

## PRAGUE WORKERS IN UNITED FRONT FOR U. S. S. R.

### Anti-Imperialist War Conference of Unions, Fraternal Bodies in Irving Plaza Tonight

#### 20 WORKERS ORGANIZATIONS NOW SLATED TO OPEN MEET; EXPECT LAST-MINUTE CREDENTIAL FLOOD

Special Edition of Daily Worker Out on Streets  
Before Meet; Agenda Given

Gold, N. T. W. U. Joint Board, Labor Sports  
Union Endorse Red Day Preparations

The number of militant trade unions and workers' fraternal organizations which will take part in the Anti-Imperialist War Conference tonight in Irving Plaza to work out final plans for the general strike and the vast demonstration in Union Square August 1, International Red Day, was brought up to 20 yesterday with the addition of five new names to the roster.

"This figure, however, represents only a fraction of the working class bodies, whose delegates the credentials committee will seat, when the meeting is called to order at 8 p. m.," Sam Darcy, director of the Anti-Imperialist War Day Committee, said in a statement issued last night. "We know of many organizations that are holding last-minute elections of delegates."

Unit Delegates.

"Also, the representatives to be sent by every Communist Party unit in the city will considerably enlarge the scope of the meeting's influence."

The five organizations added to the roll yesterday are: Branch 586 of the Independent Workmen's Circle, Flushing, N. Y.; Branch 115 of the same body, Brooklyn; the Jewelry Workers Welfare Club; the New York Drug Clerks Association and the Spanish Workers Center.

The Daily Worker is issuing a special anti-war edition of 60,000 copies which will be ready in time for the conference. Party units which have not yet done so must subscribe for bundles, selling at \$7 a thousand, collect the money immediately and forward it to the business office of the Daily tonight without fail. Sections will mobilize at once for distributing the papers in their respective neighborhoods.

Order of Business.

The order of business, as announced last night, follows:

1. Report on war moves against the Soviet Union and our tasks.

2. Preparations for International Anti-Imperialist War Day.

3. Ways and means to fight imperialist war.

Ben Gold, secretary-treasurer of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, gave out the following statement in support of the conference yesterday:

"The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union pledges its fullest support to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union in their defense against the imperialist bandits of China, as well as of any other attack of the imperialist powers.

Defend Soviet Union.

"The Industrial Union calls upon all of its locals to send delegates to the Anti-Imperialist War Conference of working class organizations being held on July 25 for the purpose of organizing a strike demonstration against the imperialist war threats and for the defense of the Soviet Union."

The Joint Board of the union also issued a statement, part of which is given below:

"The needle trades workers of the United States of America, who have been in the front ranks of every struggle against the capitalists of this country and their agents, the

The Gastonia Textile Workers' trial starts July 27. Twenty-three workers face electrocution or prison terms! Rally all forces to save them. Defense and Relief Week July 27-August 3! Sign the Protest Roll! Ru funds to International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York.

#### WORKERS' QUICK ACTION REPELS NEW GASTON RAID

Neal Shocked at Brutal  
Carolina Penalties

GASTONIA, N. C., July 24.—Everything points to a very successful conference at Bessemer City, July 28. Preparations are being made to transport the delegates from many points in the Carolinas, and some are coming from Tennessee and Georgia.

Everybody in Gastonia knows that the prosecution which is trying to electrocute the fifteen workers in Gastonia jail sent detectives thru-out the county interviewing the farmers, and prejudicing them against the defendants, and then sent summons only to those they think are sure will convict.

Neal Demands Venue Change.

Attorney Neal issued a statement today:

"Only a few days before the most important trial in the history of the South, I do not see how any fair minded person can doubt that the minds of prosecution jurors have been inflamed by prejudice against the defendants, making a fair trial impossible."

"I am amazed at the brutality of North Carolina law, stipulating the death penalty for four crimes: arson, rape, murder and burglary. The past week, and particularly the last several days, have seen a tremendous growth of the National Textile Workers Union and of the International Labor Defense. This expansion in these organizations exceeded even the expectations of the local organizers and the representatives of the national offices."

It indicates a great swing of popular sentiment in favor of the union and in defense of the strikers and union organizers jailed and awaiting trial next Monday for the shooting of Gastonia's chief of police, during his raid on the strikers' tents June 7. Various liberals as well as newspaper reporters have come to the local offices of I. L. D.,

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1,000,000 Signatures I. L. D.  
Goal in Gastonia Relief Work

They shall not be electrocuted! They shall not serve long years in jail!

That is the answer to the Gastonia textile bosses which the million names on the mass protest petition will give.

It will be the greatest mass petition in the history of the American working class. It will be circulated during Gastonia Defense and Relief

#### TO ALL COMMUNISTS!

Fifteen Gastonia textile workers are facing the electric chair. Eight others are facing long term jail sentences.

WHY?

Because they challenged the rotten system of low wages, inhuman exploitation in the textile mills of the South.

Because they roused the masses to struggle against speed-up, wage cuts, imposed upon them by the textile barons.

Because they organized into the National Textile Workers Union and are fighting for the organization of all the textile workers and are demanding an end to this exploitation.

Because the textile barons recognize that through this struggle they are carrying on a fight against the very foundation of capitalism.

Because the textile barons and the capitalists of the entire country and their government recognize that the struggle in Gastonia is a struggle in the interests of the workers of the entire country.

Because the leaders of the Gastonia struggle are Communists who are exposing the capitalist government, the American Federation of Labor and the socialists as the enemies of the workers.

What is the duty of the Communist Party and every Communist?

To mobilize the great mass of the Amer-

ican workers to a full understanding of the Gastonia struggle.

To organize the mass of the American workers for the defense of the Gastonia strikers.

To answer the attacks of the textile barons with an intensification of the campaign to organize the textile workers into the N. T. W. U.

To build the Communist Party, the International Labor Defense and the Workers International Relief.

To build the Daily Worker and the entire Party press.

Are you satisfied that you are doing everything possible in this struggle?

Are you one of the 2,000 that have given their day's pay? If not don't you think that you are hindering the mobilization of the masses?

Do you think you are doing your duty to the Party at a time when we have such tremendous tasks and when the Daily Worker is faced with suspension?

Your answer must be prompt and substantial.

Send your full DAY'S PAY at once thru your nucleus to the Communist Party of America, 43 E. 125th St., New York City.

See that the DAY'S PAY is not kept for a week by the nucleus but is mailed immediately.

See that every other comrade in your nucleus does the same.

#### MAKE ATTACK AS PIONEERS GO

Workers Slugged By  
Police, Ship Thugs

Rankled by the second demonstration at the pier in one week, officials of the Cunard Line, with the aid of hired sluggers and police, yesterday were responsible for a savage attack on a large number of workers who gathered for a send-off of the Children's Pioneer Delegation which was leaving for the Soviet Union.

The demonstration was staged just before the sailing of the S. S. Mauretania, upon which the seven Pioneers were leaving. J. P. Morgan, who recently joined in completing the bleeding of the German workers, was a passenger on the same boat.

Singing and cheering, the work-

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#### Section 1 Communists In Center Meet Friday

A membership meeting of Section 1 of the New York District of the Communist Party will be held at the fifth floor of the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square, at 6:30 p. m. tomorrow.

Summarizing the results of the strike, the statement says:

About three thousand fur workers registered in the halls as strikers. Close to five hundred shops were stopped off during the strike. Several hundred workers did not register at the strike for fear of the immigration authorities and the spies of the Department of Justice, who were instigated by the A. F. of L. and socialist provocateurs of the Joint Council company union to threaten the workers with deportation.

When we take into account the

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#### 50 Shoe Workers Win Fight After Walkout Lasting Three Hours

Another significant victory was reported yesterday by the Independent Shoe Workers Union in the settlement three hours after the declaration of the strike by the fifty workers of the Sterling Shoe Co., Atlantic Ave. and Sackman St., Brooklyn.

The workers went out on strike at the call of the union and so complete was the walkout and so determined the spirit of the workers that the firm signed an agreement with the union, conceding all the demands of the workers the same day. These demands include recognition of the union, the 44-hour working week and increased pay.

#### FURRIERS TOLD OF NEW TASKS

Industrial Union in  
Survey of Strike

(The Daily Worker published yesterday the first part of a statement issued by the Furriers' General Strike Committee of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union officially terminating the strike. Today is published the last half of the statement, giving a detailed analysis of the struggle, its gains, shortcomings and present tasks.)

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#### MACDONALD APES HOOVER GESTURE

Stops 2 Cruisers But  
Builds War Planes

LONDON, England, July 24.—Premier MacDonald today made his expected speech in Commons on the naval program. He declared that the necessities of economy, and the possibility of "parity" with the U. S., by inference England's real imperialist rival, would permit the suspending of work on the cruisers Surrey and Northumberland, a submarine mother ship, and two contemplated submarines.

Answering a question from the floor, MacDonald stated that there was no intention to impair the fighting strength of the British war and navy department. No suggestion leading to a reduction of Britain's rapidly increasing air force

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#### DODGE ORLEANS GENERAL STRIKE

Misleaders Stop Aid to  
Carmen

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—With union leaders again advising against "rash action," the question of the general strike was not even put to the vote at last night's long-delayed meeting of New Orleans organized labor, called to decide on the general strike in sympathy with the street carmen. Some 1,500 workers attended at the headquarters of the Carmen's Union, 528 Bienville St. They represented 83 local organizations with a total membership of approximately 4,500.

Thus, by resorting to the usual maneuvering, practiced since the beginning of the strike, the union bureaucrats were again successful in

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#### HOOVER, MACDONALD SIMULTANEOUSLY DEMAND THEIR WAR MACHINES BE MADE MORE EFFECTIVE, DEADLIER, CHEAPER.

Chinese War-Lord, in Statement, Entrenches Himself Either for Big  
Military Adventure Against Soviet Union, or Negotiations

Hoover Promulgates Kellogg Pact, and Admits U. S. Spends More On  
War Preparations Than Any Rival; Usual Pacifist Camouflage

President Hoover and Premier MacDonald made an even start yesterday as though by pre-arrangement in the re-organization of the rival military machines they lead, and all under the guise of limitation of armaments, and by Hoover, the celebration of the proclamation of the Kellogg treaties.

Not a single sentence of either of them gave any indication of a reduction in the terrific new war weapons, the airplane, poison gas, the submarine, tanks, tractor artillery and portable machine guns, which the last war produced, and the present pre-war period has developed to unheard of lengths. Their whole attention was taken up with the cutting out of expensive and more or less useless dead timber.

While Hoover and MacDonald thus talked hypocritically, the war clouds continued to hang over the U. S. S. R., hated by both alike. Both the British and American empires are now going a little slow, wondering what Japan may do, and for fear of the growing resentment of the workers, but both are maneuvering, one to have pressure enough brought on the Soviet Union to force it to submit to an "arbitration" or "conciliation" by the powers under U. S. leadership, and the other pushing for League of Nations action, where Britain dominates.

#### HOOVER BLURTS OUT WAR SECRET; MILLIONS SPENT

U. S. Strips for Race  
Toward Conflict

WASHINGTON, July 24.—President Hoover met the representatives of powers signatory to the Kellogg pact today in the White House. Lying before them was a copy of the pact itself, embalmed in green hand-tooled leather, and reposing in a coffin of green.

Hoover delivered one of his usual almost platitudinous speeches about the conscience of nations being appealed to by the provisions of the pact, to "renounce war as a means of international relations," etc.

Biggest Army and Navy  
But earlier in the day, Hoover issued to the press a statement pointing out that the U. S. war and navy department expenditures are the largest of any country in the world, and that the money is not spent to the best advantage in the creation of the machinery of slaughter. Hoover did not propose reduction of a single item of really modern and effective warfare.

"We hope to save materially on naval expenditures by international agreement on naval arms. In the matter of army outlay I am in agreement with the Secretary of War to set up within the General Staff a commission of leading army officers to reconsider our whole army program, to see what services and other outlays have become ob-

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#### Big Expenditure for Imperialist War By Powers; U. S. Leads

Following are the expenditures for the coming war by the larger capitalist powers. Note the increase as the war date draws nearer.

Year	British Empire	French Empire	United States Empire
1927-1928	\$570,758,400	212,383,000	624,600,000
1928-1929	551,464,200	224,352,000	684,700,000
1929-1930	547,274,600	235,351,000	741,000,000
1928-1929	407,915,000	523,241,000	624,600,000
1929-1930	523,241,000	684,700,000	741,000,000

The expenditures for Great Britain, France and Japan cover all military expenses, including the army, navy and aviation. These figures were supplied by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, while the expenditures for the United States were supplied by President Hoover.

#### Paterson Workers Hold Negro Protest Friday

PATERSON, N. J., July 24.—Negro and white workers will join in a protest demonstration against race discrimination, capitalist class oppression and gangsterism this Friday night, July 26, at 3 Governor St.

Speakers will include M. J. Olgin, editor of the Freiheit, Jewish Communist daily; Harold Williams, of the Negro Labor Congress, and C. Alexander, of the Young Communist League.

