinarily retail at \$30 to \$45, at \$14.50 and \$19.35. At these low prices you are getting the best buy in town.

Jackfin clothes are expertly tailored, made of the finest imported and domestic fabrics, 100% all-wool and London shrunk.

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Hoover is trying to break the Hunger March by starvation. Officials all over the country have been ordered to deny food and shelter to the Hunger Marchers.

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City-wide Food Collections from now until December 3rd!

When you shop for your own family remember the Hunger Marchers. Ask your grocer to contribute to the Hunger March committee—beans, milk, fruit, apples, lemons, cheese, meat, anything that will keep.

Rush your contributions immediately to one of the following stations:

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Workers International Relief, 146 Fifth Ave.

Workers Center, 35 E. 12th St. (In store on street level).

HUNGER MUSTN'T STOP THEM!

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Member, Secretariat, C. P. U. S. A.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS - QUESTIONS - DISCUSSION

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International Notes

By PETER HENRY.

POLITICAL PRISONERS ON HUNGER-STRIKE

BERLIN (By Mail).—The sharpening of the regulations governing the conditions of political prisoners in Germany which came into operation on the 1st of November has now led to a big hunger strike on the part of the proletarian political prisoners.

On Tuesday morning the hunger strike began in Bielefeld prison when six prisoners, including the former Reichswehr Lieutenant, Scherlinger, went on strike. Twenty-five proletarian political prisoners are also on hunger-strike in Westmünde, 35 in Burgdorf, and 46 in Gross-Strelitz.

The category of prisoners affected is that of the so-called fortress prisoners. The new regulations practically abolish the difference between normal imprisonment and imprisonment in a fortress and represent in fact an intensification of the sentences passed. The proletarian political prisoners in Halle prison have gone on strike in sympathy. Fortress terms are no longer served in fortresses, but in prisons where, however, up to the present, the prisoners with fortress terms enjoyed special privileges, including periodic leave.

The bourgeois press reports that a "prison revolt under leadership of Ex-Lieutenant Scherlinger" has taken place in Bielefeld. The striking prisoners are said to have smashed up the furniture of their cells and smashed up various utensils. Great crowds gathered outside the prison and demonstrated their sympathy with the prisoners. The revolt has been crushed with difficulty by the warders without outside assistance. This is the report of the bourgeois press. Up to the moment there is no authentic confirmation of these reports and the truth of the "revolt" is probably very different.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA RISING.

PRAGUE (By Mail).—The Statistical Office reports an increase of unemployment in Czechoslovakia by 44,000 in October to 524,000, compared with an increase of 26,000 in October, 1931.

These figures are admittedly incomplete as they embrace only those workers in receipt of unemployment support. A little while ago the Minister for Public Welfare admitted in the Czechoslovakian parliament that the real unemployment figures were roughly double the official figures published by the Statistical Office.

In the important industrial areas over 50 per cent of the workers are unemployed. According to official statistics published by the Bohemian authorities: out of 1,000 workers 512 were unemployed in the glass industry, 819 in the rubber industry, 299 in the textile industry, 254 in the printing trades, 285 in the foundry industry and 193 in the engineering industry.

MARCH SWEEPS ONWARDS

By Monday All Columns In Motion

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

joined by another hundred from Chicago and nearby places, and were to spend last night in South Bend, Indiana.

Army of Police at Peoria. Column 4, the Midwest contingent, which started from Sioux City Monday, was reported late yesterday near Springfield, Ill., center of mine strike activities, and prepared to greet the marchers with a parade of unemployed miners and big meetings.

At Peoria where Column 4 was scheduled to stop Thursday night, 200 state police and detectives, commanded in person by Mayor Homer L. Ahrends and Chief of Police Thomas McCann, met and surrounded the marchers 20 miles outside of town and treated them like enemy invaders. The police forced the column to pass on to Peoria, Ill.

Peoria Workers Protest. Delegations of workers from Peoria met the police and explained that food and sleeping quarters had been prepared for the marchers in Peoria, but the officials refused admittance and had everything from machine guns down to enforce their decision.

The marchers, tired and hungry, refused to go. They were "discouraged" and continued on their way, singing revolutionary songs, and registering in a mass meeting of protest later their hope that all workers will see in this the fear and hatred of the capitalist class against the workers it starves and exploits. The marchers call for all rights, to protest to the mayor of Peoria against the denial of the full co-operation to enter that city.

Route Mass Support. The marchers call on the workers of all towns to see in this incident the need of powerful demonstrations of support when the hunger march columns approach.

Today two more columns start, Col. 6 from New Orleans and Column 7 from Buffalo. Tomorrow Column 8 swings out from Boston, and the next day the last remaining main Column, Col. 9, will begin its march northward from Miami, Florida.

The whole gigantic demonstration will then be under way.

To Speak for Millions. Its power when it reaches Washington Dec. 6, to present demands Dec. 6, will depend not only on the delegated authority of the hundreds of thousands who have participated in election of delegates and endorsements of the march demands, but also on the mass demonstrations of approval in the big cities on the way. It will depend no less on the overwhelming size of the demonstrations in support of the demands, which will be held on a nationwide scale, in every city and town, on Dec. 6.

Workers of many cities are holding tag days today and tomorrow to raise funds for march expenses; and especially all jobless

London Jobless Get a Truck



While the police of London were driving the jobless from the city, one group commandeered a truck to take them home. Photo shows workers fighting to prevent truck being recaptured by MacDonald's police.

PRESIDENT OF U. S. OUSTS CHILDREN

200 Capital Cops Bar Child Delegation

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

aged 14, daughter of an unemployed Chinese worker of Baltimore.

