

THROW TEAR GAS INTO GASTONIA STRIKERS' CELLS

50 FUR BOSSES APPLY TO UNION FOR SETTLEMENTS; 156 PICKETS ARRESTED SINCE STRIKE BEGAN

Lawyer for Manufacturers and Company Union in Court to Demand Severe Sentences

General Strike Committee Meets; Calls for Huge Picket Demonstration Tomorrow

As the general strike of the furriers spreads, 50 fur bosses, members of the Fur Trimming Association, yesterday and Monday applied for settlements to the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, which is leading the struggle for the five-day, 40-hour week and other union demands. The General Strike Committee announced yesterday that it has decided to begin settlements.

Following a picketing demonstration in the fur market, Lena Chernenko and Mary Gaizer were fined \$2 each or one day in jail by Magistrate Francis McQuade in Jefferson Market Court. The workers paid the fine.

Twenty-five pickets were given suspended sentences, and the cases of five others were adjourned until July 18, on \$1,000 bail each.

Sam Reiss from the office of Sam Markowitz, attorney for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, was in court, urging high bail and severe sentences on behalf of the employers and the company union who are cooperating in attacking the militant left wing industrial union.

A meeting of the General Strike Committee was held last night at Manhattan Lyceum and made plans to spread the strike. A report on the progress of the strike was made by Ben Gold, chairman of the committee, who declared that the response of the workers was enthusiastic showing their readiness to struggle for the abolition of the sweatshop with its low wages and intolerable conditions, and for the building of a real fighting industrial union.

A picketing demonstration, which is expected to exceed in size the demonstration held on Monday morning. (Continued on Page Two)

"Black Haiti," Unique Narrative, Starts in the "Daily" Tomorrow

"Black Haiti," a remarkable narrative of persecution in one of the colonies of Wall Street, will start in the Daily Worker tomorrow. This unique story, which is fact, not fiction, has been written by a worker, Jacques Dicharson, a seaman who has spent the last three years in the countries of the Caribbean. The narrative is based upon personal experiences and observation and has been written specially for the Daily Worker.

EMERGENCY FUND

The Returns Are Too Small By Far

Returns are far too slow. Tens of thousands of dollars must be raised to meet the present pressing needs and only hundreds are dribbling in. The Party membership and sympathizers must wake up! Will you wait until it is too late before responding? Send in your donations immediately! Don't wait! Only the following was received for an entire week:

- | | | | |
|---|-------|--|-------|
| Bunin, N. Y. C. | 10.00 | Luwig Landy, SF, Sec. 1, New York | 6.00 |
| ong Island Section Communist Party | 27.00 | A. Wagenknecht, SF, Section 1, New York | 6.00 |
| A. M. Kuntz, N. Y. C. | 35.00 | Mary Himmoff, (Y.W.L.) NY | 4.25 |
| J. Shavchuk, No. 2, Section 1, New York City | 8.00 | Rose Pastor Stokes, N. Y. | 5.00 |
| Geo. Pantheodore, N. Y. C. | 5.00 | E. R. Link, SF, Section 1, New York | 5.00 |
| Henry Leff, N. Y. C. | 5.00 | Anonymous, New York | 2.00 |
| Syvee Smnick, N. Y. C. | 5.00 | Frank DeRossa, New York | 3.00 |
| Camp Woclonia Monroe, N. Y. | 25.50 | Anonymous, New York | 1.00 |
| Section 2, N. Y. C. | 26.00 | S. Tymcien, Hempstead, L. I., New York | 5.00 |
| Aleck Bodnock, Pasadena, Calif. | 5.00 | Anonymous, New York | 20.00 |
| John Peah, N. Y. C. | 1.00 | Mak Mevich, Chicago, Ill. | 1.50 |
| Communist Party, Rochester, Section, Rochester, N. Y. | 10.00 | John Gilbert, New York | 5.00 |
| Wm Doran, N. Y. C. | 5.00 | Geo. Millie, Baltimore, Md. | 1.00 |
| Ivan Row | 1.00 | Louis Harris, Baltimore, Md. | 1.00 |
| Anna Thompson, Unit A, Section 4, N. Y. | 2.00 | S. Skulski, Toledo, Ohio | 1.00 |
| Unit 1, Section 4, N. Y. | 31.00 | Joseph Gerbert, Grand Rapids, Mich. | 2.00 |
| The Red Painter, N. Y. | 1.00 | Robert S. Allen, Washington, D. C. | 2.00 |
| Saul Ebron, N. Y. | 2.50 | Louis Berman, Baltimore, Md. | 3.00 |
| Harry Saleff, N. Y. | 1.00 | B. M. Weinstein, No. Providence, R. I. | 1.00 |
| T. Kreamiotis, N. Y. | 2.00 | A. Rarsamian, N. Providence, R. I. | 3.00 |
| Theo. Methodios, N. Y. | 5.00 | R. I. Rudy, Yonkers, N. Y. | 5.00 |
| Albert Gerling, Madrid, Iowa | 5.00 | H. C. Wilson, N. Y. | 1.50 |
| L. P. New York | 1.00 | E. R. Mitchell, N. Y. | 1.50 |
| Thro. Mitses, Cleveland, O. | 5.00 | Neison Gilbert, Providence, R. I. | 2.00 |
| Mau Miroff, Chicago, Ill. | 5.00 | Bernstein Bros., New Orleans, Louisiana | 6.00 |
| S. Rapoport, 6F, Section 1, New York | 5.09 | Providence Unit C. P., Providence, R. I. | 4.00 |
| Anna Richter, New York | 5.01 | | |
| S. Pollack, 8F, Section 1, N. Y. | 4.25 | | |
| I. Strong, 8F, Section 1, N. Y. | 4.00 | | |
| Rosa Lurya, 8F, Sec. 1, N. Y. | 5.00 | | |

TAILORS TO MEET TOMORROW, FIGHT HILLMAN POGROM

Workers are Called to Stuyvesant Casino

A mass meeting to protest against the growing terror against militants by the Hillman machine in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is being called for tomorrow at 5.30 in Stuyvesant Casino, 219 Second Avenue. The meeting, which is being called by the Rank and File Committee of 35 chosen at the recent conference, will take up recommendations for combatting the Hillman terror, which has increased in ferocity during the past week.

Resentment Great. Resentment against the most recent pogrom tactics of the Amalgamated machine is high among the workers, and the meeting tomorrow is being looked forward to as an opportunity to begin plans for resisting the Hillman terror. This terror is expressing itself in the form of taking individual workers from the shops, slugging workers who look "suspicious" to the machine business agents and their hired thugs, and a campaign of intimidation of all workers who show dissatisfaction with the Hillman policies.

Important Correction. In yesterday's story of the Amalgamated in the Daily Worker, it was reported that a presser, Sholem Spector, was fired at the instigation of the Hillman machine, from the Frumberg shop, Houston St., near Broadway. This is incorrect. Spector was a worker in the shop of J. Friedman, Long Island City, and the Frumberg Company is a contracting shop for Friedman. Along with

(Continued on Page Two)

WORKERS MUST SAVE DAILY; SMASH GASTONIA FRAME-UP!

The fight to save the life of the Daily Worker is directly bound up with the struggle to smash the Gastonia frame-up of the textile mill owners that seeks to burn out the lives of 14 heroic workers in the electric chair.

No adequate struggle can be waged to rescue the North Carolina textile workers from the hideous death that awaits them, without a powerful Daily Worker to aid in the fight.

Yet, at this very moment, the life of the Daily Worker is threatened. Last Friday morning there was no Daily Worker. For the first time since it was established the Daily Worker missed an issue.

