

Nation's Jobless Army Is Growing Rapidly

UNEMPLOYMENT WAVE SWEEPING OVER U. S. LABOR

Industrial Crisis Means Misery to Workers

By JAY LOVESTONE. . .
The latest survey of the unemployment situation made by the United States department of labor, indicates a widespread increase in the number of men and women out of work.

The increase in the number of unemployed is not limited to any particular section of the country. The tendency towards discharging workers and curtailing production is evident in nearly every industrial center.

Going over the situation state by state, one may sum it up as follows:

IN NEW ENGLAND STATES
MAINE: Practically all the cotton and shoe plants are working on part time schedules. The discharged workers are unable to find employment in other lines.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: The textile mills and the shoe factories are working on part time schedules. The dismissed labor forces are unable to find work in other industries.

VERMONT: Most of the plants are operating on part time schedules. There is a growing surplus of workers in the textile, wood working and granite industries. Machine tool industries are also working on a part time basis.

MASSACHUSETTS: Many textile mills and shoe factories are closed. A large number of this group of plants is running on a part time basis. The surplus of workers at hand is increasing and is unable to secure employment elsewhere.

In the Boston industrial district, nearly all plants are running on part time schedules and with reduced forces.

RHODE ISLAND: Many of the plants are operating on part time schedules. There is a large surplus of workers in the jewelry, machinery, and textile trades.

CONNECTICUT: The last month saw a decrease in employment in this state. Textile mills and machine plants are working on part time schedules. The velvet and thread industries are

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ALL COMMUNIST MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN REICHSTAG HAVE SERVED TERMS AS POLITICAL PRISONERS

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

BERLIN, Germany, July 17.—If the Communist delegation of 60 in the new German reichstag the metal workers head the list with 12 members. The office employees have 7, the miners 5, carpenters 5, masons 3, railway workers 2, transport workers 2, and the printers, tobacco workers, shoe makers, house painters, masseurs, and cooks 1 each. All of the delegation are ex-political prisoners.

Only two members had the luxury of a higher education. One is Ruth Fischer, graduate of the university of Vienna, the other a lawyer. The rest of the delegation consists of party editors and officials.

Eight percent of the Communist delegation belong to the General Federation of Trade Unions. Ten per cent are former members of this body who were expelled for boring from within. Several belong to the syndicalist Union of Hand and Brain Workers which draws its main support in the Rhineland and Ruhr.

All members have at some time or other been in jail for political offenses.

One is reminded of Art Young's cartoon during the war, in which he shows a stranger seeking admission to a working class meeting, but who is detained by the doorkeeper with the request: Show me your indictment. It seems to be an unwritten law with the German Communists that none but jailbirds need apply for parliamentary honors.

The leader of the Communist fraction, Thalmann, has been in the organized labor movement for 17 years.

CAL PARDONS STRIKER AFTER HIS 'CONFESSION' AGAINST HIS FELLOWS

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 17.— Maurice J. Sullivan and Robert W. Sisson, who had been sentenced to terms of three to five years in Atlanta penitentiary on charges of having beaten up two strikebreakers here during the railroad shopmen's strike, have been pardoned by President Coolidge. They have been out on appeal. The strikebreakers recovered.

E. C. Davison, general secretary of the Machinists, who has sought the release of all seven of the strikers, declares that he does not believe any of them guilty. He thinks the so-called confession was a device to avert a heavier sentence which Sullivan was told would be given him unless he "came thru."

Price of Presidents Must be Getting High; No Sinclair Dividend

The Sinclair Consolidated Oil corporation is omitting its regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on common stock, directors announced yesterday. Profits of \$9,000,000 were netted during the first half of 1934 and small

HEATERS' STRIKE TIES UP SHOP OF STEEL CAR WORKS

Police Fire at Hegewisch Workers

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)
HEGEWISCH, Ill., July 17.—The Western Steel Car and Foundry Company began using force against the striking workers yesterday. The workers were gathered in front of the gate at 7 in the morning to hear whether the bosses had met their demands for higher wages. A bunch of "plug-uglies" arrived suddenly and began shooting at the peaceful workers.

Many shots were fired until the workers were all scattered, but fortunately no one was wounded, so far as could be determined. Several heater men had bullet holes thru their pants or coats, however.

Heaters Stop All Work

The riveters, buckers and fitters of the car-building plant were afraid to join the strike of the heaters, altho they too are poorly paid and speeded up. The other workers, however, cannot do their work while the heaters are out, so that all the workers are out now. The bosses have been using all possible means to compel the heaters to return to their jobs, but so far have been unsuccessful.

