

# Foster Calls All Union Members to Support Hunger Relief Demands of "Forgotten Men" to Roosevelt Government

## HOLLANDER FUR SCAB MURDERS LEADING STRIKER

Ballero Killed Away From Picket Line; Assassinated

PROTEST STRIKE HERE All Quit 1 Hour Wed. Mass Demonstration

NEWARK.—Natale Ballero, leading young striker in the Hollander & Sons fur dying strike here, was deliberately assassinated Sunday by a company scab, who hunted him up in a club house away from the scene of the strike, and shot him to death.

By I. POTASH (New York Secretary of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union) NEW YORK.—Natale Ballero, the 24 year old fur dyer and striker of A. Hollander & Sons of Newark, N. J. who was shot and killed last Sunday in Newark, N. J. was a member of the Fur Dressers and Dyers Department of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

This cold blooded murder of Ballero because he dared to strike for better conditions, has aroused the sharpest indignation among all fur workers and needle trades workers generally.

The scab who did the killing is named Ralph Capo.

As an answer to this murderous attack and as a demonstration of solidarity with the strikers, the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union is calling for a one-hour strike on Wednesday of all fur workers (fur dressers), fur dyers, and fur garment workers) and a protest demonstration in the fur market on the same day between 12 and 1 p.m. The one-hour strike in the fur dressing, dyeing and manufacturing industry will affect the shops located in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Paterson, Jersey City, Bayonne, and Newark, N. J.

A. Hollander & Sons, together with J. Hollander and Phillip Singer, fur dressing and dyeing firms of Newark, N. J. were declared on strike last Wednesday. The workers are demanding the return of wage cuts, shorter hours, and unemployment insurance. The conditions of the workers in these shops have become so unbearable that the workers determined to strike regardless of the terror they were certain to confront. Workers of J. Hollander, for instance have been earning \$6 for 72 hours of work and have their hands continuously poisoned because the firm refuses to provide the workers with gloves to protect them from the poisonous dyes. It is against such conditions that the strikes have been declared.

**Murder Threats** Since these strikes have been declared a number of strikers as well as strike leaders have received murder threats. This is the second time that strikers were killed when they went on strike against A. Hollander & Sons. During a strike in 1914 against this firm two strikers, Rubin and Novack, were shot and killed by hired gangsters.

The Union has been conducting a successful organization campaign in the fur dyeing and dressing trade for the past several months. As a result of this campaign the union has succeeded in organizing practically all the fur dyeing and dressing shops, winning wage increases, reduction in hours of work, and a 3 per cent unemployment insurance fund. The firms of A. Hollander & Sons, J. Hollander, and Phillip Singer are the only firms in New Jersey that are continuing to resist the demands of

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

## Painters Fight Eviction, Win Relief for Members

NEW YORK.—Although the committee from Downtown Local 4, Alteration Painters Union, had to carry the furniture and belongings of an evicted painter up five flights of stairs they made a good job of their work. The Unemployed Committee of the local has also secured relief for two workers, Summer, whose rent and gas bills were paid, and I. Katz, whose rent and electric bills were paid, from the Home Relief Bureau. All unemployed painters are urged to bring their grievances to the Unemployed Committee, 247 East Houston St., N. Y. C., or to the other locals in various parts of the city.

## More Districts Answer Danger Call; Must Speed Action in Crucial Week to Save 'Daily'

FORWARDED SIXTY-TWO DOLLARS RESULT OF EMERGENCY CONFERENCE IN MILWAUKEE. ANSWER TO DANGER CALL WILL BE FIFTY MORE BY FRIDAY. WORKERS ALARMED AT DANGER TO "DAILY."

And from Pittsburgh the following letter:

"On Saturday, Feb. 18, we received a wire asking us to raise \$100 for the Daily Worker within five days. On that day we wired \$20. On Tuesday we sent \$11.50. On Wednesday we wired \$40. Individuals and organizations sent in \$20.45. Today we will send \$20 more. Which will make \$112."

And from Boston:

"In reply to your wire in regard to the Daily Worker, we wish to inform you that we have collected and sent in \$75 already out of the \$100 that was to be collected in five days. More money is on the way."

More money must be on the way from every district, big or small, in this crucial week that will mean life or death to the Daily Worker. So far, though some of the other districts have also responded well, it is the New York district that has borne most of the burden. To it belongs the chief credit that the "Daily" has been kept alive until now. But without the support of the rest of the country the drive for \$35,000 will fail, and that will mean—no Daily Worker.