One day's fight for the Gastonia frame-up victims was lost. The struggle against the threatening war danger, leading up to International Red Day (Anti-War Day) August First, was halted. On this day the Daily Worker did not function on the picket lines in the New York furriers' strike, when elaborate plans had been made to distribute thousands of copies of "The Daily", thus using it as an effective medium for spreading the strike. For this day the campaign for the Trade Union Unity Conference, August 31st, had to be suspended. Every other labor activity was seriously affected.

Workers the nation over felt the loss. Letters, inquiries by telephone and telegraph, have been received from workers everywhere, revealing the fact, clearly and unmistakably, that the Daily Worker is a mighty factor in the daily lives of the workers in all sections of the land. The day that the Daily Worker did not appear, there was an inevitable weakening along all the battlefronts of labor.

The fact that the Daily Worker has reappeared does not mean that it is out of danger. Quite the contrary.

In the first place, there has been a reduction in size from six to four pages. This was inevitable. This comes at the very moment when the Daily Worker should have been increased rather than decreased in size. This means that two full pages had to be eliminated, the Worker Correspondents' Page (Page Four) and the page given over to Foreign News (Page Three). This is like a soldier going into action short of ammunition. It is a huge piece of working class artillery that hasn't sufficient strength to make an effective attack on the well armed enemy capitalist class. This weakness must be overcome immediately.

In the meantime, however, the life of the Daily Worker is continually in jeopardy. The immediate task is not a restoration of size to six pages.

EVERY EFFORT IS NEEDED NOW TO MAINTAIN THE DAILY WORKER EVEN IN THE REDUCED SIZE, TO PREVENT ITS COMPLETE SUSPENSION, TO SAVE ITS LIFE.

The readers of the Daily Worker must meet this acute crisis, just as they have successfully overcome similar difficulties in the past. We know that you will keep the Daily Worker alive to expose and defeat the Gastonia frame-up, to rally the whole working class against the threatening imperialist war, to develop the campaign for the organization of the unorganized in the basic industries, to bring new masses of workers into the Communist Party, building it into a mass organization leading the workers to ever greater and greater victories.

Instant action is required, however. Every hour, practically, the life of the Daily Worker faces new dangers. Every day some new and pressing obligations must be met. On Mondays the workers in the composing room must be paid. The rules of the Typographical Union do not permit of an instant's delay. On Fridays the wages of the stereotypers and pressmen must be ready. White paper must be bought. Our telegraphic service was stopped twice during the past week. Our engravers have refused to grant us any credit. This means that cash must be paid daily for all engravings, cartoons, illustrations and other features that help to make a live, effective "Daily".

Last Friday "The Daily" did not appear because we were unable to raise \$1,000. Publication was continued with the understanding that this sum would be raised immediately. The printer threatens to shut down at any moment unless payment is soon forthcoming.

Another shutdown, even for a single day, may prove fatal. This must not occur. The Daily Worker must not die. It must live to battle for the lives of the 14 comrades facing the electric chair; to fight for the coal miners, steel workers, the auto workers, the furriers, the iron, food and other strikers in New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco and a multitude of other cities.

One of our younger comrades, Sonny Roback, of New York City, sends in his four months savings, of \$1.85. This is the spirit that makes defeat impossible.

But the response must be quick. The need is great at this very moment. Every hour counts. Every hour must be made to count effectively through an increasing flow of contributions from every section of the land. Use the blank below:

WILL "THE DAILY" SURVIVE?

Send in Your Answer!

The Daily Worker, 26-28 Union Square, New York.

After reading the appeal for aid in the Daily Worker I am sending you the enclosed amount, \$

Name

Address

Names of contributors will be published in the "Daily" without delay.

MACDONALD IN FRAMEUP POLICY IN INDIA TRIAL

Prosecutor in Violent Attack on the Communists

Jail Another Militant Anglo-U.S. Truce Aims at Gagging Colonials

(Wireless by Imprecorr)
LONDON, June 25.—When the Meerut trial of 32 militant trade unionists was resumed today, the prosecutor, tool of British imperialism, launched a vindictive attack on the Communist activities of India students in England. He also charged that the Communists have sent emissaries to India.

Phillip Spratt, he claimed, came to India in the guise of a bookseller and started a workers' and peasants' party, the aim of which was the liberation of the Hindu masses from the intolerable yoke of the British imperialists thru revolution.

Hutchinson has been placed under arrest and is now among the accused.

A leading article in the Daily Herald, labor party organ, today jumped on the prosecutor for working up prejudice against the class war prisoners, but declared that the trial, which was incited by the former conservative government, must be rushed thru by the laborites. It omits to mention the arrest of Hutchinson by the MacDonald gang.

The negotiations now going on between the British and American imperialists, aiming at a temporary truce in order to better carry on a joint suppression of the colonial countries and plans for war on the Soviet Union throws a glaring light on the "labor" program of MacDonald and his fellow jumping-jacks. The frame-up of class-conscious workers in the colonies and at home, the line laid down by Baldwin, will not be swerved from by the "labor" misleaders.

Twelve cafeteria strikers were yesterday released on a writ of habeas corpus signed by Supreme Judge Leighton.

The order was obtained by Philip Wittenberg, lawyer for the cafeteria workers union, on the ground that the special sessions court which convicted the strikers had no jurisdiction.

Others Jailed. The released workers had been sentenced to serve 60 days in jail for violating an injunction obtained by the Willow Cafeterias, Inc. Over 100 other strikers also sentenced to 60 days in the Workhouse on the same charge are expected to be released in the next few days.

In Jefferson Market Court Magistrate McQuade yesterday sentenced 6 cafeteria strikers to \$2 fine or one day in jail. They chose to spend a day in jail. They had been arrested in the mass picketing demonstration in front of the Princeton Cafeteria, 27th St. and 6th Avenue on Monday. Four others were discharged and four cases adjourned to June 29.

There are now 33 cafeteria owners who have signed an agreement with the union, involving over 600 workers.

Beginning of Fight. This is only the beginning of the fight for union conditions in the cafeterias of New York," Kramberg declared. "The union has made a very excellent beginning in this pioneer strike of the food workers who have suffered so long from open-shop exploitation. Our membership has doubled. Every day sees more workers joining the union from cafeterias which have not yet been struck. In the course of time we will have a city-wide strike that will be on a much larger scale than the present strike."

"Daily" Agents Meet
"Daily Worker" agents of Section 2 of the New York District of the Communist Party will meet at 7:30 p. m. today at 101 W. 27th St.

THOUSANDS DEMONSTRATE IN NEW YORK FOR RELEASE OF GASTONIA TEXTILE MILL STRIKERS SLATED FOR ELECTROCUTION

Loray Strikers Get Back Confiscated Furniture, Broken, Parts Stolen; Sanitary Officers Harass Colony; Try to Break It Up

Goldberg Mill at Bessemer City Buys Property Under Union Offices; Orders Eviction; New Headquarters in Preparation

THROUGH DEFIES RAIN TO HEAR GASTONIA STORY

Resolution Demands Release of Prisoners

BULLETIN.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 25.—Police used their clubs to smash up a great meeting in the open air here, protesting the Gastonia frame-up. They arrested Roy Stephens, Jennie Rovinsky and Ike Lerner and have held them for investigation. The police raided the Communist Party headquarters and confiscated everything. The frame-up charges against the arrested workers are for blackmail, as the police are trying to show that letters were written on the typewriters in the party office and sent to merchants in town.

Standing for twenty minutes at the end of the meeting in a pouring rain, too interested to go away thousands of New York militant workers crowded the north end of Union Square yesterday, and shouted a roaring "No," when William Z. Foster and other speakers demanded of them whether they would allow their fellow workers in Gastonia to be electrocuted.

The meeting was surrounded by many Tammany police.