RED CONGRESS ARGUES UNITED FRONT ISSUES

England and America Under Discussion

In this dispatch from our Moscow correspondent, delegates to the Communist International Congress are discussing the United Front. There is general agreement for the United Front in industry but sharp discussion regarding the United Front politically.

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, June 24 (By Mail)
—Delegates from the entire length of the far flung Communist line that runs from the East Indies to the western continent took part in the June 23rd and 24th discussions on the United Front.

Frank exchange of views on international policy took place in the sifting out of strategy for the world-wide struggle. This was illustrated when Brown, the British representative, replied to Ruth Fischer's demand that the British Communists oppose the Labor Party.

Semau (Java) says that the Communist Party of Holland did not sufficiently support the revolutionary movement in Java. In Java, the delegate said, the movement is growing stronger as the result of the Russian revolution, but not with the co-operation of the Dutch Party.

Kreibich (Czechoslovakia) says the chief facts about the German retreat have not been sufficiently explained. Varga's economic theses are filled with the ideas of now one side and now the other, and are vaguely pessimistic. On the question of United Front policy there should be less talk of unmasking. Workers' government is possible within the framework of bourgeois democracy on account of the disintegration of this democracy. At the Fourth Congress Zinoviev spoke of the possibility of a coalition of workers' parties; at present Zinoviev opposes such a coalition. Here is a contradiction that must be explained.

Wolfe (Mexico) goes on to say that America is not only the center of world capital, but it is now becoming

U. S. Dollar Drops Mask in London

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

LONDON, July 17.—American capital is rapidly dropping its mask of unofficial observation at the London Reparations Conference and in European affairs.

Owen D. Young, who wrote the League of Nations section of the Versailles Treaty, and who was a member of the International Committee of Experts that prepared the so-called Dawes scheme for the salvation of European capitalism is ready to become "agent general for reparations payments."

Mr. Young is a banker of international renown and is one of the leading figures in the General Electric Company which is controlled by the Morgan interests and which has heavy investments in the principal European countries.

The office which Mr. Young is ready to accept will make him the spokesman of American finance and industry in the capacity of a fiscal agent, a money agent for the execution of the Dawes report. Mr. Young will be functioning as the receiver of Germany in behalf of international capitalism which is today bossed by the American group of financiers and manufacturers.

In addition to being chairman of the transfer committee, that is the committee thru whose hands all the money will go in the dealings between Germany and the Allied imperialists, Mr. Owen D. Young is also slated to be appointed the arbiter on all questions of dispute before the general reparations commission. This position will give American capitalists some of the guarantees they have been seeking before sinking their hundreds of millions of dollars into a German loan upon which the life of the whole reparations scheme depends.

Premier McDonald has laid down in his keynote speech the guarantee of safety for the investors in the huge German loan as the primary objective of the London Conference.

Ambassador Kellogg acting as an unofficial observer for the United States at this Conference, is participating more openly in the deliberations than any unofficial American observer has at the Hague and Genoa conferences. The current belief is that Mr. Kellogg who is high in the councils of the Washington administration and who is a recent

appointee to the Court of St. James, reflects the official opinion of the Coolidge regime. Mr. Kellogg's being all for the appointment of Young to the above-mentioned office is taken as the opinion of the United States government on the question.

Making Mr. Young's appointment legal, giving it an official status in the United States would be of tremendous help in lending permanency to the plans of the Allied bankers who are the powers behind the scene in all the deliberations of McDonald and Herriot. Towards this end it is not likely that time will be lost in waiting for official senate sanction of this appointment. There are plans afoot here to secure official American authorization for Mr. Young by an executive protocol declaring him the representative of the American, English, Swiss and other interests loaning money to Germany under the Dawes plan which has already been indorsed by Coolidge in a speech he recently delivered at New York.

Were it not for the fact that the United States is facing a national election and that consequently such action might have a harmful effect on the results of the reactionary republican campaign this quick and decisive method of making America an official member on the reparations commission would be immediately resorted to.

Whether such a step will be taken immediately or not the fact remains that American capitalists will very soon be represented, at least unofficially, on this receivership committee for Germany. J. P. Morgan & Co., the banking group is counted upon to float the huge loan of \$200,000,000 in the United States is insisting upon such representation. There is no doubt about his having his way. Thomas W. Lamont who, next to Morgan, is the outstanding figure of the American firm of financiers is bringing pressure to bear on the French financial group to accept the Dawes plan without reservation. Mr. Lamont has been closeted in for hours with Monsieur Clementel, the French Minister of Finance, at the Hyde Park Hotel in order to impress him with the full meaning of America's readiness to assume official responsibilities in the reparations controversy.

