

# WORKERS' AGE

Workers of all Countries, Unite!

For Communist Unity in the Revolutionary Class Struggle!

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEFENDING THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS AND FARMERS

VOL. 1, No. 24. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1932. PRICE 5 CENTS

## HOUSE VOTES VET FARE AS "LOAN"

### Bonus Army To Pay For Being Dispersed; Big Parade On July 4

WASHINGTON.—Upon the suggestion of President Hoover, the House of Representatives passed, on July 7, an appropriation of \$100,000 to pay railroad fare and expenses for the several thousand bonus marchers encamped here. The resolution was adopted unanimously and was transmitted to the Senate where it was immediately approved and sent to the White House.

## LABOR PUSHES ON IN U.S.S.R.

### Wages Rise, Hours Fall In 1931, Year Of Capitalist Crisis, Report Shows

A rapid upward trend in wages, the general introduction of shorter hours and final abolition of unemployment were reported to the recent All-Union Congress of Trade Unions in the Soviet Union by A. Zichon, People's Commissar for Labor.

## GENEVA.—Unemployment in the six major industrial nations of Europe for June 1932 was almost 50% more than in June, 1931, according to figures of the International Labor Office which have just been published.

The International Labor Office reports that the total unemployment in Germany, Britain, Italy, Czechoslovakia, France and Austria is now 11,744,444, against 7,865,698 in June, 1931.

## Who Is Franklin D. Roosevelt?

A Few Facts About The Democratic Candidate

From the recent donkey-circus in Chicago there has emerged amidst a big ballyhoo a new self-appointed champion of the "common people"; a new shining knight against "privilege"—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Presidential nominee of the Democratic party. But upon closer examination the "progressivism" of this heroic crusader appears somewhat synthetic and his cloak of "liberalism" somewhat shabby and threadbare.

## Another "New Turn" in the C. P. G.

### The Sectarian Course in Collapse in Germany

A Report Of Recent Developments

A real sensation has been created among the Communist Party members and sympathizers in this country by the news of the latest "new turn" in the tactics of the Communist Party of Germany. Rumors of this "new turn" had been seeping thru for several days but when the New York Times of July 5 featured the news that a huge demonstration had taken place in Berlin the day before to protest against the banning of the Social-democratic Vorwaerts, a demonstration in which "Socialists" and Communists joined, the astonishment of the Party members knew no bounds.

## Stop This Hooliganism!

THE smashing of open-air meetings by the official Communist Party must stop! The official Communist Party has no monopoly of the streets in the first place, and in the second place, the working class will not permit the leadership of the Communist Party, in the name of Communism, to smash meetings, to engage in hooliganism against workers, and in every other way, prepare the ground for the capitalist authorities to deny whatever freedom of speech and assembly the workers and their organizations are permitted to enjoy.

## IBANEZ FAILS IN CHILE COUP

### Former Dictator Welcomed By Davila, Tries To Seize State Power

SANTIAGO, Chile.—After he had been welcomed back to Chile by the Davila clique and after a close friend of his, Pedro Lagos, was slated for the Ministry of War, Carlos Ibanez, former dictator who was ousted and exiled last year, attempted to overthrow the existing regime by a military coup d'etat but failed because of inadequate support among the soldiery. He is today again a refugee.

## Mass Outbreaks In Peru

### LIMA, Peru.—Mass revolts of peasants and workers, under leadership of the Communists and the Apristas (a revolutionary anti-imperialist party) are reported in the Northern parts of this country.

## This Friday, July 15 at 8 p.m., the Summer Lecture Series will begin at the NEW WORKERS SCHOOL, 228 Second Ave., Herbert Zam, assistant director of the school will speak on "THE CAPITALIST PARTIES AND THEIR ISSUES," the first of two lectures on "LABOR AND THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS."

## GARNER AND HOOVER STAGE ELECTION FIGHT AS JOBLESS STARVE

### Hoover Demands Relief Only For Banks And Railroads; Garner Plans Loans To Farmers, Small Business Men; But Nothing For Unemployed Millions

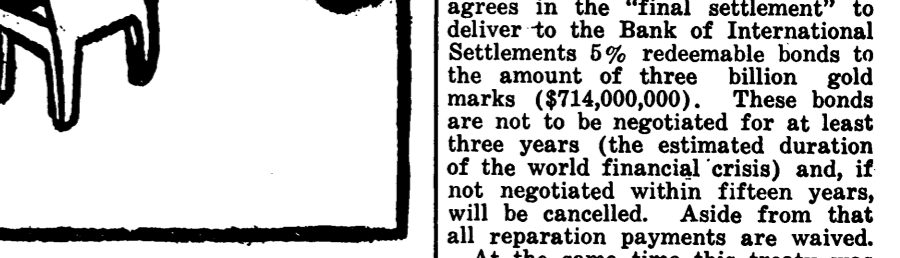
Washington, D. C. The great game of playing politics with the misery of millions of unemployed has occupied the center of the stage here in the Capitol and in the White House for the last two weeks. With eyes turned towards the coming Presidential elections, in November, the Democratic and Republican politicians have been tossing the unemployment relief issue back and forth with a total disregard of the interests of the jobless and the other sections of the population hit by the crisis.

## Lausanne Meet Nulls Reparations If U. S. War Debts Are Dropped

### Agreement Will Not Solve Reparations Tangle; War Debt Question To Be Held Over Until After Elections; Von Papen Attacked By Nazis As Election Issue

In a speech in the British House of Commons in answer to Winston Churchill's criticism of the Lausanne settlement, Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared that representatives of the United States government had taken part in "reassuring talks" with British delegates during the negotiations. This was taken to mean that some sort of secret agreement had been reached between Great Britain and the Washington Administration for the cancellation or at least the scaling down of Allied war debts to the United States.

## THE "DISARMAMENT" CONFERENCE



## Stop This Hooliganism!

### Hoover Demands Relief Only For Banks And Railroads; Garner Plans Loans To Farmers, Small Business Men; But Nothing For Unemployed Millions

Washington, D. C. A tremendous sensation was produced all over the world on July 8 by the announcement from Lausanne that the conference in session there had reached an agreement on the reparations question practically doing away with German reparations altogether on the implied condition of the remission of Allied war debts by the United States. The agreement was put in the form of a treaty among the interested powers and is now before the various parliaments for ratification.





