New German Anti-Labor Decrees Cut Wages And Hit Unions; Hitler Bids for Power

Wages Slashed, Prices Slowly To Follow; Union Compacts Voided; Hitler Promises Smashing of Unions And Suppression Of Labor Movement

HITLER THREATENS TO SMASH ALL UNIONS

BERLIN-—In a order of a 'special' of the Reich's labor organization, September 8, 1934, Hitler has ordered a smashing of all unions, and a general suppression of labor movement. The order is signed by Dr. Ernst Roehm, who is responsible for the design of the party's labor policy, who is also the party's labor commissar.

The order states that all unions are to be eliminated, and that all labor activity is to be suppressed. The order further states that all union leaders are to be arrested, and that all unionists are to be expelled from the party.

The order is expected to have a crushing effect on the labor movement in Germany, and is likely to lead to a general suppression of labor activity.

HUNGER MARCH IN WASHINGTON

1,519 Unemployed Parade thru Capital

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A parade of 1,519 unemployed men and women marched through the streets of Washington today as part of the national hunger march. The march was sponsored by the National Unemployed Workers' Union, which is affiliated with the Communist Party.

The marchers, who were led by a band, paraded through the streets of Washington, with signs and banners calling attention to the plight of the unemployed. The march ended at the White House, where the leaders of the march presented a petition to President Roosevelt, demanding immediate relief for the unemployed.

MELLON TAX PROGRAM HIITS MASSES

HOover Launches Better Attack on Labor in Messages; Congress Meets and Organizes

Hoover Urges Aid For His Trusts, Banks And Railroads, But Not One Cent For The Staving Jabobins; Recommends More Violent Deportation Laws; Mellon Tax Plan To Hit Workers And All Poor People

LET'S CLEAN UP THE GARBAGE!

House Committee On Commerce Schedules Hearings On House Judiciary To Hear Testimony On House Judiciary

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A joint committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate, has been appointed to investigate the House Judiciary Committee, which has been investigating the House of Representatives for many years. The committee, which is to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, will have the power to subpoena witnesses and compel the production of documents.

The committee is expected to hold hearings in the next few weeks, and is likely to be highly critical of the House Judiciary Committee.

RAIL WORKERS MEET SURRENDER TO BOSS WAGE OFFENSIVE

Chicago Conference Gives Officials Complete Powers To Negotiate With Rails On Wage Reductions

New “Age” HEADQUARTERS To Be Officially In Reception

The Headquarters of the

The Communist Party Majority Group

NEW WORKERS SCHOOL

REVOLUTIONARY AGE

have moved to

228 SECOND AVENUE, (c/o 14 St. 4 and 5 Floors)

New York City

To Officially Open The New Headquarters

House-Warming and Reception

Saturday Evening, Dec. 19th

At the New Headquarters

Banquet and Reception followed by Dancing

Herman on “World Menace of Fascism” Dec. 20, 228 2nd Avenue
DEFEND MARINE WORKERS AGAINST THE POLICE "BOMB" FRAME-UP

AMERICAN DEMOCRACY IN ACTION

The Lynching of Matthew Williams

by Elmer Smith

LITHUANIAN OPPOSITION BEGINS THE ISSUANCE OF WEEKLY ORGAN

Review And Criticism Of "Naruzi Gadyne"

MELLON TAX PROGRAM ON HITS MAXES

MELLON TAX PROGRAM ON HITS MAXES

BUTLER, ADDAMS GET NOBEL PRIZE

HUGE ROY MEET IN BOMBAY

REVOLUTIONARY AGE

Page Two

Defend Marine Workers Against the Police "Bomb" Frame-Up

Appeal Of The C.P.-Minority Group

On Tuesday, November 15, the Workers Defense Union of the C.P. issued the following statement: "We hereby protest the unfair attack on the workers of the Marine Department for the clearing of the premises at the dock of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer Building, where the workers have been employed for the last two weeks. We deplore the actions of the police, who have been shown to be the agents of the big business interests in this country. We call on all workers to support the workers of the Marine Department in their struggle against the police." The statement was signed by F. W. O'Connor, secretary of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer Workers Defense Union, and J. D. Sturgeon, William Foster, and others.

The police, on the other hand, claimed that the workers had been "protesting" and "disorderly." However, the workers claim that they were only trying to protect their property and their rights as workers.

The C.P. Minority Group, for its part, called on the workers to defend themselves against the police and to continue their struggle for the improvement of their conditions. The group called for a general strike in the Seattle area in support of the workers of the Marine Department.

The workers of the Marine Department have been engaged in a strike for several weeks, demanding better wages and working conditions. The strike was called after the company refused to meet the demands of the workers.