FRANCE BACKS MORGAN LOAN TO GERMANY

Lamont's Conference Gets Quick Results

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

LONDON, July 17.—The long conference which Thomas W. Lamont of the House of Morgan held yesterday with M. Clementel, French minister of finance, in behalf of the Dawes plan, bore some fruit today.

The French members of the committee of the inter-allied conference dealing with the authority of the reparations commission issued a statement supporting the \$200,000,000 loan to Germany which is proposed under the Dawes plan.

This is the strongest indication French members have yet given that they may line up with the international bankers' scheme. Much remains to be done; there is still strong possibility that the Dawes plan will split on the rock of the reparations commission. The French have always taken the position that financial arrangements with Germany shall be handled thru this reparations commission which they control. The English government and the international bankers are urging a special commission in which America shall be represented thru such men as Owen D. Young.

Ultimatum From Morgan.

Lamont is believed to have laid down the ultimatum from the House of Morgan that financial favors to the French government depend on its acquiescence in the Dawes plan.

Recently the House of Morgan saved the French franc with a substantial loan. Similar support will be needed again.

The New York banker who conducted the parley with Clementel has had rich experience as a financial-political envoy. During the long negotiations at Versailles in 1919 President Wilson leaned on Lamont and is understood to have followed his advice closely. Lamont's international moves are always made in accord with the needs of the great banking house with which he is associated and governments dealing with him know that they are dealing with the responsible

Nation's Jobless Army Continues to Grow

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running on a four-days a week basis. The unemployed workers are having a difficult time finding jobs elsewhere.

New York

NEW YORK: June witnessed a recession in the general industrial activity. A fall in employment was reported in nearly every section of the state. Between March and June the drop in employment in the manufacturing industries of the state totalled nearly 10 per cent. Only 12 out of 55 manufacturing divisions in the state showed an increase in employment last month. All but three of these were seasonal and these three small gains followed heavy reductions in the two preceding months. Part time work is general. Noticeable curtailment in employment obtains in the iron and steel industries, foundries and machine shops, metal trades, the collar and shirt factories, locomotive and railroad repair shops, and in the knitting factories. The supply of unemployed common labor is abundant. Skilled labor, however, is having an easier time finding work.

Clerical workers, such as male clerks and typists, are also having a difficult time finding jobs.

NEW JERSEY: There was a decrease in the manufacturing activities of the state during the month of June. In the Newark industrial district there was a fall in employment in all lines of industry. There is a big surplus of factory hands and common laborers.

Steel Industries Low

PENNSYLVANIA: The principal industries are operating at a low level. Unemployment is above normal. The situation is especially critical in the steel industry and in the bituminous coal fields. There is considerable unemployment in the Philadelphia district.

Mills, plants and factories are operating at a low level. The automobile and accessories plants, the metal and machine shops and the textile trades are working with reduced forces. The demand for building laborers has decreased.

In the Pittsburgh industrial district nearly all the iron and steel mills, including those in the Shenango Valley, are operating at about 50 per cent normal.

In the Harrisburg industrial district the iron and steel industries reduced their forces. One tin mill closed temporarily affecting 200 workers.

Hard Times in Illinois

ILLINOIS: There is a large number of unemployed workers in certain sections of the state. Metal and machinery production is very slack. The coal mining industry is operating on a seriously curtailed basis. The demand for farm hands has not been as big as it was in former years.

According to a report of the General Advisory Board of the Illinois Department of Labor just issued by R. B. Cahn, chief statistician, the manufacturers of Illinois have laid off more than 7 per cent of their workers in the last three months. There are today at least 11½ fewer workers employed than a year ago at this time. Thus the manufacturing industries of this state are getting along with 80,000 fewer workers than they had last year at this time.

The general situation is thus summed up by the report: "The number of unemployed people in this state at this time is large. Other factories

raised the number out of work far beyond the 80,000 who have been laid off by the factories. Closing mines have released large numbers, the building industry is not quite up to last year's level, and farmers are not hiring as many people as one year ago. . . . The drop in June, which amounted to 3.4 per cent, brought unemployment to a new peak."

In Chicago there is a surplus of workers in practically every industry except the building trades. Employment opportunities for women are poor, there being but few clerical positions and very little factory work available.

Indiana Employment Low

INDIANA: The iron and steel industry made marked reductions in their working forces during the month. They are now operating at a maximum capacity of 60 per cent. Unemployment among steel workers is heavy. There has been a big cut in working forces in the automobile factories. The Department of Labor further says: "Generally at this season road work absorbs many of the unemployed, but the weather has rendered this work impossible to a considerable extent. The building industry reports full employment at this time, but construction programs are not as large as they were a year ago."

