

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

Daily Worker

FINAL CITY EDITION

Vol. VI, No. 159

Published daily except Sunday by The Comprodnal Publishing Company, Inc. 26-28 Union Square, New York City, N. Y.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1929

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$8.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, \$9.00 per year.

Price 3 Cents

GASTONIA JUROR GOES "MAD"; MISTRIAL IS DECLARED

Plans for Building Metal Industrial Union Laid at Trade Union Convention

Sixty-nine Representatives from Metal Industries Attend Special Conference

Overgaard Named Provisional Secretary; First Task Is Building Shop Committees

So very important were the various conferences held as part of the Trade Union Unity Convention that it is impossible to pick out any one and say that it was the most vital of them. Employing in its various branches literally millions of men, women and young workers, and being the basic industry of this period as well as the basic war industry, it was only fitting and proper that the metal industries' conference at the Cleveland Convention should have had one of the largest delegations and should have accomplished as much as it did.

Overgaard Secretary. "The splendid response of the most conscious section of the American section of the American proletariat to the Cleveland Trade Union Unity convention was beyond the expectations of most of the organizers and supporters of the new trade union center and a smashing blow to all the pessimists who can not see the growing radicalization of the working class," said Andrew Overgaard, provisional secretary of the metal trades section of the T. U. U. L.

"The determination and fighting spirit of the 630 delegates, coming from the most basic industries to form a new trade union center was a living proof of the correctness of the decisions of the fourth congress of the R. I. L. U. and that the United States is no exception from the general crises of capitalism."

Sixty-nine delegates from the iron, steel, wire, tin, copper and aluminum mills, the machine shops, the tube mills, the foundries, the navy yards, munition works, etc., took part.

Big Plants. Read the list of the bosses of the delegates to the convention and it sounds, as T. U. U. L. Secretary Foster remarked, "like a list of the great trusts of the country." Delegates from the U. S. Steel Corporation's plants in Clariton and Monaca (Continued on Page Two)

NEGRO WORKERS FIGHT RENT HOGS

Also Denounce Group of Lovestoneites

Richard B. Moore, Communist candidate for Congress in the 21st District and president of the Harlem Tenants League, at a meeting at the Public Library, 103 W. 135th St., last night, assailed the landlords who are raising the rents in Harlem and called for an energetic campaign under leadership of the League.

Moore also denounced a group of Lovestone supporters headed by Morris Nemeser, Edward Welsh and Anna Thompson, who were present.

Welsh took the floor and attempted to defend his position. He was followed by many rank and file Negro workers who supported the remarks made by Moore when he opened the meeting.

Daily Worker-Freiheit Bazaar Conference to be Held at 8 Tonight

The trade unions, Workmen's Circle branches, workers' clubs and fraternal organizations and Party units must have their representatives at the Daily Worker and Freiheit Bazaar Conference tonight at 8 p. m. at Workers Center.

This is the last big conference where final arrangements for the bazaar will be made. All organizations that did not elect delegates should be represented by their officers.

FIRE SWEEPS SUMATRA TOWN BATAVIA, Java (By Mail).—Fire in Palembang and vicinity in Sumatra burned three peasants to death, destroyed 400 houses, and left 400 peasants homeless.

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

BRITISH CABINET STRIVES TO STOP UPSET OVER WAR

Rank and File Dislike Henderson's Plot Snowden Misleads

Germany With Briand Henderson Very Cold to French Premier's Plan

BULLETIN. GENEVA, Sept. 9.—Before the Assembly of the League of Nations, Stressemann of Germany and Benes, of Czechoslovakia, spoke in favor of the Briand plan for a French influenced league against the USSR.

LONDON, England, Sept. 9.—British evening papers carry stories of a "split in the labor party cabinet" and a split among the liberal party members of Commons as well as great dissension in the rank and file of the labor party over the Henderson-McDonald encircling movement against the Soviet Union.

Henderson in his speech to the League of Nations Assembly last week proposed that the League of Nations incorporate the Kellogg pact, with the addition that the imperialist powers pledge to give financial support to nations who "find themselves attacked by an aggressor."

This is easily understood as an attempt to replace the American imperialist rival league, created in fact if not obviously, by the Kellogg pact, by a British influenced organization, and to finance Poland, Roumania, the Chiang Kai-shek government in China, or any other government that is to be sent ahead as the vanguard in an attack on the U. S. S. R. The financed country could always be declared "on the defensive."