Though the \$1,000 received for the past two days is the best week-end total in the drive so far, it is an average of only \$500 a day—far below what is needed to lift the great burden that is threatening to crush out the life of your fighting paper.

THIS is the situation:

The Daily Worker's weekly loss or deficit is over \$1,200. The campaign for \$35,000 was started because this deficit, mounting up over weeks and months, threatened to force the suspension of the Daily Worker.

The drive started slowly. Workers did not immediately realize the danger facing the "Daily." Communist Party members took their time, mass organizations thought other matters were more urgent, the Party apparatus in most districts failed to organize activity properly, failed to throw its full forces into the drive.

The result: the time has come when the payment of the accumulating deficit can no longer be postponed. Thousands of dollars must be raised within a few days or the Daily Worker will go under.

The response during the last few days shows that the "Daily" can be saved. It shows that despite the crisis, despite mass unemployment and wage-cuts, the American workers and farmers are ready to make every sacrifice to keep alive the only newspaper in English that day in, day out, fights for their interests.

But this response is not yet enough. It can and must be increased. If every reader sends in a contribution (contribute again if you've done so already!) and today gets two friends to contribute; if 5,000 readers at once arrange house parties; if collections are made at Party unit meetings; if every mass organization arranges a series of affairs and gets its members into action with collection lists; if the Party apparatus in every district puts all its energies into the drive; if all collected money is immediately rushed in—our Daily Worker will be saved, saved to lead us in the mighty struggles we are facing.

This week will decide. The decision depends on you, readers, fellow-workers, friends of the "Daily" everywhere. Don't delay!

Received Sunday and yesterday \$1,024.62. Total to date \$13,121.88.

Speed funds at once to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

## National City Bank Looted Employes of Over 5 Million

NEW YORK.—Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the National City Bank, resigned under fire and his resignation was accepted yesterday. Indignation among the small depositors of the bank, roused by revelations of misuse of bank funds, was the cause.

Mitchell stated plainly in his resignation that it was to relieve the bank of "criticism" directed at him. It is plain that the resignation is a scheme to cover up the scandal as much as possible. J. H. Perkins, president of the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., was appointed in his place, as a banker who hasn't been shown up yet.

(By a Former National City Bank Employee)

How the gods of the bourgeoisie have fallen. Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the National City Bank was shown up for what he really is during the Senate stock investigating committee sessions.

Mitchell, it may be recalled, was one of the so-called "authorities" of 1928 and 1929. He is known in the Wall Street district as the bond salesman banker. On Christmas Mitchell always goes through the bank and greets all the employees with a "merry Christmas," though the investigation brought out that he sold them his stock in the National City Bank at prices from \$220 to \$200 a share and the same stock is now selling at \$35 or less. Of course Mitchell said during the investigation the employees do not have to take the stock now, if they wish to resign their positions. In that case they would receive their money back and be out of their job.

Officers Give Bank Their Stock

This did not, however, stop the various officers from subscribing to the stock, and then when it depreciated in value they simply did not take it up. This was brought out in the testimony. The National City lent officers of the bank \$2,400,000 on Nov. 13, 1929 (within a fortnight after the stock market crash) for which they

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

## CITY EVENTS

**MASS MEETING ON HARLEM HOSPITAL, TOMORROW** Peoples Committee Against Discrimination in Harlem Hospital calls all unions and mass organizations to support special mass meeting at Lafayette Hall, 165 West 131st St., tomorrow night. Business in connection with placing of demands on Aldermen of 19th and 21st District.

**RUTHENBERG MEMORIAL MEETING, TOMORROW** Commemorate anniversary of the death of Ruthenberg, first secretary of the Communist Party, by mass meeting 8 p.m. tomorrow at New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave. Speakers: Max Bedacht, Richard B. Moore, John Ballam.

## Poison Gas, Powder Barbed Wire, Shipped To South America

NEW YORK.—The Danish steamer Bornholm sailed from Pier 35 Saturday with 8,000 tons of war materials for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro. It is obviously munitions intended for the South American wars.

Included in the cargo were cases of spare parts for tanks and tractors, barbed wire for entanglements, 18 tanks of poison gas and many cases of powder.

Ten International Longshoremen's Association members refused to load the powder and poison gas because of danger. They were placed on other work and another gang secured to load the dangerous substance. Half an hour later, the ten were fired. The contract calls for double pay for loading dangerous cargo, but the I. L. A. made no demand, therefore nothing extra was paid. But the I. L. A. was on hand to collect the \$3 per man for an I. L. A. button.