Adults—Gertrude Haessler, Dr. Emil Gannason, chief specialist; Mrs. Ginnick, nurse; Gertrude Moran, of the Pioneers; Mrs. Jonaski of Philadelphia; and Mrs. Moss, Negro worker of Philadelphia. The last two were mothers of children in the delegation. The adult and children's delegations went to the White House, with the 150 children following by street car and on foot.

Stop Traffic on Avenue. Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House was completely blocked off and traffic stopped by police. Some 200 cops were massed around the White House—that was the preparation of the President of the United States for children who dare to complain about his hunger program!

Motorcycle cops swung in behind the two cars carrying the delegation and took them to the right on past. The car with the children in it was conducted to Lafayette Square, and the children put out. But the car with the adults in it turned into the White House grounds. It was surrounded at once by a swarm of motorcycle cops, who took everybody out, and started marching them over to where the children were.

Cops Knock Woman Down. Then they apparently decided to arrest, and one began to hustle Gertrude Haessler. She resisted, and police knocked her down and five of them lugged and dragged her struggling to a patrol wagon. Dr. Gannason was also arrested, and the nurse, Mrs. Ginnick. All were taken to the police station, charges of "disorderly conduct" were filed, and two held, while the doctor went out on \$25 bail.

Children Refuse to Leave. Police surrounded the children's spokesmen, and ordered them away. They refused to go. They said they would march with Gertrude. One girl spoke up: "Why are we arrested because we are hungry and come to tell Hoover so?"

The police threw them into a patrol wagon; then changed their minds again and took them out and held them four hours in the detention station.

Drive All Away. Meanwhile the rest of the 150 had reached the White House, and thousands of Washington workers were on hand also. The police drove everybody away, pushing and punching the frail children with their clubs. Some of the children were chased all over Washington by police on foot and in cars. Some refused to move at all from the White House, and finally the police were forced to pay their car fare back to the Workers' Center. Another arrest was made: Theodore Richards.

All the children finally assembled at the Workers' Center, adopted a resolution denouncing the attack on them, demanding release of those arrested, and pledging their parents to the National Hunger March would take up their demands.

While the meeting and supper were going on, the group of spokesmen taken to the detention home were released and came marching in, to be met with wild applause.

KLAN TERROR IN ARKANSAS

MENA, Ark.—Again the knights of the triple K bedeck themselves in bedsheet and terrorize the countryside. The fiery cross flames against the midnight sky. Local Klaverns of the Ku Klux Klan have been reorganized in Little Rock, Pine Bluff and other Arkansas towns.

The object of the wrath of the resurrected Klan is not Jews or Catholics, but radicals, especially Communists. Placards bearing the slogan: "Communism will not be tolerated. The Klan rides again!" have appeared along the public highways and in the Negro sections of the cities. A fund is being raised in Arkansas to combat this menace.

workers should collect canned goods, fruit, non-perishable food of all sorts for the marchers every day. Collect clothing and blankets, too. Get the loan of trucks. If you are an auto owner, and desire the full co-operation of unemployed council at once to help repair trucks and cars.

Not everybody can go on the national march. But the marchers represent the life and death demands of all, employed and unemployed alike, and desire the full co-operation and support of every worker.

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

UNEMPLOYED MISERY AND STRUGGLES

JOBLESS JAILED FOR TAKING COAL TO CRIPPLE

Tries to Keep Old Father from Freezing

FT. WAYNE, Ind. — Donald Carpenter, who has been without work for some time was sentenced to 10 fine or ten days for taking a small amount of coal from Knight's Coal Yard. He has an old father to support, who has a compound fracture of his leg and walks on crutches. There was only enough coal in the house to warm it for about an hour.

The judge who sentenced Carpenter is the same Fagan who is evidently making his business to pick on unemployed workers who are desperately in need of any resort to anything to keep from slowly starving and freezing to death. Fagan himself broke the traffic laws some time ago, but has never served a single day in jail.

When Mr. Cohee asked old man Clark—the husband of the head of the social service if he was expected to starve to death, this old skunk said, "It is your own fault. You had no business in getting married. Cohee has now joined the Council and will fight with them for unemployment insurance and for relief for everyone.

Family Lives in Empty Coal Bin No Light or Heat

NEW YORK CITY. — There are two children in my family, one two and a half years, the other six months old, my husband and myself. We are Spanish workers, unemployed and we have found out what liberty and patriotism means in these free United States.

Six months ago, when my baby was born, we were living in a four room apartment. A friend loaned us \$80. This went and still we have not found work. So we were evicted. Our furniture was on the street and stolen. My eldest boy was so starved he was biting my arms.

The Unemployed Council came to help me and forced the Home Relief Bureau to give me a relief check. We went into a furnished room. Our landlord did not like to take Home Relief checks, so we were again evicted. Now the Home Relief says that they can do nothing for us. They terrorized my husband, telling him that if he worked with the Unemployed Council, he would be deported.

Now, comrades, we are living in a cellar in an empty coal bin. There is no electricity, gas, sunlight or heat. A comrade who is living in one furnished room with two adults and four children gives us a little food. I know that conditions for the poor all over Harlem are about the same. We have no clothes, I have the grippe and my baby is sick, but I have learned my lesson and appeal to all you Spanish workers to join the Unemployed Councils. We must unite and fight against our enemies who fool us. We must all support the National Hunger March for relief and unemployment insurance. A Member of the Lower Harlem U. C.

Relief Cut in Hazelhurst; Workers Must Organize

HAZELHURST, Pa.—Conditions of the workers here are steadily getting worse, relief is being cut down, many are getting as little as \$1.50 every two weeks.

County Commissioner W. E. Halpeny cut off all relief here on Oct. 14 to Nov. 1. At the window-glass factory in Mt. Jewett Pa., which is three miles West of here, workers are being put on to work for nothing, and are led to believe that after they learn the work there might be a job with pay, but of course there never is.