#### Negro Labor Congress Calls For Solidarity with the USSR

The provocative actions of the Chinese war lords against the First Workers' Republic, Soviet Russia, are not representative of the Chinese masses who, in the words of the Chinese workers in the United States, "know that in their hour of need, when they were beset by the armed hordes of the imperialist powers, the one government on earth that stood by us was the gov-

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#### CZECH WORKERS DEFY THE POLICE; DEFEND THE USSR

300 Soviet Employees  
Jailed in Manchuria

BULLETIN.  
CHITA, U. S. S. R., July 24.—Bands of White Guard Russians, brought to the Manchurian border by Chinese militarists, have raided into Soviet territory on the nights of June 12, 22, and July 22 at various points. Sixteen former officers of Kolchak and Semenov, entering Siberia in disguise with the connivance of the Manchurian war lords, have been detected by the U. S. S. R. state political administration in a plot to blow up bridges on the railway, and have been arrested and shot.

(Wireless By Imprecor)

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, July 24.—The Proletarian Action Committee of Greater Prague held a closed conference of 300 delegates, including social-democrats and non-party workers, yesterday, and elected an Anti-Imperialist War Committee. Meanwhile the police surrounded the Workers' Home, dissolved the conference, searched the participants, arrested 40 delegates, handcuffed eight of them, including Deputy Harus and Editor Kepecky of the Rude Pravo. The police attack was stimulated by the government's fear of Aug. 1 demonstrations, Soviet Union Defense Day. The government has also suspended the paper Proletarska Telovoycheva for six months.

Jail 300 Soviet Employees.  
TOKIO, Japan, July 24.—Japanese news service reports that the Chang Hsueh-liang government of Manchuria has just arrested 300 more of the Soviet employees on the Chinese Eastern Railroad, making the usual charges of propaganda against them.

It is known here that some such move was contemplated by the Chinese militarists in retaliation for the sudden strike of all the Soviet employees of the railroad and many of the Chinese workers on it. The strike has tied up transportation and

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## ANTI-WAR CONFERENCE DEMONSTRATES AT 8 P. M. AT IRVING PLAZA, 15TH ST. AND IRVING PL.

### TONIGHT!

Enlist under the banner of Defense of the Soviet Union!  
Send delegates from your workers' organizations, from shops, cooperatives, etc. Make it a monster United Front Against the Imperialist War-Mongers.

### FORWARD TO AUGUST FIRST!

Tonight is the monster mass conference of all working class organizations to lay plans for the struggle against the attacks of the capitalists and imperialists against the Soviet Union through their tools, the Nanking government in China.

The American boss government pretends to want to "mediate the differences" between the Soviet Union and China. Actually, however,

Wall Street and its executive committee at Washington, is jockeying for better position from which to attack the Soviet Union. The pretense at fairness by Secretary Stimson is a huge joke when one remembers the repeated attacks that have been made by Hoover and his cabinet against the Soviet Union and the high praise they have always held for Chiang Kai-shek and the Nanking butchers. While the Soviet government is not even recognized, the Nanking government is sub-

sided with money and arms with which to crush the uprisings of the workers and peasants and to carry thru their nefarious attacks upon our Socialist Fatherland.

Now is the time for the workers of the whole world to rally against this concerted drive of the imperialists against the Soviet Union. Tonight's conference must be made the center of the unification of all workers' organizations in defense of the only workers' republic.

Be sure that your delegates are there. Come to the conference and hear the reports and plans adopted there for the anti-war struggle. Rally the workers in your shops to DOWN TOOLS THURSDAY, AUGUST FIRST, AT 4 O'CLOCK AND JOIN THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN UNION SQUARE AGAINST THE IMPERIALIST WAR PREPARATIONS AND FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE SOVIET UNION!

# Arrests of Communists in Paris as Govt. Attempts to Crush August 1 Demonstrations

## FRENCH WORKERS PLANING GREATER RED DAY MEETS

### May Send 95 to Fort Prison

PARIS, July 24.—Following the arrest of 95 Communists in Paris Sunday, brutal repressions, designed as an attempt to crush in advance the great demonstrations planned for International Red Day, August 1, were today begun by the Paris chief of police.

After a night filled with arrests and mishandlings of Communist leaders, another contingent of police left the police prefecture early this morning, arrested secretary-general Dudillaux of the General Confederation of Workers, raided the offices of the Paris branch of the International Red Aid, and continued arresting workers all thru the day.

Following a raid on the headquarters of the Young Communist League, during which furniture was smashed and literature confiscated, the police announced that many "revolvers" had been found in the League offices. The beginning of an attempt at a frameup is seen in this plant.

Warrants were issued for many working-class leaders, including Secretary-General Gayman of L'Humanite; the French Communist daily, Secretary Mauvais of the Metal Workers Union, Berlioz, director of Humanite, Municipal Councilor Havex of Ivry, one of the Red suburbs surrounding Paris, and Mayor Maranne, of Ivry.

The Garde Republicain, the national police, has been especially concentrated in the suburbs, surrounding the city, which are all controlled by the Communist workers.

Following a long conference today, leading police officials announced that the ninety-five Communists arrested in a raid on a meeting last Sunday would be prosecuted upon the charge of a revolutionary plot.

In the complaint the Communist leaders are charged to have violated article 87 of the penal code, which provides the penalty of deportation to a fortified prison for those guilty of "seeking to destroy or change the government or of inciting citizens to arm against the authorities."

The seriousness of these charges makes of this event more than an ordinary raid, such as has been directed against Communists from time to time, and marks this as the beginning of a campaign of terror to time, and marks this as the beginning of the Communist.

Humanite states that the repressions by the Paris police will only be the signal for greater demonstrations. Plans, in which the many trade unions are taking part, are proceeding for the holding of the greatest demonstration of working class solidarity Paris has ever seen.

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## STOP WATER OF JOBLESS MINERS

### Company Asks Permit to Tear Up Mains

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 24.—The Scranton-Springbrook water company has applied to the Luzerne county courts for a mandamus authorizing it to tear up the streets in working class quarters and remove water mains, because the mining population is unemployed and the water bills are not being paid. Only a few of the 15 collieries are working. Those denied labor are now deprived of their water also, and the company proposes to make the situation permanent.

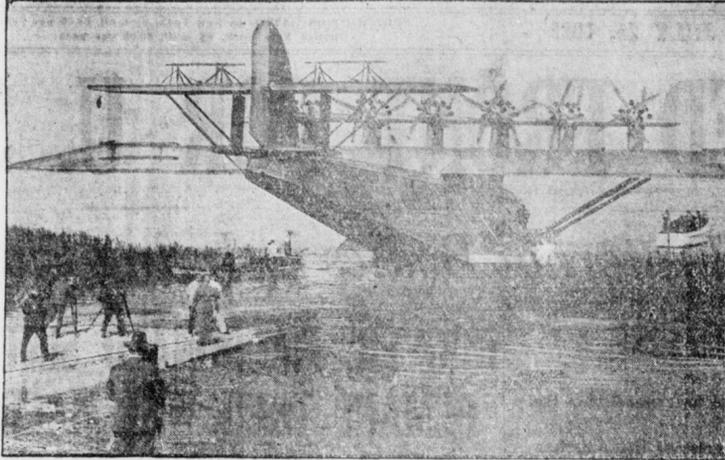
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## French Senate In Debate on Debt Pact

PARIS, July 24.—Debate on ratification of the debt accords with the United States and England, passage of which is assured, was begun in the senate today. Alexandre Millerand, former president of France, spoke against ratification. The accords already have been ratified by the chamber of deputies.

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## Germany's Latest in War Aviation Preparations for War



Germany's latest in aircraft which can be used to drop death bombs on the workers in the coming imperialist war. It is now being used for passenger service, but is easily convertible for war use. Germany is counted on as an ally against the Soviet Union by the imperialists, but the militant German workers will have something to say about that.

## Guatemala Trade Unions Ready for Big Struggles

By GUMES. The social structure of Guatemala has changed very little in relation with that which it had when it was a colony of Spain. The trade union and mutualist organizations of half a century ago still exist. The workers and artisans were able to organize only for mutual aid. They fought for no more than the juridical recognition of certain rights and for these only by legal means and without attacking in the slightest degree the constituted social regime.

These organizations did not cease to exist even during the most despotically regimes the Guatemalan people have suffered. During the 22 years of the bloody tyranny of Estrada Cabrera, the organizations, "The Workers' Future," the "Artisans' Center," the "Mutualist Crusade" and others, did no more than practice mutual aid, and that deficiently, accommodating themselves to the dominant power.

Always a Colony. Guatemala has never ceased being a colony. It was a colony of Spain for three centuries, and after having obtained its political independence it was conquered economically by British imperialism. The principal economic resources of the country were monopolized by British capitalists, and the "independent" government itself was mortgaged to British imperialism by means of big loans that have never been paid even to this day, because the state income is enough only to pay the interest on these loans.

The pressure of British imperialism on the various governments which have ruled the destiny of Guatemala has culminated in the dismembering of the national territory. President Cabrera presented to the British Crown one of the richest regions of the country, Belice, in exchange for a "sword of honor." This zone has been colonized by Negro slaves from Jamaica and from Africa, for the exploitation of coal mines and timber, and it continues being actually an English colony.

Meanwhile, United States imperialism was conquering little by little other natural resources not yet exploited by the English and, in this manner, initiated its penetration in Guatemala, which has carried as its consequence the struggle between the two imperialisms, Yankee imperialism took account of the fact that it would not be able to triumph without having in its hands the political control, and therefore aided a series of coup d'etats led sometimes by the "Liberal" and sometimes by the "Conservative" national political parties.

U. S. Imperialism Enters. The movement of 1871, known as the "Reform," was no more than an audacious stroke of North American imperialism supporting the Conservative Party. After that date was constructed the interoceanic railway by the North American company, "The International Railway of Central America," and the fight began for control of the banks and the exploitation of sugar, coffee and cotton.

This struggle could not be directed satisfactorily to North American imperialism by the various governments that followed that of the "Reformer," Justino Rufino Barrios. It was necessary to establish an iron dictatorship—under no matter which party—that would favor the consolidation of American imperialism and the displacement of British imperialism.

Such a dictatorship was exercised by the government of Estrada Cabrera. During the 22 years which it lasted the United Fruit Company and the Cuyamel Company obtained the concessions of the eastern banana zones.

Immediately after the world war all the resources that had been in the hands of German and British imperialism passed automatically into the hands of North American imperialism. The government of Estrada Cabrera, following the orders of the White House, had declared war on Germany and the Central Powers. The governments which followed that of Cabrera have been, in fact, agents of North American imperial-

ism, and Guatemala is actually a colony of the United States.

In 1923 the real trade movement began with the formation of trade unions that proclaim the necessity of class struggle by means of direct action.

The First Great Strike. In 1924 ten thousand peones (unskilled agricultural workers little better than serfs) declared the first strike against the United Fruit Company in 54 of its plantations. They demanded a raise in wages, the eight hour day and better living conditions. This strike, which lasted for 27 days, was crushed by force of arms, as a consequence of the lack of an organization that might have directed the movement. A great number of workers were killed or wounded, jailed and deported from the country.

The same year, 1924, five thousand railroad workers entered the struggle in defense of similar demands. The direct intervention of the United States Minister determined the dissolution of the organization and, with it, the complete failure of the strike.

Imperialism went further. It demanded that the government decree a law prohibiting all strike movements and declaring leaders of such movements responsible for crimes of sedition and rebellion. Since then the Railroad Workers' Union has not been able to be reorganized.

In 1925, 1,500 bakers of the capital city and of other cities declared a strike for a wage raise, no night work and a betterment of working conditions. It was the first successful strike. Almost all points of the strikers were accepted. The victory was due to the fact that the baking industry is not in the hands of imperialism, and, secondly, to the existence of a strong and revolutionary trade union, "Sindicato de Panaderos," which directed the movement. However, many workers, both of the said union and of other organizations that aided the strike, were imprisoned and tortured.

Class Trade Unions Developing. Toward the end of the same year the organization of working men and women made rapid advances. Numerous trade unions were formed and began the struggle directly, by means of strikes and other mass movements. Among the most important of these struggles were those of the Coffee Sorters (women), the Soap Workers, Glass Workers and Garment Workers (women), for the putting into effect of the eight-hour law and for increased wages. These strikes took on a clearly political character, because the workers saw themselves compelled to fight against the government which, closely linked to the capitalists, adopted severe repressive measures against the proletariat.

In the last few years the organization of trade unions has attained great progress, as may be seen by the growing consolidation of the "Federacion Regional de Trabajadores de Guatemala," the national center of class struggle unionism in the country. Class consciousness is growing ever stronger in the Guatemalan proletariat.