It was a forest of such placards and signs born on poles, as "Down with Capitalist Terrorism—The Textile Strikers Demand 20 per cent Increase in Wages"; "Fight the Gastonia Frame-Up; Join the I. L. D."; "Down with the Executioners of the Working Class; Join the Communist Party"; "The Mill Barons are Thirsting for Workers' Blood"; "Defend the Gastonia Young Strikers"; "Raise the Voice of Labor in a Powerful Demand for the Freedom of Labor's Champions"; "Manville-Jenckes Makes Millions of Profits by Exploiting Child Labor."

A resolution demanding the end of the frame-up and the immediate freeing of all the mill owners' victims held on charges of murder and (Continued on Page Two)

"Release Mill Prisoners" Is Vote of Crowd

A resolution was adopted by the great New York mass meeting yesterday, in Union Square, condemning the frame-up of Gastonia textile strikers, and pointing out the mill owners' reason for resorting to this attempt at the murder of 14.

The resolution states: "American capitalism is trying to railroad to death 14 union organizers and strikers and six other workers to long term imprisonment for leading and engaging in the heroic Gastonia strike and for defending themselves against the brutal attacks of the militia and gunmen of the southern textile manufacturers, and

"The capitalist state, not satisfied with its use of militia against (Continued on Page Two)

Court Rules "Multiple Dwellings Law" To Be Breach of Constitution

The "multiple dwellings law" passed at the last legislature was held unconstitutional yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Richard R. Lydon, on the technical grounds that it affected only the City of New York and was passed without an emergency message from the governor to the legislature, and without a two-thirds' majority.

Banker Woodroff, Foe of Farmers, Slated To Be Republican Leader

WASHINGTON, June 25.—George Woodroff, one of the Hoover gang, is being groomed for chairman of the republican party national committee, it was stated here tonight by party leaders. Woodroff was Chicago campaign manager for Hoover during the 1928 elections.

He is a big banker of Joliet, Ill., and Chicago, and has paid special care to the exploitation of farmers by agricultural loan banking.

Gastonia's Plumed Knights, Defenders of 'Law and Order'

All Gastonia Divided Into Two Class Camps

By BILL DUNNE.
Gastonia and vicinity, under the rule of Manville-Jenckes, furnishes an interesting study in tyranny and terrorism. The strike led by the National Textile Workers Union gave an excuse for the police to seize and exercise wider powers. The lower middle class elements of the local citizenry suffered to some extent from this extension of police authority and activity but until the raid on and the battle in the Workers International Relief tent colony and the National Textile Workers headquarters the excesses of the constabulary were endured with patriotic fortitude.

Couples whose coupes were parked in the lush foliage of the roadside, merrymakers emptying a flask of their favorite tippie in the seclusion of some wooded dell, even staid citizens whose business engagements had kept them out after dark, were accosted and detained by members of the Gastonia police force.

There was little if any public protest even though some of the officers insisted that fines be paid in cash on the spot—the "fines" never appearing in the police court records. The strike was on in the Loray mill. The police, after the troops were withdrawn were the sole bulwark between the mill barons, the chamber of commerce coterie, and the striking mill workers.

STORES SEIZING STOVES; COOKING ON OUTDOOR FIRE

Gardner, Tubercular, Denied Treatment

(Special to the Daily Worker.)
GASTONIA, June 25.—Released textile strikers report that hirelings of the Loray mills are torturing the strikers unhindered by the prison officials. Their latest method is to throw tear gas bombs into the prison cells through the windows.

This is playing havoc with the health of the prisoners. Joe Gardner, who has tuberculosis, acquired after many years of work in the mills, has lost 12 pounds since his incarceration. His condition has been also aggravated by the refusal of the authorities to supply the things necessary for the most elementary treatment of his disease.

Investigations today brought many opinions that the fiery cross burned before the strikers' tent colony yesterday was set up and lighted by paid agents of the Manville Jenckes Co., in an attempt to make the strikers fear that they were to be attacked by the Ku Klux (Continued on Page Two)

TELLS OF WARDER GRAFT DEMANDS

Ferrari's Widow Shows Tammany's Hand

Tammany's corrupt record in the City Trust Company crash, to which many of its leaders contributed, was revealed even more glaringly at yesterday's Moreland probe investigations, when the widow of the dead banker Ferrari told the hearing that "whenever Ferrari was out of sorts or angry he would talk of these people who were always wanting money from him—Mr. Glynn and Mr. Warder." Warder continually black-mailed graft from Ferrari, she said.

Glynn is the nephew of former Governor Smith, and has been previously mentioned in the hearings as one of a Tammany-fascist ring who joined in the bank's looting in which hundreds of working class depositors were ruined. His friends who shared in the profits were Warren F. Hubbard, Judge Francis X. Mancuso and his father Pasquale Mancuso and the editor and millionaire publisher of the Italian fascist newspaper "Il Progresso."

The widow Ferrari added to previous evidence proving lavish gifts made to Warder during his corrupt administration as state banking superintendent. In return Warder had openly connived at Ferrari's violation of formal banking laws, further proof of which was presented at yesterday's hearings.

Rothstein Gangster Gets Lead Shower

Frankie Marlow, side-kick of Arnold Rothstein, millionaire dope peddler who was bumped off a short while ago, was taken for a ride last night. His body, with three bullets in his head, was found sprawled out in the middle of a Long Island Road. The parasites of organized crime, like the clerical parasites, are financed by Wall Street. Gunmen to be used by the bosses in breaking strikes and attacking mass demonstrations of the workers receive their training in the fields of rum running, dope peddling and kindred trades. Only these petty Morgans and Mellons, not having millions of workers under their thumbs, cannot start a war when they fall out among themselves but must shoot it out in person.

Southern Railway Shopcraft Workers Get Reduced Conditions, Road Gets Richer

MILITANCY IS PREVENTED BY GRAFT FAKERS

Amalgamation Is Only Hope

(By a Worker Correspondent)
SPENCER, N. C. (By Mail).—The capital of the Southern Railway has more than doubled from \$55,000,000 in 1921 to \$112,000,000 now, and this slave driving railroad has increased the volume of traffic handled many times, the workers on this railroad are terribly slave driven and are paid low wages. This is especially true of the shop craft workers on the Southern.

More Traffic, Less Workers. While the traffic volume has increased, they have handled the increased traffic with reduced employees, and are steadily laying off more and more each week, laying off several thousand last year. The shop craft workers belong to the Federated Shop Crafts, whose leaders are all fakers who state they believe in "friendly arbitration" with the Southern road. The blacksmiths, whose president is the labor misleader, Roy Horn, who has often stated he was against all "Bolsheviks and Bolshevik tactics," are down to 83 1/2 cents an hour on the Southern.

Wages Are Cut. The sheet metal workers, whose vice-president is the labor misleader, Louis Wickline, have dropped from 85 cents to 75 cents an hour. The work of the sheet metal workers has become many times harder with the many changes in locomotive equipment. As an example, where an old type locomotive carried 140 pounds steam pressure, the new giant locomotives carry 250 pounds. The pipe work on the engines in the cabs is more exacting than ever, and the speedup is greater. Yet despite the increased difficulty of the worker, wages have gone down for the sheet metal slaves.

Frequently Laid Off. Thirty per cent and more of the shop craft workers on the Southern Railway are only temporarily employed, and are laid off from time to time, and if they care to wait for the beck and call of the rail bosses are given temporary jobs every once in a while.

Most of the Southern Railway shops have been shutting down for long periods at a time, laying off the whole force. This happens on the average of five times a year for most shops, for periods of two weeks or more.

Laid Off Old Workers. In the shops here they laid off a man with 16 1/2 years seniority. The railroad will not hire a man over 40 years of age, so that if a man loses his job after 16 years seniority he is out of luck.

Misleaders Do Nothing. What have the misleaders of the Federated Shop Crafts been doing? Nothing, but begging the rail bosses for conferences, to plead that "better cooperation" be had between the bosses and union misleaders.