A short time ago, Mr. E. Black of the Hazelhurst Water Co. shut the water off of a worker with 12 in the family.

I talk with the workers here every day. They have plenty of complaints about the rotten conditions, but up until now I have not been able to do much with them in an organizational way. However, they are now starting to listen, and I think that in the near future, we will have some good results to report to you.

—E. E. B.

Protests Eviction; Jailed; But Family Remains in House

CHESTER, Pa.—The Unemployed Council, in investigating conditions in Chester, have to date stopped nearly a hundred evictions; has helped hundreds of others to obtain relief, and helped the victims of the powers that be in numerous other ways.

It is composed of thousands of members and sympathizers. One case of eviction that is typical of the methods used, is seen in the case of one of our comrades. In the presence of three or four hundred witnesses, she protested against the eviction of a family of colored people, whose furniture was about to be sold for the small sum of four or five dollars. She was immediately handcuffed and taken to jail, like a common thief or murderer.

In court she was denied even the formality of a trial, and was bonded over in \$1,000 to keep the peace. But she won the battle. The family was not evicted. They still live in the same house.

It is interesting that whenever the Unemployed Council interfered in an eviction case, there has never been an eviction. It goes to show plainly what organized action accomplishes, when backed by brains and guts.

Now we are working in preparation for the Hunger March, and are making successful arrangements to welcome the delegates as they come through.

—Chester Unemployed Council

Read the Daily Worker every day for National Hunger March news and directions.

Victimized By Tammany Relief



Norman Smith, unemployed worker of Harlem, whose wife, Mrs. Estelle Smith, was starved to death by the charity agencies. At her funeral Smith was elected a delegate to the national children, Norman, Jr. (on the left), 3 years old, and Ernestine, 17 months. The Home Relief Bureau is now trying to deport him to Lynchburg, Georgia, so he can starve out of their sight.

AID BUREAU TRIES TO DEPORT NEGRO

TRIES TO SHIP HIM TO TERROR-RIDDEN GA.

NEW YORK.—What is an attempt to deport to the South an unemployed Negro worker, became evident Thursday when Norman Smith, of 228 West 124th St., reported to the Upper Harlem Unemployed Council, that the Home Relief Bureau had demanded that he leave the city and go to terror-ridden Georgia. The brutal system of torture against the Negro people in this state is now being exposed serially in the Daily Worker (see page 4).

Norman Smith's wife, Mrs. Estelle Smith, died on November 16 of starvation, and was buried after a mass funeral by the Unemployed Council. At the funeral her husband was elected as a delegate to the National Hunger March to Washington on December 5th.

The workers of Harlem have fought to get some help for Comrade Smith, who has four children and who has been out of work since early in 1929. This is the main reason why the charity organizations are anxious to get rid of this worker.

Comrade Smith reported that shortly after the funeral a worker from the Social Service Bureau of the Harlem Hospital told him he had been at the funeral and had in his possession a copy of the leaflet exposing the way in which Comrade Estelle had been starved to death. The social worker said: "If the Home Relief Bureau finds out about this will be hell."

Wednesday a worker from the Home Relief visited Comrade Smith and said that he ought to leave New York. He explained that he had only one relative, in Savannah, Georgia, who was in the same straits as he himself. The visitor said that "the Home Relief will pay your transportation and get you out of here."

Many other Negro unemployed workers, notably in New Jersey and Connecticut, have received these "mild invitations" to go back South to starvation and lynching. The "invitation" is invariably accompanied by the cutting off of relief. In one case a jobless Negro worker in New Haven was kidnapped by the relief agencies and shipped South.

The Unemployed Council will fight for relief for Comrade Smith and his family, and against his deportation.

Miners Prepare to Welcome Marchers

COLUMBIA, Md., Nov. 25.—Two Room for 1,300 National Hunger Marchers who will be here the night of Dec. 3, when Columns 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Representatives of the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils, led by A. R. Moreland, chairman of the local Hunger March Committee, went to the city council last week and demanded that the city feed and lodge the marchers. They city council and Mayor George Henderson refused, unless the committee would consent to the funds needed being taken away from what relief is given to local jobless. The committee would not agree to this, and other preparations are being made.

Single Men Starved to Death in Superior

(By a Worker Correspondent) SUPERIOR, Wis.—The Superior capitalist press came out with a news item, placed in an obscure corner, that "an unidentified man was found dead on the south end of Banks Ave. near the railroad tracks. The coroner announced that death was caused by exposure."

Superior has a large number of unemployed men. These men are denied relief of any kind. The men subsist on what they can gather by begging and are sleeping in cold box-cars being denied, for the most part, shelter even by the Salvation Army. This man not only succumbed from exposure, but from starvation as well.

Another man was found dead between two trains of boxcars at the railroad yards. The city authorities were of the opinion that this man had suffered a sudden attack of sickness while sleeping in a boxcar and died while trying to get to a doctor. He was also unidentified.

A man committed suicide in the Salvation Army floor house by hanging himself. Evidently this man was quite ill from hunger.

Direct Hunger March News

Western N. Y. Is Roused by March

COLUMN 7 N.Y. & ANTHRACITE

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Column 7 will bring 150 delegates to Washington, D. C., which will include Negroes, white, employed and unemployed. Some farmers and veterans are going with the Hunger March delegates in view of transportation accommodations. The Buffalo delegation, part of Column 7 will leave Buffalo, Sat. morning at 10 A. M. from the Broadway Auditorium, will parade to Jefferson St. and William, back to Broadway, on to Woltz and to the highway towards Batavia, where a meeting will be held.