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## ELECTRICIANS STRIKE

KLAMATH FALLS, Wash. (By Mail)—Members of the Electrical Union are on strike here for a five-day week, the union shop and a \$9 daily wage. The old scale was \$8

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## FURRIERS TOLD OF NEW TASKS

### Industrial Union in Survey of Strike

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miserable economic conditions of the furriers, the terrorism and the provocative activities of the right wing clique, we must conclude that also the response of the furriers to the strike call of the Industrial Union was not satisfactory, nevertheless it furnishes sufficient evidence that the Industrial Union has a good following among the furriers. The greatest hindrance to the development of the strike was the fact that the great number of workers of the Associated shops remained at work. Because of this handicap the plans of the General Strike Committee for spreading out the strike could not materialize, and the union was compelled to conclude early settlements with the firms whose workers were on strike. More than three hundred shops settled with the Industrial Union, granting all demands including assurances for July increases in wages. Amongst those employers who concluded settlements with our union were many important firms, members of the Trimming Association.

It is clear beyond question that if all the workers of the Associated shops would have cast aside their pessimism and fear of right wing terrorism and joined the strike, the bosses would have been compelled to settle with the Industrial Union, and their company union would now have been a thing of the past.

Thousands Are Fighters

The statement points out that the thousands of furriers who answered the strike call of the Industrial Union are loyal and devoted to the union and support the left wing leadership. Answering the question about the furriers who are employed in the Associated shops who remained at work during the strike, the statement says: "The A. F. of L. and socialist traitors will never win the confidence of the furriers. The thousands of fur workers will never recognize the right wing union breakers and scab agents as their leaders and representatives."

The statement poses the question whether the bosses and the right wing clique will succeed in keeping the furriers under the bloody regime, and answers with a close analysis of the situation in the industry and the economic conditions of the furriers.

Courageous Struggles.

"On the other hand all furriers, without exception, know that under the leadership of the left wing they succeeded in building up a powerful union which carried on an aggressive and untiring struggle against the bosses in the interests of the workers. The daring and courageous struggles of the furriers under the left wing leadership won for the workers the forty-four week, increased wages averaging to almost fifty per cent, the abolition of section-contracting and the sweat-shop system, and many other important gains which greatly improved the living conditions of the fur workers."

In order to prepare to lead the coming struggles successfully and in order to work out a clear fighting line of policy a review is made of the factors forced upon the fur workers two and a half years ago, and which is still going on unabated.

The statement concludes that from the above facts it becomes clear that the Union must immediately begin a patient, persistent and carefully planned organization campaign to unite all the class-conscious and tried union fighters, and to draw thousands of passive fur workers into the activities of the Industrial Union; thus to create a mass movement to resume the open fight against the bosses and their company union at the opportune time, when the mass of the fur workers will be prepared, mobilized and determined to undertake the struggle.

## DEMAND MAXTON STAND FOR OR AGAINST I. L. P.

### Discussion Continues at Anti-Imperial Meet

(Wireless By Impeccor) FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany, July 24.—The third session of the League Against Imperialism opened yesterday with a discussion of Pollitt's report. Lindhagen opened the discussion, speaking for the Swedish Peace Society.

Ledebour, from Germany, spoke against Lindhagen's pacifism and in favor of self-determination, even for the South Tyrol and Saar districts. Delight of the Anti-Militarist League and Helene Stocker of Germany also spoke.

The Political Commission elected 56 members, including Muenzenberg, Melnitschansky, Maxton, Ford, Noli and Katayama.

The discussion continued. Winkoop of Holland defended his Party's colonial policy. Hiller of the Revolutionary Pacifists of Germany said his organization recognizes the League's aims. Huan Ping, of the Chinese Trade Unions, attacked the independent labor party of England. He said Maxton must stand either for or against the independent labor party. Fan Noli, from Albania, discussed the role of the Balkans in imperialist policy. Miglioli, representing the Catholic peasants of Italy, described the role of Italian fascism in the Balkans, North Africa and China. Sachianova, from the Soviet Union Trade Unions, stressed the necessity of the anti-war campaign and of the League's work for Aug. 1. Ben Marsh, representing the left bourgeois anti-imperialists of the United States, proposed that the action program of the League should include free trade. Wages should be raised to the highest level of the United States. This could be brought about by treaties between the states.

Kirkwood, of the I. L. P. of England, complained that Pollitt and Saklatvala cause a feeling in the League against the I. L. P. Ford, a Negro worker, disagreed with Kirkwood. He stated that the labor party, especially the I. L. P., is our worst enemy.

Heckert, of the German Communist Party, demanded a clear definition of imperialism. Every weapon is not an imperialist weapon. It depends upon the purpose for which it is used. We express solidarity with the Red Army and are proud of it. Ledebour is wrong in asking us to join with capitalist nationalism to liberate the Saar or Tyrol nationalities. National liberation is possible only after the overthrow of capitalism. It is important that the League joins the demonstration on Aug. 1. The downfall of world imperialism depends on the combination of the national and socialist groups in the struggle for emancipation.

## 'Labor' to Substitute New Tyrant as High Egypt Commissioner

LONDON, July 24.—Lord Lloyd, who has been high commissioner of Egypt since 1925, "has acceded" to the "labor" government's demand that he resign. Foreign Minister Arthur Henderson told the House of Commons today.

The resignation implies a more stringent policy will be followed by the "labor" government toward Egypt.

As high commissioner of Egypt since 1925, and as governor of Bombay from 1918 to 1923, and the Sudan, Lord Lloyd became notorious for his repressive policies.

WIN FIVE-DAY WEEK. TACOMA, Wash. (By Mail)—Organized carpenters have gained the five-day week in Tacoma.

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

## Pope Fears Wrath of Italian Workers



The pope, who recently cemented an alliance with the fascist terror government, has increased the guard at the Vatican, fearing the wrath of the long exploited Italian workers and peasants, who have suffered from the greed of the church as well as the iron fist of fascism. Even Italian troops are not trusted by the pope; he sends abroad for hired mercenaries—the Swiss guards. (As shown above opening the huge bronze doors which hide the pope.)

## EXPECT BULGAR GENERAL STRIKE

### Big Textile, Tobacco Struggles Now On

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 24.—The slogan of the Independent Trade Unions of Bulgaria to extend the strike front throughout the whole country and effect all factories, is being more and more successful.

The strikes are particularly energetic in the textile center of Sliven where 2,000 textile workers, 250 embroidery workers, 40 shoemakers, 300 tobacco workers and various other categories of workers are on strike. A general strike will probably take place.

Reports from all the larger towns like Warna, Jambol, Burgas, etc., show that the workers are in a ferment.

Strikes are threatening everywhere. The strike movement is also growing in Sofia. Particularly interesting was the 24 hour protest strike of the shoemakers in support of the struggle of the tobacco workers for an unconditional amnesty and against the terror. All strike meetings protest against the fake amnesty announced by the government. The mass pressure of the strikes has already had a certain effect and the authorities are planning to extend the amnesty to a greater number of prisoners than originally intended. There is an actual if not a formal state of siege in all larger towns. Meetings are prohibited, that is to say, strikers may not appear on the streets more than two together.

## SERB FASCISTI KILL IN SECRET

### Shoots 2 Communists in Ditch

VIENNA, July 24.—The Vienna "Rote Fahne" publishes a report of the commander of the gendarmerie post in Beutschach concerning the murder of the two Communists, Jackovitch and Hekimovitch, on the Austro-Yugoslavian border. The report shows that the Yugoslavian gendarmes led their prisoners into the trench along the frontier although no path leads this way, and despite the fact that this was pointed out to them by people living on the frontier. Shortly afterwards these people heard three or four shots and a few days later the bodies of the two murdered men were found in the frontier stream.

Concerning the finding of the two bodies, the report states: "The frontier is formed by a stream which flows through a deep and almost impassable cutting. Ten meters away from the frontier stone lay the two bodies, about twelve meters away from each other, on the other side of the stream, i. e., upon Yugoslavian territory. Opposite the bodies, on the Austrian side of the frontier, was a large pool of blood. Undoubtedly one of the bodies lay here, for some time, and was then dragged through the stream to the Yugoslavian side of the frontier."

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class From the Bottom Up—at the Enterprises!

## TRY TO SUPPRESS AUGUST 1 MEETS IN SWITZERLAND

### Prohibit All Mass Demonstrations

BASEL, July 24.—The government of the Canton of Freiburg (Switzerland) whose President Perrier made a violent attack upon the Communists in the Swiss Federal Parliament in connection with the debate on the Anti-War day of the Communists on August 1st, has issued a decree declaring that "the Red Flag is the symbol and the rallying point of the revolution," and prohibiting all revolutionary demonstrations on the streets and all open air meetings, and every display of red flags throughout the Canton.

Leaflets and other publications containing "seditious matter" are also prohibited. All such publications will be confiscated. This decree represents the first cantonal action against the anti-war demonstrations on the 1st of August. The Swiss press has been carrying on a violent campaign against the anti-fascist demonstrations for weeks, particularly in the Canton of Tessin where the fascist arms were torn down from the fascist headquarters a little while ago. The representative of Mussolini in Berne then made a provocative speech in which he threatened reprisals unless "the hunt upon fascists in Switzerland" came to an end.

## Think Many Workers Killed in Acetylene Explosion in Berlin

BERLIN, July 24.—A terrific explosion occurred at 12:30 p. m. today in the oxyacetylene works of the Borsigwalde oxygen works at Tegel, a northern suburb of Berlin. It was believed some of the hundreds of workers were killed. Several buildings were set afire.

As far as I am concerned, I can't claim to have discovered the existence of classes in modern society or their strife against one another. Middle-class historians long ago described the evolution of the class struggles, and political economists showed the economic physiology of the classes. I have added as a new contribution the following proposition: 1) that the existence of classes is bound up with certain phases of material production; 2) that the class struggle leads necessarily to the dictatorship of the proletariat; 3) that this dictatorship is but the transition to the abolition of all classes and to the creation of a society of free and equal.—Marx.

**50,000 Workers Must Come Saturday (MORNING NOON AND NIGHT) August 3 TO THE GREATEST Morning Freiheit PICNIC at ULMER PARK West End B.M.T. Line to 25th Avenue Station Music, Dancing, Entertainment Sports, Refreshments, Games TICKETS 40 CENTS—at the Morning Freiheit, 30 Union Square, New York**

**MOONLITE CRUISE and COSTUME BALL ABOARD THE S.S. Peter Stuyvesant (A Hudson River Day Line Boat) FRIDAY EVENING August 9 VERNON ANDRADE'S FAMOUS NEGRO RENAISSANCE ORCHESTRA Tickets: \$1.50 in Advance Boat leaves West 42nd St. \$2.00 on day of sailing Pier at 8:00 P. M. sharp DAILY WORKER, 26 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. Get your tickets from the Daily Worker Office or Workers Bookshop, 30 Union Square; New Masses, 39 Union Square; Solita's, 210 East 14th Street; Needle Trades Industrial Union, 131 West 28th St.; Millinery Workers, 4 W. 37th St.; Unity House, 1300 7th Ave.; Bronx Workers Colony, 2900 Bronx Park East; Int'l Seaman's Club, 28 South Street.**

CZECH WORKERS DEFY THE POLICE; DEFEND THE USSR

300 Soviet Employees Jailed in Manchuria

(Continued from Page One) is doing much to bring the Chang government to a point where it hints at opening negotiations with the U. S. S. R.

Just "Changes." A long statement issued Monday by the Chang government, signed by its various puppet "provincial councils" in the three Manchurian provinces (Lao Ning, Kirin, Hei Lung Kiang), declares that the railroad is not stolen permanently, but only changes made in its personnel, because of "propaganda." The statement contains provocative language such as:

"The Harbin Consulate General was searched and many documents were found proving the guilt of the conspirators. Reproductions of important documents will be published. If then the U. S. S. R. had apologized and expressed its willingness not to allow any further occurrences of this kind in the future the Chinese government would have been happy in continuing its friendly relations with it.

Exposed Forgeries. "The U. S. S. R., however, did nothing of the kind. Instead, it protested and insinuated that the found documents were forged. The Chinese government then realized that the only solution was to take some drastic steps for protecting its own interests. Consequently the offices of the Third International, labor unions and other Soviet organizations in Harbin were closed.

"As it was furthermore found that most of the important functionaries in the Chinese Eastern Railway arrested in the consulate were important members of the Third International, the Chinese government could not refrain from following up its policy of adhering to the treaty.

Seizing the Road. "The Chinese government was also convinced that these Soviet Chinese Eastern Railway officials would use their positions for furthering treacherous schemes detrimental to the state. Therefore the services of the Russian manager and vice-manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway were suspended. Meanwhile the Chinese vice-manager was appointed to act as general manager.

"The Chinese government then expected the board of directors to select suitable men as their successors."

Verbal Entrinchements. This insulting and mendacious account of the brutal assault on the Soviet employees of the Chinese Eastern, the turning over of the railroad to Ostremov, the white guard Russian former manager, the menacing concentration of white guard Russian mercenaries and Chang's troops at the border, etc., can be interpreted as either the opening argument in negotiations, intended mostly to deny the forgeries of documents being prepared by the Chinese war lords, or as the basis of a declaration of war. How it will be used apparently will depend on whether present signs of a divergence of interest and policy between Japan, the United States and Great Britain indicate anything, or are merely passing phenomena.