They have opposed all strikes at the time of wage cuts and would outlaw any locals that declared for strikes. So naturally, the bosses had an easy time cutting shop craft wages.

We must get rid of these fake craft railway unions, and declare for amalgamation of all unions on the railroads from locomotive engineers down to track laborers.

—SOUTHERN RAILWAY SLAVE.

"Release Mill Prisoners" Is Vote of Crowd

(Continued from Page One)

strikers, its evictions of sick and starving women and children from homes, its smashing of the tent colony, its beating up of workers on the picket line is bent upon repeating its actions in the Sacco-Vanzetti and Centralia cases and on murdering the militant leaders of the Gastonia strike.

Try To Stifle Union. "This frame-up against the Gastonia prisoners is an attempt on the part of the capitalist forces to stifle the campaign for the organization of the unorganized and for the struggle against capitalist rationalization.

"The reactionary bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. and of the United Textile Workers, the fake "progressive" Muste movement and the socialist party have betrayed the textile workers of Elizabethton and Gastonia and are working hand in hand with the bosses against the workers.

"American capitalism hopes in this way to prevent the growing solidarity of Negro and white workers, to stop the fight against child labor, to put an end to all obstacles standing in the way of its preparations for the coming imperialist war.

"The struggle of the southern textile workers is a struggle of the entire American working class and that only through working class solidarity can be won the strike now being led by the National Textile Workers' Union, therefore Be It Pledge Support.

Resolved that we, thousands of workers gathered in mass demonstration in Union Square on Tuesday, June 25, under the auspices of the New York Section of the International Labor Defense, the Workers International Relief, New York local, the National Textile Workers' Union, the TUEL, and the Communist Party, New York District, greet the Gastonia prisoners and strikers and demand freedom for the victims of the Gastonia conspiracy and pledge our full working class solidarity and support to the Gastonia prisoners and strikers until the strike is won and so that the murderous capitalist class of the United States will not dare carry out its bloody plans, and

"That we endorse the campaign of the I. L. D. to smash the murder frame-up and the campaign of the W. I. R. for relief to the striking textile workers and that we pledge full support to the struggle being waged by the National Textile Workers' Union against the combined forces of the bosses, the state, the reactionary bureaucracy and the socialist party, and

"That we will intensify our struggle for the organization of the unorganized, against capitalist rationalization, for equality for the Negro race, for the right of workers to defend themselves, against the imperialist war and for the overthrow of bloody American imperialism, executioners of Sacco and Vanzetti, and for the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government in the United States.

Volunteers are needed at once by the International Labor Defense for work in connection with the fight on the Gastonia frame-up. Report to the I. L. D., Room 402, 80 E. 11th Street.

Workers are Called to Stuyvesant Casino
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Spector, two other workers were taken down.

The following shops are now working under the protection of the Industrial Squad, sluggers, and officials of the union: J. Friedman, Kappell and Marx, and Litt and Schmitz.

Workers Spurn Passes. Most of the passes given out by the Labor Bureau (the unemployment bureau) are being brought to the club or the T. U. E. L. office, inasmuch as the workers refuse to take the jobs of those who have stopped work in protest against the Hillman pogrom.

Yesterday Hillman himself managed to get together some of the workers of the Frankel and Salpudis Shop, 501 E. Houston St., where 80 workers had stopped work as a protest against the taking down of active workers. This shop is also a contractor for the Friedman shop. Hillman told the few workers he gathered together that they better "forget about week-work," and admitted that he was out to break the rank and file clubs.

Membership Meet Monday. A general membership meeting of all T. U. E. L. leagues, Pressers, Tailors and Operators, will be held next Monday at 6:30 at the Workers Center, 28 Union Square.

Expel Cleveland Militant. CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25.—Sarah Holzman, an old member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and a fighter in the labor movement for many years, has been expelled by the machine, without even the formality of a "trial."

This action was taken by Peppercorn, the local lieutenant of Hillman, because she had repeatedly pointed out that the leadership of the union was working hand in hand with the bosses, that there is no activity, no organizational work, and that the membership is continually falling off.

Sarah Holzman has appealed the action of the local bureaucrats to the General Executive Board in a sharp letter giving the details in connection with her expulsion. How the Hillman machine will act one can easily predict, for its bootlicking lackey in Cleveland is unquestionably merely carrying out the policy of the national machine to expel every militant.

WIR CONFERENCE OPENSTOMORROW
The New York City Shop Delegate Conference of the Workers International Relief will be held tomorrow at 7 p. m. at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St. at which the problem of feeding and housing the Gastonia strikers, also discussion of the furriers, cafeteria, shoe and iron and bronze workers strikes will be on the order of business. Plans for the tag days for the Gastonia strikers relief to be held June 29 and 30 will be acted upon.

The feature of the conference will be the first showing of the W. I. R. film "Glimpses of the Gastonia Strike" in which the Workers Guard is shown on duty. Strike leaders, union and relief activities are brought to the screen for the first time. This is the only film of the strike that has been filmed.

The conference will be addressed by Alfred Wagenknecht, L. Landay, A. Markoff, Harriet Silverman and Sylvan A. Pollack.

Trade unions, shop committees, fraternal organizations that want to be represented at the conference and also participate in the tag days should communicate with Local New York, W. I. R., Room 221, 799 Broadway, Stuyvesant 8881.

Long Live the Revolutionary Struggle of the Oppressed Colonial Peoples!

MANHATTAN
Unit R2 (International Branch). A meeting will be held today at 7:30 p. m. at 27 E. 4th St.

Negro Dressmakers' Meeting. Plans for the mobilization of Negro workers for the strike will be discussed at the meeting of Negro dressmakers and furriers at the Harlem Labor Center, 235 W. 129th St., today.

Night Workers Branch. A meeting of the Night Workers Unit of Section 1, will be held tomorrow at 3 p. m. at the Workers Center, 28 Union Square, 6th floor.

Enlightenment campaign discussion will be continued, and other important business will be taken up.

Section 2 Functionaries Conference. W. W. Weinstein, district organizer Section 2, will address the functionaries' conference of section 2 at the Workers Center, 28 Union Sq., at 6 p. m., Friday.

Section 2 Daily Agents. Daily Worker agents of all units of section 2 will meet at 7:30 p. m., today at 161 W. 27th St.

Morning Branch Discusses Address. The C. I. Address will be discussed at the meeting of the Morning International Branch at 10 p. m. today at the Workers Center, 28 Union Sq.

Unit 2F, Section 2. Abrams will lead discussion on the C. I. Address at the unit meeting at 50 Union Square at 6 p. m. tomorrow.

BROOKLYN
Unit 3, Section 5. The results of the British elections, the May 1 events in Germany and the Muste Progressive Conference will be discussed at a symposium at 1339 Wilkins Ave., tomorrow.

Section 6 Gastonia Protest Meeting. The Gastonia frame-ups will be discussed at a mass meeting at

TAILORS TO MEET TOMORROW, FIGHT HILLMAN POGROM

Workers are Called to Stuyvesant Casino

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Served 10 Warrants, But Is Paroled
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MacDonald Asks Imperialists' Advice on Soviet "Recognition;" Morgan, Mellon Give Orders to Hoover; Paris Builders Strike

MacDonald Flirts With Soviet "Recognition." LONDON, June 25.—Ramsay MacDonald, "labor premier, has sent out feelers to determine whether the premiers of the various British Dominions might be coaxed into agreeing to the "recognition" of the U. S. S. R.

Hoover Gets Orders From Morgan and Mellon. WASHINGTON, June 25.—J. P. Morgan, assisted by his "debt experts," Young, Lamont and Perkins, gave instructions to President Hoover on the carrying out of the so-called Young plan of reparations at a luncheon in the White House today.