Labor Surplus in Michigan

MICHIGAN: There is a surplus of labor in nearly every industry. Production in the automobile industry has fallen. Considerable unemployment exists among furniture workers.

In Detroit the surplus of labor is more noticeable among the factory laborers and semi-skilled workers. Practically all factories are running on a part time basis, some four and other five days a week. In many plants only a few departments are working. There are only a few calls for farm help, though a large number of men apply for this sort of work. There is considerable unemployment among the building workers and all the automobile factories are working on part time schedules.

WISCONSIN: Tho the unemployed problem is not yet serious in this state, reports indicate that practically all employers have reduced and are continuing to reduce their forces.

In the Milwaukee district there was an increase in unemployment during the last months. Many factories were shut down entirely and several plants are working part time. This condition is especially grave in the shoe factories. Nearly 3,000 men were laid off at a local railroad shop. The number of people applying for work is increasing.

OHIO: Considerable unemployment is evident in Ohio. The steel workers who have not yet been dismissed are employed only on part time schedules. The textile industries are hard hit. The general tendency is for factories to hold their most skilled help by working part time and laying off the unskilled workers.

In the Cleveland district there is a surplus of workers in all industries except in the building trades and farm help. The discharged workers cannot secure new jobs readily. The automobile and other plants are mainly all operating on a part time basis.

In Cincinnati the unemployed consist principally of building tradesmen, shop machinists, railroad machinists, and automotive workers. The shoe industry is operating at about 65 per cent capacity. The automobile industry is operating at about 40 per cent

capacity. One lamp manufacturing concern has shut down completely and discharged 250 workers. Two railroad companies are working on a five-day a week basis.

Sharp Minnesota Decline

MINNESOTA: Employment in the iron and steel industries, railroad repair shops, leather products, lumber, and iron mining industries, and meat-packing fell sharply in June. There is a surplus of building tradesmen.

In Minneapolis a decline in the demand for skilled and unskilled labor was noticeable last month. While a number of labor building projects are under construction, the supply of mechanics is much in excess of local demands.

In Duluth skilled and unskilled workers were dismissed in several instances. There was also a reduction of forces in iron mines, steel mills, and railroad shops in June.

Middle West Suffering

MISSOURI: There is a surplus of skilled workers in the larger industrial centers. Employment in meat-packing, flour-milling, building and public improvements is somewhat less than a year ago at this time.

In the St. Louis and Kansas City districts there was a slackening of activity in the basic industries. Rubber plants, flour mills, automobile, brick and cement, iron and steel, and railroad shops showed a decline in employment for June.

IOWA: Most of the industrial establishments in the state showed a decline in employment for June. In the railroad repair shops, the reduction of working forces is proceeding apace.

KANSAS: In the Kansas City district employment in meat packing and building construction fell last month. There is also a slight surplus of building mechanics in this city.

NEBRASKA: There is a surplus of unskilled labor thruout the state. The railroads have reduced their forces and building has slackened considerably. There is a surplus of mechanics and office and factory help in the larger centers.

Mid-East Seaboard Hit

DELAWARE: There is some unemployment in several industries of the state. The leather and textile workers especially felt the pinch.

In the Wilmington section the railroad repair shops and the knitting and fibre plants are working on part time basis.

MARYLAND: June saw a curtailment in the industrial activity in this state. In Baltimore the many plants are running on part time schedules. The unemployed forces are increasing.

WEST VIRGINIA: The army of unemployed in this state consists of coal miners, primarily. In the Charlestown section there exists a surplus of unskilled workers and of carpenters and machinists. With the exception of a steel company which has just closed, all industries are working on part time schedules.

SOUTH CAROLINA: There was a reduction in the industrial activities of this state last month. Unemployment, which is apparent here, is confined principally to common labor. In Charlestown a surplus of clerical help and skilled labor obtains.

Jobs Disappear in South

GEORGIA: Unemployment among common laborers is widespread in certain sections of the state. In Atlanta the surplus of labor is exceptionally noticeable among textile and cotton oil workers. Most plants are working, tho all textile mills, one steel com-

pany and some railroad shops are operating on a part time basis.

FLORIDA: In the cigar manufacturing industry part time schedules prevail. The unemployment is heavier in this class of labor than in any other.

KENTUCKY: The decline in employment was noticeable in nearly every industry. Unemployment is evident in all lines. A large number of coal miners are out of work. Many of the mines are closed. Few lumber mills are operating to capacity. Further reductions in this industry are in sight. Several railroad shops are working on part time.