From Batavia the delegation will proceed to Rochester, N. Y. The Rochester delegation will parade through working class sections of the city, led by a band and will meet the Buffalo contingent on the outskirts of the city, then jointly they will parade through proletarian neighborhoods, and at 4 P. M. a mass meeting will welcome the marchers at Washington Sq. Though the city refused to grant the Convention Hall, arrangements are made for an evening mass meeting.

On the morning of the 27th the delegation will leave for Syracuse, N. Y. where a mass meeting will be held at Homer Sq. and in the evening a mass meeting at the Polep Hall.

Monday, at 1 P. M. the delegation will reach Rome, N. Y. a Mellon controlled town. Though an industrial town, the Hunger Marchers will be in the city. A mass reception is being planned for Erie Canal Bed Parking Space. Then on to Utica, N. Y.

How To Do It. UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Mayor Charles S. Donnelly has been forced to promise local Unemployed Council delegations, that food and lodgings for the National Hunger Marchers arriving here on the 28th, will be provided by the city.

An abandoned police station that has been newly rehabilitated into a Municipal Lodging House will be opened specially for the men of the National Hunger March. Lodging at a hotel has been promised for the women. Local delegations of unemployed and sympathetic workers are investigating the places offered to see whether the marchers can be housed comfortably there.

It was only after repeated and insistent visits of delegations that the Mayor was forced to concede to the demands raised to feed and house the Marchers.

Two send-off meetings have been arranged for the night of November 28th. For the workers of West Utica, a meeting will take place at U. C. Hall, corner of Roberts St. and Sunnyside Avenue, for the workers of East Utica, at Patriarca Hall, 519 Third Avenue.

The fight is still going on for a permit for an open-air meeting to greet the Marchers, and a Tab Day. If a permit is not gotten, the Unemployed Council has expressed its intention to hold the meeting anyway at Franklin Square, at 4 P. M. on the 28th. A delegation will go back Friday to again place demands for the permit for the meeting and the Tab Day.

A dance to raise funds for the marchers will be held by the Hunger March Committee, Saturday, Nov. 26, at the new Workers Center, 241 Bleeker St.

Reception At Court House. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 25.—On the 28th, Binghamton workers will greet the marchers at the National Hunger March, at the outskirts of town. A parade through town will be followed by a mass reception at the courthouse. A permit for the parade and meeting has been secured by the local Unemployed Council.

Delegates to the March were elected in a public hearing of starvation in Binghamton, for which the Central Labor Hall was given free by the Central Labor Council.

Binghamton, a town of 80,000 has 10,000 unemployed.

After a meeting on the 29th in Binghamton the Column goes on into Pennsylvania Anthracite and textile fields.

In The Anthracite. SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 25.—Preparations have been made here to greet and house the National Hunger Marchers of Column 7 when they get here Nov. 30.

Held an Open Hearing on Hunger in your neighborhood; invite all jobless and part time workers and keep a record of their evidence against the starvation system.

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Daily Worker

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Answer Police Attack on Children!

THE brutal police attack against the children's hunger delegation to the White House at Washington makes plainer than ever the vicious drive that is being made under direct leadership of the government to smash every vestige of protest against hunger.

Not even Hoover, who tried to stem the nation-wide fury against his orders for the murderous assault upon the starving, unarmed ex-soldiers at Anacostia, dares come forth with the claim that this latest act of police violence was in defense of the existence of the government. Nor can Roosevelt, who defended the police attack against the unemployed at Alton last year with the statement that they "threatened the police", convince anyone that the women and children protesting against starvation and demanding relief before the White House were threatening the police with bodily violence.

This vile police attack against children is the reply of the hunger government, of Wall Street to every demand for bread. It should arouse in every worker, in every impoverished farmer, in every poverty stricken ex-soldier an implacable determination to join in the nation-wide struggle against the hunger and war program of the capitalist class, whose bestiality is shown in its most hideous light when even children who ask for bread are crushed by police savagery.

This act of the government police should spur the masses everywhere to back up the marches on Washington, to stage demonstrations for local relief all along the paths of march and to make December 6th a day of demonstrations in every part of the country to back up the hunger march as their columns converge upon Washington at the opening of Congress. Let the bosses know that no excesses of police brutality can stem the rising tide of militant struggle against hunger.

Roosevelt-Hoover Unity on Bosses' Debt Policy

IN spite of seeming differences between Hoover and Roosevelt on the question of the inter-allied debts, they are in agreement on all fundamental points. Both approve the demands for payment of the \$124,000,000 due December 15. Both flatly reject any proposal to consider cancellation. Both approve the "principle" that debt settlements must take into consideration the capacity of individual nations to pay. And both are in favor of "reviewing" the war debts question in consultation with the debtor governments.

Roosevelt, in his statement said: "I find myself in complete accord and myself yesterday and set forth in a statement which the president and myself yesterday and set forth in a statement which the president has issued today."

The one point of disagreement is that Hoover favors recreating the War Debt Funding Commission, while Roosevelt states that no such commission is required because existing machinery is adequate to deal with the question.

Roosevelt's statement also reaffirms the Wall Street policy so often put forth by Hoover that the war debts have "no relation whatsoever to reparations payments" made or owed to them by Germany and the former Central Powers. Similar deceptive pretenses are put forth in statements that the war debts are to be regarded as having no relation whatsoever to the debts arising from private loans to European nations floated by the big banking houses of Wall Street. A considerable sum of the money obtained from these private loans were used to pay interest on the war debts. In other words the Wall Street bankers used the debts owing their government at Washington to open the way for private loans at higher rates of interest than the rates specified in the war loans. Revision of war debts occurred during the period of temporary stabilization of capitalism only when such action opened the way for American private capital to penetrate European countries, thereby enabling the Wall Street bankers to have what they regarded as permanent claims on a share of the surplus value created by the working class of those countries. At the same time the war debts served Wall Street as an effective political weapon in maneuvering for advantage against rival imperialist powers.