Ford Fires Negroes in Brazil. BELEM, Para, Brazil, June 25.—Henry Ford's Anglo-Saxon obsession resulted in the discharge of over 100 Negro workers employed on his rubber plantation near here when the bosses incited the Brazilian workers, outnumbering the Negroes nine to one, to a race riot in which one native was slashed with a knife.

Paris Builders Strike: Attacked By Police. (Wireless by Inpreccor.) PARIS, June 25.—Twenty thousand building trades workers struck today in a mass protest against the arrest of their trade union secretary.

Communists Gain. (Wireless by Inpreccor.) PARIS, June 25.—The Mecklenburg and Sterlitz elections show considerable social-democratic losses and Communist gains.

German Imperialists Bargain For Rhineand. BERLIN, June 25.—The speech of Foreign Minister Gustav Stresemann is interpreted here as a demand for the unconditional evacuation of the Rhineland in exchange for lip support of the Young reparations plan.

Wall Street Messenger Boy Out of Job. WASHINGTON, June 25.—The resignation of Henry P. Fletcher as Wall Street ambassador to fascist Italy has been accepted, it was learned today.

Feng Double-Crossed on Bribe. SHANGHAI, June 25.—Indications are that the three million bribe for which General Feng Yu-hsiang offered to throw up his arms against the nationalists has not been forthcoming, for the "Christian General" today came out with new charges of corruption in the Nanking regime and a threat to renew the squabble.

Offspring of Sewing Machine Boss Croaks. LONDON, June 25.—Sir Mortimer Singer, son of the Singer sewing machine king, died today. His only excuse for living was the breeding of race horses.

MacDonald and Tories Get Together. LONDON, June 25.—The "labor" parliament convened today and after reelecting the notorious jingo, Captain E. A. Fitzroy, as speaker of the House of Commons adjourned until tomorrow.

Fanatics Sentenced For Murder of Communist. MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., June 25.—Nine Mohammedans have been sentenced to death, four to ten years and three to five years solitary confinement, nineteen to exile and nineteen others to smaller penalties for the murder of the Communist poet, Hakkimzad, at Kokand in southern Ferghana recently. Hakkimzad was stoned to death following a speech against the backwardness and superstition of the Mohammedan religion.

Venezuelan Revolution Brewing. SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 25.—That the masses of Venezuela are on the point of revolting against the puppet government is the opinion of refugees arriving here. Revolutionists recently seized the arsenal at Willemstad, Dutch West Indies and carried off the governor.

Venezuelan Rebel Leader Captured. CARACAS, Venezuela, June 25.—A three day battle in the Chabasquen mountains, with lines of troops extending thru three states, has ended with the capture of the rebel leader Gabaldon and his entire staff, including his son.

Seek Spanish Fascist Flyers. MADRID, June 25.—Four nations, Spain, Great Britain, Portugal and Italy, have joined in the search for the missing Spanish jingo flyers who hopped off at Madrid for New York last Friday and have not been heard from since. Gunboats and airplanes are plowing up the sea and saving the air round about the Azores Islands, where it is believed that the Spanish birdmen, who set out to drum up interest in Primo de Rivera's air forces, were forced down. Hope for their rescue dwindled hourly. The rough sea and the fact that the jingoes took only a small supply of food and water along made the possibility that they might be alive and floating on the water exceedingly remote.

'Martine' at Hedgerow Theater Next Friday. "Martine," the latest addition to the Hedgerow repertoire, is the work of Jean-Jacques Bernard, author of "L'Invitation au Voyage" and "Glamour." It was first produced several seasons ago in New York City by the American Laboratory Theatre. The opening of "Martine" at the Hedgerow Theatre is set for Friday, June 28.

Shaw's "The Devil's Disciple" after a period of inactivity, reappears on Tuesday, June 25.

"Poker Face," the new comedy by A. M. Musselman, will have its performance at Hedgerow on Wednesday, June 26.

Ibsen's "A Doll's House" is scheduled for performance on Thursday, June 27.

The theatre's newest find, Wayland Ruda, will again be seen in "The Emperor Jones" on Saturday, June 29. "The Emperor Jones" has played to overflowing houses since its opening this season.

E. F. ALBEE Ruth Mix, daughter of Tom Mix, with company of thirty featuring Jed Dooley, with Andree Evans and Toby Tobias, the Gandy Hane Girls; Dorothy Douglas; Johnny Wright and Company; and "Snowball," starring Corinne Griffith.

NEGROES JAILED IN GARVEY FIGHT GET TRIAL TODAY

Free-for-All Shows the Collapse of Garveyism

Twelve men and women, all Negroes, are scheduled to receive a hearing today in Washington Heights Court in connection with a fight in Harlem Sunday night between two opposing factions of the Garvey movement, the Garvey Club and the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

About 600 people took part in the fight which became so bitter that several had to be taken to the hospital and three are in a critical condition.

The Garvey Club consists of those who are 100 per cent supporters of Marcus Garvey and Garveyism. The Universal Negro Improvement Association, while subscribing to most of Garvey's ideas, are opposed to his crude financial methods. Garvey, whose ideal was the founding of a Negro capitalist republic in Africa on American lines, for many years exercised great influence among the Negroes in this country. In the course of his activities he founded several fake stock corporations, swindled millions of dollars out of thousands of Negroes and finally landed in the federal prison in Atlanta. He favored upon the Negro bourgeoisie and declared on several occasions that "Communism is the Negroes' worst enemy."

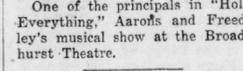
WORKER ELECTROCUTED. MENOMONEE FALLS, Wis. (By Mail).—Julius Haack, a section hand, was electrocuted when he came into contact with a live wire.

HOD CARRIERS ORGANIZE. PUEBLO, Colo. (By Mail).—Hod carriers and building trades laborers have organized into a union here, and will seek higher wages.

EMERGENCY FUND

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Total \$550.00. Includes names like Dence, R. L., Geo. Zimmerman, Union City, New Jersey, etc.

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ONAMUNSON "HOLD EVERYTHING" BROADCAST

One of the principals in "Hold Everything," Aaron's and Freedley's musical show at the Broadhurst Theatre.

PALACE

The Yiddish comedienne, Molly Picon, in a cycle of English songs, by J. M. Rumshinsky; Sophie Tucker, Glenn Hunter, in "His First Dress Suit"; Gus Arnheim and His Cocoanut Grove Orchestra; Jay C. Flippen and others.

SIST STREET

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—Keller Sisters and Lynch; Clifford and Marion; Franklyn Ardell; Gordon and King; and the Four Spinellas. Feature photoplay—"The Office Scandal" starring Phyllis Haver.

Gastonia's Plumed Knights, Defenders of 'Law and Order'

All Gastonia Divided Into Two Class Camps

(Continued from Page One) ago could not have been made, sentiments which if expressed before or immediately after the armed conflict would have had serious consequences for the individuals voicing them, are now heard, more or less openly, on every side.

Some Dare to Speak The challenge to the autocracy of the textile lords and their kept government officials which was made first in the strike, and later emphasized by the roar of guns on the night of June 7—the defiance of the working class of Gastonia—is beginning to take the padlocks from the mouths of hundreds who dared not speak before.