Help stop the shipment of munitions! Organizations distribute the recruiting drive leaflet of the Marine Workers Industrial Union among the dockworkers, tug-boatmen, bargemen, etc., in your territory. Call for this leaflet at 140 Broad St. every day.

## Bronx Rent Strikers Taken to Court, Wed.

NEW YORK.—At 2027 Monterey Ave., Bronx, the tenants and the Unemployed Council are being taken to court. The lawyer for the landlord tried to get an injunction for two days from the court but was unsuccessful.

A large meeting will be held tomorrow and all workers in the neighborhood are invited to come. The next court hearing is on Wednesday.

Most of the tenants in the house have joined the strike. They are fighting for a 50 per cent reduction in rent, against evictions, and for recognition of the house committee.

Answer the attempt to rob the vets of their back pay. Fight for this demand on March 4th.

## Two More Foltis-Fischer Stores Strike; 11 Now Out

NEW YORK.—Yesterday noon the cafeteria at 34th Street, between 7th and 8th Avenues and the one on 35th Street and 6th Avenue were struck by the Foltis-Fischer Strike Committee and the Food Workers Industrial Union. This makes a total of 11 Foltis-Fischer cafeterias on strike out of the 19 in the Foltis-Fischer chain. Two workers, H. Reich and George Allen, were arrested while the cafeterias were going on strike. Two private detectives tried to beat up one of the workers.

The Model Dairy Co., Inc., one of the companies that put the Foltis-Fischer chain into receivership is making an application to the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for an order to punish Sam Kramberg, other leaders of the Union, and over a dozen workers and strikers for contempt of court. This order is being applied for under the theory that since the United States District Court had ordered the Foltis-Fischer Company into receivership, any interference with the business of the receivership is contempt of court. The order asks that the Union pay damages for the business lost, etc.

The Foltis-Fischer Strike Committee and the Food Workers Industrial Union meanwhile are intensifying the work to spread the present strike into a general Foltis-Fischer Strike, and are working out ways and means of fighting this application by the bosses for an order for contempt of court against the union leadership and the strikers and union members. Already a mass meeting is being called by the Strike Committee and the Union for Friday evening, March 3, at 8 p.m. sharp at Bryant Hall, 1087 Sixth Avenue on the corner of 41st St., New York City. All food workers and all other workers are asked to come to this mass meeting and give their support to the strike.

The management is trying to work with scabs. All workers of the neighborhood are urged to show solidarity with the strikers, and to come and help picket this morning at 7:30. The strike is led by the Laundry Workers Industrial Union.

## Romanelli Strike Won; Boss Withdraws Cut; Signs Union Contract

NEW YORK.—Attempt by the boss of the Romanelli French Bakery at 816 8th Avenue to cut the wages of the workers in the shop 20 per cent after the expiration of the temporary contract with the Bakery Workers Industrial Union resulted in a picket line being immediately established. Twenty-four hours later the boss was forced to call in a committee of the striking workers and the union for a conference; he signed a year's contract with the union guaranteeing the union wage scale and hours, and recognizing the shop committee and the union.

The strike at the Di Carlo Bakery in Long Island City continues. The other day a picket was assaulted by the son of the boss and the policeman on duty naturally refused to arrest him.

## To Announce Pay Cut For Anthracite Wed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Frank Morrison, one of the two arbiters in the anthracite wage dispute, stated that the board would meet Wednesday to form a decision. Operators have demanded that wages be slashed 35 per cent. If the arbiters are in agreement their decision is considered final.

## CALL TO UNION SQUARE MAR. 4 BY TRADE UNION UNITY COUNCIL OF N. Y.

United Actions of Part Time and Jobless Workers Are Necessary It Helps to Build the Unions Into Mass Organizations

NEW YORK.—The Trade Union Unity Council, center of all militant unions and opposition groups within other unions, yesterday called upon all New York workers, employed and unemployed, Negro and white, to demonstrate in Union Square at 11 a.m. March 4. It called on them to demand through this demonstration, that the Roosevelt administration on taking office that day, shall keep its pledges made during the election campaign. These pledges were for immediate relief for the unemployed. The Trade Union Unity Council points out that the hundreds of thousands of "forgotten men" in New York should remind Roosevelt on March 4 that they are without food and shelter, and demand that he live up to these promises. Forty-five per cent of all the workers in New York state are totally unemployed, and wage cuts are the order of the day. The Trade Union Unity Council particularly calls upon the working class to defeat the attempts of the employers and city government to discriminate against Negro unemployed workers in distribution of relief.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—At the moment, on March 4, the Wall Street ruling class of the United States puts into office its new hunger and war president, the working class, unemployed and employed, organized and unorganized, Negro and white, native-born and foreign-born will thunder demands for immediate direct Federal emergency cash relief of \$50 for each unemployed worker plus \$10 for each dependent. This is in addition to state and local relief.