The Wall Street maneuvers around these war debts are principally to strengthen their position against rival imperialist powers in the event of transition to a new period of wars and revolutions and the tempestuous growth of the revolutionary upsurge of the masses in the capitalist countries and in the colonies and semi-colonies. They are one of the most definite indications of the feverish hunt for new alignments in the drive toward a new world war.

Even if there appeared on the surface to be a fundamental conflict between the defeated president, Hoover, and the president-elect, Roosevelt, who takes office on March 4, next year, it would only indicate a division of labor between the two in carrying out one uninterrupted Wall Street policy. Changes of administrations are quite convenient for maneuvering and this is one of the main reasons why such changes are made. Such changes enable Wall Street, through its Washington government, to pursue one line of policy to the end—such as for instance an intercomparable demand that all payments be met. Then, if it is necessary for Wall Street to modify its position or even about-face on some phases it can do so with the incoming administration. There is also the added value to Wall Street inasmuch as such performances help to perpetuate the illusion that the policy of the United States government is made at Washington and not by the banking houses and the stock exchange.

Roosevelt's insistence upon revision of the war debts being considered only with individual nations carries out Wall Street policy of trying to break the "gentlemen's agreement" arrived at in Lausanne between England, France and Italy. This same policy has been carried out thus far by the Hoover administration.

All the capitalist press carries news that there is an unyielding demand for the December 15 payments to be met. But the same articles that carry this information also state that Hoover suggests that "subject to the specific approval of Congress, payment on December 15 might be made in foreign currencies with actual transfer delayed until conditions were more propitious." Such a demand can easily be met. All that is required is paper and ink and printing presses. The December 15 payments can all be made in bright new foreign notes. But the economic consequences of such payments means further inflation of the currencies of the debtor nations, and, at the same time, a relative strengthening of the dollar in the international money markets. An additional feature of Hoover's maneuvers is that he proposes that the whole question be taken up under circumstances definitely linking debts, disarmament and the subjects to be discussed at the world economic conference. On many occasions the Daily Worker has pointed out that United States financial power, especially the whole question of public and private debts, is used to try to persuade its possible enemies in an imperialist world war to cut down armaments. Now Hoover proposes to bring the debts question into the economic conference, where it can be used in the tariff war that is raging, a war that England threatens to carry still further by special duties against American products in case the December payments are not "postponed."

This debt question is an inseparable part of the whole predatory policy of American imperialism, which is driving headlong toward a new world war.

In opposition to these maneuvers the toiling masses must fight and demand the cancellation of all debts, both public and private. To lay bare the dirty duplicity, the monstrous intrigue in connection with these debts is an inseparable part of the struggle against imperialist war. It is part of the work of mobilization of the masses for the struggle against capitalist solutions for the crisis and for a revolutionary way out through the conquest of political power, the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government, which alone can finally solve all such questions.

I.L.D. Begins Drive for Final Release of Scottsboro Boys

NEW YORK.—A nation-wide campaign to follow up the partial victory wrested from the U. S. Supreme Court in the Scottsboro case, and to win complete freedom for the nine boys, has been announced by Wm. L. Patterson, Secretary of the International Labor Defense.

Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of the 2 boys who has just completed a tour of Europe will make several tours of the country. National Tag Days for the Scottsboro Defense will be held

NEED WORKER PLAYERS
TACOMA, Wash.—The Workers' Theatre in Tacoma urges all friends and sympathizers of the working class to assist in staging plays during the coming winter. All types of characters are needed. Muriel Wright is director. Rehearsals are held every Tuesday and Friday afternoon at 3 p.m.

Beginning December 1st, the I. L. D. will launch a Scottsboro Victory Recruitment Drive during which 5,000 new members and 500 new Labor Defender subscribers are to be gained for the organization. The drive will terminate on March 18, the Anniversary date of the Paris Commune.

Glassford's New Spying Activities

By FRED GRELLER

THE "resignation" of General Glassford as commander of the Washington cossacks now turns out to be only another big bluff. Instead of being fired on account of his boss-advertised "sympathy" for the bonus vets, the police general has been promoted to the job of keeping the ex-soldiers divided on a nation-wide, instead of local, scale. One of the main objectives in this newest scheme is the establishment of fascist storm-troops, with temporary headquarters already provided in Philadelphia, under the name of the Independent Veterans' Committee.

Traveling under the cloak of his so-called differences with the government authorities whom he aided in the murder drive against the bonus marchers, General Glassford is touring the country, writing several stories about the B. E. F. for a syndicate of capitalist sheets, and making speeches to veterans in halls that cost a thousand dollars a night. A few days ago, the tea-gas salesman made his first appearance at the huge Metropolitan Opera House in Philadelphia and got permits to stage four parades, all of which received the greatest publicity in the local papers, which boycott news of workers' demonstrations.

Besides the elaborate plans for his reception, the National Broadcasting Co. provided him with a coast-to-coast hookup on the radio. Although only about 500 representatives of the American Legion, V. F. W., etc., turned out, which proved that thousands of rank and file vets who stay away are kind of leary about "sympathetic" police agents the big shot in those fascist organizations are doing everything possible to make Glassford's latest bid a success, before the fighting vets get started again on a new march to force payment of their bonus from the Hoover-Wall St. gang.

JUST AN ORDINARY STOOL-PIGEON

In the third installment of his B. E. F. story, General Glassford writes how he became treasurer of the bonus marchers assembled at the 12th and D St. warehouse, after being nominated by a stool-pigeon named I. C. Schooler. With all the true scruples of a Judas, he writes: "In accepting this task, I felt I could best fulfill my duty to the public (the bosses) if I knew what was going on inside of their movement. I went into their camp as the head of a force of 'friendly enemies.'"

