

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS For a Workers-Farmers Government To Organize the Unorganized Against Imperialist War For the 40-Hour Week

Daily Worker

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20,000 NEW YORK WORKERS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR; MANY THOUSANDS MORE STRIKE

Set Date October 12-13 for Southern Textile Conference

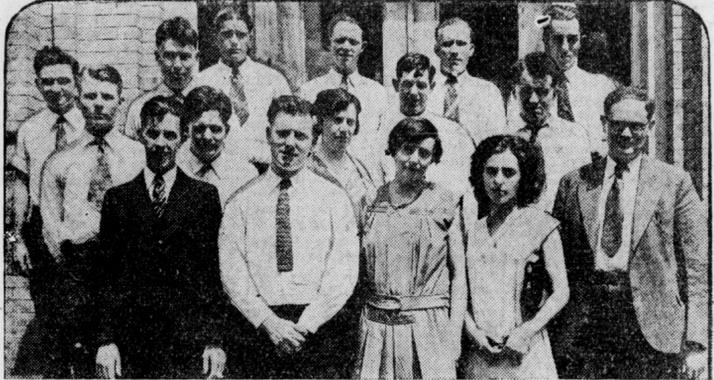
TO MAKE ALL ARRANGEMENTS FOR GIGANTIC BATTLE OF THE MILL WORKERS AGAINST EVILS

Fighting for Eight Hour Day, Against Low Wages, Child Slavery, Inhuman Conditions

Called to Meet in Charlotte By Conference with Delegates from 75,000 in Bessemer City

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 1.—The provisional committee of the Southern Textile Conference has sent the following cable to the 500,000 striking British textile workers: "The Southern Textile Workers' Conference held here with 230 delegates representing over 50,000 Southern Textile Workers, who are fighting the mill owners' attempt to electrocute 13 of our members and send ten others to the penitentiary, and are organizing a struggle against the speed-up and for higher wages, send greetings to their English brothers who are striking against wage cuts. Only struggle against the combined forces of the bosses, the treacherous MacDonald government and the traitorous social reformists in the union can win for you."

Will You Let the Mill Owners Murder These Fighters for Your Class?



The 16 strikers and strike leaders, members of the National Textile Workers' Union, who have been selected by the mill owners for electrocution and long prison terms, in order to crush the growing revolt of the southern textile slaves. They are Fred E. Beal, Vera Bush, Amy Schechter, Clarence Miller, K. Y. Hendricks, Sophie Melvin, Joseph Harrison, Robert Allen, J. C. Heffner, William McGinnis, George Carter, K. O. Byers, Russell Knight, N. F. Gibson, Louis McLoughlin and Delmar Hampton. The three women face long prison terms.

TO EVERY COMMUNIST!

News dispatches from all countries over the world report that the workers came out on the streets yesterday to demonstrate against the growing war danger and the need of the workers to come to the defense of the Soviet Union. These demonstrations showed the workers that the Communist Party and militant trade unions will not be caught off guard when the next World War comes. They are an answer to the militarists of China and their imperialist supporters, that the revolutionary working class is ready to defend their fatherland—the Soviet Union. In the preparations for a new world slaughter, the social democracy is an active supporter of the capitalist class. In America, the revolutionary working class in the tens of thousands responded to the call of the Communist Party in downing their tools to demonstrate against the preparations that are being made by American imperialism, for a new imperialist war. Demonstrations of tremendous size were held in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit and other cities. A note of militancy ran through all these demonstrations.

In the preparation and mobilization of the workers for these demonstrations and other struggles that are taking place, the Daily Worker has played an active role. For weeks the Daily Worker has through the medium of its columns, prepared the workers for International Red Day.

At the present time, the Daily Worker is in financial difficulties that impairs its fighting capacities and endangers its very life. The workers all over the country must respond to the call of the Daily Worker.

All members of the Communist Party must immediately pay their day's pay assessment.

This is one of the best means to struggle against Imperialist War and to defend the Soviet Union.

Answer at once. Send all funds to the Daily Worker, 26 Union Square, New York City.

Entire Crew of 250 At Ward Baking Co. Walk Out at 4 P. M.

ENTIRE CREW...ETAO N Did the workers of New York respond to the call of the Communist Party to drop tools at 4 p. m. yesterday and demonstrate against imperialist war? Well, here is just one instance:

Promptly at the stroke of 4 the entire crew of 250 of the Ward Baking Company, on E. 76th St., walked out to a man. Because of the threat of rain the workers did not proceed to the Union Square demonstration, but held a meeting outside the factory, with speakers from the Communist Party.

What happened at the Ward Baking Company happened in hundreds of shops and factories throughout the city despite the fact that the employers, with the active cooperation of many "socialist" and A. F. of L. trade union officials, threatened to fire all those who went out.

GOVERNOR SETS CHARLOTTE TRIAL FOR AUGUST 26

Prisoners, Defense, Hit "Fairness" Argument

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 1.—The date of the Charlotte trial of the 23 textile strikers and organizers whom the mill owners of North Carolina are trying to railroad to the electric chair and state penitentiary, has been set for Aug. 26, according to Tyre Taylor, secretary to Gov. Max Gardner.

The governor's secretary stated yesterday that the date was fixed, and that Judge M. V. Barnhill would preside. Barnhill is the special judge appointed by Gardner to try the case, who he ordered a special term of court to start in Gastonia, July 29. The defense was able to prove so overwhelmingly that the mill owners had terrorized witnesses and corrupted juror material in Gastonia County, that the judge, in order to cast a veil of apparent "fairness" over the legal lynching, ordered a change of venue to Charlotte.

Tried for Opinions. The International Labor Defense and the prisoners themselves are issuing statements to refute the flood of editorials in southern and northern metropolitan newspapers. The capitalist press alleges that the change of venue shows that the strikers will be tried for "murder, not for their opinions." The strikers on trial point out that it is just exactly their opinions that they are being tried for, as evidenced by the nature of the questions asked them by the prosecution at the

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MASSES DEFY POLICE BRUTALITY, RAIN, BOSSES; ALSO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST "SOCIALIST" LACKEYS AT RAND SCHOOL

Big Mass Meets Continue at Night; Call for Forming Defense Corps Cheer Soviet Union, Gastonia, Communist Candidates

Street Fighting in Paris, Bucharest, Shanghai, and Chicago; Workers Demonstrate in All Big Cities of World; Millions Participate

BULLETIN.

Workers engaged the police in furious battle when the latter tried to prevent an Anti-War Demonstration of the Communist Party at Wilkins and Intervale Aves., the Bronx, last night. The police ran wild through the crowd of thousands that had gathered, brutally clubbing everybody who stood in their way and trampling over children.

The clash started when two policemen tried to stop a procession of workers who were parading with torches and banners to the platform at Wilkins and Intervale Ave. The workers, unintimidated, dodged the police and ran to the platform. Soon more police arrived and they began breaking up the platform and attacking the workers who refused to disband and fought back. One plainclothesman drew a gun, which he was only prevented from using when a worker knocked him down with a chair. The police, infuriated by the workers' resistance, then began attacking the great crowd that had gathered. A police wagon was called and Sidney Bloomfield, Communist Party speaker, and several others were arrested.

Rallying in Union Square in one of the greatest open air demonstrations ever held in New York, 20,000 workers yesterday as with one voice denounced the preparations for a new imperialist war, demanded the release of the 23 textile workers who have been framed up in Gastonia, and joined with millions of workers throughout the world in pledging themselves to defend the Soviet Union from the attacks now being planned by the imperialist powers and their hirelings.

CHICAGO POLICE ATTACK MEETING

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1.—After a terrific struggle, in which many heads were broken, the Chicago police broke up the second mass meeting here to demonstrate against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union. Many are arrested. What is practically martial law prevails in this district, with police out with machine guns.

The demonstration was planned for Union Park, in the center of town. At the last moment Park Commissioner Robertson refused the request for a permit. When the demonstrators arrived, a barricade manned by police barred them out. Everybody had been ordered out of the park at 5 p. m. The demonstration took place, with thousands participating, near the park. Police charged into this meeting, and dispersed it, only to have it reassemble a block further up the street.

Here the police attacked again, but the meeting dispersed only after stern resistance. C. Hathaway, district organizer of Chicago District of the Communist Party, was the first speaker up. He was arrested. J. Louis Engdahl was the other principal speaker.

Three wagon loads of prisoners were carried off to the jail. An attempt will be made tonight by the International Labor Defense to bail them out.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 1.—A huge crowd of workers at Tremont and Appleton Streets today celebrated International Red Day. They were attacked by police armed with riot guns, and eventually dispersed. Eight workers, including William Simons, of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, were arrested and charged with holding a meeting without a permit.

The meeting was prepared for by distribution of many circulars through the shops. Police Superintendent Crowley had boasted that he had assembled the greatest armed force ever seen in Boston since the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. He was prepared, he said, to call for the state militia at a moment's notice, and had stationed police at the railroad stations to keep workers away from the meetings.

Police in Savage Attacks. The Tammany police were obviously enraged at the size and militancy of the demonstration and made savage attacks. Their rage was increased by the persistence of the crowd in remaining through the demonstration despite a heavy down-pour of rain which started about 5:30 and by the behavior of the members of the Young Communist League, who, garbed in new khaki uniforms, presented a striking and disciplined corps that played a leading role in the demonstration. The Young Pioneers were also dressed in khaki uniforms and the police were further infuriated when these ten and twelve year olds defied them, refused to allow their lines to be broken up and held their banners aloft.

The demonstration itself was an event that will be long remembered by the thousands of workers who

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The 20,000 who gathered in Union Square were only a small fraction of the tens of thousands of New York workers who, at the call of the Communist Party of District 2, stopped work at 4 p. m. yesterday as a protest against the imperialist war preparations. Thousands of workers who did not attend the demonstration because of the threat of rain or for other reasons struck yesterday.

FIGHT POLICE IN MANY CITIES

SHANGHAI, China, August 1.—Two great demonstrations of workers today fought with Chiang Kai-shek's police, and when they were broken up, others started in other parts of the city. At a late hour last night, there were still many meetings going on, with the police and soldiers rushing about trying to stop them.

There are placards on the walls and leaflets denouncing the Chinese war lords on the Soviet Union.

Armored cars patrolled the French concession, and the entire imperialist police force and all reserves stood at the boundary. Most of the demonstrations were in the Chinese workers' quarters.

Paris Workers Out.

PARIS, France, August 1.—Tens of thousands of workers left the shops where National Guardsmen stood with full equipment, rifles and bayonets, and marched in processions in the capital in defiance of the decree of Police Prefect Chippie, that there must be no demonstration against imperialist war and the attack on the Soviet Union.

At 9 p. m. a descent upon the boulevards was contemplated. The police were still frantically making arrests, over 300 now being under lock and key. Thirty thousand troops are quartered in the city, and extensive police reserves are on hand. The workers demonstrate nevertheless.

The leaders of the conservative Confederation of Labor issued a statement sabotaging the demonstrations to the best of their ability, by advising the workers to stay on the job and keep away from the demonstrations.

Battle in Sarajevo.

SARAJEVO, Jugo-Slavia, August 1.—In this city, where the shot was fired in 1914 over which the great powers made an excuse for world war, a battle of the class war raged last night. Two workmen were killed and several wounded when police and crowds of strikers clashed violently.

The demonstrations were led by Communists. When the fight was over, the railroad shops were in ruins, having been set afire during

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DO NOT FORGET FRIDAY AUG. 9th.

The General Southern Textile Conference, a two day meeting of delegates from the workers in all textile mills of the South is today called to meet in Charlotte, October 12-13 to arrange for the imminent struggle, the huge mass movement of textile workers against starvation wages, to win the eight hour day, to abolish child slavery, and improve their conditions generally.

During and out of the struggle will arise a powerful National Textile Workers' Union, organized in every mill, able to maintain the victories won.

The General Southern Textile Conference is called by the Provisional Executive Committee, elected at the Southern Textile Workers Conference held Sunday at Bessemer City, with 227 delegates, representing 40,000 textile workers directly, and through shop committees indirectly representing 35,000 more. The provisional committee acted on the orders of the Bessemer City conference, which voted unanimously for the new, larger October 12-13 General Southern Textile Conference, an organization to outline the fight against intolerable conditions in the South.

SEVEN DEAD IN PRISON MUTINY IN LEAVENWORTH

Porter, Strike Leader, Prisoner There

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 1.—Six prisoners and one guard in the federal penitentiary were reported killed here this afternoon following an uprising which began during the noon meal hour.

This is the second prison mutiny in one week, two other revolts having occurred in Dannemora and Auburn prisons in New York state.

As in the New York prisons, vile food, overcrowding and mistreatment of the prisoners were largely responsible for it.

Guards Use Machine Guns. Immediately after the uprising was crushed with the use of machine guns and rifles and tear gas, a double shift of heavily armed guards were placed on duty and the prisoners made the walls ring with curses and shouting.

The rebellion broke out within the prison about one o'clock and it was not until seven o'clock in the evening that the guards, heavily armed, (Continued on Page Five)

CALL FAKE CLOAK STRIKE IN PHILA.

I. L. G. W. Stoppage is Grim Joke

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—The local agents of the scab outfit known as the International Ladies Garment Workers yesterday unheated their swords and declared here one of their now familiar stoppages in the cloak trade which they call by the name of "strike." This action followed several weeks of booming both in the yellow socialist and the local capitalist press.

Today it was already evident that this action on their part is a hollow joke. The I. L. G. W. chiefs managed to gather up some of their own "boys," many of them not working anyway. At the same time they assured the bosses, through the capitalist press, that the "strike" would not last more than two weeks.