The Japanese military commander in Manchuria, who recently refused passage of the Chinese mercenaries over Japanese-controlled railroad lines in southern Manchuria, is reported today to have agreed to unarmed troops traveling to the arsenals of Mukden and the arms stores in Harbin.

Fight on Fascisti in Italy Grows; Social Democrats Sabotage It

BASLE, Switzerland (By Mail).—The struggle against fascism is increasing rapidly. This is particularly the case in the Canton of Tessin on the Italian frontier. The railway man, Peretti, who was arrested in Milan upon arriving there from Switzerland is still being held by the fascists. After his arrest he was beaten up by the fascists. Peretti is accused of anarchist convictions. Against his arrest and also in connection with the anniversary of the murder of Matteotti, an anti-fascist demonstration took place in Bellinzona in which social democrats, Communists and anarchists took part jointly.

The social democrats brought many bourgeois anti-fascists with them and the meeting received a definitely nationalist character. When the assembled workers energetically demanded that an Italian social democratic fugitive named Tonello, who was present at the meeting, should speak, the social democratic leaders caused him to be removed from the hall. Tonello and a representative of the C. P. of Italy addressed the workers in the open air outside the hall.

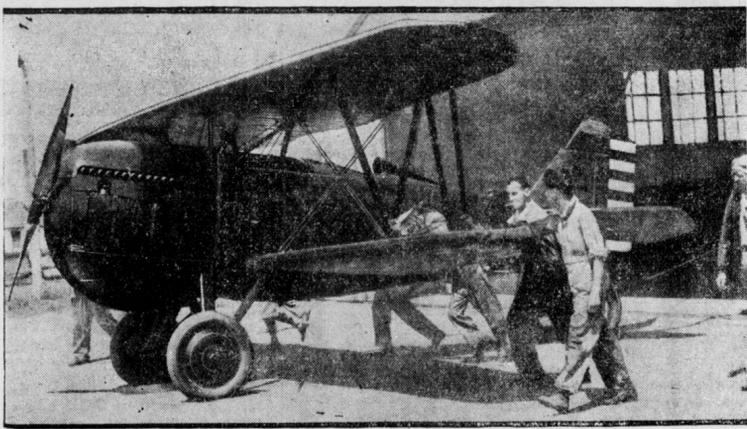
The workers are embittered by the action of the social democratic leaders. The fascists of Bellinzona who had arranged a nationalist celebration to take place yesterday, preferred cautiously to postpone it indefinitely because of the general indignation of the population against the fascists.

Plans for U. S.-British War on Soviet Union Nearly Ready, Report

LONDON, July 24.—It is understood that the Wall Street-Great Britain plot for war on the Soviet Union, euphemistically called the "naval cut discussion," has reached the point where Wall Street Ambassador Dawes has communicated with Washington on the subject. It was learned that the ambassador visited the imperialist Premier MacDonald at his country estate in Chequers over the week-end and continued the elaboration of the anti-Soviet scheme which was first brought into the open soon after the arrival of Dawes in Forres.

Communists fight on behalf of the immediate aims and interests of the working class, but in their present movement they are also defending the future of the movement.—Marx.

Alaska Flight Is Wall Street Stunt to Boost War Air Service



The latest in stunts to boost the Wall Street air force and arouse interest in aviation, in order to trap cannon fodder for the coming imperialist war, is the proposed flight by army flyers from Mitchell Field, L. I., to Nome, Alaska. The plane in which the flight is planned is shown above.

DODGE ORLEANS GENERAL STRIKE

Misleaders Stop Aid to Carmen

(Continued from Page One) avoiding a showdown on the real issue.

"Don't Strike," Plead Fakers. One after another exhorted the workers to "remain calm," warned them against the "dangers involved in a general strike" and advised the continuation of the present policy of urging the public to "keep off the street cars, not to cook with gas and burn candle-light." To prevent frank-and-file discussion from the floor the two meetings which were held were hurriedly adjourned at 1:30 p. m. after the "reports" were heard.

Today was the 22nd since the workers quit their platforms after the Public Service Corporations refused to recognize the union or renew the contract and declared for the open shop. The beginning of the strike was marked by militant action of the strikers, who succeeded in completely tying up the service and driving cars off the street.

Two weeks ago Judge Borah, of the U. S. District Court and lackey of big corporations, came to the rescue of the company by issuing a sweeping injunction against strikers' "interference" with the operation of street cars. For the last ten days U. S. Marshal Victor Loisel has been superintending the resumption of car service, with the aid of imported strikebreakers and armed deputies.

Leadership Vacillates. Since then the strike leadership has followed the policy of vacillation and has centered efforts on coaxing the Public Service Corporation into arbitrating the "dispute" with the Carmen's Union, a certain method of selling out the strikers. According to the leaders, the principle of arbitration is the only issue at stake and they have been looking to various sources for an arbiter acceptable to the company—from a local citizens' committee to Secretary of Labor Davis at Washington.

Savage Sentences Against Communist Youth in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE (By Mail).—The trial of 11 young Communists came to an end with terrific sentences. The exceptional court in Belgrade set up by the military dictatorship tried the young Communists for having pasted up posters on the walls of the town in the night from the 11th to the 12th of January. The posters were issued by the illegal Communist Party. During the trial all the accused withdrew the statements they had made under examination, declaring that these statements had been extorted from them by tortures which only ceased when they had said what the authorities wanted them to say.

The leader of the group, a student of the Technical High School, named Andreyevitch, received a sentence of 15 years hard labor! The other accused received sentences varying from 6 to 12 years hard labor each. For no other crime than that of having pasted up Communist posters! Five of the accused were acquitted. There is no possibility of appealing against these inhuman sentences.

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EMERGENCY FUND Six Pages Means More Debts to Meet

Table listing names and amounts for an emergency fund, including H. Feldman, Wm. Jones, Walter Petnitzky, etc.

And the Soviet Union! Things You Must Do!

- 1. Rouse the workers in the factories to the danger confronting the Soviet Union.
2. Organize anti-war committees in the shops. Preparatory for the antiwar demonstration August 1st, resolutions must be passed in the shops protesting the provocative acts against the Soviet Union and resolutions for the defense of the Soviet Union.
3. Adopt resolutions of protest and support for the Soviet Union in all trade unions and in all labor organizations.
4. Elect delegates, from three to five, in all labor organizations, small or large, to attend the mass Anti-War Conference on July 25, in Irving Plaza, to defend the Soviet Union and to organize the anti-war demonstrations of August 1.
5.—Propagate for the slogan of anti-war day on August First! Join the demonstration at Union Square.
6. On every occasion, wherever possible, speak at factory gate meetings, spread Party leaflets, issue special editions of shop bulletins, issue special leaflets to the factories in your locality raising the call for the fight against the coming war! DOWN TOOLS AUGUST FIRST.
7. Be prepared for the call of the Party for every event in the present war developments.

1,200 Marines to Leave Nicaragua; Plenty of U. S. Mercenaries Stay

WASHINGTON, July 24.—President Hoover today ordered withdrawal of 1,200 of the approximately 3,000 U. S. marines in Nicaragua. The U. S. officered and trained native constabulary, made up of mercenaries and political favorites of the American puppet president, Moncada, it is believed, can keep the Nicaraguan workers and peasants subjugated with less expense than the marine corps.

HOOVER BLURTS OUT WAR SECRET; MILLIONS SPENT

U. S. Strips for Race Toward Conflict

(Continued from Page One) sole through advancement of science and war methods and what developments can be well spread over longer periods in view of the general world outlook and at the same time maintain completely adequate preparedness, such an investigation to be constructive and not destructive.

"Not destructive" of the implements of war, that is. Reveals New Figures. The necessity of "economy while still preserving full fighting strength," caused the president to reveal military expenditures which have been concealed from the public. According to Hoover, "these estimates indicate by 1933 an increased burden of somewhere from \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 above the expenditures of the fiscal year just ended and from \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000 above the expenditures of four years ago.

Half for War. "Of this the purely military and naval expenditures, excluding non-military activities of these departments, represent about one-half. The combined expenditure is estimated at \$803,000,000 in 1933, an increase of \$120,000,000 over the last fiscal year and \$224,000,000 over four years ago. All of which compares with a total of \$266,000,000 average pre-war total for the combined military services of the army and navy, or an estimated increase by 1933 of \$530,000,000 over pre-war. These amounts do not include any amount which we justly spend on veterans who suffered in past wars, which in itself amounts to about \$820,000,000 per annum. Moreover, many bills are pending before Congress that will still further increase this sum."

Usual Smoke Screen. Hoover's admission of the fact that the U. S. empire is preparing for war at a faster rate than any of its rivals, is couched in the following language, and includes a characteristic "pacifist" hypocrisy at the end: "The American people should understand that current expenditure on strictly military activities of the army and navy constitutes the largest military budget of any nation in the world today, and at a time when there is less real danger of extensive disturbance to peace than at any time in more than half a century."

Watchful Building. President Hoover announced today that the United States would not lay down three cruiser keels now ready for construction, and in his statement called attention to the offer of MacDonald in the British House of Commons, to delay work on certain vessels. There are no orders to destroy what has already been started, and any lengthy delay in the naval construction plans depends on obtaining concessions from the British empire.

MACDONALD APES HOOVER GESTURE Stops 2 Cruisers But Builds War Planes (Continued from Page One) was proposed. Instead, a measure of efficiency, to increase the effectiveness of her imperial armament was offered by the premier, namely, to consolidate the air, naval and army departments.

Lots of Poison Gas. Britain, like U. S., is a powerful industrial country, in which plenty of factories exist which can be converted for chemical warfare. Nothing is said about this, either.

MacDonald stated that he would go to U. S. in the near future to negotiate directly with President Hoover.

He neatly evaded a question whether England would dismantle the Singapore naval base, saying that was a matter for the admiralty.

Soviet Sewing Machine Trust Engineers Here to Study U.S. Industry

E. I. Efimov, chairman of the Board of Directors of Gossheymashina, the Soviet State Sewing Machine Trust, has arrived in the United States with three engineers of the trust to study the American sewing machine industry.

SCHOOL CHILDREN ARRESTED. MOSCOW (By Mail).—According to a report from Warsaw, ten school children, girls and boys, have been arrested by the police for having distributed Communist literature in the schools.

Practicing for Slaughter of Workers



Keeping a big gun at Fort Hancock in trim, for use against workers in the coming imperialist war.

SEVERELY BEAT BANKER CLARKE JAILED WORKERS PLEADS GUILTY

Prisoner Tells About Police Brutality Short Term is Sure; Mancuso Also Safe

The story of how he was taken from a cell in the 54th street magistrate's court building and severely beaten by two guards and a detective was last night told the Daily Worker by Aaron Choverov, who, together with 12 others were arrested Friday afternoon following the Communist demonstration before the Chinese consulate.

They were sentenced by Magistrate Bushel who, while in the hire of the cafeteria bosses' association, sent hundreds of cafeteria strikers to long jail terms. Several thousand workers had demonstrated against the threatened imperialist attack on the Soviet Union.

Friday afternoon his "pedigree" was taken by attendants, and it was obvious that the police thugs were rankled by Choverov's answer to the question as to his religion. These worthies said nothing at the time but the next morning they came to Choverov's cell, called him out, yanked him into a corner and without further ceremony proceeded to give him a beating. As a result his left eye was discolored and two teeth knocked out. He was then dragged back into his cell.

Choverov pointed out to the Daily Worker that the brutality of the Tammany police was not confined to the attacks upon the workers appearing at the demonstration, but that word was passed down the line to the uniformed thugs in the jails to beat up the workers who fell into the hands of the capitalist courts.

SLIDES KILL PEASANTS. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24.—Nearly 200 peasants were killed by huge landslides near the coast of Anatolia yesterday.

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STRIKERS WHO SHOT IN DEFENSE CALL TO WORKERS

15 Look to Toilers for Support

(Continued from Page One) expressing their amazement at the rapid change that has taken place. "In 25 years' experience as a newspaper man," one stated, "I have never seen a greater and more pronounced swing of public opinion. Even men who told me a few weeks ago that they thought that the strikers and union organizers should be convicted simply because they are Communists and atheists, are now saying that there must be a change of venue, and many express doubt as to the guilt of the defendants, and even approval of the union."

Many Joining. There came into the new Gastonia office of the N. T. W., just established, many mill workers daily who have hung back hitherto, waiting to see what would happen,—some of them imported by the Manville-Jencks Company as strike breakers, without their realizing it—who are applying for membership and express themselves as satisfied that the union is a good thing, that it is necessary and that it is here to stay.

Since the arrival of Hugo Oehler to replace Fred Beal until he and the other prisoners are freed, together with William Murdoch, vice-president of the union, Ben Wells, Clarina Michelson, and others to increase the forces of the N. T. W. U. and the I. L. D., both organizations can now claim confidently that they have the active support of a great group of the workers in Gastonia and vicinity, and are constantly reaching out and expanding in new territory in both Carolinas and Tennessee,—even as far as Rome, Ga. This constitutes the strongest possible defense of the strikers and organizers whom the mill owners are trying to get rid of by railroad-ing them to the electric chair and the penitentiary.