This is how the greatest blackguard among the police characterizes the bosses whom he served so loyally, who bayoneted and scorched the vets—"friendly enemies!" In the same breath, he writes how he felt about the bonus army, carefully omitting quotation marks, the better to impress his masters about his true feelings: "I left an official in the enemy's camp. My staff in that capacity was composed of five policemen, all of whom were who did a splendid job of administration. . . . In another paragraph he boasts how he handled, as their treasurer, more than \$15,000, without mentioning a word about how these funds were distributed, or to whom.

WATERS ASSISTS THE STOOL-PIGEON

Glassford's idea of the leadership for the hungry, penniless vets may be seen in another statement of his concerning his protegee, Waters, undercover-man from Portland. "His appearance and flare for publicity captured the imagination of the B. E. F. . . . he was a tower of strength and an able ally during most of the occupation."

Thus it can be readily seen from his own mouth, that Glassford's ballyhooed "sympathy" was nothing but a publicity stunt during the stay of the bonus marchers, in order to provide him with the necessary prestige in the eyes of the vets, just as now, when the bosses are frantically trying to head-off the storm of unemployed, farmers and vets that will face Congress in December, to demand the bonus and social insurance, he again tries to stem the tide of mass struggle.

UNITY NEEDED NOW MORE THAN EVER

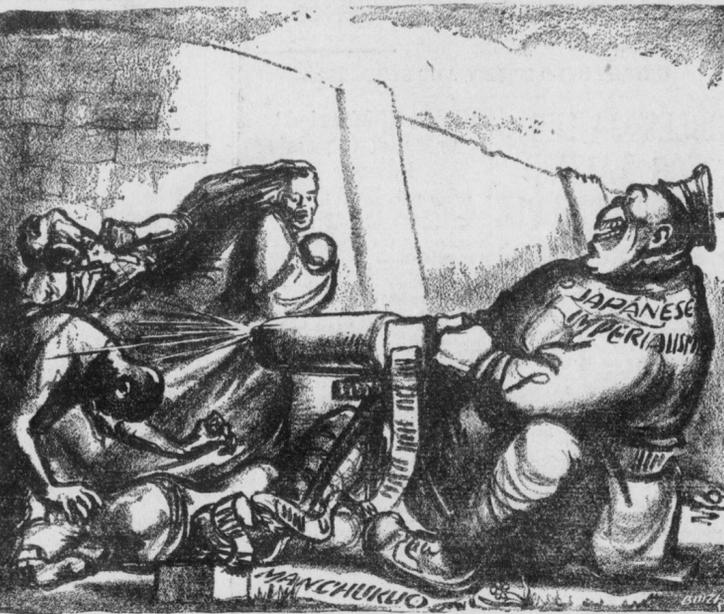
The use of Glassford by the bosses and their government is to divide the ranks of the rank and file veterans. Especially now, when all the enemies of bonus are in Washington to prevent any attempts that might be made for the immediate payment of the balance of the adjusted service compensation (the bonus) and are using every force and influence to cut out the disability allowances of the disabled veterans, the rank and file must unite their forces and send large delegations of marchers into Washington.

It is against this united action of the veterans that the Glassfords and Waters are organized. Answer this attack by supporting the mass march of rank and file veterans into Washington, now at this session of Congress.

Build the Workers' Ex-Service-men's League, the only independent veterans' organization which includes all the veterans, Negro and white, regardless of their political opinions. An organization controlled by the rank and file membership.

MANCHUKUO—THE LAND OF PEACE!"

—By Burek



NEWS ITEM.—The Japanese imperialists, following the practices of Yankee rule in the Philippines, Haiti, Nicaragua, etc., butchered 2,700 Manchurian peasants, men, women and children, with machine gun violence.

50 Years of Militant Defense Struggles in the U.S.A.

J. Louis Engdahl, in Last Article Before He Died, Traces Development of Defense Movement

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

FROM "The Molly Maguires" and "The Haymarket" to "Scottsboro" and "Mooney-Billings" constitutes more than half a century of working class defense struggles in the United States. In the 70's and 80's of the last century, when the young industrial capitalism was directing its bloody attacks against the workers, soon after the Civil War (1861-65), and today with this capitalism developed into the world's leading imperialism, the death penalty is still sought for those workers who struggle. But the gallows and the rope is displaced by the electric chair and its death-dealing bolt of lightning. From the narrow isolation of the coal fields of Central Pennsylvania, where 19 militant miners of Schuyl-kill County were executed on the gallows in 1876 and 1877, to the world-wide struggles in support of the Scottsboro-Mooney campaign today, is also half a century of development of labor's resistance to the attacks of its persecutors. How still further to consolidate and extend this resistance is one of the tasks of the World Congress of the International Red Aid.

MASS PROTEST THEN LIMITED

"The Molly Maguires", Irish coal miners, led the bitterly exploited mine workers in militant mass struggles. But when they were faced in the courts by their prosecutors, their very isolation was a contributing factor to the adoption of a purely legal defense. The mass protest was also very limited on behalf of "The Haymarket Martyrs", the five militant workers who paid with their lives upon the gallows their courageous leadership of the strike movement for the shorter workday in the 80's, that developed into the eight-hour day movement that took on wide proportions. The savage repression, with mass arrests, during the strike movements at the time of the economic depression in the 90's (Debs' Railroad strike) did not meet with the organized mass resistance that could have been developed by a workers' defense organization.

The first real, nation-wide mass defense mobilization came with the effort to frame-up and railroad the gallows leaders, Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, of the Western Federation of Mines, the most militant section at that time of the organized American labor movement. This movement, led by Eugene V. Debs, who had himself been repeatedly arrested and served numerous prison sentences took on a militant character in spite of the leadership of the Socialist Party, that thus early began to knife the defense actions of the working class, although Debs had already been the party's candidate for president on two occasions. With the liberation of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, the defense movement was liquidated. Another came into existence when the McNamara Brothers, Schmidt and others faced death in California, in 1911, because of their efforts to organize the workers in Los Angeles into the American Federation of Labor.