Philadelphia cloakmakers are laughing scornfully at the so-called (Continued on Page Five)

TEXTILE STRIKE MORE SERIOUS IN BRITAIN IS INDICTMENT OF SEEN SPREADING 27 IN CHICAGO

MacDonald Agents Try Again to Break It

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Efforts of the British Labor Party to end the strike of 500,000 Lancashire textile workers in a manner gratifying to the manufacturers seemed as far as ever from any chance of success today, the fourth day of the big walk-out.

Despite carefully broadcasted rumors of negotiations between the spinners' union and the manufacturers, no action has as yet been taken by the officials of the union with the object of ending the strike.

Far from ending it the strikers are showing every inclination to spread the strike in face of the manufacturers' announcement of a twelve and a half cent wage cut posted yesterday.

It is reported that the card room operatives will meet tonight to consider the situation.

TEXTILE STRIKE MORE SERIOUS IN BRITAIN IS INDICTMENT OF SEEN SPREADING 27 IN CHICAGO

Gastonia Protest Case Postponed to Sept. 9

(Special to the Daily Worker.) CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—There is every indication here that the prosecution will try to indict for still more serious offenses the 27 workers who were arrested at the great Gastonia Defense demonstration here June 15. When the case was called today, the prosecution secured a continuance to Sept. 9.

The court room was filled with police and plain clothes men who tried to terrorize sympathizers with the defense. An effort will be made to get a change of venue from the labor hating judge, Lyle, on the ground of prejudice.

The Chicago section of the International Labor Defense is energetically pushing the joint defense and relief week drive to raise funds for the Gastonia defense.

The Chicago workers held for (Continued on Page Five)

HAVE A HOT TIME AND COOL OFF

Cool off and have a hot time doing it! Here's how: Go to the business office of the Daily Worker, 26 Union Square, or the Workers Bookshop, 30 Union Square, or Sollen's, 216 East 14th St., or the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union headquarters, 131 West 28th St., or the Unity House, 1800 Seventh Ave., or any Communist art station and lay down one dollar and fifty cents for a ticket to (Continued on Page Five)

The American Federation of Labor Leadership in the "New South"

By BILL DUNNE

The rising tide of the class struggle in the South already has furnished two sharp contrasts between the policy, tactics and leadership of the American Federation of Labor, and such militant organizations as the National Textile Workers Union affiliated to the Trade Union Educational League—the American section of the Red International of Labor Unions.

So sharp and clear are these contrasts that every worker can see and understand them: Gastonia and Elizabethton, the Southern textile conference of the United Textile Workers held in Rye, N. Y., and the southern textile conference of the fighting National Textile Workers Union held in Bessemer City, North Carolina—in the center of the struggle in the textile industry of the South, seven miles from Gastonia where Fred Beal and Louis McLaughlin, Vera Bush and two more women workers, and ten members and organizers of the N. T. W. U. are on trial for "murder and conspiracy"—jailed by the mill owners' government for defending themselves and their union headquarters against an armed attack by the mercenaries of the mill barons.

It is necessary to examine the background of these sharp contrasts—contrasts between a program based on the class struggle and a program confined to acceptance of capitalism as a system and based primarily on the desire to strengthen and perpetuate the rule of the capitalist class and its government. The difference is that between social reformism and social revolution—social democrats and Communists.

A few months ago the leadership of the American Federation of Labor, and its loyal opposition headed by the Muste group, was paying no attention to the South. True to its craft union heritage and loyal to the interests of its imperialist masters, it made not the slightest attempt to organize the masses of low paid, unskilled and semi-skilled workers who make up the overwhelming majority of the Southern working class—especially in the huge chemical and textile industry—the rayon mills—and in the cotton spinning section of the textile industry.

As in the North where the A. F. of L. unions consist of the more

highly skilled, or workers specially privileged for other reasons, the A. F. of L. unions in the South were represented by scattered organizations of printers, building trades workers, etc. The A. F. of L. leadership has carefully avoided conflict with the big capitalists in the steel, automobile and finished metal industries—the foundation industries of American capitalism.

In the coal mining industry the United Mine Workers ceased to be a weapon of the miners shortly after the signing of the Jacksonville agreement in 1924. In 1922 the railway shop craft unions were defeated and practically destroyed.

Both of these historic events in the annals of American labor were the outcome of the official policy of getting rid of the mass of unskilled and semi-skilled workers who had come into the unions during the world war and the tremendous industrial expansion which took place then, particularly in basic industries. The A. F. of L. was reconstituted on its classic basis of the labor aristocracy. It became more openly than ever before the outpost of imperialism in the ranks of the working class. Its leadership functions brazenly as the agents of Wall Street and seeks, while attempting to preserve its influence so that it can continue its role of betrayal with maximum effect, to prevent and thwart mass struggles, to keep the main body of the American proletariat unorganized and at the mercy of capitalists and the government.

What then explains the undeniable activity of the A. F. of L.—especially the United Textile Workers—in the South. It is in the textile industry, with its highly mechanized character, its elimination of skill, its low wages and long hours—rationalization at its peak—that the most bitter struggles are taking place. This is not the environment in which one usually finds A. F. of L. leadership.

What has happened? Has the A. F. of L. leadership turned its back on its black past? Has it turned over a new leaf, as some comrades think—or did it? Has the A. F. of L. leadership been "kicked to the left," to use the phrase of the Brandierites? Is the A. F. of L. officialdom, including its loyal opposition, who are best entrenched in the U. T. W., actually stimulating and leading mass struggles?

Never—and a "never" which is categorical and not to be qualified by a Gilbertian "hardly ever." Precisely because the burden of capitalist rationalization weighs so heavily upon the Southern workers that they are forced actively into the class struggle, and because of the entire lack of trade union experience among hundreds of thousands of them, the utterly false pretense of the A. F. of L. leadership can fool them for a time, (as in Elizabethton, Tenn.) with disastrous consequences, and makes the exposure of these bellwethers of imperialism a major task of the Communists.

Muste, Hoffman, McMahon and Company, ably aided by preachers and pacifists of the socialist party, and liberals of varying shades, have been able to a certain extent, because of the huge reservoir of working class misery and militancy in the Southern textile industry, to appear as "honest trade unionists," acquire some influence and prestige among sections of lowpaid workers, and pose as champions of the working class in districts where strikes develop spontaneously.

The Southern textile capitalists do not want ANY unions, reformist or revolutionary. Like the new Southern working class, the new capitalism of the South is—or was—inexperienced in "labor troubles." In Elizabethton, Tenn. and Ware Shoals, S. C. it allowed its retinue of middle class hangers-on to stage "unofficial" deportations and other displays of violence of and against A. F. of L. leaders, while at the same time its state governors sent generous numbers of troops to overawe the workers.

The Southern capitalist class was ignorant at first that the A. F. of L. leadership came South bearing a flag of truce, ready to hoist the ensign of surrender and prepared at the first opportunity to dye their white emblems black with the classic color of betrayal. Today it knows better.

In recent weeks, under the pressure of the struggle centering around the battle in the Gastonia area where the class struggle shows clearly even through the heavy fog of intensive lying about "American democracy" created by the capitalist press, the clever young men of the millowners' personnel service, and editors, have been doing some cramming on the labor movement. Especially are the results of this academic course in the class struggle,

accompanied by field experience in the numerous strikes, and armed conflicts such as those at the Loray headquarters of the National Textile Workers Union on June 7, noticeable in the columns of the Gastonia Gazette. Much of its earlier crudity has vanished.

The Gastonia Gazette, together with many other organs of capitalism in the two Carolinas, has begun to learn the value of the services of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and social reformists of the type of Muste and Hoffman and others who dominate the United Textile Workers union, to American capitalism, and to estimate the possibilities of utilizing them to stem the tide of working class revolt sweeping through the South.

The Gazette, however, bearing the brand of Manville-Jencks—the biggest cotton mill company in Gaston county, "the combed yarn center of the South," confined itself principally to denouncing the National Textile Workers Union and the Communists. Its support of the A. F. of L. and its offspring, the U. T. W., is more implied than open.

But the Charlotte Observer, published in the city which shares with Winston-Salem the honor of being one of the two largest in North Carolina, has made up its editorial mind and speaks right out. In its issue of July 18 it says:

"The American Federation of Labor is initiating a movement to organize the industrial labor of the South, aided in this undertaking as an agency in rescuing Southern industrial labor from the influence of the Communists, whose operations in the South have brought their class into disrepute.

"As a matter of course, if Southern labor is to be organized, it is infinitely to be preferred that this organization should be accomplished by the acknowledged long-time enemy of Communism, which is the American Federation of Labor, the particular object of hatred by the Communist organization."

Referring to the recent Connecticut conference of governors and the question of the organization of the Southern workers which was raised there, The Observer sums up the attitude of Governor Gardner of North Carolina and Governor Richards of South Carolina as expressed in a statement that they would "neither hinder nor help the American Federation of Labor in its at-

tempt to unionize the Southern textile workers."

The Observer then continues: "Meantime, the Southern mill men might as well prepare for the unionizing movement, for the Federation is embarked on a determined campaign."

Our premise above, that the mill barons do not want ANY unions, is confirmed, in spite of its complimentary references to the A. F. of L., by its concluding remarks:

"This organization movement can be best met by the mill men, themselves, in adjusting working conditions in a way that would forestall any cause for the unionizing forces. In large number of cases, the mill conditions are established on a basis that could not be improved by any sort of unionizing but there are cases that invite readjustment. . . . As the situation stands, the better class of cotton mills are likely to suffer for the delinquency of some mills against which complaint can be properly lodged. If delinquent mills could be moved up into the class of the standard Southern cotton mill, the labor problem in the South would have been solved to complete elimination of the agitator."

It will be seen from the above extracts that the mill owners' press—at least the most conscious section of it—is emphasizing three points: (1) That some measure of organization in the Southern mills is more or less inevitable. (2) That by some form of company unionism combined with welfare work and perhaps some slight concessions to the workers, any form of trade unionism may be avoided and "agitators" kept out. (3) That if "outside" organization cannot be prevented it is better by far to make a deal with the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions as an alternative to the organization of militant unions with Communists taking a leading part.

The A. F. of L. leadership, fully conscious of its role as the defender of capitalism in the ranks of the masses, is taking as complete an advantage of this situation as its fear of the militancy the Southern workers will allow it to. At the sessions of the U. S. Senate committee on manufactures, which were attended by Senators from low wage Southern states, President Green thus described the A. F. of L. ac-

tivities in Elizabethton and the situation there:

"The strike developed in Elizabethton over the imposition of onerous conditions. . . . It is a peaceful community. They gather their employees who work in the mills from the mountains of eastern Tennessee. . . . They are pure American stock, and of course the opportunity to work in those rayon mills was broadening and it was an enlarged opportunity for this class of people. . . . But because of the workers' docile nature, the owners and managers of those mills pursued a certain policy until it reached the point where the last straw, figuratively speaking, broke the camel's back; and without order, without leadership even, without help from us, they shut down those mills, and then . . . appealed to the American Federation of Labor." (Emphasis mine.)

President Green admits here that the A. F. of L. leaders had taken no steps to give leadership to these exploited workers in a basic industry. The A. F. of L. leadership waited until it could no longer avoid making a gesture of struggle in order to save its face. But true to its social reformist character it went not to aid the new squadrons of the proletariat in Elizabethton, but to betray them.

Listen to President Green entertaining the solid senatorial representatives of the Southern capitalists with his detailed recital of how the Elizabethton workers were handed the doublecross:

"I directed one of my trusted representatives to go there, and Mr. McMahon, representing the United Textile Workers, directed his representatives to go there and exercise every effort at their command to establish COOPERATIVE RELATIONS AND INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

"They had splendid meetings WITH SOME MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MILLS, AND BELIEVED THAT THEY HAD A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT. . . . (Emphasis mine.—It should be said here that the Elizabethton workers, who had not been consulted about the "satisfactory settlement," went on strike again—a tribute to the militancy of the Southern workers

which the A. F. of L. leadership is trying to turn into the poison-out channels of "cooperative relations" with the \$50,000,000 mergers in the rayon section of the textile industry.)

These "splendid meetings" with "some members of the Chamber of Commerce," referred to by President Green, deserve some special attention in the form of a further quotation from the minutes of the senate committee on manufactures. Miss Margaret Bowen, a worker in the Elizabethton mills, is testifying:

"These companies would have paid more and they started out paying more at the beginning, but the chamber of commerce of Elizabethton said, 'What is the need; you can get cheap labor for \$8 and \$10 per week,' and so therefore they decided if they could get it they would not pay any more than what they really had to pay." (Emphasis mine.)

The Chairman—How do you know that?

Miss Bowen—Through their own statements.

Senator Wheeler—Do you mean the statements of the members of the chamber of commerce?

Miss Bowen—Yes, sir.

It was with these salesmen of "cheap and docile" labor that President Green's "trusted representative" made a "satisfactory settlement."

President McMahon of the United Textile Workers also contributed his mite to the doctrine of "satisfactory settlement" at the expense of the textile workers. The following is an excerpt from his concluding remarks to the senate committee:

"I wish to say that without prejudice, it is our desire to see industry successful in all parts of the country. There is no thought in our mind that Northern manufacturers should succeed at the cost or sacrifice of both the Southern manufacturers and Southern operators. Our organization stands for equality for all."

Equality for all—workers living at the starvation level—millionaire textile mill owners.

Is it any wonder that the mill barons and their press had little difficulty in deciding that the policies, tactics and leadership of the A. F. of L. and the U. T. W. could be very useful in putting down the revolts of the underpaid workers?