The re-alignment of forces is dividing the community into those who are for the Manville-Jenckes Company and support anything it does—a comparatively small minority—and those who are against the company openly, supported sympathetically by a large mass of people who have not the courage to take up the struggle openly as yet. Among the hundreds of people with whom I have talked—mostly mill workers—not a single one but has expressed regret at the outcome of the armed conflict. All of them appear to have considered the raid on the headquarters as something that the mill officials had had in mind for a long time and which came when it did because another strike in the Loray mill was imminent. All workers who have expressed themselves appear to have a quiet feeling of pride in the fact that the strikers and organizers acquitted themselves so well, before the shooting, during the shooting and through the days of terrible nervous strain and physical suffering when the Gastonia Gazette, the mill officials

and the chamber of commerce were trying to stage lynching parties and give the N. T. W. the coup de grace. "What a Fall Was There!" Probably no police department in the United States, in such a short space of time, has dropped from the heights of heroism to the depths of all but universal hatred, contempt and condemnation as have Gastonia's "guardians of the law." People are beginning to tell things. Various victims have become articulate. Gaston Post No. 23 of the American Legion—its officers at least—seems to have sensed that the police were going to be the target of some extremely keen and well-directed shafts. So, on June 17, in the weekly legion department of the Gastonia Gazette, appeared an editorial entitled, "The Gastonia Police Department." The legion might have got by with this editorial if it had confined it to a eulogy of the departed Chief Aderholt. One expects such things of the legion since one of its principal roles is to add laurels to the brows of army officers, policemen, detectives, and all others whose positions of authority place them on the side of the capitalists against the workers. Although 85 per cent of the national army raised to insure that the lions of the house of Morgan to the allied governments remained secure were workers, the legion never fails to line up on the side of the bankers and billionaires. Gastonia is no exception to the rule. The Gastonia legion editorially paid high compliments to "those splendid officers, Roach, Gilbert and Ferguson." Referring to Chief Aderholt the legion editorial says that "he died, trying to protect the citizens of Gastonia."

What citizens was Chief Aderholt trying to protect? From whom was he trying to protect them. The truth of the matter is that Chief Aderholt died, whether consciously or not, in trying to protect the profits of Manville-Jenckes wrung from workers paid starvation wages. The only citizen who needed any "protection" of this kind were the Manville-Jenckes crowd and their associate capitalists.

The editorial continues: "The members of the Gastonia police department deserve the commendation and support of every loyal citizen of Gastonia. They are men who, if need be, lay down their lives, that you might have life and liberty. Citizens, the men on your police force, are men of courage who are doing their best to uphold the laws of our city and state. It behooves us all, in this hour of unrest and peril, to stand solidly behind the officials of the city, the police department, etc., etc."

"The American Legion," the editorial concludes, "stands one hundred per cent for law and order."

What Law? We now ask the question: What law or laws did the National Textile Workers Union violate? Is it a crime to organize a union? Is it a

VOLUNTEER NOW FOR Tag Day for Gastonia Textile Strikers SATURDAY and SUNDAY, June 29-30

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crime to strike! Is it a crime for workers to defend their persons and property against attack? It should be remarked in passing that laws are good or bad depending upon the class viewpoint: Laws that are good for the mill owners, for instance, (with some few exceptions such as sanitary regulations, etc.) are bad for the workers—that laws are passed for the benefit of the class which dominates—in the present period this is the capitalist class.

If all laws are accepted as unchangeable all progress would stop. The United States would still be a part of the British empire if the existence of a certain law or laws is the final word.

It so happens that the Gastonia strikers stayed within the framework of legality. What does the legion mean when it says that it stands one hundred per cent for law and order and in the same breath urges support of men like Roach and Gilbert? What the legion really means is that it stands for anything the Manville-Jenckes Company wants to pull over.

The mill workers are just as much citizens of North Carolina and of the United States as are the members of the chamber of commerce. Furthermore, they are the great majority of the population of Gastonia county. Yet the mill workers are the "citizens" who have been clubbed, shot at and jailed by the police of the city of Gastonia all during their strike. Their homes have been raided, their persons searched, men and women assaulted and threatened with death at the hands of police officers.

"Let us delve into just one of the recent acts of some of the exponents of law and order whom the legion wants to canonize. The following affidavit speaks for itself:

AFFIDAVIT

J. C. Hensley, being first duly sworn to speak the truth says: That about six o'clock p. m. on June 7th, 1929, some one came into his place of business near the Catawba river on the Gastonia Highway in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and told him that two men were trying to beat up Pedro Melton; that he ran out to the eating place nearby and found officers Tom Gilbert and A. J. Roach of Gastonia abusing the said Melton, whereupon this affiant asked what the trouble was and officer Gilbert grabbed him and tried to hit him with a black-jack; officer Roach pointed a pistol at him and asked, "What the hell have you got to do with it?" Affiant ran into the nearby woods after officer Roach shot at him twice with a pistol. Affiant heard the officers cursing and threatening to kill Pedro Melton and saw one of them throw a chunk at Melton while he was in the Catawba river. Shortly thereafter officers Ervin and Mosley of Mecklenburg County came and disarmed Roach and Gilbert and or-

AFFIDAVIT

Comrade Frances Pilat MIDWIFE 351 E. 77th St., New York, N. Y. Tel. Rhineland 3216

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dered them to go back into Gastonia County. Both Roach and Gilbert appeared to be intoxicated, the odor of whiskey being easily detected in Roach's breath. J. C. HENSLEY Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th of June, 1929. C. B. ATKINS Notary Public. My commission expires April 6, 1931.

Not wishing to cast aspersions, supported by only one person, upon the fair name of these two plumed knights of law and order, we submit herewith another affidavit which likewise speaks for itself:

North Carolina, Mecklenburg County. AFFIDAVIT R. C. Brown, being duly sworn, says:

That about six o'clock on June 7th, 1929, he was at the place of business where he is employed near the Catawba river in Mecklenburg County when officers Tom Gilbert and A. J. Roach of Gastonia drove up from the direction of Charlotte and asked Pedro Melton to sell them liquor. Melton told them that he did not know where there was any liquor, and they asked him where Mr. Hensley was; Melton said he did not know where Hensley was, and officer Gilbert said "You are a liar, you god-damned bootlegging son of a bitch." Melton started in to his place of business whereupon officer Roach drew a pistol which he had concealed about his person, and pointing it at Melton, said, "Don't go in, you son of a bitch, or I will kill you," and officer Gilbert got out a black-jack which he had concealed about his person and both Gilbert and Roach started toward Melton in a menacing and threatening manner, whereupon Melton ran into the Catawba river and was swimming in the water. Officer Gilbert took the pistol from the hand of Roach and shot at Melton while he was in the water, after Roach fired it twice at J. C. Hensley as Hensley ran into the woods. Both of the said Gilbert and Roach throw rocks at Melton while he was in the water, cursing him and calling him vile names, threatening to kill him until officer John Ervin and Henry Mosley of Mecklenburg Rural Police came and disarmed the Gaston officers, Gilbert and Roach and ordered them to go back into Gastonia County, and after Ervin and Mosley had asked Melton and Hensley if they desired the Gaston officers prosecuted and had been advised that they did not desire to prosecute them. Both of the Gaston officers, Gilbert and Roach were in an intoxicated condition.

R. C. BROWN Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of June, 1929. C. B. ATKINS, Notary Public. My commission expires April 6, 1931.

It will be noticed that this beautiful and complete public demonstration of the high ideals of law and order staged by Roach and Gilbert took place at about 6 o'clock on the evening of June 7—the same night on which Roach and Gilbert—and others—accompanying Chief of Police Aderholt, made the attack on the headquarters of the N.T.W. after they had broken up the picket line and beaten up and choked several organizers and strikers—including several women.

If those responsible for the legion editorial are really concerned about the safety of the citizenry in this "hour of peril," they should be pleased and not angered by the fact that a temporary stop was put to the activities of Messrs. Roach and Gilbert in their special field by workers whom they had come to believe they could club and cow at will. We hope that further laudatory editorials will appear.

We have many more affidavits, more interesting and significant than the two quoted above.

TRAIN FOR WAR. DENVER, Colo., (By Mail).—The Fort Logan Military Training Camp has been opened for the summer to train young workers to serve as common fodder in the coming imperialist war.