British Workers Uneasy. It is known here that there is intense dissatisfaction among the British workers who put the MacDonald cabinet in power with the Jingoistic utterances of Henderson (Continued on Page Two)

CARMEN TELL OF JERSEY SELLOUT

Threaten Non-Voters with Loss of Job

By N. B. HARDY. NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 9.—The rank and file of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of N. J. have been completely sold out. They are now faced with a new agreement signed by their reactionary State Conference Board and the Public Service utility trust for three years. The new agreement completely ignores the demands of the workers (Continued on Page Two)

Ship Believed Sunk Off of Massachusetts

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—An unknown ship was apparently sunk when it and the steamer Emile Franconi collided about 160 miles southeast of Cape Cod between 7 and 8 p. m. today. Desperate attempts to locate the unknown ship were being made without results at a late hour last night. High speed in the fog was the cause.

Draw Gun on Seamen Trying to Escape Burning Tanker

Paulsboro Was Death Trap, Sailors Write to Marine Workers League Office

When 25 sailors tried to escape from the tanker Paulsboro—described by the men as a floating death-trap, they were threatened with the gun by the captain. The graphic story of the outbreak which followed was told yesterday to the Marine Workers League by seaman Raymond E. Dawson, the sailor subsequently rescued on Aug. 27. His letters follow: Sept. 3, 1929. George Mink

Dear Sir, I am writing you about the rescue at sea of the S.S. Paulsboro at 1:14 p. m., August 27. Flames started coming in our fore-castle and then somebody yelled: "Fire!" There were all kinds of screams and yells and there was almost a panic. Our fore-castle was nothing more than a fire-trap. We all ran to the only exit. There were about 25 panic-stricken men there. I included. The flames were all (Continued on Page Three)

Pepper Expelled from Comintern for Frauds, Deceit Against ECCI

International Control Commission Announces Results of Its Thorough Investigation

Right Wing Opportunism Basis of Policy of Intrigue and Destructive Factionalism

(Wireless By "Inprecorr") MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Sept. 9.—After hearing John Pepper's explanations and studying the material, the International Control Commission of the Communist International records:

1. That fractional reasons induced Pepper to refuse to obey the order of the Executive Committee of the Communist International that he should leave America for Europe and place himself at the disposal of the E. C. C. I. Instead Pepper remained in New York, or in the neighboring vicinity, with the object of incensing the majority faction of the Communist Party of America against the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

2. To deceive the E. C. C. I. and the American Communist Party, Pepper, with Lovestone's assistance, invented a story about a trip to Mexico and for several months assured the E. C. C. I. and the International Control Commission that he was returning to Moscow according to instructions, but owing to uncontrollable circumstances was compelled to return to New York from Mexico. Pepper was really never in Mexico, as he admitted to the International Control Commission, July 11.

3. Conducting factionalism, not only in the American Communist Party, but also against the Communist International. Pepper, together with Lovestone, swayed the Communist Party of America Convention, which consisted mostly of followers of Pepper and Lovestone, against the basic line mapped out by the Presidium of the Communist International and incensed congress delegates against the E. C. C. I. delegation.

4. For two months Pepper failed not only to admit his impermissible attitude towards the Comintern before the I. C. C. I., but also persistently maintained that he wasn't in New York during the Fifth Party Convention, and that he didn't lead the majority faction, although the falsity of these statements is proved by numerous comrades: Green, Hannes, Stachel, Minor, etc.

Pepper admitted his guilt only when his lies were completely exposed and Lovestone was already expelled from the Party.

During the inquiry over Pepper, a further case revealed where Pepper lied to the Executive Committee of the Communist International. In 1928, Pepper submitted to the E. C. C. I. a bill for a journey to Corea, although he never went there.

5. Pepper's intolerable behavior, failure to carry out the instructions of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, and manner of fooling the Communist Party of America and the E.C.C.I. is expounded (Continued on Page Three)

LYNCH THREAT BY ZIONISTS Bronx Workers Are Beaten Up

A mob of Jewish fascists attacked several left wing workers in Crotona Park Sunday afternoon because they are opposed to the imperialist role of the Zionists in Palestine. One of the militant workers, L. Brody, was told that the next time they "will lynch him."

When police saw the fight, not knowing what was going on, arrested one of the fascists named Sam Sliester, and a left wing worker, Max Rosenblatt. Rosenblatt, who had been attacked several minutes previously, had his baby in his arms when taken into custody. When Rosenblatt and Sliester were (Continued on Page Three)

GARAGE WORKERS STRIKE SUNDAY

Now Toil 14 Hours for Low Wages

About 2,500 garage workers of Manhattan and the Bronx who work 12 to 14 hours a day are scheduled to strike Sunday under the direction of the Garage Washers and Polishers Union, Local 272. The strike, according to Herman Cohen, president of the union will attempt to organize the industry. The workers will demand a nine hour day, six day week and a minimum wage of \$35 a week for washers, \$30 for polishers and \$28 for day men.