But although the capitalists and their press do not hesitate one moment in making a choice between the A. F. of L. and militant unions such as the NTWU, it has seen that the A. F. of L. leadership is not always successful in its attempts to suppress the will to struggle which is so evident among the Southern masses. There is Elizabethton, for instance, where the workers only sullenly accepted this leadership for a time but are by no means under its political and organizational control.

Then there is Marion, N. C., where the "docile nature" of the mill workers under the leadership of the U. T. W. in this little community did not prevent them from picketing the mill in mass formation and forcibly stopping the entrance of scabs. In the course of the struggle the owned of the mill was injured, seventeen strikers are charged with "conspiracy to commit assault." In Ware Shoals, where the U. T. W. also had a small local union, the workers carried on mass picketing until the soldiers sent by Governor Richards stopped it. The U. T. W. capitulated and called off the strike.

(To be continued.)

Crowds of Unemployed Workers Storm Plant Of Ford in Hamilton

By a Worker Correspondent

HAMILTON, Ohio (By Mail)—Every morning a large crowd of workers and ex-farmers and farm boys from Kentucky tries to get "happiness" by having Henry Ford become their master at the Hamilton plant of the Ford Company.

The employment agent chooses all the husky looking married men for vacancies since they are stronger and have got to be docile because they have to support a wife and family.

Many really believe it is done because Ford is sorry for the married men.

Kentucky men are Ford's choice because they are more docile, coming from the farms, and unacquainted with the slavery in the Ford plants, they are eager to work for \$5 a day after the even more miserable wages they have been receiving in Kentucky.

—CORRESPONDENT.

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

What You Must Do to Save the

Daily Worker

One month ago, June 21, The Daily Worker did not appear for lack of funds. This was the first time that this suspension occurred since the founding of The Daily Worker five and one-half years ago.

We resumed publication the next day. A few comrades and friends in New York pooled their resources to save the Daily, and give it a chance to appeal to the readers and loyal supporters.

The campaign for funds is now five weeks old, and yet the Daily is in the same precarious condition it has been in at the beginning. The money coming in is too slow to cover the deficit, and give the Daily a breathing spell.

Ten thousand dollars has been collected, when at least \$1,000 per day is needed to pull the Daily out of its present crisis.

Will the Daily get this money? The next few weeks will decide the fate of the Daily.

The readers will have to decide—

Shall the Daily live—or shall it suspend?
Shall the Daily suspend—with the danger of war looming in the immediate present?

Shall the Daily suspend—in the face of the attempt to railroad 15 workers in Gastonia to the electric chair?

Shall the Daily suspend—at a time when the workers are facing ever increasing attacks by the bosses, their police and gunmen, and their Right Wing Allies?

UPON YOU DEVOLVES THE ANSWER.

Publication of the paper means increasing sacrifices on the part of all members and sympathizers of the Party and Daily.

The minimum of one day's wage for members of the Party and substantial contribution at least equivalent to a day's wage must be forwarded immediately.

The next few days are crucial. The next few days will settle the fate of the Daily.

WILL YOU ANSWER?

Do not wait for another suspension. Enclose your check or money order immediately. Wire it or rush by air mail to THE DAILY WORKER, 26 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

The Daily must increase its circulation to reach ever wider circles of workers. A large circulation will reduce the huge deficit.

We have a number of ways for increasing the circulation, which are enumerated below.

The Sustaining Fund must be established immediately. Our readers and friends should not only send their immediate contribution, but pledge themselves to give a definite sum monthly or weekly. This will help the Daily avoid such crises as now exist.

READ THE SERIAL

"I SAW IT MYSELF"

By HENRY BARBUSSE.—Author of 'Under Fire,' 'Chains,' and Other Great Novels.

It is a story of white terror and workers persecution that is full of harrowing details.

The Daily Worker is fortunate in being able to present this story to its readers for the first time.

This brilliant novel has been tabooed by the ruling class press the world over. In America it is hardly known.

WILL THE DAILY SURVIVE?

SEND ALL YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS TO DAILY WORKER, 26-28 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

- 1.—Read the Daily.
- 2.—Buy a copy for a friend or shopmate.
- 3.—Get a bundle for distribution.
- 4.—Insist that your standkeeper carries the Daily.
- 5.—Insist that he displays it.
- 6.—Buy a copy to start off the standkeeper's sales.
- 7.—Keep this up for a few weeks.

- ### SUSTAINING FUND
- 1.—Pledge yourself to send in contributions weekly or monthly.
 - 2.—Send it the first of the month regularly.
 - 3.—Get your union or organization to contribute regularly.
 - 4.—Get a co-worker to do the same.

Thesis of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. on the War Danger and the Tasks of the Communist Party

PART II.

10. "Although convinced that war is inevitable under the rule of the bourgeoisie, the Communists, in the interests of the masses of the workers and of all the toilers who bear the brunt of the sacrifice entailed by war, wage a persistent fight against imperialist war and strive to prevent imperialist war by proletarian revolution. They strive to rally the masses around their standard in this struggle, and, if unable to prevent the outbreak of war, they strive to transform it into civil war for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie."

War Thesis of Sixth World Congress.

The first task in the struggle against the coming war is to tear down the screen by which the bourgeoisie conceals from the working masses their preparations for war. In the United States the tasks of the Communist Party are: to denounce all preparations by the United States for war with its most dangerous rival, Great Britain; to fight against the predatory raids of American imperialism upon Latin-America; to denounce the open attacks made against the oppressed masses in the Philippines, Cuba, Haiti, etc. The task of the American Communist Party is to unmask the hypocritical Kellogg Pact which is itself an instrument for the struggle of the United States for world hegemony and in consequence an instrument not of peace but of war; to denounce the hypocritical talk of the Hoovers and Stimson, — the pause in cruiser building, — this is nothing but a cover for the general intensification of war preparations on every front, economic, political, ideological, financial, as well as military.

11. A special task of the American Communist Party is to make clear to the working class and the toiling masses of the United States the role of the Dollar Government in the war provocation of the Nanking government as an act encouraged and supported by the United States bourgeoisie whether openly for military preparations or under the guise of pacifism—Socialists—as propaganda directed toward the mobilization of all the machinery for war on the part of American imperialism.

At the present time it is particularly necessary also to destroy the pacifist illusions busily sown by the reformists amongst the working masses as to the role played by the Labor (McDonald) government. The historic role of the Labor Government at this moment consists precisely in the fact that it is able better to hide the war preparations in general and against the Soviet Union in particular, under the guise of labor reformist policy and pacifist phrases. The proposed visit of the head of the Labor Government, to the president of the Wall Street government, this fraternization of MacDonald and Hoover exposes to the workers the real class character of the Labor Government.

12. The main characteristic of the Bolshevik position is that our struggle against war is primarily a revolutionary mass action. "Not sabotaging war, not individual action, but mass propaganda leading to the transformation of the war into civil war." (Lenin.) The Communists repudiate all such "means" of combating war as hamper the development of revolutionary mass action. Consequently the Communists reject individual actions that have no connection with revolutionary mass action, — as for instance petty bourgeois oppositions to conscription, refusal to bear arms, "refusal to shoot," etc. In 1922 Lenin wrote in the instruction to the delegation to the Hague Conference, "Boycott of war is a stupid phrase. The Communists must participate in every reactionary war."

13. The Communists also reject any frivolous treatment of the question of war. Lenin also taught us that "We must tell the masses the real facts about the profound secrecy in which the governments make their plans for war and how impotent the ordinary labor organizations, even those that call themselves revolutionary, are in the face of impending war." The Communists reject such slogans as "General Strike Against the Declaration of War," "Strike of Soldiers," etc. as panacea "to be applied regardless of a concrete situation and divorced from the general class struggle of the proletariat." It would create an illusion to say to the workers that upon the proclamation of a war we shall immediately answer with a general strike. The Communists must not renounce the general strike as a weapon in the struggle against imperialist war, but as Lenin indicated in the document already quoted above, "It is impossible to 'reply' to war with a general strike, just as it is impossible to 'reply' to war with a revolution in the simple and literal sense of the word."

Side by side with other forms of revolutionary mass action (demonstrations, strikes in munition factories, etc.) the general strike, as the supreme form of the mass strike movement, is an extremely important weapon. As a transition to the armed uprising it constitutes a stage in the transformation of imperialist war into civil war. However, this transformation does not depend upon the will of the Party alone. It is essential for the Communist Party to carry on continuous propaganda

and agitation for the general strike prior to the war as well as during the war, but it depends on the revolutionary development of the situation as to when the slogan of the general strike can be put forward not only as a propaganda and agitation slogan but as a slogan of action.

14. The task of the Communist Party is to strive to create a united front from below of all revolutionary workers in the fight against the war. The task of the Communist Party for this purpose and with this scope is to link up all political and economic everyday struggles of the American working class with the war danger and the necessity to fight against it. The campaign in defense of the Gastonia strikers; in defense of the right of workers to organize trade unions and to protect themselves; the campaign for the building of revolutionary trade unions; the campaign for the organization of the unorganized; the everyday struggles of the workers against wage cuts, against the results of rationalization; the campaign for social insurance — these and all other struggles must be linked up with the general struggle of the masses against imperialist war.

15. Amongst the concrete tasks of the Communist Party is to carry out intensive work to enlarge the number of shop nuclei. In nuclei building, the development of shop papers plays an inestimably important role and together with shop newspapers there must be a network all over the country of workers' correspondents. In this work special attention must be given to such branches as mining, munition works, transportation, dock and marine workers, chemical workers, etc. The Party should concentrate their agitational and organizational work to those branches of the war industry.

In order to create a broad united front against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union, it is necessary to organize Anti-War Committees in all large factories.

These committees, where they are created for the purpose of International Red Day, should thereafter be developed into a permanent shape, for example, by the calling of non-Party delegate conferences of shop representatives in industrial districts with the aim of organizing workers' conferences on a national scale against imperialist war. In factories and trade unions the Communists should carry on continuous agitation preparatory to the sabotage of the production and shipment of war materials. In such agitation, our slogan must be: "Not a gun, not a ship, not a dollar, not a single ton of munitions of war for the armies destined to fight against the Soviet Union!"

The Party must carry on unceasing activity in the trade unions for the winning over of the workers for the struggle against imperialist war and for defense of the Soviet Union. In the old trade unions the Party must expose the bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor and their militaristic policy.

16. Special attention must be given to the mobilization of the workers organized in the various language organizations. The nationalist and fascist elements are very active in these organizations. It must be the task of the Communist Party to combat these elements, expose them, and win the foreign-born workers in this country to the struggle against the imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

17. In such organizations as the Anti-Imperialist League, and the Friends of Soviet Russia, the task of the Communists working in these bodies must be to transform them in the quickest possible time into real mass organizations carrying out a continuous propaganda for the Communist position towards war, combatting the petty bourgeois pacifist slogans. The Anti-Imperialist League must organize in its ranks all revolutionary elements of the American colonies and of the semi-colonial countries of Latin-America.

18. The working farmers must be organized as a force against imperialist war. The Party must, therefore, take special measures really to begin the work among the agricultural proletariat and the working farmers. The United Farmers' Educational League must be transformed into a mass organization. In its work the Party should take into consideration the permanent crisis of American agriculture and also the anti-war sentiment prevailing among the farmers in general. Therefore the Communists should link up this agitation with the economic demands of the farmers, explain to them the proletarian attitude toward war, establish a united front of the working farmers and the industrial proletariat.

these are tasks to which the Party must give the greatest attention.

20. The growing importance of youth in rationalized industry, the fact that soldiers of imperialist armies are recruited from the South—these facts dictate a policy of the greatest attention to the development of the Young Communist League into a mass organization and special attention to the organization of youth in the various mass organizations, sports, etc., working in the bourgeois sports organizations, and working especially in military organizations (C. M. T. C., etc.). The Young Communist League must reinforce its work of combatting military training in the various military training schools, training camps, etc., by sending in forces into these training camps and schools to carry on propaganda against imperialist and capitalist militarism. The Pioneers must intensify their activities against the Boy Scouts, etc.

21. Women are more and more drawn into industry. Nine million women are today in the work shops and factories of the United States. The Party must pay special attention to work among these women. Simultaneously the proletarian housewives must be mobilized in the struggle against American imperialism and imperialist war.

22. The Party and the Young Communist League must energetically conduct work of propaganda and agitation in the army, navy, marines and all armed forces, formulating a program of economic demands and complaints (such as increased pay for soldiers, improved maintenance, the establishment of regimental committees composed of soldiers' representatives, right to organize in trade unions, and so on), linking up the struggle for these immediate demands with the struggle against imperialism and the struggle against imperialist war. The general political slogan of the Party in this propaganda must be the slogan of "fraternization." At the same time the Communists should fight against recruiting propaganda, against the introduction of conscription, etc. The Party must establish a close connection of all members of the Party with revolutionary elements in the army and navy; it must create Communist nuclei in the armed forces.

23. Already Comrade Lenin indicated that "the only possible way of continuing revolutionary work after the outbreak of war is the creation of an illegal organization." But an illegal organization is also necessary in the struggle before the war breaks out. The experience in a number of countries in the struggle against the war danger and for the August 1st demonstrations in France, Czechoslovakia, Germany and Japan, furnishes proof of the correctness of Lenin's teaching and the importance of immediate preparation of such apparatus.

A general condition for the continuation of the Party's activity in a period of illegality is the immediate creation now of a whole network of factory nuclei through which the Party will be able to carry on its work, to be able to maintain its contact with the masses. Detailed instructions on this question will be furnished to all districts and Party organizations.