The Gastonia Textile Workers' trial starts July 29! Twenty-three workers face electrocution or prison terms! Rally all forces to save them. Defense and Relief Week July 27—August 3! Sign the Protest Roll! Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York.

Our own age, the bourgeois age, is distinguished by this—that it has simplified class antagonisms. More and more, society is splitting up into two great and directly contrasted classes: bourgeoisie and proletariat.—Marx.

All workers who have taken part in the exercises of the Freiheit Sport Section, Downtown Workers Club, as well as those who wish to join the group, are invited to appear at the club rooms, 35 Second avenue, today at 8 p.m. sharp, to start training for athletic participation in the Freiheit picnic.

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Solidarity Demonstration with Gastonia Workers!

Saturday, July the 27th, 1929 (From Noon Until After Midnight)

PLEASANT BAY PARK, THE BRONX Fifth Avenue Buses will go direct to the Park from East 177th St. Subway Station

Admission Fifty Cents

50,000 Workers Will Demonstrate with the 15 Workers Who Go on Trial in Gastonia Monday

Speakers: WILLIAM Z. FOSTER JULIET STUART POYNTZ WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE ALFRED WAGENKNECHT and others

Symphony Orchestra of Fifty Men YASCHA FISHBERG, Conductor Motion Pictures—Open-Air Dancing Fireworks, Campfire—Other Features

THE SOLIDARITY DEMONSTRATION TAKES PLACE TWO DAYS BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE TRIAL IN GASTONIA AND WILL BE THE FINAL NEW YORK RALLY. TRADE UNIONS AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD ATTEND IN A BODY AND BRING ALONG THEIR ORGANIZATION BANNERS. COME IN MASSES!

Auspices: Local New York, Workers International Relief N. Y. District, International Labor Defense

# Statement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. On the Appeal of Jay Lovestone and Others to the Communist International

## II. The Relation of the Communist Party of the United States of America with the Comintern.

On the heels of theoretical deviations, organizational disruption follows. Lovestone sought to evade the statement of his full political platform, but proved unable to hide it. His attack on the organization of the Communist International, though still written with many evasive phrases, with insinuations rather than assertions, is yet a more open attack. In this section of his appeal Lovestone goes right against the 21 conditions of admission laid down at the Second Congress of the Comintern in 1920, and against the rules and statutes as re-adopted at the Sixth World Congress. First of all, with all the enthusiasm of a defender of State rights against "encroachments" of the Federal Government, he proceeds to delimit what should be the sphere of the Comintern. "The Comintern deals with the basic problems confronting the various sections, the E. C. C. I.," he says, "has never set itself the task of dealing with the smaller, inner-Party matters of the various sections. . . . The Comintern deals with the main line." Later he goes on to indicate interference by the C.I., and it becomes clear that Lovestone and not the C.I. is to be the judge of what are to be considered "basic problems," of what are "the smaller, inner-Party matters." But not only is the function of the C.I. delimited by Lovestone; he also has a new reading of the work of the sections. "It depends," he says, "upon every section to make the Comintern constantly better and more able to cope with its tasks." This is a very comfortable doctrine, coming from Jay Lovestone; and when he goes on further, it becomes clear that he wishes to make this apparently harmless statement a basis for his attack on the C.I., a basis for his conception that the C.I. has not been able to cope with its tasks. This becomes clear when he develops his arguments into statements about "serious errors committed by the Comintern in its treatment of our Party." The objection which Jay Lovestone transforms into a new theory of organizational relations is directed against the fact that after six years of factionalism, which neither he, the Majority group nor the Minority group were able to heal, the C.I. did prove able to cope with its task and to put an end to the factionalism of which he was a top leader.

Developing his theme, Lovestone goes on to say: "It is a more decisive test of discipline and loyalty to submit to decisions when one disagrees with them than when one agrees with them." Then why, Jay Lovestone, did you not submit to the decisions of the C.I.? Why did you break discipline, not once, but repeatedly? Why did you break discipline, then make profession of loyalty, then break it again, and once more, after expulsion, make further professions of loyalty? Jay Lovestone is approaching very near the position when the best Communist will be those who most disagree with the Comintern, and who differ only from Jay Lovestone in the respect that they formally adhered to its decisions. This quibbling logic of Lovestone is next shown in his statement that "first of all, we must state categorically that the Comintern has full right to order any comrade for work anywhere, but . . . and with this he goes on to say that he is against this full right when it is applied to Jay Lovestone. The hypocritical way in which Lovestone endeavors to cover up his new disruptionist theory of the relations of the parties in the Comintern is shown by his profession that those whom he arrogantly names the former leadership of the Party (thereby setting on one side all members of the C.E.C. and Polburo who do not agree with him) "have been and will continue to be very energetic in loyalty to the C.I." This statement is to be compared with the passages in the Appeal, in which he attacks, not once but several times, the leadership of the C.I., and wherein he again makes cover insinuations and statements which are fully in line with his "running sore" propaganda, which itself was in line with the whole of the Brandlerist attack on the Comintern. This section of the Appeal: nothing less than a pitiful attempt to justify his breach of discipline and his political line by the erection of such a new, non-Leninist theory of international relationships as would disrupt the Comintern and give free play to the Brandlers, the Jliks, the Lovestones.

The Present Situation in the United States. The outstanding feature of American imperialism in the recent period is the speedy progress of rationalization. The replacement of workers by machinery on the one hand and the speed-up of labor on the other are progressing at a rapid pace. This process of rationalization has increased the productivity of the various industries tremendously. Thus, we see productivity accelerated, profits increased and new capital accumulated in an ever quicker tempo. All the apologists of capitalism, the economists, the politicians, the journalists, are commenting upon this feature and boast about the prosperity of American capitalism.

But into all these glittering pictures of prosperity there falls the shadow of the basic contradictions of capitalism. Society needs its productive machinery in order to provide the necessities of life. Capitalism uses this machinery in order to make profit and to increase its capital. The purpose of production on the part of the capitalists, production for profit, is in flagrant contradiction to the social purpose of production, production for use. This basic contradiction is intensified with the intensification of the productivity of capitalist industry.

Rationalized production, with progressive rapidity robs ever larger sections of the working class of the only means of livelihood which capitalist society provides for it: a market for its labor power. Consequently permanent unemployment is growing tremendously in America. This teaches the workers some lessons about class division.

Rationalization means a simplification of production. The skill of the artisan acquired in years of training becomes more and more useless in modern production. The masses of skilled workers are replaced by semi-skilled and unskilled. The skilled worker sees himself robbed of the value of his skill and often has to hire out as unskilled. Thus automatically the standard of living of the American workers is reduced. Because of that the American working class is becoming more homogeneous. This, too, teaches the workers a lesson about class division.

The simplification of the mechanics of production enables capitalism to force the workers to adapt themselves more and more to the tempo of the machinery. Every ounce of energy possible of the worker is thus being exhausted in the process of a day's work. This speed-up uses up the life of the worker in America with such rapidity that at the age of 40 he is thrown as useless on the scrap-heap. This teaches the workers some lessons about class division.

The growing unemployment and the gradual elimination of special skill as a necessary qualification for the workers is facilitating the onslaught of American capitalism against the existing wage standards. Wage cuts become the order of the day in all industries. This also teaches the workers some lessons about class division.

These continuous and numerous lessons begin to speak an imperative language. The workers begin to heed this language. They commence to fight. In shoe, textile, auto, transportation, etc., the workers take the initiative with increasing frequency for attacks against these conditions. In the New England States, in New York, in the Middle Western States, in the South, strikes are taking place. Unskilled and unorganized masses take the offensive against the increasingly unbearable conditions imposed upon them by capitalism.

The American bourgeoisie answers this growing offensive with a counter-offensive. A czarist police system is introduced against the workers. The private individual spy system of the American capitalists of yesterday is today augmented by official spy systems as inaugurated recently in New York. So-called law enforcement commissions, as the one appointed by Hoover, are openly concentrating their activities upon the problem of suppressing and paralyzing the labor movement and the working class. Even the new American tariff laws, primarily a method of economic warfare between the capitalists themselves, are adorned with jokers aiming at the muzzling and gagging of the working class.

The sharpening of these internal contradictions of American capitalism are an outgrowth of its very growth and power. The dominating role American imperialism and its financial interests play in the world, forced it into a leading position in the settlement of the reparations question. American leading capitalists have prescribed the methods of settlement of these reparations question through the Dawes and Young Plans. These Plans provide for a settlement by means of a most intensive exploitation of the German workers. The execution of these Plans presupposes that the commodities thus produced by the German workers find a ready market. Otherwise the surplus pressed out of the blood of the German workers cannot be realized. After American capital was instrumental in finding this solution and of helping to force it upon the German working class, it proceeds with a new tariff bill to organize an economic war against its European competitors. Thereby it is trying to close or take away the very markets from the German-made commodities which are indispensable to it if Capitalist Germany is expected to live up to the provisions of the reparations settlement.

Along with the economic and military preparations for war, American capital is directing its offensive against the advance guard of the working class. The anti-red propaganda is intensified. Persecution augments the propaganda. In Pennsylvania our Party has again been forced to defend the right of workers to belong to the Communist Party. Where the legally assigned funds for these activities seem inadequate, these available funds are augmented by volunteer collections and volunteer contributions to anti-red activities. Another form of mobilization is the closer and ever closer connection established between the functions of private capital and of government. The merger of private capital and the State into specific forms of State-Capitalism, as pointed out in the Sixth Congress program, finds its most classic realization in the present Hoover administration. All of the steps taken by the ruling class for meeting the emergencies growing out of the contradictions of their social system are dictated by a growing consciousness on their part of the weaknesses of this system. The more glorious capitalism seems to be, when measured by the seemingly phenomenal progress of its productive forces, the more hollow does the colossus of capital become. Capitalist prosperity cuts the very branch on which it is sitting. American capitalism is getting daily more aware of this. It is preparing for emergencies. It prepares against the working class as well as against its capitalist rivals and competitors. It proceeds against the working class by the ever bolder use of the State power for the suppression of the workers and by participation in the conspiracy of international capital against the Soviet Union. It prepares against its capitalist rivals for an imperialist economic and military war.

Lovestone in his so-called appeal refuses to see these main features of the present economic and political situation in the United States. Because the Communists, because of their theoretical understanding of capitalism, are supposed to lead the workers, Lovestone insists to be even behind the spontaneous reactions of the workers. These spontaneous reactions of the workers manifest themselves in numerous sporadic strike movements of unorganized workers in many industries. Instead of seeing in the present strike movements the manifestations of a process of radicalization, Lovestone insists on protesting against a conception of a "general" radicalization of the workers. He refuses to see that these manifestations of radicalization indicate the process. If they are not yet general they present a broad and effective basis of action for the Communist Party for the spreading and deepening of this radicalization into all sections of the American working class. The Communist International and our Party emphasize the process of radicalization to show the Party's duties and tasks; Lovestone emphasizes the insufficiently general character of the radicalization in order to prove the difficulties of the task and the limited character of the duties. One is the perspective of revolution, the other is the perspective of opportunism.

Lovestone's opportunism manifests itself not any less definite in his consideration of the inner-Party situation. The coming class struggles demand a unified Party; Lovestone fights for his faction against Party unity. The Party needs the unyielding loyalty of all its members; Lovestone ridicules Party loyalty, accuses those loyal to the Party of

treachery to his faction, and raises factional loyalty upon the pedestal of revolutionary virtue. The Party needs an iron discipline; Lovestone does everything in his power to undermine Party discipline and to replace it with factional discipline. The Party welcomed the C.I. Address as a formidable weapon against factionalism; Lovestone denounces the C.I. Address because it destroys his faction.

The Party recognizes how fast and how far Lovestone has traveled toward the camp of the enemy since our Sixth Party Convention. It unhesitatingly expressed this recognition in the promptness with which it accepted the expulsion of Lovestone. In the most proletarian sections of our Party, like in Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, there is practical unanimity in support of the expulsion. Boston, Philadelphia, Minnesota, Kansas, promptly and wholeheartedly answered the defiance of the C.I. by Lovestone with a determined support of the expulsion of Lovestone by the Central Committee. The Young Communist League met and fought practically unanimous Lovestone's splitting attempt in the League itself, and supports Lovestone's expulsion. In New York, where Lovestone after his return established a headquarters for his splitting campaign, he succeeded up to now to organize only a pitiful handful of followers. The general direction of Lovestone's political views is characterized by the very composition of his group of followers. Three-fourths of them are school teachers, pedagogues who lack a proletarian class approach to the problems of our Party. They are condescending toward the working class—expecting thankfulness on the part of the workers for the "service" condescendingly rendered them. But even with this congregation at his disposal, Lovestone did not succeed in getting more than 2 per cent of the votes in the meetings of the Party in New York, the headquarters of the opposition.