The Workers Ex-Service-men's League stands for:
1. Full payment on demand of all "Bonuses," insurance policies, etc.
2. Increase of all compensations to disabled war veterans.
3. Right to choose our own physicians and medical attendance at the government's expense.
4. No Jim-Crowding of any kind or discrimination against Negro War Veterans.
5. All servicemen to be given equal political power to join union and to otherwise support their demands.
6. Unity with the working class in its struggle against the bosses.
7. Unemployment insurance for all workers at the expense of the bosses and the government.
8. Fight against another imperialist war.

Here the lawyer, Clarence Darrow, who had gained the confidence of the workers by his defense of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, in 1907, resorted to maneuvers behind the backs of the workers that resulted in McNamara and Schmidt getting life imprisonment, and they are still serving their sentences, after more than 20 years in California's infamous prison—San Quentin. It was not long before they were joined by Tom Mooney, framed up in 1918, at first condemned to death but later the sentence commuted to life imprisonment, so that last July, Mooney had spent 15 years of his life in the prison, while Warren K. Billings is similarly confined in a "second prison" at Folsom.

MILITANT DEFENSE FIGHT

While the Haywood-Moyer-Pettibone defense movement synchronized with the struggles of the Russian workers to build a defense against the czarist terror following the 1905 revolution, that had its repercussions in the United States in the protest movements demanding the right of political asylum in America for Russian revolutionists, the Mooney-Billings defense campaign has spanned the latest stage in the development of mass defense in the United States. The militancy of this defense action in its early years was betrayed alike by the leadership of the Socialist Party and the American Federation of Labor, which tended to the disruption of the defense machinery that had first been established and which developed considerable mass protest that even developed to the stage of strike struggles.

INTERNATIONAL RED AID, WAS ORGANIZED

International Red Aid, was organized in 1920. In this situation various defense movements sprang up, especially around different strike struggles. The largest of these was the mass movement developed against the wholesale arrests following the government raid on the illegal Communist Party Convention held in Bridgeman, Michigan, in the summer of 1922. The Sacco-Vanzetti campaign had not yet come sharply into the foreground. Mooney and Billings were beginning more and more to rely upon legalistic measures. It was in this situation that the necessity of a powerful, centralized mass defense organization became clearly apparent and in June, 1925, the International Labor Defense, the Section in the United States of the

International Red Aid, was organized.

FIGHTING LEGALISTIC TRADITIONS

The years since have been intensive efforts to shake off all traditions of legalism, that hang heavy upon the working class defense struggles in the United States, and to bring forward mass defense with all of its implications. This is being successfully achieved under the banners of the International Red Aid and will be strengthened by the World Congress.

The American Section with the International Red Aid built the world protest for Sacco and Vanzetti when the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee itself was controlled by socialists, anarchists and petty-bourgeois elements that opposed mass protest. Similar elements have been thoroughly exposed insofar as Tom Mooney is concerned, and he now places his great reliance upon the world's working class, although Warren K. Billings is still the prisoner of old alliances, even now placing his faith in the open betrayers of the American Federation of Labor. Similarly in Scottsboro, in defense of persecuted strikers (Kentucky coal miners), and in nearly all major actions, the International Labor Defense must expose the treacherous role of the Socialist Party, the Industrial Workers of the World (National Defense Committee), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Civil Liberties Union, various anarchist groups, and especially the right wing and left (Trotskyite) renegades who have sought, unsuccessfully to be sure, to build up a rival defense organization.

WHILE THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE EXISTS AS LABOR'S ONLY RECOGNIZED DEFENSE ORGANIZATION, IT STILL FACES THE TASK OF BREAKING COMPLETELY WITH ALL FORMS OF SECTARIANISM THAT STILL ISOLATE IT FROM BROAD

In this early period, however, came the savage persecutions of all workers' organizations during the war, with the mass deportations and "prison ships" after the war, and the outlawing of the Commu-

While the International Labor Defense exists as labor's only recognized defense organization, it still faces the task of breaking completely with all forms of sectarianism that still isolate it from broad



J. LOUIS ENGDahl

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NEGRO SLAVERY TODAY

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

NOTE.—"Georgia Nigger" is a smashing exposure of the hideous persecution and national approval of the Negro masses. The Daily Worker is reluctantly opposed to the white ruling class term, "nigger," and to the oppression and contemptuous treatment of Negroes which it symbolizes. The author shares this view, but in view of the fact that the title of this book is so widely known, he considered it necessary to use this term as otherwise he would have put into the mouths of the boss lynchers terms of respect for Negroes which they do not use.—Editor.

INSTALLMENT 23

THE STORY SO FAR: After escaping from the slave farm of the powerful white planter, Jim Deering, David Jackson, a Negro lad, finally gets his release from Deering with the aid of the planter, Ramsey. He is on his way to Macon, Ga., to look for a job when he is picked up on the streets of a small town, where he is waiting for a bus connection, and charged with vagrancy. Now continue:

NEGROES hired for county work must be paid wages, but Georgia Cracker law can hire them for fat back, peas and corn pone.

The weakened justice of the peace, with the unshaven face seemingly swollen from a mouthful of tobacco, peering through silver rimmed spectacles. The corners of the court's mouth, brown and moist where the juice dribbled. The stuttering justice whinnies: "T-t-ten dollars an' costs or three months on the ch-chain gang."