24. With regard to the work in the most important districts, the Party must know how to concentrate on strategic points and to analyze and distribute its forces accordingly. The various districts must survey the more important strategic centers for the mobilization of the masses, for example, the Party on the Pacific coast which has a special task to perform must strengthen its organization in general and particularly among the marine workers; the Seattle District in which the workers played an important role in sabotaging the shipment of munitions to Vladivostok during the in-

tervention against the Soviet Union, must organize especially in this situation. Similarly, districts like Connecticut, which are large centers for the manufacture of munitions, must concentrate on the building of factory nuclei in these large plants like the Remington Arms, Winchester Arms, etc. Districts like Pittsburgh and Cleveland must concentrate their work among the steel workers and miners. The Detroit District, where there is the manufacture of automobiles and tractors and aeroplanes, must realize the importance of strengthening the Party organization through the building of nuclei in these plants. Similarly all districts must survey the strategic points in their territory, as, for example, the munitions, ports, railroad centers, ship building, aeroplanes building, chemical works, etc., and concentrate the best forces of the Party in these industries. Districts like California and Kansas, which include the state of Texas, etc., where there are large numbers of Latin-Americans, must carry on special work among these masses. Likewise special attention must be given in those districts like New York and San Francisco, where there are to be found large numbers of Chinese and Japanese.

25. Amongst the inner Party tasks, it is particularly important to insure that there should be a serious presentation of the Communist line on all fundamental tactical questions of the struggle against war both in the Party press and in Party meetings so that every Party member will become clear on the tasks of the Party and how to mobilize the masses in the struggle against war. We need also a greater internationalization of the Party within its own ranks, a concentration of the attention of the masses on international problems, the linking up of these problems with the internal class struggles. From this follows the need for closer mutual contact between the Communist Party of the

U. S. A. and the Communist Parties of Cuba, Mexico and other Latin-American countries, Canada and Great Britain; for closer connection with the Communist International for special assistance to the development of the Communist Parties in the American colonies.

Factional strife must end and Party discipline must be reinforced. Without strong discipline, without an energetic combating of every attempt to disrupt the unity of the Party, the Party cannot successfully fight against the war.

The Party must throw its energy into exposing the objectively counter-revolutionary role of Thermidor propaganda, of the theory of the "degeneration" of the Communist International, and the "running sore" in the C. I. and C. P. S. U. It is no accident that precisely at the time when the international bourgeoisie is preparing fresh attacks against the Soviet Union that right wing renegades, by their propaganda, should try to assist the bourgeoisie in its ideological preparation for war. In this respect the Lovestones, Brandlers, Haises and others are typical products of the third period, the product of the increasing pressure of the world bourgeoisie and its Social Democracy on the working class movement.

26. Already in the Party's work against war there are to be seen various shortcomings, which must be explained, criticized, and corrected.

The fundamental defect from which the Party suffers is an underestimation of the danger of war, and especially of the danger of war against the Soviet Union and an inactivity arising therefrom. Even in the period of the most acute formation of the Soviet-Chinese conflict, there were responsible Party members who proclaimed that war against Soviet Russia is impossible in view of the contradictions between American and British imperialism. In general many Party mem-

bers viewed the war as something more or less remote and not a bloody reality of today.

The Tenth Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International in a special resolution on International Red Day warned the Parties that "inactivity in this connection on the part of some elements in the Communist Parties is an expression of general opportunist tendencies bound up with their underestimation of the war danger, their fatalistic attitude towards it, with the underestimation of the strength of the proletariat and the minimizing of the role of the Communist Parties in the proletarian class war."

Next amongst the defects of the Party comes its lack of internationalism, its inability to link up the class struggles of the workers with international problems. This is to be found in many of our mass organizations—trade unions, auxiliary organizations, etc. International questions are taken up in the abstract and are not linked up with the concrete struggles of the workers. There is also an underestimation of the role of American imperialism in the preparation of a war against the Soviet Union and particularly in the last provocation by the Chinese government, and also petty bourgeois pacifist slogans on the question of war preparations, as in the previous slogan of "No more cruisers." Besides this there is a lack of understanding that the fight for recognition of the Soviet Union is a part of our mass propaganda but the slogan of "Recognition of the Soviet Union" cannot replace our general slogans of "Defeat of American Imperialism," "Secure Victory for the Soviet Union," "Transformation of Imperialist War into Civil War," and so on. To put forward the slogan of Recognition of the Soviet Union as a chief slogan of mass mobilization for the struggle against the war signifies a petty-bourgeois, pacifist attitude,

spontaneous speeches.

Starting today, using this incident, Citroen will try without doubt to fire the best workers, the most militant—the ones that didn't like to "cash-in" without paying back.

Against this the women workers in every shop will form their shop committees, and constitute their groups of "auto-defense."

We will not permit the firing of a single one amongst us!

We will continue to lead the fight in the factory!

To protest against this new aggression we will assist at the Conference of factories that will soon take place, against the rationalization, the repression and for the immediate liberty of the workers arrested. We will prepare this way the International Red Day the First of August.

—CITROEN SLAVE.

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

International Red Day, the worldwide protest of the international proletariat against the world war, is not an end in itself, but must be a stage in the development of the struggle against war, the beginning of a systematic and broad mobilization of the toiling masses against imperialist war, for the defense of the Soviet Union, for the struggle against imperialism and the bourgeoisie, for the victory of the proletarian revolution.

an attempt to smother the Bolshevik tactic in the struggle against the war danger.

There has been serious failure to carry on work in the army and navy, and failure to create an illegal apparatus.

The work among Negroes has not been enough. Our everyday propaganda among the Negroes has not been connected with the preparation for war. There has been insufficient development of the mass work of the Anti-Imperialist League and in general insufficient struggle against United States imperialism in Latin America. There has been a lack of literature for mass agitation on the question of the war danger and ways and means to struggle against it.

Lastly, discipline in the ranks of the Party has been feeble, and many members and organizations have been passive.

All these and other shortcomings must be subjected to the severest Bolshevik self-criticism in the Party units and Party press.

27. The war provocation of the Chinese Government was a further proof of the imminence of the war danger and especially of war against the Soviet Union. This war provocation should serve to call the attention of the Party the necessity of really undertaking a broad campaign for the mobilization of all sections of the working class and the oppressed masses against imperialist war.

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DEFENSE PAPER BLASTS BOSSES' "FAIRNESS" PLEA

Shows Gastonia Case is Legal Lynching Bee

A torchlight shedding a flood of light through the slimy maze of the bosses' press in the South, is the latest issue of the weekly Gastonia Labor Defender.

The textile workers have already snatched up the latest edition, which gave the lie to the mill owners' press and their hypocritical talk of "fair trial."

The issue, received today at the National Office of the International Labor Defense, room 402 at 80 E. 11th Street, N. Y., exposed the sneaky maneuvers of the bosses and their courts.

"The new theory put forward by the papers, the Gastonia Gazette, the Winston-Salem Journal and the Charlotte News is that the sixteen working men and women are to be 'tried for murder and nothing else,' it stated.

"They will be tried for murder according to the law and the evidence" said Charlotte News with approval of the Gastonia Gazette.

Defended Themselves

The I.L.D. publication declares, "The International Labor Defense states that these workers defended themselves, their families and their headquarters as they had not only a right but a duty to do. Rarely in labor history in the United States have workers shown the patience and the fortitude displayed by the Loray Mill strikers and N. T. W. U. members and organizers in the face of deliberate and continual brutal attacks upon working men and women and children by police acting directly under the instructions of such robber corporations as the Manville-Jencks Co. and by private bands of thugs recruited and paid by such a corporation."

The I. L. D. publication further states, "The only way to save the lives of our fellow workers and restore them to their places in the ranks of the working class is to let all workers know the issues in this case and on the basis of the clear issues, build a protest movement so powerful that it will stay forever in the minds of millions of workers any illusions as to the 'impartial' character of the courts and all other agencies of capitalist government."

Help Called

And the vehicle through which this can be achieved is the Gastonia Defense and Relief activities—unswerving support of the International Labor Defense and the Workers International Relief.

Today and tomorrow, the workers of the country must descend into the streets with the collection boxes for Gastonia and swell the funds by thousands of dollars. These boxes can be obtained at the National Office of the I. L. D., 80 E. 11th Street, room 402 or at the district office.

Thousands of names of protest for the petition are arriving there daily. With the delay in the trial,

Citroen Slaves Hand French Police a Surprise in Fight

The French imperialist authorities have been thoroughly scared by the great preparations for August First, International Red Day, being made by the French workers under the lead of the Communist Party. They have begun a campaign of terror against the Communist Party and the militant workers which the Party leads.

Hundreds have been thrown into jail, and terrorization goes on in the factories in an attempt to crush in advance the August First Demonstrations. Read below a letter from a worker in the huge Citroen-Javel auto factories in Paris.

(By a Worker Correspondent) PARIS (By Mail).—Yesterday the police in their usual way, tried to arrest an African worker in front of one of the Citroen-Javel factories. They had to account for the military workers which the Party leads. Hundreds have been thrown into jail, and terrorization goes on in the factories in an attempt to crush in advance the August First Demonstrations. Read below a letter from a worker in the huge

the working class can go far above the goal of a million and shove Governor O. Max Gardner with these evidences of working class solidarity.

Remember the \$50,000 defense fund! Remember the 100,000 members for the I. L. D. by the end of the trial!

The "officer of the peace," then

came to the workers and shouted: "You're going to stop, if not we are going to break your lousy heads." And they started. . . .

The workers courageously answered — stones, and bricks — thrown from the factory—came flying out to "sprinkle" the beasts of the "prefecture of police."

The workers, men and women, signified and let it clearly be understood in this way that they intended not to suffer the blows of the bourgeois police, without retaliating, after the stool-pigeon act of the factory.

With tenacity, they defended themselves against the "sluggers" that came to provoke and attack them. Until two o'clock the fight—during which the women were always in the front ranks—continued with increased ardor. The bulls arrested a few of our comrades. They were mistreated and beaten up odiously and ignominiously in their cells — amongst them a woman.

Reaction of the Workers.

In the factory, the enthusiasm lasted a long time. In certain shops on tables and boxes, workers scandalized by the happenings made

spontaneous speeches.

Starting today, using this incident, Citroen will try without doubt to fire the best workers, the most militant—the ones that didn't like to "cash-in" without paying back.

Against this the women workers in every shop will form their shop committees, and constitute their groups of "auto-defense."

We will not permit the firing of a single one amongst us!

We will continue to lead the fight in the factory!

To protest against this new aggression we will assist at the Conference of factories that will soon take place, against the rationalization, the repression and for the immediate liberty of the workers arrested. We will prepare this way the International Red Day the First of August.

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24 REICH MINERS DEAD IN BLAST

BRESLAU, Germany, August 1.—A coal dust explosion 1,350 feet below the surface of the ground in a mine at Niederhermsdorf, in lower Silesia, killed 24 men and injured 11, at least 10 of whom were in a serious condition tonight.

The men were not injured by the explosion but were killed by a great flame which covered a 400 foot area and generated poison gas.

The accident, which was at the Friedenschhoffung colliery, occurred at 7 p. m. last night but was not known outside of the scene of the disaster until hours later, due to the precautions of the owners in the guise of rescue efforts.

The flame and gas instantly killed 23 men, the bodies being recovered by rescue parties about eight hours after the explosion. Twelve injured men were removed from the mine, and one of them died later.

The others were in a very critical condition, mine officials admitted.

MOONLIGHT CRUISE

COSTUME BALL

S.S. PETER STUYVESANT HUDSON RAY LINE BOAT

FRIDAY EVE. AUG. 9th

DANCE TO VERNON ANDRADES FAMOUS NEGRO RENAISSANCE ORCHESTRA

BOAT LEAVES 8 P.M. SHARP, WEST 42nd STREET PIER

Get your tickets from the Daily Worker Office, 26 Union Square, or Workers Bookshop, 30 Union Square; New Masses, 39 Union Square; Sollen's, 216 East 14th St.; Needle Trades Industrial Union, 131 West 25th St.; Millinery Workers, 4 West 37th St.; Unity House, 1800 Seventh Ave.; Bronx Workers Colony, 2800 Bronx Park East.

1.50 Advance 2.00 at Boat

Impossible to Last Longer than Six Weeks in Chicago Western Electric Cable Dept.

WORKERS HAVE A REAL HELL AT THIS PLANT

Lose Health Rapidly in Slave Job

(By a Worker Correspondent)
I am a worker in the cable department of the Western Electric Co. Words cannot describe conditions in this department. It is just about impossible to stick to this job longer than six weeks. We coil to push large truck-loads of coils into steam heated chambers. These truck-loads weigh from one and one-half to two tons a piece. And what I mean you have to work like hell. The heat is so intense that one becomes wringing wet in one hour's time. When I take off my clothes after the shift is over I wring out my shirt and pants and when I come back the next day they are still wet, out on they go just the same. The first week on this job my hands were all blisters. Of course these blisters today have turned into tough callouses. My shoulders are always in pain from heavy pulling and pushing.

We work the four shift system in this department. Three 8 hour shifts and the fourth the relay shift works 11 hours. In a few words I shall explain how the four shift system works. In the first place we work in gangs. Our day rate is 41 cents per hour and we make from \$35 to 45 per week at piece work rate. That is gang piece rate. The first shift works from 7 a. m. to 3 p. m. the second shift from 3 to 11, the third from 11 to 7. The fourth shift (the relay shift) works from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. The purpose of the relay shift is to freshen up the other shifts. Example: the workers come on at 3 p. m. When they are half through with their shift they are half dead. Then the fresh relay shift comes on at 7 and works in the same gang, thereby freshening the half dead workers, pushing them on. Bear in mind this is gang piece work. At 11 o'clock one shift goes home, the relay shift by this time is half dead, then the 11 to 7 shift comes on to freshen up the relay shift. If any of you who read this think this is a joke, just go to work in this department. They want men at all times. And I'll guarantee that you will sweat and stink like a horse. If anybody can stick on this job for two months he can be a gang boss, due to being the oldest man here.