Lovestone refuses to accept this new condition. He feels that he can "lead" only under the old conditions. His "Communist" conception and "revolutionary loyalty" do not fit into a Communist Party and a section of the Communist International. They only fit into a faction in which he is not merely a soldier or officer of the revolutionary army, but in which he is the boss. This role fits his petty-bourgeois individualism much better than the role of a disciplined comrade. That is why he strives with all his might to bring back to the Party the pre-Comintern Address days of factionalism.

In his appeal Lovestone tries to play as his trump card the financial difficulties of the Party at the present moment. In renegade fashion he attempts to spread defeatism and to exploit the difficulties of the Party for his splitting purposes. In doing this he withholds from the membership the information that the financial difficulty is heritage from his "administration." The finances of the Party were left by him in a most chaotic condition.

The suspension of the Daily Worker for one day, caused by an unexpected crisis growing out of Lovestone's financial policy, is used by him as an argument against the Party, against the Party leadership, and against the C.I. Address. In reality it is the C.I. Address which has saved the Party from an otherwise inevitable financial catastrophe and which has created conditions under which it may be possible for the Party to straighten out the indescribable financial chaos inherited from Lovestone.

Lovestone complains that "What is demanded of us by the Address is self-abuse," not by self-criticism. With this he tries to cover up his refusal to admit openly to the Party the many indefensible actions on his part. He found it perfectly in order to abuse and deceive the Party

and the Communist International on the matter of Pepper's return to Moscow. But when he is requested to admit this deception to the Party and the C.I. then he balks at "self-abuse." Like a typical petty-bourgeois shop-keeper he tries to defend his personal conduct, even though it is obviously indefensible, while he does not care a damn what happens to the reputation of the Party.

The C.I. demands of him that he admit and condemn the deception he practiced on the C.I. and the Party in the matter of Pepper. Lovestone answers this demand with a denunciation of other comrades who are carrying out the decisions of the Comintern. All comrades of the Polburo who had knowledge of Pepper's presence in America during the period when he, supported by Lovestone, claimed to have been in Mexico, have submitted long ago their statements of the facts to the International Control Commission, the only body that is acting on this question. Lovestone must understand that he is not called upon now to inform upon others but to own up for himself.

Lovestone is trying to play a similar trick with the factional cable of May 15th. First he attempts to disown it, and then, doubtful of the success of his maneuver, he denies its splitting character. But the cable speaks such a clear language that no effort will succeed in explaining away its purpose. It is an act leading directly to a split to refuse to publish Comintern decisions. It is a direct splitting act to instruct the caucus to dispose of the Party's property. It is a direct splitting act to instruct a caucus to remove without cause and without any official action Party functionaries for the sole purpose of getting Party funds into the possession of the caucus. What the Party had a right to demand of Lovestone was that he should condemn this cable as an act of splitting, and also that he should immediately discontinue all actions in line with this cable.

Lovestone raves about his right to return to America to set right his private affairs. He "keeps quiet, first, about the fact that he had ample opportunity to set in order his private affairs before he left for Moscow; secondly, he hides the fact that the "private" affairs he attended to immediately upon his return was the holding of caucuses and the organization of a split movement against the Party. This movement has now crystallized into the setting up of a directing body for the Lovestoneites' abortive grouping. This directing body is that section of the majority of the delegation to Moscow which still defies the Comintern. Lovestone in his appeal endeavors to give a legal status to this body. He says, "There are only two bodies which owe their authority directly to the last National Convention and the membership, namely, the Central Committee and the Delegation of the Convention to the Comintern." The Party understands this threat very well, and knows that it is nothing less than an attempt to set up a parallel body to the C.E.C., a rival C.E.G. It will tell Lovestone that the delegation to Moscow was elected by the Polburo on the night before their departure. It will tell Lovestone that the delegation to the C.I. has no legal existence within the Party except for the execution of the functions assigned to it. This function was to represent the viewpoint of the Party in Moscow. With the decision of the C.I. on the question involved, the delegation ceased to have any legal existence within the Party and can

continue its meetings and the formulation of documents only as a caucus in defiance of the authority of the Party and of the C.I.

Precisely at a time when the Political Committee of our Party has become a real leading body, discussing the policies and tactics of our organization, Lovestone complains of the liquidation of the Polcom. As long as he confined the activities of the Party to rubber stamping the decisions of his faction, he had no fault to find with the functions of the Polcom. But when the Polcom begins to disregard the interests of his faction and consider only the problems of the Party, then his ire is aroused and he raves of "degeneration." Were it not so serious one could laugh at the "Knight of the Sorrowful Figure," the Don Quixote Lovestone, whose mind and body are still wandering in the far-gone past and who tries to force the condemned and dead practices of the past into the healthy pulsating Party life of the present.

Our Party has entered a new life. Its inner-relationships are re-oriented from factional groupings, factional sympathies and antipathies to Party loyalty. The Party consciously carries out the line of the E.C.C.I. by a gradual but purposeful transformation into a Communist mass Party of action. The derogatory re-

marks of Lovestone's appeal notwithstanding, the Party carries on widespread mass activities, is intensely active in the offensive struggles of the textile workers in the South. It is now organizing the defense of the frame-up victims in Gastonia. It is organizing the defense not merely as a legal technicality but in the form of mass agitation among the American workers, mobilizing the American workers for a defense through more conscious action in the class struggle. The Party is active in all fields of industrial struggles in spite of the persistent efforts of Lovestone and his handful of followers to paralyze its activities, to sabotage its work, to misdirect its energies and to split its organization. The Party has suffered too long from the paralyzing influence of factionalism. It is too keenly aware of the danger of opportunism and petty bourgeois ideology in this present period of struggle. That is why the Party is ready and able to defeat Lovestone's maneuvers and propaganda. It is just this readiness of the Party to defeat him that irritates Lovestone most. He sees that his agents and emissaries who defy the Comintern Decision, who violate Party instructions, who counter Party policies, are taken to task by the nuclei, by the section committees and by the District Committees. In every case of such anti-Party activities these local Party bodies took the initiative in removing the insubordinate official or functionary. Lovestone is peeved by the effectiveness with which the Party and all its units are fighting all manifestations of the Right danger concretely where-

ever this danger arises in proposals and actions in contradiction to the revolutionary line and of the Party. Lovestone sheds tears about the bygone days in which the Right danger supplied him with a factional issue against his opponents and where he could, without a quiver of his conscience, hide and suppress all manifestations of Right tendencies within the ranks of his own faction. He sees the Party taking serious the war danger. He sees the agitation and propaganda of the Party concretized in the mobilization for International Red Day on the 1st of August. He sees the line of the Comintern put into action and bringing results and he is making a desperate effort to defend his line, the line of maintenance of factionalism and the substitution of his right line for the line of the Comintern and the Party. It is exactly a realization of this that makes him so desperate and that dictated to him this appeal. Only thus can the spirit of vindictiveness be understood which dominates this document. Only thus can the pettiness be explained with which this so-called appeal to the Comintern is formulated.

The Comintern and the Party will answer this latest effort as it has all his other attempts to deviate the Party from the line of the Comintern International. The Party is correcting its errors. The Party is closing its ranks. The Party is intensifying its activity on every front. The Party is going forward towards carrying out the great tasks that stand before it.

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CENTRAL COMMITTEE, C.P., U.S.A.  
By the Secretariat.

## "In Old Siberia" Striking Film of Exile Under Czar

The following is a joint statement by J. U. Reisman, director, and S. Yermolinsky, scenarist of "In Old Siberia," the Sovkino Film at the Cameo Theatre for its premiere showing.

"The events depicted in this film are fictitious events. The characters too are fictitious. Yet these men and these events have been put on the screen as a result of our sincere conviction that only by the use of such fictions shall we be able to give a typical and striking picture of the old Siberia.

"While working on the scenario and the film, we studied a good deal of historical material made available through the kind co-operation of the Society of Political Prisoners, and the editors of their penal magazine.

"Our prison warden, Ilharion Ostrobelo, is a composite of historical and notorious jailers such as Vitsotzky, Oboljanov and Golovkin. And the central figure among the revolutionists, Ilya Bertz, stands for the Sazonovs, the Maslows and other famed martyrs of exile.

"Beyond the prison invented for the screen, loom up the Central Alexandrovsky Prison, the Kutomar, the Kishinev and the Oryol penitentiaries.

"The film does not abound in events, in story; most of the work has been put into establishing separate episodic scenes and situations. Yet the cumulative effect of these episodes was intended as that of a steadily mounting drama.

"We did not intend to give a naturalistic portrayal of prison life with all of its minute details. Our



BETTY LEE CARTER.

Louis A. Safian announces the purchase by Showshop, a new producing group, a play by Howard E. Koch and Edward A. Edwards, tentatively entitled, "B. A., B. A., Black Sheep." The play was recently tried out in stock under the title of "He Went to College." This, the second of six plays to be presented by Showshop, during the forthcoming season, is now being cast.

To-night marks the 350th performance of "The New Moon" at the Imperial. At the same time "Follow Thru" will reach its 25th performance at Chanin's 46th St. Theatre.

## AMUSEMENTS

LAST 2 DAYS!  
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Starting July 27—"LIFE OF BEETHOVEN"—enacted in the actual screen-biography of the Master-Composer of the Ninth Symphony, portrayed by the great artist, Fritz Kortner.

FAKERS MEET IN AUGUST. ALBANY (By Mail).—The New York State Federation of Labor has decided to hold its annual convention in August. No program for the unemployed is planned, and no plans for organizing the unorganized.

The Gastonia Textile Workers' trial starts . . . Twenty-three workers face electrocution or prison terms! Rally all forces to save them. Defense and Relief Week July 27—August 3! Sign the Protest Roll! Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York.

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H. M. WICKS

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A. LANDY

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# NEGRO CONGRESS URGES SUPPORT OF THE U. S. S. R.

## Calls for Oppressed to Unite

(Continued from Page One)

The Chinese masses of the fruits of the revolution, leaving the imperialists in control of vast areas and resources of China. Chiang is the leader of the treacherous Chinese bourgeoisie (merchants, landlords, bankers, etc.), who, preferring to share with the foreign imperialists in the exploitation and oppression of the Chinese masses to seeing these masses liberated and in control of state power betrayed the ultimate aims of the revolution, which were to drive the imperialist oppressors out of China. This act of betrayal of the Chinese masses to the imperialists is typical not only of the Chinese bourgeoisie but of the bourgeoisie of all oppressed groups, as clearly demonstrated in the history of the liberation struggles in Africa, in India, in the West Indies, and by the Negro masses in the United States.

That Chiang Kai Shek does not represent the Chinese masses is clearly demonstrated by the statement of the Chinese workers in the United States, denouncing his provocative acts against the Soviet Union, by the unanimous denunciation coming from the Chinese students and workers resident in Soviet Russia, and, from the necessity with which he is faced of maintaining power by wholesale slaughter and terrorism. Even while he plays his role of puppet-tyrant to the imperialists of England, the United States, Japan, etc., in provoking war against the Soviet Union, his power is threatened by the advance of several workers and peasants armies in Fukien, Kiangsi and Kwangtung provinces. If Chiang hopes, by his imperialist venture against the first workers republic, to divert the attention of the Chinese masses from his regime of murder and treachery, he is destined to be sadly mistaken. We are convinced that now, more than ever before, the Chinese workers and peasants will rally against this imperialist tool. In his own armies he will face desertion by the thousands as the class-conscious Chinese workers and peasants rally for the class struggle, for the defense of the first workers republic, the Socialist Fatherland of the workers of the world, and for the overthrow of the imperialist bandits who seek to involve China in an attack on Soviet Russia.

The class-conscious Negro workers of the United States clearly understand the nature of the attack upon the Soviet Union. For years, the Soviet Union has been a thorn in the side of the imperialists and a stumbling block to their schemes for further wars of oppression and for intensified exploitation and repression in the colonies. For ten years Soviet Russia has stood as a beacon light, the revolutionary rallying center for all the oppressed classes and races of the world. It is a realization of this fact that accounts for the enmity of world imperialism to Soviet Russia, for the refusal to recognize the Soviet Government, and for the open charge of the imperialists that Soviet Russia has given moral and financial support to the revolutionary movements in the colonies.

If there was doubt as to the origin and nature of the present attack upon Soviet Russia one has but to read the articles and editorials appearing in the imperialist press to realize the unanimity of the British, United States, Japanese, French and other imperialists in their hostility toward the workers' republic. Columns of type are being given over to the attack on Soviet Russia. We see the significant phenomena of capitalist papers like the Daily News, whose policy ordinarily is one of vicious attack on the colored races, and whose subsidiary, "Liberty" magazine is now running a serial "The Red Napoleon," in which every effort is made to arouse the white workers of this country to racial hatred of everything colored—we see this chauvinist paper taking up the cudgels for the Chinese imperialists, for Chiang Kai Shek and their tools of world imperialism.