WORKER KILLED. MILWAUKEE, Wis., (By Mail).—A fall from a scaffold caused the death of John Lukasiewicz, a construction worker, of the Starke Construction Co.

Build shop committees and draw the more militant members into the Communist Party.

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REMEMBER THE HAYMARKET MARTYRS!

By Jacob Burck

CEMENT By FEODOR GLADKOV

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The Victims of the Imperialist War of 1914-18

The war of 1914-18 which was waged concerning the re-distribution of the world, affected hundreds of millions of human beings in all parts of the earth. For over four years millions of men fought and died in Europe, Asia and Africa.

Today, when imperialism is once again rattling the sabre of war in its scabbard, when the question of a new re-distribution of the world is again acute, labor should remember the victims of the world war, and then fight with tenfold energy against the war-mongers and for the overthrow of the capitalist system.

The following figures should awaken hatred by the workers against the war-mongers and should cause them to join with revolutionary determination in the fight against the danger of war.

THE MOBILIZED POPULATIONS IN 1914-1918.

	No. Called up	Percentage to total Population
France (without colonies)	7,960,000	20.4
Great Britain (without colonies)	4,971,000	10.7
British Dominions, Colonies and India	4,525,000	8.5
Russia	15,123,000	15.3
Italy	5,615,000	3.8
The United States	3,800,000	13.3
Roumania	1,000,000	20.0
Germany	13,260,000	17.5
Austria-Hungary	9,000,000	
Approximate total	70,000,000	

Approximately 70 million of the most fit were withdrawn from the process of production and delivered over to the terrors of death and disablement and to the suffering of life in the trenches. Seventy million wage-slaves of capitalism took part in an insane slaughter in order to protect the interests of capitalist profit. Millions of deceived and betrayed workers and peasants fell in the war and millions of others returned to their homes as cripples.

LOSSES DURING THE WAR.

Country	Dead and Wounded		Permanently Disabled
	Died	Wounded	
France	1,550,000	3,100,000	800,000
Great Britain	725,000	2,050,000	350,000
Germany	1,835,000	4,215,000	665,000
Russia	700,000	2,750,000	410,000
Approximate total losses of all belligerents	9,000,000	19,000,000	3,500,000

In ten European countries alone the population diminished by 35 millions as a consequence of the world war. In the post-war years death also reaped a rich harvest. Many millions of people constitutionally weakened and undermined by the sufferings of war, privations and lack of sufficient nourishment were swept away in numerous epidemics. Approximately 12 millions of people died in all countries as a result of influenza.

In order to produce the enormous quantities of war material, the following numbers of workers were withdrawn in 1917-18 from the normal process of production:

In France	1.8 million workers
In Great Britain	2.0 million workers
In the U. S. A.	1.2 million workers

During the war all factories worked feverishly to produce modern instruments of murder.

The tremendous armies and the machinery of destruction used up not only the total national income of the belligerent nations, but also a considerable part of the national wealth, as can be seen from the following table:

Country	National Wealth	National Income	Immediate War Costs Total	Yearly Average
Great Britain with-out colonies	70.5	12.0	33.4	7.7
France	58.5	6.0	31.3	7.2
Germany	80.5	10.5	46.3	16.8
Austria-Hungary	40.0	3.8	24.8	5.7
Russia	60.0	6.5	26.5	7.6
A total of eleven important belligerent countries	567.0	80.8	249.4	57.5

The fact that many millions of the best and most capable workers had been withdrawn for over four years from the normal process of production, the fact that industry as a whole had been adapted to the production of war materials and finally, the devastation caused by the war, produced in the most important belligerent countries a general economic decline and the general impoverishment of the toiling masses. Years of hunger and chronic undernourishment are still fresh in the memory of all the people of Central Europe.

"The proletariat manufactured machinery of destruction. Together with the peasantry the proletariat served behind these engines of destruction. The proletariat and the peasantry of various nations murdered each other mutually. Today everyone asks himself: How was such insanity possible? But another question is of much greater present importance: are we threatened with a repetition of this insanity?"

"... All the creations of humanity on the fields of economics, politics, science and art recede into the background in face of the tremendous task of preventing a new war at all costs and saving the whole of humanity from decay and decline. Only the broad masses of the toilers under the leadership of the revolutionary proletariat are capable of carrying out this great task. If the proletariat rises in a united front against war, then all measures of repression and all the forces of militarism are powerless. The greatest engines of destruction are helpless unless they are set in motion by human hands."

"... The struggle against militarism must not be postponed until the moment when war breaks out. Then it will be too late. The struggle against war must be carried on now, daily, hourly."

On August 1, 1929, the fifteenth anniversary of the outbreak of the imperialist world war that brought such devastation and misery to the working masses of the world, the toilers of all lands, under the leadership of the Communist International, will rise in great demonstrations against the preparations of world imperialism for another blood-bath. The workers of America must stand shoulder to shoulder with their brothers of other countries!

On August first demonstrate against the danger of a new war!

On August first demonstrate for the defense of the Soviet Union, that points the road to peace throughout the world!

Demonstrate for international revolutionary solidarity, under the banner of the Communist International!



Enlightenment Campaign on the Comintern Address to the Communist Party

THE Polbureau is desirous of securing the broadest possible Enlightenment Campaign on the Comintern Address and the immediate Party tasks outlined therein. All Party members and particularly the comrades active in the workshops in the basic industries are invited to write their

opinions for the Party Press. Resolutions of Factory Nuclei also will be printed in this section. Send all material dealing with this campaign to Comrade Jack Stachel, care National office, Communist Party, 43 E. 125th St., New York City.

What Does the Comintern Address Mean?

By ISRAEL AMTER.

No comrade, not even those who still share the illusion that the position of Comrades Gitlow, Wolfe and Lovestone is correct, will state that the decisions of the Communist International as embodied in the Address to the Party is incorrect. Some of them—particularly those of the former majority—claim that some of the names used against the leaders of the majority are very harsh and are such as to discredit the former majority leadership. Some of them complain that although the Communist International categorically declares that it does not and did not intend to hand over control of the Party to the former minority, nevertheless the very decisions of the Communist International do put control in the hands of the minority.

This illusion, all of us at the Party convention shared. We declared that regardless of the words of the decision, the Communist International is working in a diplomatic, suave manner to take control out of our hands. We decided that it would be the worst thing that could happen to the Party. We had been the creators of the Party. We were those who through various struggles in the Party had been considered "more loyal and closer to the views of the Comintern. We were the Bolshevik group in the Party—and through the various factional controversies were stamped as the "Marxian trunk."

In the last controversy, when the Communist International found the right wing danger that was cropping up in our Party and manifested itself in the ranks of the former majority and former minority. When the Comintern found that the Party was moving fast to the right, then an analysis had to be made—on the basis of the Sixth World Congress decisions. Was the majority so correct? Was the minority correct? The Communist International found that neither was correct—on the contrary, both of them were wrong, and the Communist International realized that even though the source of the opportunist viewpoint of each group was a different one, nevertheless each one was a source of danger to the Party.

Before and at the Party convention, it was impossible for either group to recognize its mistakes. Both groups were filled with a per-

verted interpretation of the Comintern decision. Unquestionably the Comintern Open Letter was intended to correct the serious mistakes of the majority, said the minority. The Open Letter was to correct the outrageous opportunist mistakes of the minority, said the majority. The Comintern Open Letter was to correct the dangerous opportunist mistakes of both groups, in order to do so it was clear that a situation in the Party had to be changed, viz., the factional situation which made it impossible for the groups to think in a Communist and not a factional manner. But was the matter as simple as this? It was not. In both groups in the Party speculation was rife—on the situation in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Although we of the majority were not informed about the situation and had to accept much that was told us—just as we had to swallow a lot of bunk that was sent across the ocean from factional sources, showing that the Communist International was upholding the majority despite its attitude at the Party convention—nevertheless now in the light of later developments, it is clear that some of the majority leaders, with Comrade Lovestone at their head, had associated themselves with the right tendency in the controversy in the Russian Party.