When I came here I weighed 175 pounds, and was as hard as nails. Today, after one month's work I weigh 170 pounds less.

There is another fellow working here with me weighing about 200 pounds. Before he came he worked as a building laborer wheeling wheelbarrows full of concrete. He was as hard as rock, a tough bird. In three weeks' time he has lost 15 pounds. And day by day I can see his eyes sinking deeper and deeper into his head. This will give you an idea of the speed-up system at the Western Electric. This clearly shows the need of organizing into powerful unions and putting a stop to this terrible and inhuman system.

Expectant Mother and Father of Six Get Jail Terms for Bootlegging

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 1.—Thelma Holland, 22, an expectant mother, must serve from one to five years in San Quentin prison for possessing a still.

Her husband, the father of six children by another marriage, must serve seven years in Folsom prison for the same offense.

Walter Payne, 19, who pleaded guilty with the Hollands, will be sent to an industrial (reform) school until his majority.

"I'm sorry for a woman in your condition," Superior Judge Emmeth Wilson blandly told Mrs. Holland. "It pains me to think of a child being born in San Quentin. But you should have thought of that before entering into the illegal manufacture of liquor."

50 Needed to Help ILLD on Gastonia Case

During Gastonia Defense and Relief Week, July 27-August 3, one quarter million letters will be sent from the national offices of the International Labor Defense, Room 402, 80 East 11th Street, New York. In order to fold, stamp, address, and do the other technical details in the office, fifty more persons are needed in the office. Unemployed workers will be paid their expenses to aid in the mass of work for the defense of the Gastonia prisoners. Apply at the above address any time throughout the day after 9 a. m.

WITH THE SHOP PAPERS

WITH SIX PAGES OF THE DAILY WORKER, the Shop Paper Department also comes back. We hope to make this department permanent, and what is more, a twice a week feature. And that will be an easy job with the help of those who get out the shop papers. Let workers throughout the country know about your shop paper, by sending it in to the Daily Worker, worker correspondent department regularly, so that we can review it.

Language No Bar Here.

THE Easthampton Textile Worker, issued by the Easthampton, Mass., Local M-7 of the National Textile Workers Union for the mill workers in Easthampton, don't let the fact that the workers in that mill city are of many nationalities. It prints, besides its English section, a French and a Polish section. That's one way to get around the scheme of the bosses to the language barriers as a means of dividing the workers.

The Easthampton Worker rushes to the aid of the striking textile workers of Gastonia, with a leading article on the front page, calling for aid both for relief of the strikers and defense of the framed-up workers. A very interesting letter appears in it, from a former Southern mill worker who worked in the very Loray mill now on strike in Gastonia. It follows:

I am a weaver in the West Boylston mill now. I came up from the South about a year ago, where I worked in the Loray mill, which is on strike now under the leadership of our union—the National Textile Workers Union. Before I left there they were working 60 and upwards hours per week on day shift and upwards of 72 hours on the night shift. Women earned between \$8-\$12 and men made between \$12-\$18. There were hundreds of children working from 11 to 12 years of age, for a few dollars per week. Parents are forced to send them into the mill at that age because they cannot make enough to support them.

Weavers were making from \$14-\$18 per week. They wanted to increase them to 48 etc. looms (automatic) for the same pay. The workers went on strike. They realized well that this meant more misery for them, that many of them would be thrown out of work entirely; they realized that only a union based upon industrial bases—a union with a fighting spirit and a plan of action would get into the place like the South and get the workers organized. These workers have never been in the union before and yet in this strike, they remain unbroken in spirit against the terror of the bosses and the boss controlled state government.

We should all join such a union to protect our own interests, to be prepared for the new machine, for the belt extensions and speed-up. We should be prepared to answer how we will take these. Let us join hands in organizing the textile industry in this country, thus insuring better living conditions for ourselves and our children. Join the union now.

Quite a Shock for the Electric Bosses.

THE company dicks of the Westinghouse Electric plant in Pittsburgh were led a merry chase in their unsuccessful attempt to halt the distribution of the shop paper, the "Westinghouse Worker," among the workers. The dicks made a complete flop of their attempt to chase the workers who were giving out the shop paper, from the gates. To make the dicks feel worse, the Westinghouse workers were very eager to get the shop paper.

So the dicks got into a telephone booth, called the police station, but by the time the motorcycle cops got around to the gates, the papers had all been distributed and safely tucked away in the pockets of the workers at the plant.

All day long groups of workers gathered and discussed what they had read in the bulletin. "By gosh, this here bulletin is good," one worker was heard to say. "It sure shows up the lousy working conditions in this plant."

Look at the money the company's making while us poor saps work harder and faster and get poorer and poorer," said another worker, showing that the dope on the huge profits of the company written up in the shop paper has hit home.

Up comes another worker, and joins the discussion. "I tell you boys, this here bulletin is the berries. Darned if it doesn't hit the nail on the head. You bet we have to organize or the company will soon be making us pay for the privilege of slaving for it."

And thus are the seeds of a coming great rebellion of the Westinghouse Electric slaves sown.

The Shop Fights on All Fronts.

TWO thorns in the flesh of Henry Ford, exploiter on the wholesale plan, are the two Ford Workers in this country, the shop paper in the Detroit plant, and its younger brother in the Kearney, N. J. slave pen run by Ford.

Well, there's a new member in the family of shop papers issued by and for the Ford workers. Kearney and Detroit, you've got a Latin-American baby brother.

It's the shop paper "El Obrero De La Ford"—the Ford Worker, issued by the Communist shop nucleus in the Ford plant in Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

There's a big strike in progress down in Argentina, led by the Communist Party, which is almost certain to develop into a general strike trying up every industry in Argentina. The workers there are tiring of their terrible slavery, getting tired of being under the yoke of American exploiters as well as the Argentine bosses.

The Ford shop paper is going to be one of the main instruments in getting all the auto workers out on strike, when the general strike reaches the Ford and other auto shops in Buenos Ayres.

We Have With Us—The Northwestern Shop News.

NOW let's see what kind of a shop paper that we've mentioned the Northwestern Shop News, let's look it over. Let's take page one—well, what's the use of talking—that Ellis cartoon there—enough said.

There's a dandy Young Workers' section in it. Then there is an article on railway labor protection on the railways of the USSR. The speedup on the Northwestern road results in many horrible accidents. Facts speak loud, and the benefits the Soviet rail workers enjoy, contrasted to the dangers to the Northwestern workers—well, the Northwestern workers will draw their own conclusions.

An expose of the Federated Shop Crafts Union misleaders, and the hand that they had in the betrayal of the shop workers in the Northwestern is so good that we are going to reprint this letter from a worker correspondent right on this page in a day or so. Its a swell shop paper, fellow workers.

You Bet It's a Swell Shop Paper—Look at This.

HERE'S what warms the heart of a worker correspondent editor of the Daily Worker, when he comes across it in a shop paper. It's from the above mentioned Northwestern Shop News.

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS—ATTENTION!

SHOP NEWS must have more letters from the shop as to actual conditions on the job, the slave-driving methods of our foremen, rotten deals to us workers, etc. Also we need more shop correspondents for the Daily Worker. Let us snap out of it and keep our fellow workers in other parts of the country informed of the intense speed-up and rationalization methods of the railroad bosses. Write as you fight!
Address: Editor, NORTHERNWESTERN SHOP NEWS, 2021 W. Division Street, Chicago.

Comedy in M-1.

H. Grange
For a change
Sneaked through the door
And thought
He caught
Three of our men or four
Loafing.
Tackling
Roly Poly
Johnny Bully
Hard boiled Grange
For a change
Got a lecture
You might conjecture.
—From the Northwestern Shop News.

STOOL PIGEONS ARE ARMED AT AMERICAN EXP.

Company has Scheme to Pay Low Wages

(We continue the publication of a letter from a worker correspondent, a worker of the American Railway Express Co. depot in Chicago, who tells of the conditions of the workers there from every angle.)

The agents and foremen have been much disturbed by the recent change, in name, at least, of the company. They fear some hidden meaning that may bode evil for them. This fear reacts not only upon their treatment of the men, which is even more overbearing than before, but also is noticeable in their treatment of each other. They seem to think that some of their number will be going soon and each one wants to make sure it will not be himself. Each one is trying to get in the good graces of those above him, and at the same time discredit his fellows.

Stool Pigeons Abound. Every express shed is well supplied with stool pigeons. Most noticeable are the armed guards, called "gun shoes" by the men. (These should not be confused with the guards who accompany shipments of money or other valuable.)

They walk the platforms and are supposed to be looking for petty thieves. They also keep the agent informed as to the general deportment of the men reporting anything that might denote an understanding among the employees looking toward their own betterment. The company also has undercover men among both the steady and the extra men. These men report directly to the general office. In addition the agent has his own private stool pigeon, who is a worker but stools on workers and foremen alike.

We will now deal with the most vital question affecting the employees of the express agency, the hiring of extras, for this scheme must be eliminated before the men can organize in their own defense. The employment of extras can be traced to conditions brought about by the World War. The war caused a great increase in trade and manufacturing bringing greater employment and increases in wages. The number of jobs available made it hard for the express company to get men at the low wage scale which they maintained throughout the war. At the highest the regulars got only three cents more than the extras get now.

As stated before several express companies were merged during the war under government control, having great trouble to get men at a low wage scale they hit upon a novel plan to do this.

A Scheme to Pay Low Wages. They paid off the men as soon as they finished a shift which at that time was as much as 12 to 13 hours. This plan enabled the company to get men without paying over 56c per hour. In fact, during a great part of the war period they paid only 30 cents per hour, raised to 42 cents and then to 55 cents per hour. This plan of paying every day was so successful that they have retained it until the present time. After the war boom was over and more men available they began laying off the regulars and increased the number of extras until now they have only enough steady men to fill those jobs that require experience.

A Profitable Scheme for the Company. About four years ago they brought out a variation of this scheme that has been even more profitable for the company. The first hours of the morning and the first hours at night are very busy at the sheds as there are more trains arriving and departing at those periods. The afternoons are busy times as the city pickups must be sorted and loaded into cars.

These busy periods usually last four hours or less. Men being plentiful they are no longer worked extended shifts. The twelve hour shift was abolished for the eight hour one, then six hours. Later this rule was amended so that no extra man could work more than four hours. This rule is still in force, though the extra men may be laid off sooner if the company sees fit. And they do see fit. The extra men's time runs from a little less than one hour to four hours.

The company puts out the story that this rule was forced on them by the union but this is disproved by the fact that the extras are worked the full eight hours and more whenever it is advantageous to do so. One of the most popular times for doing this is on holidays when the regulars who work receive double time, but are told to take the day off. The extra who takes his place gets straight time at 52 cents per hour.

(To Be Continued.)

BANKER-AMBASSADOR WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Hoover will appoint John W. Garrett, Baltimore banker, to be Wall Street ambassador to fascist Italy, it became known today.

IN "THE STREET SINGER"



Guy Robertson who will be featured in "The Street Singer," a new musical comedy which will be seen here later in the season.

"LABORITES" TRY TO SMASH STRIKE

Spinners' Officials Aim to Betray

LONDON, July 31.—Efforts of the labor party to smash the big strike of 500,000 British textile workers, while posing as a friend of the workers, continued today.

Partial success for the betrayers was intimated in the report that the spinners' section of the textile strikers is ready to enter into negotiations with the manufacturers and will accept some reduction less than the twelve and one-half per cent the bosses inflicted. Nothing absolutely definite, however, has been stated by the spinners' officials.

The great artificial silk firm of Courtaulds has announced the temporary closing of its works at Nuneaton, Leigh and Holywell, blaming their shut-down on the strike. There is no demand in Lancashire, where the bulk of their product formerly went, for processed yarns.

The close collaboration between the reactionaries and the labor party was disclosed in an apologetic speech of Stanley Baldwin's today. Baldwin stated that the strike was not a political matter, "even with a labor government." He said the ministry of labor was unable to prevent such affairs.

SPEND A NIGHT ON THE HUDSON.—COME TO THE MOONLITE CRUISE

- J. Kresich, Forest Park, Ill. \$ 2.00
- S. Kuzmisk, City 3.00
- Ethel Robinson, City 2.00
- Niljeani, Canton, Ohio 11.00
- Section 7, Unit 4, City 14.00
- Eva Siskind, Bronx, N. Y. 1.00
- P. Sachart, Kenosha, Wis. 5.00
- Wm. Hartman, River Range, Mich. 5.00
- Gelape, Unica Stores, Bronx, New York 7.00
- J. Jurki, San Francisco, Cal. 5.00
- J. W. Crowe, Oakland, Cal. 10.00
- Otto Olson, Spokane, Wash. 3.00
- D. Haas, Fort Wayne, Ind. 1.00
- Unit 1, Hartford, Conn. 13.50
- A. Salo, Spencer, N. Y. 10.00
- South Slav Branch of I.L.D. Benwood, W. Va. 5.00
- Central Islip, N. Y. 3.00
- Gunhill & Carlson, Jamestown, N. Y. 3.16
- Nucleus 3, Worcester, Mass. 20.50
- H. Price, Worcester, Mass. 1.00
- Shop Nucleus 1, East Pitts-burgh, Pa. 24.75
- Branch 3, Section 5, City 16.00
- Branch 4, Section 5, City 5.00
- Unit 30, Los Angeles, Calif. 24.50
- East St. Louis Nucleus, East St. Louis, Ill. 55.00
- Unit 2B, and Unit 2A, Phila., Pa. 66.50
- Unit 2F, 3C, City 7.00
- Unit 8, Section 3, City 3.00
- International Br. Sec. 3, City 12.75
- Unit A, Section 4, City 6.00
- Unit 13F, Section 3, City 13.00



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Mass Singing
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Our Busses Leave TODAY at 6:30 P. M. Sunday at 9 A. M., and Monday at 9 A. M.