The routine for the record was observed to the letter. In the absence of a clerk of the court the justice sent a certified copy of the sentence to the warden at Buzzard's Roost, Chickasaw county's convict camp and the boy was returned to his cell until the warden or a deputy claimed him.

BILL TWINE was a huge man, six feet three, and weighing more than 200 pounds. A paunch that threatened to burst from the belt around it swayed like congealed jelly when he walked. A three days' growth of beard made his heavy jaws seem as dirty as his white cotton pants and soiled white shirt.

"You'll be treated better'n you ever was at home if you're a good nigger," he smiled to David. His teeth were stained a yellowish brown from snuff dipping. "Good food—a you kin eat. Eat it myself sometime. Guards eat it, too. Three months ain't so much. You'll work out soon an' if you've bin a good nigger you'll git an outfit when you go, same's a state convict."

The boy did not raise his eyes. "Three months ain't such a long time," the warden repeated. He motioned the boy into the parked car.

BILL TWINE did not manacle the prisoner sitting beside him, for short-time convicts do not risk longer sentences by attempting to escape. The boy was silent, mo-

ground. Blood from his nose formed a scarlet rivulet down his chin.

TIED HAND AND FOOT A car appeared on the road and at the warden's up-raised hand stopped. The driver was a Negro who looked sympathetically at the boy in the road.

"Got a rope?" "Yes, suh." He quickly found a rope under his seat.

"Bind his hands and feet. Put 'o' hands out?" he called harshly to David.

The boy put his hands out, but at the touch of the rope to his wrists, stared wildly about him and with a loud cry pushed the Negro back with a powerful shove.

"You little black bastard!" The warden swore, "I ought to blow 'o' God damned brains out!"

He raised his pistol and struck David on the head. The boy dropped without a whimper. Blood ran down his forehead to his closed eyes and mingled with the rivulet from his nose.

HE regained consciousness in the county jail. His whole body ached. The blood on his face and hands had dried and the slightest movement made it crack and bleed again.

There was a patch of bright, blue sky through the barred window. A sense of helplessness and despair swept over him, and he cried with long, deep sobs.

He was in jail a week before a deputy escorted him to the sheriff's office. His face was covered with the scabs of healing wounds. "Tried to escape, eh?" David nodded dully.

"I reckon he kin save you some time by bringin' you befo' the co't now, if you plead guilty," said the sheriff. David nodded again.

A LAWYER "DEFENDS" This time the stuttering justice of the peace appointed a lawyer to defend the accused. The lawyer borrowed the prosecuting attorney's

Official Whipping Report table with columns for Name, Date of Convict, and Whips. Includes names like Marie Sauter, Louise King, Mary Lee Kinnon, etc.

THIS HAPPENS TO WOMEN, TOO.—Punishment chart for part of the month of September, 1931, at the women's prison camp of Fulton County, Ga.

rose, answering only in monosyllables when asked a direct question.

On the open road the sunlight, the level, white fields of cotton, the very highway wandering off to freedom snapped something in the boy's brain and without fully realizing what he did he flung the door of the car open and jumped. He struck the road with terrific impact and rolled over and over before he came to a stop and lay crumpled and unconscious at the furrowed edge of a field.

NO ESCAPE The Ford stopped with a screech of brakes even before David's body had stopped rolling.

"Crazy son of a bitch," the warden muttered jumping out of the car. The boy's face, and hands instinctively thrown out to break the fall were lacerated and bleeding. His clothes were ripped as though a beast had clawed them.

Bill Twine slapped him vigorously until he moaned and opened his eyes.

"Git up an' see if you broke any o' yo' God damned bones," the warden growled.

David rose slowly to his feet. "Stretch 'o' out!"

THE boy obeyed dazedly and as suddenly as he had jumped from the car, the bleeding hands and face and flapping overalls rushed madly for the open fields.

"Halt! Or I'll shout!" As quickly as the insane notion to run had come, the sharp command brought him to his senses and he stopped. Bitter tears were running down his cheeks when he returned at the warden's command. Twine advanced to meet him.

"So that's the kind o' nigger you are, eh?" He struck the boy with a fist, knocking him to the

plug of tobacco and suggested that it would be wiser to charge the boy with a misdemeanor instead of a felony.

"Defendant is entitled to consideration fo' pleadin' guilty," his attorney drawled. "If you charge him with a felony you'll have to bind him over to a higher co't. He's savin' the county the expense o' feedin' him. In addition, Chickasaw county has mo' felony convicts than its population warrants.

If defendant is charged with a felony the county will not profit from his work. He will be transferred by the Prison Commission to another county an' all we'll have is the expense o' keeping him. I figure it would be wise if the co't kept him here on a misdemeanor charge.

THE lawyer smiled cheerfully to David.

"I reckon that'll save you some time, boy, eh? What say?" "Hit don mek no diff'rance what I say. I'm gon'tuh git sen' up anyway."

David did not understand the phrases the justice stammered between whips of tobacco juice from his chin and exploring his nostrils with a long, bony finger. He understood only that for trying to escape he was to do nine months after he had finished the original three.

(Continued Tomorrow)

FRAMED UP, BEATEN AND RAILROADED TO 12 MONTHS ON THE CHAIN GANG, WHAT SLAVERY AND TORTURE WILL NOW BE DAVID'S LOT IN COMMON WITH THOUSANDS OF OTHER WORKERS, ESPECIALLY NEGRO THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH? BE SURE AND READ TOMORROW'S INSTALLMENT OF LIFE ON THE CHAIN GANG!

The American Section also comes into the foreground against the attack on the Negro masses in the West Indies, in South America and in Africa.

The World Congress of the International Red Aid, therefore, as the leader of labor's mass defense struggles against the terror against fascists against imperialist war, and for the defense of the Soviet Union, is of tremendous importance, not only to its American section, but to labor throughout the western world.