Pepper's recall to Moscow; Pepper's remaining in this country despite the decision of the Communist International, and protected in his refusal to return by the Polcom of the American Party; Pepper's expulsion on political grounds, and accused of political cowardice and his virtual reinstatement by those who expelled him—what kind of political ledgerman was this? What kind of trafficking was this with the Communist International and the membership? What kind of double-book-keeping with the Communist International and the membership?

The Party convention was a heated war. Resolutions were adopted to beat the other fellow—resolutions that the delegates knew nothing about, were not discussed. Resolutions were introduced in the heat of the fight against the very spirit of the Communist International Open Letter. I, with the proletarian delegations from Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, was guilty of proposal and support of one intended to discredit a comrade in the Party. Fortunately the con-

vention did not consider the resolution. The delegations went to Moscow. They discussed and debated. A free-for-all—but the situation became all the clearer to the Communist International the more the delegations discussed. Here was an acute disease—factionalism, which made it impossible to cure the Party but by a serious operation. That operation meant a condemnation of all non-Communist practices, views and policies; it means a condemnation of the practices and policies insisted upon their point of view.

Where was the Marxian trunk? Where was the loyalty to the Communist International? Where was the pledge to the Convention and the Communist International that no matter what the decision of the Comintern would be, it would be accepted by the delegation?

Gleb Chumalov, Red Army Commissar, returns to his town on the Black Sea after the Civil Wars to find the great cement works, where he had formerly worked as a mechanic, in ruins and the life of the town disorganized. He discovers a great change in his wife, Dasha, whom he has not seen for three years. She is no longer the conventional wife, dependent on him, but has become a woman with a life of her own, a leader among the Communist women of the town.

One night Dasha tells Gleb what happened to her when he went away to join the Red Army. The town was invaded by white guards and she and her small daughter, Nurka, were seized and tortured. Finally they were released. An old soldier, Efim, brings her a message from Gleb and tells her to organize all the Green women (those loyal to the Soviet Union) of the town. Dasha gets a job in the Co-operative bakery.

THE Green Women included: Fimka, a girl bride whose brother Petro was with the Greens. She had the delicate air of a refined lady. Domasha, a big-built woman with florid complexion, who had three whimpering little children. And Lizaveta, a childless young woman, high-cheeked and with a brilliant color, in spite of the famine.

Fimka was submissive, she never refused a man when he desired her, nor did she ever refuse a woman a share of her bread ration.

Domasha was vindictive and ready to gratify her desire for vengeance on every one. Lizaveta was reserved, and during the daytime in front of other people was inaccessible. These were the ones whom Dasha had formed into a group. They were the only people with whom she spent her free time.

Efim, of the long moustaches, used to come to her at night-time and would tap her knees with his revolver while saying:

"You must know, Women-Comrades, the main thing you have to do—keep mum, and die rather than speak. Bite your tongue out. The tongue's the worst part of human flesh. . . . If you were ever found out, bite your tongue off and spit it out. But don't recognize anyone with your eyes. Understand? The tongue won't lift a mountain but it can destroy whole ranges."

This was their first teacher, and a sure one.

And thus passed about a year. And this year stealed Dasha with experience, cunning and strength. How that came to her she did not know. The other women shared in her strength and she became their leader.

And it was at the end of this first year that Dasha was again shocked to the depths. From that time on her eyebrows became knotted, and her eyes cold as crystal.

ONE morning—it was a fine, bracing morning, clear and smelling of the autumn—as Dasha stood at the counter with the bread before the long queue of applicants, some officers came in, rifle in hand, jostling through the crowd, seizing her and dragging her out of the shop. The people, terrorized, ran away towards their houses. She was put on a motor-lorry among a number of officers and was driven to a villa—the same in which she and Nurka had been locked up before—and thrown into the same cellar. Just as before, many people were here, lying or seated on the ground. As before they were all strangers to her, and each of them wrapped in his individual misfortunes.

But Dasha was now different from what she had been. She knew that she was running a great risk and was prepared. She had thought a great deal as to how she would behave in such a case—how she would betray no weakness. She could go through anything: torture and perhaps death. But one thought lurked in her mind, intolerable; they might try to force her through Nurka. She could not stand that.

She looked round in the shadows of the moist cement walls and suddenly saw a great moustache and eyebrows like tufts of tow. The eyes did not recognize her, they were gleaming over the others there. She understood: one must not recognize another. Then she saw Fimka, lying on the ground in disorder shaken with sobs; near her sat her little brother Petro, his smooth boyish covered with down, as though with dust. He was stroking her hair and shoulders, and caressingly whispering to her; his face was that of a man recovering from a drinking bout.

Here for the first time she realized the horror of human suffering.

THE moustachioed man was dragged out first, and she after him. They brought her into a room, but Efim was not there then. The same vindictive young Colonel was there and he recognized her at once.

"You've come to visit us again? Well, this time you won't get away from here. Well, how have you fed the Greens? Why did you lie when you told us you didn't know where your husband was?"

Dasha put on an imbecile look and staring at the Colonel answered: "How do I know where my husband is? You've taken him away from me and now you turn round and ask me about the Greens!"

"We'll verify this. Take her into the kitchen and feed her well." She was dragged to another smaller cellar. The floor was covered under an offensive congealed mat which stank of decaying human flesh. In the filthy slime were clots of congealed blood. A naked man lay on the floor, abominably dirty; he turned his head from side to side in the viscous slime, bathed in his own blood. Two big Cossacks were whipping him, their hoarse panting mingling with the whistle of the swishing leather whips.

Someone, she could not remember who, burnt her back and shoulders with fire, but it was really a blow from a whip. She screamed savagely.

"One! Two! Now you've got it, bitch! See, you'll be down there in a minute like him! Show this beautiful creature that carries over there. Do you recognize this swine?"

SHE felt nothing but her nauseated heart. She gathered together all the strength of her soul so as not to fall down.

"Why are you torturing me? What for? How should I know this man?"

"Give that fellow his second course!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

the faith and confidence of the membership in them. They have been a startling example for the American Party of how a leader should not be. If they return, it will require years of work to regain the confidence of the membership. If they do not return—then the Party has not lost, but has gained, for they will have proven that they were unfit for leadership in a Communist Party, particularly at a time when the Party must be steered in policy and discipline—when it must face the imperialist world mobilizing for international war.

What effect had the factional situation on the work in the District? The factional situation in the District Six was not a reflection as a whole of the national situation. It was pretty much allayed, but manifested itself in various respects. There was some shielding of inefficient functionaries; there was a favoring in a few instances of comrades of the majority for positions. But worst of all, owing to the lack of trust that some comrades of the two groups put in one another, the membership did not work unitedly, but wasted time and energy in factional dispute.

The factional situation did not make it possible for discipline to be established. Action was hampered because of factional considerations; some majority members were shielded, action could not be taken against minority members because it would be interpreted as factional.

Political errors were not disclosed for factional considerations—although I believe that it may be said, that political errors of a major character were not made by the District Bureau except in so far as it participated in the errors of the Polcom. Errors were made in the district, but remained uncorrected or were not taken in hand properly. Organizational mistakes were made in large numbers; organizational weaknesses were not altered. The district did not and could not change the situation owing to factional considerations, which necessitated the concentration of forces where they would be available for the factional dispute.

The situation is now changed by the Comintern Address. Loyal members of both former groups will accept it. The minority has no reason to gloat—neither politically nor organizationally has the Comintern supported it. The majority has no reason to complain—it deserved the criticism that it received.