Reiseman's a Film-Enthusiast Says Noted German Critic

THE work of the young directing genius of Soviet Russia J. U. Reiseman in making "In Old Siberia" which is now showing at the Cameo Theatre brought forward high praise of critics throughout Europe.

George Herzberg, eminent Berlin film authority and critic says: "Reiseman is a film enthusiast and is all enraptured by his work. He has mastered all the intricacies of the complicated filmcraft of Soviet Russia. His first film, "In Old Siberia," portrays a Siberian prison, where the political convicts suffer under the brutal regime of a cruel warden who carries out the wishes of the arch-reactionaries in the Czar's government. The revolution puts an end to the inhumanities practiced at the prison, and the political convicts are set free.

"For the past few years Soviet Russia has turned out a number of such films, portraying various phases of the old regime, showing it up as a regime of cruelty, callousness, exploitation. And with every new film of this kind the director is hard put to it to devise new means of impressing the spectators with his message, of conveying to them the feeling that the revolution is a tremendous event of emancipating from the evils of the old order.

"Reiseman is primarily concerned with the task of creating a work of cinematic art. He takes for granted the fore-knowledge of the Russian masses concerning the basic features of the old regime, and he, therefore, omits truisms. He leaves out, as obvious, the big things, and devotes his attention to significant and eloquent details. The result sometimes smacks of cinematic delicacy. The film-connoisseur will be delighted with some of Reiseman's

shrewd and apt details, but the impression also is gained, that in this film manner predominates over matter. The plot lacks "strong" dramatic action, and instead of a revolutionary epic we see a brilliantly directed film."

Floyd Dell Comedy To Be Staged by Max Reinhardt

Max Reinhardt has acquired the production rights to "Little Accidents," the Floyd Dell-Thomas Mitchell comedy here last season and has settled for an immediate Berlin production. "Little Accidents" is now playing in San Francisco. This is the second week of its ten-week coast run. The company, headed by Thomas Mitchell will commence a road tour about September 15.

At the Shubert Theatre in Boston last night, Guy Robertson and Queenie Smith played the lead in "The Street Singer," a new musical comedy which is headed for Broadway later in the season. Andrew Tombs, Harry K. Morton, Nick Long, Jr., Nell Kelly, Audrey Maple and Jane Alden are others in the cast.

Ted Healy has achieved stardom. He was advanced from his former position as featured comedian of "A Night in Venice" to that of star of the revue at the Shubert Theatre.

Inez Clough, Negro actress lately of "In Abraham's Bosom" and "Harlem" will join the cast in "Salome" at the Cherry Lane Theatre tonight replacing Ardelle Mitchell Dabney as Herodias.

EMERGENCY FUND

J. Kresich, Forest Park, Ill. \$ 2.00	Ely Unit, Ely, Minn. 14.25
S. Kuzmisk, City 3.00	Night Workers Branch, Sec. 1, City 14.50
Ethel Robinson, City 2.00	Unit 2F, Section 1, City 13.50
Niljeani, Canton, Ohio 11.00	Unit 3F, Section 1, City 4.00
Section 7, Unit 4, City 14.00	Unit R1, Section 1, City 7.00
Eva Siskind, Bronx, N. Y. 1.00	Unit S8, Section 1, City 5.00
P. Sachart, Kenosha, Wis. 5.00	Unit 7F, Section 1, City 7.50
Wm. Hartman, River Range, Mich. 5.00	Unit 5F, Section 1, City 10.50
Gelape, Unica Stores, Bronx, New York 7.00	Unit 9F, Section 1, City 6.00
J. Jurki, San Francisco, Cal. 5.00	Unit 4F, Section 1, City 4.50
J. W. Crowe, Oakland, Cal. 10.00	Total \$445.41
Otto Olson, Spokane, Wash. 3.00	Previously Collected 1,774.19
D. Haas, Fort Wayne, Ind. 1.00	12,219.60
Unit 1, Hartford, Conn. 13.50	
A. Salo, Spencer, N. Y. 10.00	
South Slav Branch of I.L.D. Benwood, W. Va. 5.00	
Central Islip, N. Y. 3.00	
Gunhill & Carlson, Jamestown, N. Y. 3.16	
Nucleus 3, Worcester, Mass. 20.50	
H. Price, Worcester, Mass. 1.00	
Shop Nucleus 1, East Pitts-burgh, Pa. 24.75	
Branch 3, Section 5, City 16.00	
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Unit 30, Los Angeles, Calif. 24.50	
East St. Louis Nucleus, East St. Louis, Ill. 55.00	
Unit 2B, and Unit 2A, Phila., Pa. 66.50	
Unit 2F, 3C, City 7.00	
Unit 8, Section 3, City 3.00	
International Br. Sec. 3, City 12.75	
Unit A, Section 4, City 6.00	
Unit 13F, Section 3, City 13.00	

AMUSEMENTS

NOW PLAYING!
GALA TRIPLE-FEATURE PROGRAM!
A CINEMA EVENT FOR EVERY MUSIC-LOVER!
"Life of BEETHOVEN"
—AND ON THE SAME PROGRAM—
"The Prince of Rogues" "So This Is Paris"
directed by Lubitsch

FILM GUILD CINEMA Continuous Daily 2 p. m. to midnight 52 West 8th Street Spring 5005-5000

Starts this Sat., Aug. 3—"THROUGH THE DEATH-DESERTS OF ASIA," an expedition film through Mongolia—the scene of the present Russian-Chinese war-clouds.

REFRIGERATED CAMEO 2nd Big Week

42nd St. and Broadway "3 STAR FILM" Daily News
NEWEST RUSSIAN MASTERPIECE
IN OLD SIBERIA (KATORGA)

"Very interesting unusual camera touches."—Times
"Powerful suspense climax and acting."—Tribune
"In Old Siberia" a fine psychological study."—Daily Worker

SEE & HEAR NINA TARASOVA AND RUSSIAN CHOIR ON THE MOVIEPHONE

The working class cannot simply hold of the ready-made state machinery, and wield it for its own purpose... This new Commune (Paris Commune) breaks the modern state power.—Marx.

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AGENCY SHARK GYPS WORKERS OF CLOTHING

New Schemes Swindle Unemployed

(By a Worker Correspondent)
PHILADELPHIA (By Mail).—The job agency sharks of this city persist in their swindling operations. They concoct new schemes of swindling the scores of thousands of unemployed daily.

One of these sharks, Charles Nester by name, manager of the Employment Bureau Co. demanded that the workers put up clothing and personal effects as a guarantee they would appear ready for work.

When the workers found they had been "gypped" and the jobs they were sent to were worthless, Nester refused to return their clothing.

Even the corrupt capitalist courts of this city could not ignore this upon complaint of several victims, Nester was arrested and held in \$1,000 bail for the grand jury.

The specific complaint against Nester was made by a worker, Geo. Richards of 1953 North American street, who had been promised a job if he would deposit with Nester a bag valued at \$30.

When Richards discovered the job was not such as described by Nester, he returned to the agency and demanded back his belongings. Nester refused to give them back to him, whereupon Richards swore out a warrant, and at the courtroom many other victims of Nester appeared to testify against the swindling methods of Nester.

For every Nester arrested and tried there are many more of his kind never brought to book, for the rich Mellon owned state of Pennsylvania has no policy to protect the hundred thousand admitted unemployed workers in this state.

The Pennsylvania State Board of Labor now admits 100,000 unemployed. What the real number is is unknown, but it must be enormous, judging from conditions in Philadelphia and vicinity.—C. R.

The Gastonia Textile Workers' trial began 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.

GREAT FIGHTING MILL CONFERENCE

OCTOBER 12-13

Arrange for Struggle Against Conditions

(Continued from Page One)
South for putting an end to the stretch-out system, to secure substantial wage increases, to establish the 8 hour day, to stop child labor, etc., and to unite the 300,000 textile workers of the South into a great movement to definitely put these demands into effect in the entire industry.

Conditions Unbearable

Conditions in the textile industry of the South have become unbearable and impossible. The stretch-out and speed-up system has been carried to the point of physically destroying the workers. Wages are at starvation levels. Pellagra, that foul disease of malnutrition, is widespread. The 60 and 70 hour week is a crime against the workers. Child labor is a deadly menace. These evils, with the other terrible conditions in the mills, constitute an altogether intolerable situation. And the employers add insult to injury by advertising throughout the country, in their attempt to draw mills into the South, that we workers are of a slavishly docile, that we will work practically endless hours for wages lower than any place else in the country, that we will submit to limitless speed-up and that we don't want a union and make no demands upon the employers for better conditions.

Strikers Prove Revolt

We can and will end these unbearable conditions. The 300,000 textile workers of the South are in a deep-seated revolt against the intolerable situation, enforced by the employers in the mills, aided openly by the city, county and state authorities.

The many strikes in the various textile centers are proof of this spreading discontent. We call upon the great mass of intensely exploited workers to act in one body and in one great movement throughout the textile industry of the South. So acting we will be irresistible. By uniting all our forces for one great effort we can fundamentally improve the conditions throughout the entire textile industry of the South. The Charlotte conference will be the point at which textile workers from every mill in the South will come together, unite upon a program of demands, and set in motion a vast movement to put these fundamental demands into effect.

This movement of the textile workers in the South will have its effects in the Northern textile centers. The vast armies of workers there will support the struggle of the textile workers here to improve conditions. It is a necessary part of their own struggle. The Southern textile workers are blasting the way for a general improvement in conditions of textile workers all over the country and are taking the lead in the struggle of the Southern working class. In this great movement this will have the support of all American workers.

Fight Bosses and U.T.W.

We must not be swerved from our great purpose by the opposition of the employers. The textile bosses will try to demoralize our movement with the assistance of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the United States Textile Workers Union. These officials, with their huge salaries and close affiliations with the employers, have nothing to offer to Southern textile workers, except betrayal and defeat. The United Textile Workers Union is a semi-company union. It hases itself only on the skilled and more highly paid workers. Its leaders are tools in the hands of the bosses to enforce the speed-up and low wage levels upon the workers. The record of the U. T. W. U. in the North is one of treachery and betrayal. Its record in the South exemplified by Ware Shoups, Elizabethon recently, Gastonia and elsewhere in 1920-21 is of a similar character.

Gastonia Case

Nor must we allow ourselves to be turned from the development of a great united movement throughout the textile industry of the South by acts of terrorism on the parts of the employers. They will use their policemen, gunmen, troops, courts, etc. against us, in order to prevent the establishment of a real union and better conditions for the workers. Already we have seen this in Gastonia. The 23 defendants, leaders of the National Textile Workers Union, on trial for their lives and liberty, are being persecuted because they have dared to lead the textile workers for a real struggle for organization and improve conditions. Such attacks upon us will not break our forces but will unite them and fire them with a spirit of determination. We must support the Gastonia defendants with every resource in our power.

The textile workers must unite in every center of the South. Our movement can and will triumph over the bosses' two-sided policy of the betrayal of our movement through reactionary A. F. of L. officials and attempts to break it up with violence of the Gastonia type. We must reject completely the A. F. of L. leadership and their semi-

20,000 WORKERS IN N. Y. ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION

Many Thousands More Stop Work

(Continued from Page One)
participated, making a significant advance of the revolutionary working class of this city. The north side of Union Square was a forest of banners, bearing such slogans as: "Fight Against Imperialist War"; "Pacifism Is a Screen for War Preparations"; "Smash the Gastonia Frame-Up, Establish the Right to Organize"; "Defend the Soviet Union"; "The Communist Party Enters the Election Campaign to Fight Imperialist War"; "Down With Fascism"; "The A. F. of L. Bureaucracy Are the Recruiting Agents for the Imperialist Armies"; "The Struggle Against Imperialist War Is Also a Struggle Against Capitalist Efficiency and Speed-Up"; "Demand Immediate Release of All Imprisoned Gastonia Textile Strikers"; "Black and White Workers, Unite Against Lynching, Jim Crow and Discrimination"; "The Communist Election Platform Is a Weapon Against Imperialist War."

Now is the time to move for improved conditions in the mills. This can be accomplished only through organization and decisive action. Form local mill committees in every mill in the South! Hold local conferences in every Southern textile center! Send delegates to the Charlotte conference. Rally to the support of our leaders on trial in Gastonia! We call upon all the Southern local unions of the National Textile Workers Union, the United Textile Workers Union, as well as to the great body of unorganized textile workers, to send rank and file delegates to the conference in Charlotte, N. C., October 12 and 13.

Write to us for organizers.

Textile workers of the South!
Do you want to put an end to the stretch-out system?
Do you want to end forever the ten, eleven and twelve hour day?
Do you want to end starvation wages?
Do you want to end child labor?
Do you want the eight hour day?
Do you want to end night work, especially for women and children?
Do you want to build a powerful union that will unite your strength to set up good working conditions in the textile industry?

