BONUS BILL WINS IN CONGRESS

Hoover Will Vet The Bill But In Vain: What the Bonus Meants

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1935—By a vote of 15 by 14, the House of Representatives yesterday passed the Bonus Bill. This was followed by the action of the Senate which by a vote of 61 by 30, approved the measure. The Bonus Bill will now go to the President for his signature. If he signs it, the bill will become a law.

The Senate has only been in session since February 18, when the regular session began. The session will continue until March 1. The Bonus Bill was introduced by Representative H. H. Moore, a Democrat of South Carolina. The bill provides for the payment of a $500 bonus to each World War veteran who served in the armed forces of the United States during the period of the war.

The bonus will be paid as follows: $100 on the first anniversary of the declaration of war, $150 on the second anniversary, $200 on the third anniversary, and $250 on the fourth anniversary.

The total cost of the bonus is estimated at $2.5 billion. The bill is opposed by the President because he believes it would be a waste of money and would add to the national debt. The President has said that he will veto the bill.

The bill is supported by the majority of Congressmen. They believe that the bonus is a just reward for the services of the veterans. The bill is also supported by the American Legion and other veterans' organizations.

The bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senator H. S. Lawrence, a Democrat of California. The Senate has approved the bill by a vote of 61 by 30. The bill will now go to the President for his signature.

The President has said that he will sign the bill if Congress approves it. The President has also said that he will sign the bill if it passed by a vote of 61 by 30 in the Senate.

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The Socialist Unemployment Conference in Phila.

Negotiations Aimed At Suppressing National Revolt Movement

NEW YORK—The last week of its labor relations “family council” between the labor and farm councils was opened Monday morning for the purpose of discussing with the labor and farm councils the question of maintaining a national revolt movement.

In closing the last week of its conference, the farm council's representatives urged the labor council to maintain the national revolt movement, and at the same time to consider the question of a national revolt movement. The labor council's representatives, on the other hand, urged the farm council to consider the question of a national revolt movement, and at the same time to maintain the national revolt movement.

GANDHI AND VICE-ROY CONFER

A new play from the U.S. S. R.

Who is George Papen?

A statement by J. Skoever

February 6, 1931

A new play from the U.S. S. R.

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Who is George Papen?

February 6, 1931

At the Jewish Art Theatre

Wednesday, March 11, 1931

The Man with the Portfolio

Their relationship is a factor in the making of America.

The economic life of the U.S. is based on a portfolio of the people.

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Problems of the Marine Workers

Marine Workers Need Unity

by A New York Marine Worker

Within the last few days the various union organizations have been working on a program to map out the steps necessary for the defense of the workers in the maritime industry. Their success in organizing these organizations and extending their control over the industry has been a reflection of the hard work they have put into the work of getting the workers to understand the importance of the task before them.

The strategy of this situation is that the union organizations will have a program of organizing the workers into a union, and the union will work for the defense of the workers in the maritime industry. This will involve the union in the struggle for control of the industry, and it is important that the workers are organized in such a way that they can fight for the defense of the workers.

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Present Perspectives in India

by S. V. Vidyarthi

The problem of the Indian worker is one of the most pressing problems in the country. The workers are in a difficult position, and the government has been trying to solve this problem for a long time. The workers are demanding better wages, better working conditions, and better living standards. The government is trying to solve this problem by introducing new policies and programs. However, the workers are not satisfied with the government's efforts.

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Unemployment and the Party

by Roy Stephens

Unemployment in Omaha

One of the major problems that the workers are facing is unemployment. The workers are facing a lot of difficulties in finding work, and the government has been trying to solve this problem. However, the workers are not satisfied with the government's efforts. They are demanding better wages, better working conditions, and better living standards. The government is trying to solve this problem by introducing new policies and programs. However, the workers are not satisfied with the government's efforts. They are demanding better wages, better working conditions, and better living standards.

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2. After the American Revolution

THE NEGRO SLAVE REVOLTS

by R. MacKinnon

The Negro slave revolts were a series of uprisings that took place in the United States during the 19th century. These uprisings were led by slaves who were angry about their treatment and the inequalities they faced in the society. The revolts were a response to the brutal conditions of slavery and the efforts of the slave owners to keep the slaves in a state of servitude.

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Europe and the Soviet Union

by Jay Lovestone

PREPARING THE WAR AGAINST THE WORKERS' REPUBLIC

The total national income of the Soviet Union will increase threefold during the next five years. Capital investments in steel, machine tools, and locomotives will increase sevenfold, and eight times the number of men will be employed in mining and smelting. This program is in all the more significant because the Soviet Union is a great and powerful nation. In 1913, its GNP was 7.8 billion rubles, and its population was 138 million. Today, its GNP is 50 billion rubles, and its population is 200 million. The Soviet Union is a great power, and its economic potential is enormous.

The great majority of the working class in the Soviet Union is prepared to resist the war. The Soviet Union is a classless society, and the working class is the ruling class. The working class is the class that owns the means of production and controls the government. The working class is the class that is exploited and oppressed by the capitalist class.

The working class in the Soviet Union is united in the Communist Party. The Communist Party is the vanguard of the working class. The Communist Party is the vanguard of the revolution. The Communist Party is the vanguard of the working class.

The working class in the Soviet Union is united in the Red Army. The Red Army is the army of the working class. The Red Army is the army of the revolution. The Red Army is the army of the working class.

The working class in the Soviet Union is united in the workers' councils. The workers' councils are the organs of the working class. The workers' councils are the organs of the revolution. The workers' councils are the organs of the working class.

The working class in the Soviet Union is united in the trade unions. The trade unions are the organizations of the working class. The trade unions are the organizations of the revolution. The trade unions are the organizations of the working class.

The working class in the Soviet Union is united in the workers' committees. The workers' committees are the committees of the working class. The workers' committees are the committees of the revolution. The workers' committees are the committees of the working class.

The working class in the Soviet Union is united in the factories. The factories are the workplaces of the working class. The factories are the workplaces of the revolution. The factories are the workplaces of the working class.

The working class in the Soviet Union is united in the shops. The shops are the workplaces of the working class. The shops are the workplaces of the revolution. The shops are the workplaces of the working class.

The working class in the Soviet Union is united in the homes. The homes are the places of the working class. The homes are the places of the revolution. The homes are the places of the working class.

The working class in the Soviet Union is united in the schools. The schools are the places of the working class. The schools are the places of the revolution. The schools are the places of the working class.

The working class in the Soviet Union is united in the universities. The universities are the places of the working class. The universities are the places of the revolution. The universities are the places of the working class.

The working class in the Soviet Union is united in the communities. The communities are the places of the working class. The communities are the places of the revolution. The communities are the places of the working class.

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