The police, on the other hand, supported the company in its efforts to keep the workers out of the docks.

The C.P. Minority Group called on the workers to continue their struggle for the improvement of their conditions and to resist the efforts of the police and the company to keep them out of work.

The C.P. Minority Group, in an appeal to the workers, said: "We call on all workers to support the workers of the Marine Department in their struggle against the police. We call on all workers to join the strike and to continue their struggle for the improvement of their conditions. We call on all workers to support the workers of the Marine Department in their struggle against the police and the company."
The Breath of Sectarianism Is Death!

Lessons of the Hunger March

by Will Herburg

As the news reached the Hunger March leaders on the morning of April 4th, that food had been delivered to the French prisoners of war in the camp of Stalingrad, news that had been confirmed by a French correspondent based in Paris, the leaders of the march were filled with a deep sense of despair and anger. They had been fighting for more than 80 days, and now it seemed that their sacrifice had been in vain.

The situation on the front lines of the march was desperate. The leaders had been told that food was available, but they could not get through the barbed wire and machine gun fire to reach it. The leaders were forced to make a difficult decision: to continue their fight or to retreat.

They chose to continue. They knew that the only hope for the thousands of men and women trapped on the march was to keep fighting. They had to keep the spirit of the march alive, until they could find a way to break through to the outside world.

The leaders decided to send a message to the French government, asking for help. They knew that if they could get through the barbed wire, they could reach the French army and ask for assistance.

The leaders were right. The French government did send a team to the camp of Stalingrad, and they were able to deliver food to the prisoners of war. The marchers were able to continue their fight, and they were eventually able to reach the French army.

The lesson of the Hunger March is that the spirit of the individual and the collective can overcome even the most difficult obstacles. It is a lesson that we must all remember, as we face the challenges of the world today.

The Play

A Searchlight on the "Great Humanitarian"

True Story of Herbert Hoover

by Saul Hold

Herbert Hoover served as the Secretary of Commerce under the administrations of both President Hoover and President Coolidge. He was a prominent figure in the Republican Party, and he was known for his dedication to public service.

Despite his political success, Hoover was not immune to criticism. Some accused him of being a "Great Humanitarian," while others argued that he was more interested in his own career than in helping the poor.

In this article, Saul Hold explores the true story of Herbert Hoover, the man behind the legend. He examines Hoover's background, his political career, and his personal life, in an effort to give readers a deeper understanding of the man who shaped the course of American history.

The Congress of the C.C.T.U.

For Trade Union Unity and Military

by L.Y. (Paris)

The Congress of the C.C.T.U. was held in Paris in 1932. It was an important event in the history of the trade union movement, as it marked the beginning of the C.C.T.U.'s campaign for trade union unity and military preparations.

The Congress was attended by representatives from across Europe, and it was a time of great hope and optimism. The delegates were united in their support for the C.C.T.U.'s program, and they were determined to carry out its goals.

The C.C.T.U.'s program called for trade union unity, the defense of the working class, and the preparation of the working class for military conflict. The delegates believed that these goals were essential for the survival of the working class and for the future of society.

The Congress of the C.C.T.U. was a turning point in the history of the trade union movement. It marked the beginning of a new era of unity and cooperation, and it paved the way for the C.C.T.U.'s future success.

Volkszeitung Turns the Right

A new period of the New Yorker Zeitung, German labor newspaper, was marked by a change in its political orientation. After a long period of support for the Social Democratic Party, the newspaper now began to support the right-wing National Socialists.

This change in orientation was due in large part to the influence of Alfred Rosenberg, who became the new editor of the newspaper. Rosenberg was a staunch supporter of the National Socialists, and he used his position to推广 their ideology.

The shift in the Volkszeitung's orientation had a significant impact on the political landscape of Germany. It helped to broaden the appeal of the National Socialists, and it contributed to the rise of the party to power.
The Paterson Strike and the Communists

by Ben Gilow

This is the second of the series of articles by Ben Gilow about the Paterson Strike and the Communists. The Paterson silk workers' strike was a record against the oppressive and intolerable conditions which the workers had to suffer. The silk workers, the most skilled and eager, have been employed in the silk industry and longed to combat. On May 22, 1913, the silk workers of Paterson, N.J., went out on strike to protest the intolerable conditions under which they were forced to labor. The strike lasted for two months and resulted in a settlement that recognized the rights of the workers and improved their working conditions. The strike was a great victory for the workers and demonstrated the power of collective action. The strike was a record against the oppressive and intolerable conditions which the workers had to suffer. The silk workers, the most skilled and eager, have been employed in the silk industry and longed to combat.