Then send delegates to THE GREAT SOUTHERN TEXTILE WORKERS' CONFERENCE IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 12 and 13.
Now is the time to act!
Fraternally yours,
F. W. Martin
Wm Williams
C. D. Saylor,
C. Grier
Daisy McDonald
Hugo Oehler

For the Provincial Executive Committee of GENERAL SOUTHERN TEXTILE CONFERENCE N. T. W. U.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

BROOKLYN

Brighton Beach I. L. D.
The Bill Haywood Branch of the I. L. D. will meet to hear a report of the I. L. D.-W. I. R. Conference at 227 Brighton Beach Ave. tonight.

HARLEM

Harlem Banquet.
The Harlem Progressive Youth Club will celebrate the second anniversary of its sports section with a concert and banquet on Sunday, Aug. 4, 6 p. m., at its club rooms, 1422 Madison Ave. Representatives from the Labor Sports Union and the City Club Committee will greet the members.

CALL FAKE CLOAK STRIKE IN PHILA.

I. L. G. W. Stoppage is Grim Joke

(Continued from Page One)
"demands" which the clique has presumably put forth, and are convinced of the validity of the charge of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union that the only purpose of the "stoppage" is to interfere with the work in those shops under the control of the Industrial Union.

In a call to the cloakmakers of Philadelphia, the Industrial Union strips the mask of hypocrisy from the I. L. G. W. outfit and reveals the treacherous character of this latest maneuver. "Ignore the orders of the company union," the call says. "Organize in the shops to maintain and improve your conditions. Affiliate with the Industrial Union, which leads the struggle to improve conditions of all workers throughout the entire country."

Postpone Thugs' Hearing.

The hearing of the three Schlesinger thugs who invaded a cloak shop last Saturday, and which was to have come up in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning was postponed to Aug. 27.

The three underworld characters are "Little Frenchie," "Soldier Bartfield," and another worthy whose aliases are too numerous to record.

The Gastonia Textile Workers' trial began 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.

COSTUME BALL ON HUDSON AUGUST NINTH. GET YOUR TICKET IN ADVANCE.

SEVEN DEAD IN PRISON MUTINY IN LEAVENWORTH

Porter, Strike Leader, Prisoner There

(Continued from Page Five)
were able to crush the resistance of the prisoners.

During the entire afternoon rifles blazed from the walls and loud blasts could be heard from the interior of the prison.
The prisoners dashed for the walls as guards were rallied to drive them back to the cell houses. Guards in wall towers opened fire on the running men in the prison yards.
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20,000 WORKERS IN N. Y. ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION

Many Thousands More Stop Work

(Continued from Page One)
participated, making a significant advance of the revolutionary working class of this city. The north side of Union Square was a forest of banners, bearing such slogans as: "Fight Against Imperialist War"; "Pacifism Is a Screen for War Preparations"; "Smash the Gastonia Frame-Up, Establish the Right to Organize"; "Defend the Soviet Union"; "The Communist Party Enters the Election Campaign to Fight Imperialist War"; "Down With Fascism"; "The A. F. of L. Bureaucracy Are the Recruiting Agents for the Imperialist Armies"; "The Struggle Against Imperialist War Is Also a Struggle Against Capitalist Efficiency and Speed-Up"; "Demand Immediate Release of All Imprisoned Gastonia Textile Strikers"; "Black and White Workers, Unite Against Lynching, Jim Crow and Discrimination"; "The Communist Election Platform Is a Weapon Against Imperialist War."

Now is the time to move for improved conditions in the mills. This can be accomplished only through organization and decisive action. Form local mill committees in every mill in the South! Hold local conferences in every Southern textile center! Send delegates to the Charlotte conference. Rally to the support of our leaders on trial in Gastonia! We call upon all the Southern local unions of the National Textile Workers Union, the United Textile Workers Union, as well as to the great body of unorganized textile workers, to send rank and file delegates to the conference in Charlotte, N. C., October 12 and 13.

Write to us for organizers.

Textile workers of the South!
Do you want to put an end to the stretch-out system?
Do you want to end forever the ten, eleven and twelve hour day?
Do you want to end starvation wages?
Do you want to end child labor?
Do you want the eight hour day?
Do you want to end night work, especially for women and children?
Do you want to build a powerful union that will unite your strength to set up good working conditions in the textile industry?

Then send delegates to THE GREAT SOUTHERN TEXTILE WORKERS' CONFERENCE IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 12 and 13.
Now is the time to act!
Fraternally yours,
F. W. Martin
Wm Williams
C. D. Saylor,
C. Grier
Daisy McDonald
Hugo Oehler

For the Provincial Executive Committee of GENERAL SOUTHERN TEXTILE CONFERENCE N. T. W. U.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

BROOKLYN

Brighton Beach I. L. D.
The Bill Haywood Branch of the I. L. D. will meet to hear a report of the I. L. D.-W. I. R. Conference at 227 Brighton Beach Ave. tonight.

HARLEM

Harlem Banquet.
The Harlem Progressive Youth Club will celebrate the second anniversary of its sports section with a concert and banquet on Sunday, Aug. 4, 6 p. m., at its club rooms, 1422 Madison Ave. Representatives from the Labor Sports Union and the City Club Committee will greet the members.

CALL FAKE CLOAK STRIKE IN PHILA.

I. L. G. W. Stoppage is Grim Joke

(Continued from Page One)
"demands" which the clique has presumably put forth, and are convinced of the validity of the charge of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union that the only purpose of the "stoppage" is to interfere with the work in those shops under the control of the Industrial Union.

In a call to the cloakmakers of Philadelphia, the Industrial Union strips the mask of hypocrisy from the I. L. G. W. outfit and reveals the treacherous character of this latest maneuver. "Ignore the orders of the company union," the call says. "Organize in the shops to maintain and improve your conditions. Affiliate with the Industrial Union, which leads the struggle to improve conditions of all workers throughout the entire country."

Postpone Thugs' Hearing.

The hearing of the three Schlesinger thugs who invaded a cloak shop last Saturday, and which was to have come up in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning was postponed to Aug. 27.

The three underworld characters are "Little Frenchie," "Soldier Bartfield," and another worthy whose aliases are too numerous to record.

The Gastonia Textile Workers' trial began 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.

COSTUME BALL ON HUDSON AUGUST NINTH. GET YOUR TICKET IN ADVANCE.

SEVEN DEAD IN PRISON MUTINY IN LEAVENWORTH

Porter, Strike Leader, Prisoner There

(Continued from Page Five)
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FIGHT POLICE IN MANY CITIES OF EUROPE, ASIA

Great Strikes in Paris, Berlin, Shanghai

(Continued from Page One)
the conflict.

200,000 Demonstrate in Berlin.
BERLIN, Germany, August 1.—Although orders were issued throughout Germany by the police to prohibit demonstrations, 200,000 Berlin workers started their meetings and street demonstrations at 5.30. If Zoergebel's police attempt another such bloody assault as on the First of May, there will be more street fighting. Mamburg, Frankfurt, Munich, Nuremberg and many other cities showed similar scenes.

BOMBAY, India, August 1.—Bombay police were out in full force trying to break up workers' demonstrations, led by Communists today. Parades were stopped, but many meetings were held.

MASSES PROTEST WAR IN AMERICA

Hold Demonstrations Thruout Country

(Continued from Page One)
National Miners Union. In some cases they have resulted in clashes with the Pennsylvania state troopers.
In Wilkes-Barre, A. D. Gorman, the speaker for the Wilkes-Barre demonstration, was arrested last night and his room raided, leaflets confiscated, etc. Julius Leber, while distributing anti-war pamphlets was arrested.
Two Communists were arrested in Wheeling, W. Va., according to reports from the local press representatives. They are charged with "distributing inflammatory literature."

Pittsburgh Demonstration.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 1.—Pittsburgh workers protesting against imperialist war were attacked by the city police, who are evidently under orders to save the big steel trust, the principal profiteer in war, from any trouble with Communists.
The police admit that a permit was issued for the mass meeting but they attacked it just the same.

Governor Sets Trial In Charlotte Aug. 26

(Continued from Page One)
habeas corpus hearings, the line of the argument developed by the prosecution in the two days of trial in Gastonia, before the change of venue when the prosecution introduced a file of the Daily Worker as evidence and the continuous intimidation and attempts at prejudicing the community by the mill owners' detectives, police, and "Committee of 100" thugs.

DON'T FORGET THE MOONLITE CRUISE FOR THE DAILY WORKER AUG. 9th.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Now is your opportunity to get a room in the magnificent Workers Hotel
Unity Cooperative House
1800 SEVENTH AVENUE
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK
Cor. 110th Street
Tel. Monument 0111
Due to the fact that a number of tenants were compelled to leave the city, we have a number of rooms to rent. No security necessary. Call at our office for further information.

Hotel and Restaurant Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers

133 W. 51st St. Phone Circle 7336
BUSINESS MEETING
Held on the first Monday of the month at 3 P. M.
One Industry—One Union—Join and Fight the Common Enemy!
Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

No-Tip Barber Shops

26-28 UNION SQUARE (1 flight up)
2700 BRONX PARK EAST (corner Allerton Ave.)
Cooperators! PATRONIZE
BERGMAN BROS.
Your Nearest Stationery Store
Cigars, Cigarettes, Candy, Toys
649 Allerton Ave.
BRONX, N. Y.
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NOW AT 31 SECOND AVENUE (Bet. 1st & 2nd Sts.)
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The Fight for Economic Conditions in the South

The Southern Textile Conference at Bessemer City last Sunday was one of the most important events of recent years in the labor movement. Not only did the 227 delegates directly representing 40,000 workers and delegates from mill and mill center organizing committees, indirectly representing 35,000 more, reply to the Gastonia conspiracy by continuing on a wider scale the work that was under way when the organizers and active strikers were thrown into jail charged with the murder of Aderholt, the chief of police, but they laid plans for a widespread campaign among the 300,000 workers of the Southern textile industry based upon elementary economic demands.

For years the textile barons who established slave pens in the South boasted that the Southern workers, being native-born Americans, would not strike, that they will never stage such resistance to wage-cuts, the speed-up and lengthening of hours as characterize the foreign-born textile workers of the North. Even after Gastonia and Elizabethton the boosters of Southern industry explained that these were mere accidental outbursts fomented from "the outside."

The Bessemer City conference was attended by delegates all of whom are native-born Americans from five mill states of the South despite that notion. Plans were laid for a struggle against what the Southern mill workers call the stretch-out (speed-up), against child labor and for a living wage and the eight-hour day. These are concrete demands that will rally hundreds of thousands of workers.

The start made by the workers in the textile industry must be extended to embrace the other workers in the newly-industrialized South. That the Bessemer City conference recognizes the importance of uniting for a drive to organize the workers in other industries is indicated by the selection of a delegation of fifty to attend the Cleveland Trade Union Unity Conference, to be held the last of this month, where a strong center will be created to coordinate the activities of the new unions in the textile, mining and needle trades industries, as well as the left wing forces in the reactionary A. F. of L. unions.

The most adequate and effective reply to the Gastonia attempt at legalized murder of strikers and union organizers is the mobilization of the Southern masses for a struggle against the miserable conditions in the mills.

Rationalization of the War Machine

The administration of the "efficiency engineer," Hoover, has designated the entire general staff of the United States army as a commission that is to conduct a survey of the military establishment of the nation and all its colonies and dependencies for the purpose of bringing it up to a higher degree of efficiency.

Instructions to the commission are "to make a survey and determine what can be done toward reducing expenses by elimination, consolidations and doing away with duplications without jeopardizing adequate defense for the nation."

It reads like instructions prepared by an expert on the "taylor system" of speed-up, elimination of waste, duplication, and general raising of the "efficiency" level. And that is precisely what it is.

The war machine is to be revamped and brought to the highest attainable level, not as Hoover hypocritically claims, to save taxpayers' money, but in order to realize the greatest degree of effectiveness for the military establishments in preparation for imperialist war.

While the imperialists are preparing for continuation of the drive against the Soviet Union and preparing to fight between themselves for a redivision of the world the working class must prepare to combat imperialist war.

August 1st is only the beginning of the determined struggle to mobilize the masses for a relentless fight against imperialist war and in defense of the Soviet Union, the socialist fatherland of the workers of the whole world, and the outpost of the world proletarian revolution.