Negro workers! Chinese workers! Oppressed workers of all races! We must meet the imperialist attack upon Soviet Russia with iron working-class solidarity! It is class against class! The imperialists and their lackeys against the oppressed races and classes—the oppressors and exploiters against the workers, and peasants of all races. This is the issue! The attack on the Soviet Union by the Chinese militarists is only the first move in a general imperialist offensive against the first workers' republic.

Negro workers! Rally to the defense of the Soviet Union!

Defeat American imperialist intrigues in China!

Oppose Wall Street loans to the Chinese tools of World Imperialism!

Oppose the sending of munitions, warships and advisers to China!

Demonstrate August 1 against Imperialist War! Against the attack on the Soviet Union!

(Signed) Council of Directors, American Negro Labor Congress.

The working class cannot simply hold the reins of the state machine, and wield it for its own purpose. This new Communist (Marxist) breaks the modern state power—Marx.

## Built to Crush Out Workers' Lives



Hundreds of duplicates of this new type Christie super-speed tank have been constructed and are being built by the Wall Street government in preparation for the coming imperialist war, for use against workers.

# Communist Activities

All units and all members attention!

Main tasks for the Units:

(1) Defend the Soviet Union. Fight against the war danger. This is the main task of the Party units.

(2) Prepare for the anti-war conference July 25th.

(3) Units to take up, raising the issue in all organizations, of mobilization for the anti-war conference today.

(4) Special mobilizations of which the units will be informed.

(5) Discussion in the units on Leninist war tactics and aims of International Red Day.

(6) Gastonia defense. Everything to be mobilized in preparation for August 27th in preparation for the Cleveland Conference.

(7) Every Party comrade must pay his day's wage. Funds are needed for the struggle against the war danger.

(8) Take the preparatory steps for the TUC and the conference on August 27th in preparation for the Cleveland Conference.

(9) Every Party comrade must pay his day's wage. Funds are needed for the struggle against the war danger.

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# HUGE ANTI-WAR MEET IN IRVING PLAZA TONIGHT

## 20 Worker Bodies to Participate

(Continued from Page One)

bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor, and have militantly fought the exploitation and the speed-up system of the bosses, must recognize the seriousness of the present situation and the danger which threatens the Soviet Union and the working class of the world. "It is the duty of the workers of our industry to rally to the defense of the Soviet Republic, which is steadily and persistently going ahead with the reconstruction of Russia and the improvement of the conditions of the workers, and is serving as an inspiration to the workers of all countries.

"The workers of our industry must join hands with all other militant workers of this country in the world-wide anti-imperialist war demonstration August 1, and the preparatory conference which is to take place Thursday, July 25."

On Tuesday, the conference of the women's organizational department of the Independent Shoe Workers Union unanimously passed a resolution calling upon all workers "to oppose all war activity and to refuse to serve in any capacity in the interests of the capitalist war" and to "defend the first workers' and peasants' government of the U. S. S. R. against any and all attacks by the imperialist and capitalist governments."

L. S. U. Supports Aug. 1. The Labor Sports Union announces that it has completed plans to actively participate in the enormous Anti-Imperialist War Day demonstrations throughout the country on Aug. 1. In the larger industrial centers, where the workers will demonstrate in the streets, the members of the L. S. U. will march at the head of the demonstrators, wearing athletic uniforms. In those sections of the country where indoor mass meetings are held, L. S. U. sections will furnish athletic programs.

## BROOKLYN

Schechter at Boro Park Workers Club.

# Rocketfellers Grab Doheny's Imperial Pan-America Co.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana by acquisition of the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company, is planning one of the biggest oil mergers since the days of the old Standard Oil trust.

Announcement of the plans were made yesterday by Edward G. Seiber, president of the company. The Standard company already holds a controlling interest in the voting stock of the Pan American company, but does not own a majority of all stock.

The consolidation will bring under one company properties valued at \$755,000,000. Pan-American has 1,000,000 shares of \$50 par class A stock and 2,422,041 shares of \$50 class B. The class A is voting

stock, of which Indiana held a majority. Standard of Indiana is one of the largest refining and marketing oil companies in the midwest while Pan-American is a leader in the crude oil field, with properties in the United States, South America and Mexico.

The Pan-American, an essentially imperialist venture, was originally owned by Doheny. The Standard of Indiana, at the time it was in rebellion against the Rocketfellers under President Stewart, some time ago entered into a deal with Doheny to take over half his stock.

This gives the Rocketfellers, who have now ousted Stewart and taken over the Indiana Standard, a chance to finish off the Doheny holdings, and add the Pan-American to their other imperialist enterprises.

Meester Feitlbaum Guzz Pye de Ducter

Goot monnik, ducter. Wal, wal, wal! Could dees was Meester Feitlbaum? Could dees was hees seester? Tree munns I dunt seink you. So, hoo's everytink by you, Mawruss?

Yi, yi, yi, yi. Fullish questions you eskung yat. Did I comink hirr to gat it hunsints? Tek, tek, tek. His somting rung? Hiss hall rung. Whooy! Gull stuns you got it maybe? Gull stuns mine heye. A per-scription I midd it.

Hmmmmmm. You lookink ron don. Lat's we'll see whats de meter. (Thump, thump, thump.) Oops! A chiropracter you bicame already, wot you tritting de patients like ponching bees. I midd it a per-scription, I'm taling you. Ha! Hirr iss wot you nidd it, Meester Feitlbaum, wot hit's badder dan heny per-scription.

Hmmmm. So? Look, it stends hirr in de Daily Worker wot'll be a moonlite excursion Haugst Nint Hop de Hudson Reeveer, witt moosic witt dencing hopp witt don witt a costim ball yat. Whoops! How moch'll gonna be? Honly wan duller witt feffy teents, chipper dan'll cust you no denger from wooden halchool.

Whoops! Goot pye, ducter. Denks werry mooch, H'm filling batter haldray. Whee! Wait! Werr you gung all from soddn? De Daily Weiker hoffee to gat it a flock from teeckets! S'lunk!

Party Denounces Attack. The district office of the Communist Party, District 2, yesterday issued the following statement on the attack of the police:

"The furious pogrom of the police on the children who were celebrating the departure of the Children's Delegation to the Soviet Union marks a bloody landmark in the intensified struggle of the bosses' government to crush workers' organizations.

"The children of the workers must now realize the role which they must play in their joint struggle with the adult workers against capitalist oppression."

N. J. BANK CRASH HITS WORKERS

Headed by Former Tammany Gov.

EAST

# Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

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## THAT GRIN MUST FADE!



By Fred Ellis

## CEMENT By FEODOR GLADKOV

Translated by A. S. Arthur and C. Ashleigh  
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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, 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. Under the direction of Gleb the reconstruction of the factory started.

Shidky, local secretary of the Party, learns that a number of high Soviet officials in the district, including Badin, chairman of the District Executive of the Soviet, have been carrying on bureaucratic dissensions.

TSKHELADZE looked at him with staring eyes and strained attention; his narrow brow was contracted in deep moist furrows beneath his bristly hair. He was trying to understand and absorb Shidky's words.

But in despair he pulled at his damp hair and shook his head. "Can't understand at all. . . . What rot are you talking? I'm a simple soul and my words are simple. Tell me why are you turning my head? What kind of an answer is this? Have I suffered? Yes! Was I a fighting Green partisan? Yes! Didn't I fight the White Guards? Yes! Have I the word and the blood of a worker? Yes! But where is my class now? The dogs are eating it. . . . You'll say: 'No,' won't you? Into what villainy men have grown. . . . Do you understand? There's nothing left. . . . It's the finish!"

He got up and walked rapidly from the room, and Shidky could hear the tears choking in his throat.

FOR some moments Shidky listened to the retreating footsteps of the Georgian, then began to walk up and down the room again, without stopping, biting his nails, first on one hand and then on the other.

He could not get over what had just happened. By all appearances this sort of thing had been going on before tonight. In the past, members of the Regional Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party used to descend suddenly and unexpectedly upon them, in order to see that discipline was maintained; and also in the past, there used to be the strictest kind of criticism through the Party Committee. This was natural and necessary. Just as before, the responsible workers maintained their tense silence and respectful vigilance with regard to the cold and official Comrade from the Regional Centre. And as always the ritual of the sitting began in the same soulless manner:

"Dear Comrades. . . ."

But what had quite recently happened, a short time ago, under the conventional form of a business meeting, had been so unexpected and painful.

The side-tracked affair of the expropriations. . . . It was hardly mentioned. . . . At every sitting held in the presence of the blond intellectual from the Regional Centre, there had been disputes between him, Likhava and Badin. There would be crushing criticism from the blond Comrade on the work of the Party Committee. . . . He spoke of the Central Commission. . . . Hints about the transfer of certain militants to lower grade duties.

Was this just intrigue and quarrelling between man and man, or a struggle between two different powers? The Comrade from the Regional Centre, like everyone else, referred to it as a mere quarrel. This was so simple. And each sat in his corner watching the issue of this struggle. Stories and rumors were carried around. They were dividing up into hostile camps.

TO leave this struggle, beaten, when one knew one was in the right—that was too difficult. It couldn't even be thought of because it would mean the end. Once one fell one would be crushed. It was a fight to a finish: constant, persevering, assiduous, where every weapon must be used, and all the mistakes and weaknesses of the enemy utilized. Badin fought skillfully. He knew to perfection how to profit by the bureaucratic apparatus, his administrative experience and his own instinct. He must be attacked from another side. One is not always a strong man when one seeks the support of the broad masses. The masses are like a stick with two ends: one can be their leader, but also one can be their victim, their slave and demagogue. Shidky stood near to the masses, while Badin stood above them, detached. But the Comrade from the Regional Bureau always cited Badin as an example to Shidky. Shidky would never forget his words:

"You are still a comparatively young member of the Party. You haven't yet the necessary strong self-control, the right appreciation of the given moment; you do not thoroughly plan out your work and therefore you fall into wild mistakes. Comrade Badin has been through a tremendous amount of training in Party work and Soviet work, and you can learn a great deal from him. Why didn't you two co-ordinate your actions and together come to a correct analysis of the objective situation, thus forcing events to assume different courses and forms? I'm telling you this because the Bureau of the Central Committee appreciates you nevertheless as a clever worker and realizes your devotion to the Party."

ONE thing was clear: there was no more romance. Romanticism was dead. It belonged to the past. The triumphant heroism of revolutionary action had passed into history and the crashing hymns would be heard no more. No more heroic deeds—but action. One had to absorb new energies, to know how to transform the least facts into certain and obedient weapons in the everyday struggle.

Shidky knew what was going on in Shramm's room. He knew why it was so comfortably carpeted and furnished. He knew that Shramm had not noticed the defalcations in the Forestry Department. Shidky knew all this, but he did not sound the alarm, so as not to disorganize the Party work. He was waiting for a favorable situation, to deal a quick well-aimed blow. There was no romance any more—that belonged to yesterday. Today, cold calculation.

Why not stir up today the dirt of the daily routine of these petty existences hiding behind the door of Shramm's room? Why shouldn't he unearth the written orders in the Department of Health from them for sausages, ham, preserves and alcohol?

He went out into the corridor, biting his nails, and went out into the darkness of the night to the place where a pale reflection upon the wall told him that this was the open door of Shidky's quiet room.

### A DIFFICULT TRANSITION.

GLEB obtained the inclusion in the agenda of the Economic Conference of a report on the necessity for the partial resumption of work in the factory.

The storehouses were empty, the report said. There were enough staves for making a hundred thousand barrels. One could commence at once to start the cement mill and burning cement in one of the furnaces. The chalk was all lying ready in thousands of cubic feet, at the quarries. It was only necessary to bring a second ropeway line into action in order to convey it; the first one would continue to serve for the transportation of wood.

Gleb presented the report himself, with Engineer Kleist present in his capacity as an expert. Shramm argued coldly and dully against the project; he again talked about 'a sound productive plan,' about 'thoroughly co-ordinated organization,' about the Bureau of Industry and the Cement Trust. Badin, dressed in black leather, was sitting in his usual attitude, leaning on the table; he was silent; looking from under his brows at Gleb, Shramm and Engineer Kleist. One could not gather what his attitude was on this question, whether he was on Gleb's side or Shramm's. Shidky and Likhava spoke briefly and decisively in favor of the acceptance of the report and moved a resolution: "To begin without delay preparations for the restoration of production."

BADIN leaned back in his chair and for the first time smiled at Gleb in a friendly manner. There is no need to take a vote on Comrade Likhava's motion as no one has spoken against it."

Shramm unannouncedly constrained, like a wax figure, cried suddenly, like a ventriloquist:

"I object categorically and finally!"

"The resolution has been accepted; Comrade Shramm has offered no objection from the point of view of principle."

"Yes, I have!"

Badin did not look at Shramm, but his eyes smiled at Gleb.