**DEMANDS CAN BE WON** Local and state demonstrations against hunger and for immediate relief have been increasing with every passing day. Already the determined fights of the unemployed and part-time workers have forced concessions from the capitalist class. There are tens of thousands of men, women and children living today who would have died of starvation had it not been for these mass fights.

**FIGHT STARVATION PROGRAM** In complete disregard of the welfare of the workers and farmers who produced the wealth of this nation, the Wall Street bandit gang and its government of hunger, continues its fierce starvation drive. There are now approximately 17,000,000 unemployed facing hunger. Millions of part-time and full-time workers slave for hunger rations.

**WM. Z. FOSTER ISSUES CALL**

The new factor of tremendous significance in the struggle against hunger today is the growing unity of action of unemployed and employed workers. In developing this united action the Trade Union Unity League has been and is a powerful force. In the strike struggles of the past few years it is everywhere recognized that the key to victory was this unity of action. Today, the National Committee of the Trade Union Unity League, through its national secretary, Wm. Z. Foster, call on all members of the revolutionary unions and leagues, the members of the militant trade union opposition groups inside the A. F. of L. and other reformist unions, to take full part in the nation-wide demonstrations of March 4 and to elect delegates to the conference to be held in Washington at that time. The full statement follows:

**A DAY OF MASS STRUGGLES** "March 4, 1933, the day on which Roosevelt is to be inaugurated, in order to continue the Hoover starvation policy, will be made into a day of mass struggle to demand that the Roosevelt government provide federal unemployment relief and insurance for the 17,000,000 unemployed workers of this country.

"Mass demonstrations of the unemployed and the employed workers will be held on that day, in every city in the country, to show that the workers, the 'forgotten men' for whom Roosevelt promised to do so much (in his election speeches) do not intend to remain 'forgotten.'

"While the mass demonstrations for unemployment relief and insurance go on in every city, events of greatest importance for the working class will occur in Washington.

**THE ENLARGED COMMITTEE MEETING** "The National Committee of the Unemployed Councils will hold an enlarged meeting on March 4.

"On March 5, also in Washington, there will be held a national conference of locals of unemployed organizations, trade unions and other working class organizations, to formulate the proposals for joint action and to work out demands for immediate relief and insurance, which are to be presented to Roosevelt.

"The conference will elect a delegation of workers to present the demands to Roosevelt on March 6.

"The revolutionary unions and leagues, the trade union oppositions, and their members and sympathizers are called on by the National Committee of the Trade Union Unity League to take an intensive part in the preparations for the March 4th demonstrations; to mobilize for the demonstrations; to help popularize the conference in Washington, and to elect delegates to it.

"In the cities and towns, in the neighborhoods and blocks, starvation grows more acute each day. Further slashes in wages for the employed; further layoffs; constant cutting of the already meager relief are the vicious forms which the capitalists' attacks assume.

"Right in the factories and the factory neighborhoods; in the working class sections, must lie the scene of action of the revolutionary unions and leagues in their preparations for March 4th. They must play a leading part in the demonstrations, Hunger Marches and other actions of the unemployed. They must fight also for the most immediate demands of the unemployed (as well as for unemployment insurance); in the industrial towns they must lead the struggles for relief from the companies and the local governments. The revolutionary unions and leagues must lead the fight of the part-time workers and unite these workers' struggles with those of the unemployed workers.

**STRIKES SHOWED THE WAY** "This is the very best way to prepare for March 4th. This is the best way to build mass revolutionary unions and for the coming great struggles—for it must be remembered that the March 4th actions are not an end in themselves, but an important step in the fight for unemployment relief and insurance.

"The Auto Workers Union in the great Briggs and Hudson auto strikes showed how the unemployed become the active allies of the employed workers in struggle—if work is done by the Union in fighting for the everyday demands of the unemployed.

"By conducting struggles around the immediate demands of the unemployed workers, this is how the revolutionary Unions and Leagues can build their unemployed branches, can build the Unions themselves.

**"NATIONAL COMMITTEE, TRADE UNION UNITY LEAGUE,"** Wm. Z. Foster, Secretary.



W. Z. FOSTER