Reductions in Tennessee

TENNESSEE: Practically every industry has seen a reduction in working forces last month. Unemployment obtains thruout the state. The railroad repair shops are operating below normal capacity. Coal mines in the western district are operating with very few men. A number of mines have closed and part time operations obtain. The majority of lumber mills are running with reduced forces. Textile workers especially are hard hit.

ALABAMA: Some unemployment is noticeable in certain sections of the state. Railroad shops are decreasing their forces in appreciable numbers and operating below normal. A decline in employment took place in coal mining on part time schedules.

MISSISSIPPI: Many lumber mills are reducing their working forces. Industrial mills report additional shut downs, decreases in forces, part time operations and surplus of labor.

Decrease in Louisiana

LOUISIANA: There has been a slackening of activity in nearly every industry. Unemployment exists in certain sections of the state. The oil refineries and railroad repair shops have dismissed many workers. Part time operations are on the increase in lumber mills. Metal and metal products, cotton, iron and steel have reduced their forces. Foods and kindred products indicate a large decrease in working forces. Plants are operating at part time.

ARKANSAS: There was a fall in industrial activities and a noticeable decrease in employment in nearly every industry during June. Only a small number of mines are operating full time. Big reductions have been made in the working forces of the lumber mills and wood working plants. The textile industry is operating on part time schedule.

In Little Rock there was a fall in employment in the lumber mills, wood working plants, textile and stone, and clay products.

Slump in Oklahoma and Texas

OKLAHOMA: Decline of employment was noticeable thruout the state. The end of the seasonal activities of cotton seed oil mills, the shutting down of a big glass plant for repairs, the reduction of operations in zinc and lead mines and the curtailment of production in textile and lumber mills, have brought about unemployment in this state.

TEXAS: There is a slight surplus of labor thruout the state. There has been a considerable decline in the lumber industry. The majority of the textile mills are running on part time schedules.

Migratory Workers Idle

UTAH: There is an extraordinary surplus of migratory workers. This condition is aggravated by the difficulties in California as a result of the foot and mouth disease.

NEVADA: There is a surplus of labor in all lines excepting skilled metal miners. There exists a slight surplus of white mine common labor.

IDAHO: Last month witnessed decreased operations in logging and further curtailments in railway shop forces. Many of the unemployed workers are migrating to the harvest fields and the wheat belt.

COLORADO: There is a noticeable surplus of transient labor. In Denver there is a considerable number of unemployed seasonal migratory workers.

California Worst in Years

CALIFORNIA: There is an unusually weak demand for agricultural and other seasonal workers for this time of the year. There is a surplus of unskilled labor. The situation has been aggravated by a fall in the lumber industry. Labor is plentiful in the mining and oil sections of the state.

In the San Francisco district a reduction in the working forces was reported in every branch of industry except the building trades, in the last month. There is a surplus of iron and steel labor. A large steel and foundry in Pittsburgh is running on a five-day a week schedule. Employment in the textile industry is now lower than it has been for several years. Garment and knitting factories are running at one-half normal capacity. There has been a slackening in the manufacture of leather, both of tanning and the finished products, especially in the boot and shoe factories. Glass and paper products printing, and several railroad shops are operating on a part time schedule.

In Los Angeles there is a surplus of skilled and unskilled workers. New building permits have decreased in number. Several large manufacturing plants operating at full time are reducing their forces.

In the Long Beach district there is an oversupply of skilled and common labor in every commercial and industrial activity. There is heavier unemployment in the oil fields.

Northwest Badly Off

OREGON: The drought in the state is having a harmful effect on employment. Demand for farm help is very light. Many of the farmers are doing much of their work themselves. A surplus of workers is noticeable in all trades in the iron and steel industries.

In Portland there are signs of increasing curtailment of industrial employment. Reductions of working forces are reported in the lumber mills, iron and steel plants, railroad and car repair shops and woolen mills. In Salem the continued fall in the lumber industry has brought on noticeable unemployment.

WASHINGTON: Unemployment is increasing in the lumber industry. The dry spell has reduced the demand for workers in the agricultural and flour industries. The crisis is intensified by heavy migration of workers from Canada and from the states south, including all kinds of labor.

In Seattle the downward trend of employment is still noticeable. The municipality is now engaged in certain public improvements, thus relieving to an extent the seriousness of the unemployment situation.

In Tacoma several sawmills and logging camps have shut down and railroad repair shops are working on part time schedules. Employment in the iron and steel industries is unsteady. Farm help demands are below normal for this part of the year. In Spokane the general employment situation is unfavorable.