"Comrade Shramm has no objection. Under the conditions of the New Economic Policy the necessity of reviving the productive strength of our republic speaks for itself. The question of starting the work of the factory is an immediate one. We are entering a phase of strenuous economic reconstruction. Even at the present low rate of productivity of labor, it would be possible for the factory to produce enough to satisfy the building needs of large towns and industrial districts. The question is decided. It requires now only detailed examination and treatment. But our Comrade Shidky has something to say."

(To Be Continued.)

## The Kellogg Pact—Instrument of Imperialism

Standing in the historic east room of the White House at Washington Herbert Hoover formally promulgated the Kellogg pact, repeating the deceptive phrases about the outlawing of war, "as a national policy."

History plays peculiar pranks upon its instruments, the human puppets who, at various times, personify the interests of certain groups and classes; one of the most ironic is that the date set for the formal announcement of the enforcement of the pact should occur at a time when the imperialist powers, with the United States government playing a leading role, are endeavoring to wage a war of extermination against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

But then the Kellogg pact was conceived as an instrument against the Soviet Union. The renegade socialist, Aristide Briand, for a long time a defender of the French bourgeoisie, was responsible for initiating the conversations with Coolidge's secretary of state, Frank B. Kellogg, which led up to the adoption of the pact at Paris last September. It was the reply of the imperialist war-mongers to the Soviet demand for complete and immediate disarmament. The rejection of the Soviet proposal for disarmament exposed the hypocrisy of the imperialist statesmen who were talking peace while preparing ever greater armaments for war. There was a second motive impelling the United States: the attempt to take the lead in world reaction from the League of Nations, dominated by its imperialist rival, Great Britain. At the time the pact was formulated in Paris there was not created nor was there intended to be any machinery for its enforcement. Hoover, in his speech yesterday, repeated the Paris twaddle of Kellogg, who with Coolidge was sitting on the platform, about the "moral force" of the pact. The pact itself is merely the pretext for the United States imperialists to form secret alliances with other capitalist states against the Soviet Union and against its rival, Britain. It facilitates new plots, more sinister intrigues, as is evidenced today by the use to which it is being put by Stimson in order to conceal the activities of the United States in supporting the drive of the Chinese bandit hirelings against the Soviet Union.

While from imperialist Washington the Kellogg pact is proclaimed, while the imperialist powers are engaged in a drive against the workers' and peasants' republic, the workers of the world are rallying to the defense of the Soviet Union. The tremendous sharpening of all the inherent contradictions of capitalism, the increased exploitation, degradation and misery of the working class in the capitalist countries is producing wide-spread radicalization of the working masses, the relentless drive of the imperialist powers against the colonies and semi-colonies evokes anti-imperialist revolts on the part of the masses in those lands. The capitalist states of old Europe tremble before the great mobilization of the masses for the August First strikes and demonstrations in defense of the Soviet Union and against imperialist war. The arrests in France, in Czechoslovakia, the attempts to stifle the movement for August First are not signs of the strength of capitalism, but of weakness, are evidence of the fact that the capitalist class feels the precariousness of its much-vaunted stabilization and is furiously striking at the workers because they fear such a world-wide mobilization for one revolutionary purpose. The reply to the Kellogg pact must be tremendous demonstrations here in the United States against the imperialist war danger and in defense of the Soviet Union. In every city and industrial center in the country preparations are being made that will make August 1st a red letter day in the history of labor struggles in America.

## The Automobile Strikes in Detroit

The fiction, so carefully fostered, to the effect that the American automobile industry had discovered the secret of avoiding labor disputes, strikes and lockouts, is being shattered by the action of thousands of workers in Detroit auto-body plants who have gone on strike against wage cuts, the speed-up and the other oppressive forms of rationalization of industry.

The automobile industry, in fact the motor industry generally, has been undergoing the fiercest rationalization during the past few years. Workers are used up more quickly in the slave pens of Detroit and other auto centers than in any other branch of industry. Conditions that have long been miserable have simply become unbearable in the drive to increase production. It must also be remembered that the motor industry is one of the most essential of all war industries. The rationalization of the motor industry is a part of the war preparations, therefore every means of terror, blacklist, espionage and all other devices known to capitalist exploiters is invoked against the workers in that industry.

But in spite of everything the workers of Detroit are creating their own forms of resistance.

The strikes in the auto body plants make the conference of auto workers to be held in Detroit on August 11th, in preparation for the national conference of the Trade Union Educational League to be held in Cleveland on August 31st, which will create an organizational center for the unification of the militant labor movement and give a tremendous impetus to the drive to organize the unorganized workers in the industries of the country.

One of the most damning indictments of the reactionary bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor is the fact that it has deliberately aided the automobile magnates in their efforts to prevent organization of the workers in that industry.

The present strikes are being led by the Auto Workers Union, a militant industrial union not affiliated with the A. F. L. These strikes are only the beginnings of a movement that must be developed to such proportions that it will involve the hundreds of thousands of automobile and aircraft workers who will challenge the rationalization schemes of the motor industry.

The organization of the workers in the motor industry is an essential part of the general struggle of the working class against imperialist war. Without servile and helpless workers in the motor industry it will be much more difficult for the United States to wage an imperialist war. It will be the duty of the Trade Union Educational League conference to make definite plans for organization of the war industries in the country.

# Tents and Murder--The Ludlow Massacre

By VERN SMITH.

At Holy Grove, West Virginia, in 1913, the coal fields there and around in the neighborhood were the scene of a miners' strike against such conditions as (quoting the testimony before the senate investigating committee): "Check weighman guaranteed by law but not allowed the miners," "Men paid in scrip which they could not cash," "Men discharged and put out of their homes as fast as talked unionism," "Mail burned by store manager," "Men not allowed to approach post office on company property," "Machine guns and guards turned on peaceful crowd coming from meeting," etc.

In the strike, the evicted miners set up a tent colony at Holy Grove.

Quinn Morton, the largest coal operator at Kanawha Valley, on the night of Feb. 7, 1913, took out an armored train, used by the militia, loaded with machine guns and 30 Baldwin Feltz detectives on it, and toured past Holy Grove pouring bullets into the tent colony. One miner, Estep, was killed; a woman died of wounds; 16 more were wounded. It was merely the most spectacular of several such shootings known as the "Bull Moose Special."

Training For Ludlow.

But the perfect raid on a tent colony, from the employers' point of view, came the next year, when these same Baldwin Feltz riflemen, who had been practicing from the moving train in West Virginia, were called out to Ludlow, Colorado, by Mr. Rockefeller.

The miners of the Rockefeller barony in Colorado were talking strike all through the summer of 1914, and there were several small strikes.

Conditions in Rockefeller's Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. coal towns were unendurable. The nine and ten-hour workday for men under ground prevailed. Wages were low. No checks weighman was allowed, and the miners were consistently cheated on their coal weights. The towns were owned by Rockefeller, and all had to patronize the company store and the company doctor; single men had to stay in the company boarding house. The water came from the mine, and was full of refuse, bits of coal, hay, alfalfa and manure from the draft stock underground.

Baldwin Feltz Guards

Rockefeller's managers knew of this strike talk, and had plenty of labor spies on the ground, armed guards hired from the Baldwin Feltz detective and strike breaking agency. These company gunmen killed several men before the strike started, the first to fall was Gerald Lippiat, shot dead August 6 on the main street of Trinidad, Colo., (near Ludlow) by two Baldwin Feltz men, Belehr and Belk. Men were discharged as a result of spy work three months before that. The strike in this area started Sept. 23, 1914.

The companies, following the lead of the Rockefeller, had imported more armed guards the week before. Miners' families were evicted, thrown out into the snow, even though the miners owned their own houses in most cases, these houses stood on company ground. The towns were fenced off and guarded. Miners were not allowed even to come in for their mail, and the post-offices were on company property.

They set up tent colonies, always the workers answer to mass evictions, as in Gastonia.

Tents As Pickets

At Ludlow; where they struck against the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., the colony stood on the plain just north of the junction of the branch line to the mines in the canyon, and the main line of the Colorado & Southern R. R. The tents themselves acted as automatic pickets to strike breakers brought in on the railroad, without notice of a strike situation.

## Article 7—Gastonia Raid on Tent Colony Forms a Parallel with Colorado Slaughter

They set up tent colonies, always the workers answer to mass evictions, as in Gastonia.

The armed scabs and mine guards used to come up from the mines on the hill slopes over the colony and take long range shots at it with their rifles. The strikers were armed, and answered in kind. There were a series of skirmishes, then a pitched battle, on Oct. 28.

Governor Ammons of Colorado sent in the militia to "disarm both sides." They disarmed many of the strikers, then a new group of mine guards was imported, and armed with the strikers' surrendered weapons. Militia commander General John Chase instituted a secret military court, and began to arrest hundreds of the strikers for trial before it. Habeas corpus was laughed at. The militia objected as they did at Gastonia, and were similarly withdrawn, two new militia companies being formed of mine guards, as in Gastonia deputy police took the place of the regular militia.

Sunday, April 19, was a big Greek holiday, and the Ludlow camp, with many Greeks in it, celebrated. A squad of eight armed soldiers tried to break up a ball game in which the women played the married men. One of the militiamen leaving said: "All right, girlie, you have your fun today, we'll have ours tomorrow!"

Try to Save Non Combatants

The next day, the strike leader, Louis Tikas, was enveloped to a point half-way between the strikers' camp and the militia camp in the hills. Seeing the militia advancing Tikas rushed back. All the armed men in the camp, about 40, marched out; with a battle coming they wished it to take place at a distance from the women and children in the tents.

But the militiaized company gunmen had other plans. Their first act was to turn two machine guns loose on the tents and released a concentrated rifle fire upon them.

Godfrey Irwin, an electrical engineer working for the Electric Transportation R.R. and Gas Co. of Trinidad, was taking a walk and ran into the fight. He wrote in the New York World, of May 5, that he saw Lieutenant Linderfelt take a rifle and smash Tikas's head, then the gunmen with Linderfelt walked away a few steps, turned, and fired a volley at Tikas's prostrate body. "It was the first murder I had ever seen," wrote Irwin.

Take it all around, it was a really perfect raid on a tent colony, the ideal and model of every other raid. The Gastonia police, raiding the strikers' tent colony there on June 7 were not able to come up to the mark. There were armed men in the Gastonia colony, not just helpless women and children, as in Ludlow, and the Gastonia raid did not attain the success that was had in Ludlow by the bosses.

To destroy the strikers' tent colony outright, and to kill strike leaders immediately without any fussy and long-drawn trial, is the object of such raids. In Ludlow they got Louis Tikas. But in Gastonia the frame-up will have to be resorted to. They did not manage to kill Fred Beal with gunfire. They now rely on the electric chair.

Even in Ludlow, however, some strike leaders were spared—for the frame-up.

Framing Lawson.

John Lawson, miners' leader, was sentenced, June, 1915, to life imprisonment for the death of one Baldwin Feltz detective, who was shot in one of the innumerable fights of the time, by whom, nobody knows. Lawson and other miners' leaders were indicted by a packed grand jury—such a flagrant case that an outside judge quashed the indictments.

Informations were sought by the Rockefeller prosecutors and obtained. A special, retroactive law, introduced by Rockefeller's state senator, Hayden was rushed through, establishing a special court for these cases and the governor appointed one Granby Hillyer, a Rockefeller partisan, to try them. The attorney-general of the state acted as prosecutor. The jury was picked from an already hand-picked panel summoned by the Rockefeller sheriff, simply selected by him from among men who were loyal to Rockefeller. One jurymen was heard to boast, that he would "either hang the dogs or hang the jury."

you to take out." Thirty-four men, women and children altogether had been killed in the tent colony.

Tikas Murdered.

Linderfelt's men found Louis Tikas running to them, empty handed (he never carried a gun) and begging for the lives of the helpless women and children they were slaughtering. They took him prisoner on the railroad track, and in the morning his body lay there, skull crushed, and three bullets in him.

A little girl fled into a board shack, and the machine gun was turned on the shack.

At night a raiding party of militia came down, under command of Lieutenant Linderfelt. This officer was a Baldwin Feltz detective who had organized his thugs into "Troop A of the National Guard of Colorado." They carried cans of coal oil. Linderfelt was yelling, "Shoot every son-of-a-bitchin' thing you see moving."

Twelve women and children were hiding in a hole beneath a tent, which had been cut to ribbons by bullets. Linderfelt's men poured kerosene over the ruins of the tent and its inmates and set it on fire.

The coroner's jury brought in the following verdict on these twelve burned bodies: "We find that they came to their death by asphyxiation or fire, or both, caused by the burning of the tents of the Ludlow Tent Colony, and that the fire on the tents was started by militia men, under Major Hamrock and Lieutenant Linderfelt, or mine guards, or both."

Pearl Jolly, a miner's wife and the camp nurse, helped to lift the charred bodies out of the hole the next morning and the militia stood around, addressed unprintable remarks to her, and one said: "Sorry we didn't have more in there for

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\* From "The Brass Check," Sinclair.

The Gastonia Textile Workers' trial starts July 29! Twenty-three workers face electrocution or prison terms! Rally all forces to save them. Defense and Relief Week July 27—August 3! Sign the Protest Roll! Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York.