British Labor Ministry Aids Mill Owners

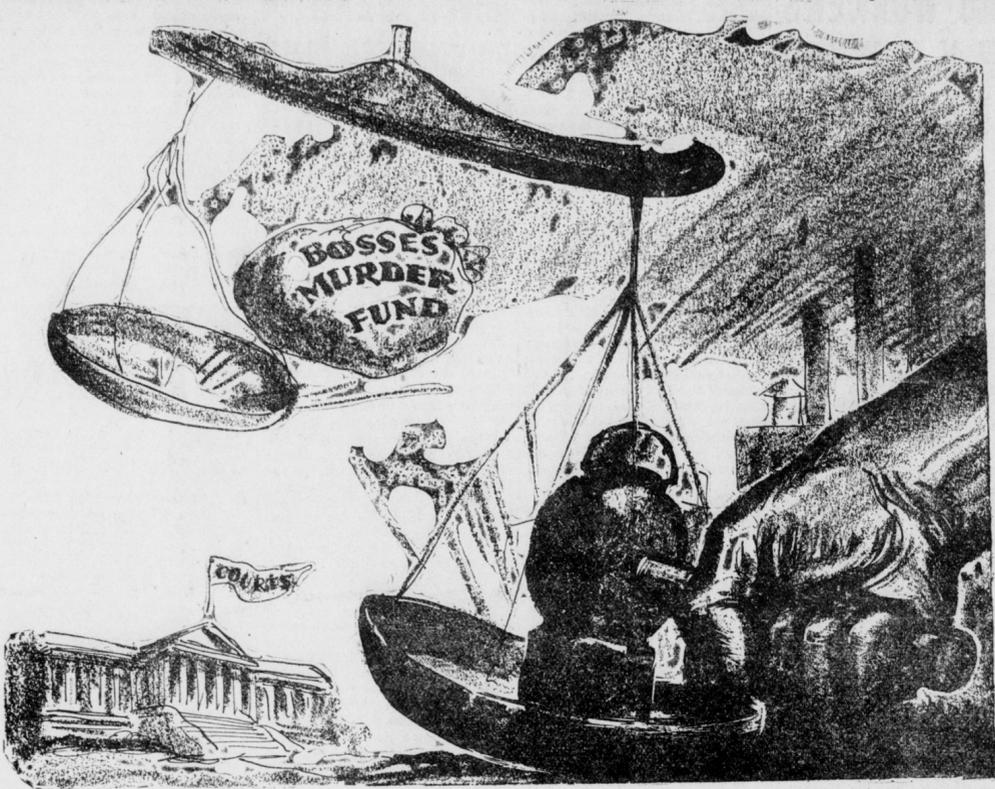
As far as the half million textile strikers in England are concerned, Stanley Baldwin, who calls himself a laborite, the police are on hand to preserve "law and order," which means to prevent effective action by the workers against the employers. The minister of labor, Margaret Bondfield, is reported to be "watching the situation with the gravest anxiety, but feels there is no action which the department can take at present."

The 500,000 strikers are fighting against a 12-1/2 per cent wage cut imposed by the employers and yet the fake labor government announces it can do nothing at present. If it really represented labor instead of the British mill owners, bankers and other imperialists, the government would seize the mills and continue operations with a guaranteed living wage for workers. Instead of using police power in the interest of the employers it would create special armed detachments of workers to serve the interests of the working class.

In the MacDonald government the workers of the world have a fine example of the manner in which the social democratic heroes of the second international serve the interests of capitalism. At home they aid the employers cut wages and in the colonies they sanction the infamous Meirut trial against Indian revolutionists who dared challenge the power of British imperialism.

Like their social democratic comrades of Germany, the British laborites outdo the most avowedly reactionary of the capitalist parties in order to prove to their imperialist masters that they can be relied upon to use the most vicious methods of suppression against the masses.

BEAT DOWN THAT SCALE!



A. N. L. C. Statement on Garvey Convention

I. General World Situation of Negro Masses.

Throughout the world today the Negro masses live and struggle under the most brutal and oppressive conditions. In Africa, America and the East Indies, the Negro workers are exploited in the most beastly manner in order to create huge profits for the capitalist class.

Millions of Africans have been robbed of their lands, their tribal governments destroyed, themselves herded like cattle into "reservations" and forced into the industrial centers to work in the diamond and gold mines. Given the heaviest tasks and underpaid, the natives are exploited in the worst way. Disfranchised, their movements controlled through a vicious pass system, victims of the most brutal forms of race and class oppression, they are murdered by the thousands for daring to protest against these inhuman and atrocious conditions. Out of the sweat and blood and the mangled bodies of these defenseless natives, British imperialism extract tremendous profits.

In the West Indies we witness the intense exploitation of workers and peasants who are reduced to a poverty stricken mass of landless workers. Compelled to work long hours for a mere pittance they are at the mercy of the white petty officials and the absentee landlords. Misery, drudgery and poverty is the lot of these overworked and underpaid workers.

In order to maintain securely their rule and to divide the workers and cripple their action, the white ruling class fosters a rigid caste system based on color. By pitting the mulattoes against the blacks, by giving the mulattoes a small degree of recognition they have temporarily succeeded in dividing the workers on the basis of color. The black workers, the largest section of the population, therefore, suffer the worst exploitation. They have been pushed down to the lowest level of society and are looked upon with contempt as inferiors. The colonial policy of the capitalist nations is to keep the native workers as a huge army of slaves producing riches for their masters.

Conditions in the U. S. A.

In the United States the twelve million Negroes are treated as lepers, as social outcasts. The Negro masses in America are subjected to a most brutal system of torture and intimidation. Lynching, segregation, disfranchisement, mob violence, peonage are the methods used by the white ruling class to subjugate and suppress the Negro workers. In the south where the majority of Negroes live, they are virtually slaves. A vicious system of vagrancy laws, debt imprisonment, convict lease labor is used by the land-owners in collusion with the banks and the courts to enslave the Negro masses. In the north, the condition of the Negro is little better. He is forced to work long hours at low wages at the dirtiest, heaviest labor. He is barred from skilled and better paid labor by both the bosses and the reactionary American Federation of Labor, which functions more and more as an instrument of the bosses. Negroes thus suffer a double exploitation, being exploited both as Negroes and as workers.

Victims of Monstrous System of Exploitation.

The millions of Negroes in Africa, the West Indies and the United States suffer under imperialist aggression and domination. They are the victims of one of the most monstrous systems of exploitation the

world has known. The various imperialist powers—America, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, etc.—exploit and plunder the natives of these colonies in the most brutal and merciless fashion. Coining huge profits out of the blood of these colonialists, the imperialists resort to the most dastardly and violent means to suppress those who dare rebel against and resist this oppression. The once independent Negro nation of Haiti has been crushed by ruthless American imperialism. The system of exploitation of the Republic of Liberia by the Firestone Rubber Company with the direct support of the United States government is one of the worst forms of colonial slavery ever instituted. Under the yoke of American naval rule, the natives of the Virgin Islands have been impoverished and are deprived of the most elementary human rights.

In order to maintain its policy of repression, violence and exploitation of Negroes, the imperialists create false racial ideas among the white workers and foster contempt and hatred for the Negro. The theory of "superior" and "inferior" races is the theoretical justification for their policy of super-exploitation of the Negro race.

The poison of racial prejudice and hostility permeates even the labor movement. A concerted effort is made to keep the Negro workers out of the trade unions. The reactionary trade union leaders deprive the Negro workers of the benefit of unionization, thereby weakening the trade union movement and leaving the Negro workers at the mercy of the employers. In this, these labor fakers serve their masters—the employers—well. Only the trade unions affiliated with the Red International of Labor Unions accept the Negro workers on a basis of equality and fight in behalf of the workers of all races.

To successfully wage the struggle for liberation, the Negro masses must unite with the class conscious white, brown and yellow workers in a worldwide movement for the abolition of imperialism, for the destruction of the system of exploitation under which we suffer. Only under a workers' and farmers' government

Break That Banjo

By I. D. W. TALMADGE.

Break that banjo, Black Man,
Sing no more them "blues"
Our foes fear not our sighs—
This soft euphonious wailing
Damn Booker T. and all his pious crew
We're Uncle Toms no more
We know our foe. . . .

There are no race distinctions—
We're colored all:
Our color is RED
Let yellow-livered curs lick the white plute's boots—
We, Reds, have learned to fight!

Come, L'Ouverture,
Blast forth your call again.
In battle we shall win our rights
Or . . .
die as men.

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 home 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 women of the town together with Polia Mekhova, secretary of the Women's Section of the Communist Party.

Under the direction of Gleb, the reconstruction of the factory is started despite the opposition of Shramm, the bureaucratic chairman of the Economic Council. Gleb goes on a mission to the Bureau of Industry, and on his return discovers that the work on the factory has been sabotaged.

SHRAMM remained in the same state of unnatural tension. His eyes became moist and his voice was hoarse and crackling with exhaustion.

"In the last case you have mentioned, I could only accept the point of view of experts, who proved by actual figures that it would be impossible to exploit the factory during the next ten years. All the documents in this question have been sent to the Centre. I had no right to leave it to the decision of the Economic Conference. Regarding the question of the tannery, the Soviet Executive Committee approved the concession."

Badin showed his teeth and exchanged a glance with Shibus. "I know that it was authorized by the Soviet Executive. But it was unknown to us that your report was based upon false figures as well as upon men of straw. This matter will be discussed today at the sitting of the Presidium."

He took a paper from the table and ran through it quickly. "Take this, Comrade Chumalova, and go at once to the Communal Administration. They must order that all three houses be evacuated in order to convert them into creches and maternity homes."

Dasha came up to the table without looking at Badin or Gleb, but Gleb saw an intoxication illumine Badin's eyes for a moment. Gleb clenched his jaws until they hurt, and his ears tingled.

"Comrade Badin!"
"Ah, there you are at last! Where have you been wandering all this time, damn it? Well, let's have your report, please! Your face looks absolutely baked—I suppose they roasted you well up there!"
And he smiled amicably at Gleb.

GLEB stood next to Gromada opposite Badin. And he began to speak, sternly, distantly, hard and brief. It came so rapidly and steadily, that it seemed he was not improvising his phrases, but reading them from a paper.

"Comrade Badin, I and Gromada, a member of the Factory Committee, have hastened here in order to learn by whose order and on what grounds work at the factory has been stopped. There is complete disorganization there and decay. Such criminal action cannot be overlooked. I would like to know what scoundrel has been spreading sabotage and counter-revolution here! The workers are restless. Such wicked waste is worse than an attack by the bandits. Here's Comrade Shramm; let him tell us how the Economic Council could permit such a crime."

Badin's white teeth shone again in a strangely gay smile. "I know about that. The Economic Council received a wire from the Centre of the Cement Trust, ordering them to cease work until it should be made quite clear that it would be necessary and practicable to set the factory working again."

"I know whose work that was, Comrade Badin! But now the Economic Council has received a wire from the Bureau of Industry, addressed to the Chairman of the Economic Council, instructing them to take all measures to organize the work of renovation. This question has been discussed back there and I have the documents in my hand."

Shramm said in a strange hoarse voice: "That is the Bureau of Industry, but there is also the Cement Trust."

GLEB, beside himself with rage, flung up to the table. A nervous tremor beat in his cheeks.

"Comrade Chairman of the Executive: I am putting this question plainly. It is impossible to work in this way. Let us agree if you like that Comrade Shramm is a good Communist—the devil's own best Communist in the world!—nevertheless he must be hauled over the coals for this. This is no joke, Comrades! We shall speak about this robbery in another place! But Comrade Shramm never comes near to the workers—there's no doubt about that! That matter will be laid before the Party Committee. Comrades, there is a plain threat here to our whole economic policy! Comrade Badin spoke correctly when he said: 'Economic counter-revolution.' An end must be put to this! The case of the Forestry Department was a comparatively small matter. This one is much more vital. We shall have to come to our senses, Comrades, roll up our sleeves and start a merciless clean-up! We'll have to have a sweeping-out in all the Institutions. We've had enough messing about with all this White Guard crowd; it's time to make them feel our fist. I have to inform you, Comrade Badin, that the resolutions which we adopted at our Economic Conference have been approved; and that our requests for supplies and assistance will be carried out in full. I have obtained these measures during my absence. Tomorrow work will start again and the Factory Committee will knock the seals off the stores and will take them under its care. And I'll tell you one other thing, Comrade Badin: we've absolutely demanded a new management staff for the factory. If necessary, we'll carry this question all the way to Moscow!"

He unbent his tunic and produced a bundle of papers, which he threw upon the table.

"There are the documents for you. We've had the Bureau of Industry thrown in our faces all the time, now we're going to give you Bureau of Industry!"

SHRAMM'S face was deathly pale and his eyes dirty and glazed like those of a corpse.

Shibus suddenly rose and rushed from the room without any of his former languor.

Badin again looked from under his deep brows at Shramm; again he smiled with that strange gaiety.

"Well, and now, Shramm? The Economic Council will have to sit on the same bench with the Forestry Service, eh? It makes an interesting picture, now that things have taken this turn."

In the corridor Gleb ran into Dasha. Most likely she was waiting for him. Again she looked at him with bright, profound eyes, in which he saw fever and a tortured cry. She stood before him, calm as usual, tranquil and pre-occupied.

"Gleb, little Nurka is dead. She's already buried; you didn't come in time. Little Nurka has gone, Gleb. She flickered away and you weren't there. . . ."

Gleb felt at first as though he had received a terrible blow in the chest. When this passed, his heart felt swollen to bursting and he had a sickly feeling in the entrails, as one feels when falling from a height. He looked fixedly at Dasha and for some time could not control his breathing.

"How so? But—it's not possible! How? Little Nurka. . . . But it can't be—!"

Dasha stood leaning with her back to the wall, and Gleb saw her eyes, suffering, quivering and full of tears.

Close by them, Gromada writhed convulsively in the grip of a paroxysm of hoarse barking coughing.

Chapter XVI.

THE purging of the Factory Group was fixed for October 16th—that is, in a week's time from now. Serge was awaiting this day with his usual pensive smile, without any emotion or alarm, or the customary self-questioning which had so tortured him of nights. His only wonder was why he could not for a moment forget this date: October 16th. He even thought about it in his sleep.

He knew that this would be a terrible turning point in his life, and yet his feelings somehow were numb. The great question was: would he be excluded from the Party or permitted to remain in it? This question flowed through his consciousness like a wave of light, irradiating all the cells of his brain so that they went quietly and undisturbed about their work. Only at night did there flash up within him strange images and recollections. There were some curious light effects: sunlit foliage, sun-bathed children, the sea and the mountains in the sun; and then the cries of playing children or the chirping of crickets.

The bald spot on his head, with its curly border, shone as usual when he went to the Party Committee or to a meeting. As always he walked in deep thought, and carried his tightly packed, shabby portfolio. He was always busy and strictly performed his daily task. But not for a moment did he forget October 16th.

(To Be Continued)