6 Seamen Endangered HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 9.—Six of the crew of the small Gloucester schooner Edith N. Cooney, narrowly escaped drowning today when the ship sank off Sambro, Halifax County.

The schooner had been leaking for some days, but the owners persisted in using it till the last moment. Twenty minutes after Captain Carriag ordered the crew to the boats she sank. All the men lost their belongings, saving only the clothes they wore

PRAVDA EXPOSES IMPERIALISM IN CHINESE AFFAIR

Continuous Attacks by Mercenary Troops on Soviet Union

Red Army Repulses All Chiang Propagandists Say Lost 500 Men

(Wireless By "Inprecorr") MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Sept. 9.—Pravda declares that persistent maneuvering of the Nanking government in the matter of the relations created by the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railroad by the forces of the Chinese militarist government is caused by the foreign imperialist backers of the Nanking government, who are continually striving to prevent the peaceable settlement of the conflict.

The workers of the Soviet Union, says Pravda, have never believed the peaceful assurances of the Nanking militarists, but have awaited peaceful acts. The Soviet Union is prepared now as before to energetically repulse invasions of Soviet territory.

Battles Fought. The United Press correspondent in Moscow reports that news has reached Moscow from Siberian-Manchurian border points of a series of raids onto U.S.S.R. territory by Chang Hsueh-Liang government forces. A column of Chinese mercenaries attacked at Gradekova Polask after a bombardment with artillery and machine guns, and were repulsed by the Red Army. Chang's men also attacked the ship Lydeszag on the Ussuri River, but did not capture it. Other ships were also fired on. Additional arrests of Soviet workers in Manchuria are reported.

The Kuomin news agency, the official propaganda organization of Chiang Kai-shek's government in Nanking, states there has been a four day battle at Pogranichnaya, on the eastern border between U. S. S. R. and Manchuria, in which the Mukden government's troops lost 500, "including desertions."

CANADA WIREMEN GAIN. MONTREAL (By Mail).—Electrical workers here have gained the 44-hour week and wage increases. Rates will gradually be increased to \$1 an hour.

WINITSKY AND GILBERT NOT PARTY MEMBERS

The Central Control Committee has found that Harry Winitsky and Gilbert are politically and otherwise unreliable; that neither of them is a Party member at present, although both claimed to be members; and that Winitsky had used his position in an auxiliary organization for the direct support of Lovestone's splitting campaign.

Therefore, the Central Control Committee has decided that Winitsky be removed from his position; that both, Winitsky and Gilbert, shall not be considered as members of the Party; and that all Party organizations are instructed to have nothing to do with them.

Central Control Committee C. P. of U. S. A. Chas. Dirba, Sec'y.

REPORTERS AID MILL LAWYERS

Times, World Men Help Hold 2 in Charlotte

By SENDER GARLIN. CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 9.—Joseph Shaplen, correspondent of the New York Times at the trial of the 16 Gastonia defendants here, and John J. Leary, Jr., of the New York World, today were responsible for preventing the release of Delmar Hampton, one of the defendants.

They can now claim credit for keeping this 29-year-old mill worker facing the electric chair and confined in prison without bail, although seriously ill, being practicing (Continued on Page Two)

Manville-Jenckes Tries to Put Over an Expensive Act

"The Trial of Mary Dugan" Makes Impression on Mill Bosses' Legal Array

By SENDER GARLIN. CHARLOTTE, N. C. (By Mail).—"The Trial of Mary Dugan," a melodrama which had a successful two weeks' run at the Carolina Theatre here recently, evidently left a sharp impress upon the minds of the legal battery in the hire of Manville-Jenckes of Pawtucket, R. I. For so weak is their case upon which they hope to convict the 16 Gastonia strikers and their leaders that when the prosecution formally

began presenting its testimony in the Mecklenburg County courthouse this morning it made a bold attempt to put over one of the shabbiest acts in the whole history of capitalist legal lynchings.

FOUR JURORS, DISMISSED, DECLARE THEY BELIEVE DEFENDANTS NOT GUILTY

Campbell Driven Insane by Ghastly Effigy and Prosecution's Attempt to Kill Unionists

Mistrial Declared; New Trial Set for Sept. 30; Jurors for Acquittal are of Working Class

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 9.—C. A. Martin, an A. F. L. carpenter, J. O. McCoy, steel worker, J. W. Hicks, a mill worker, and G. L. Benson, a mail clerk; all members of the jury which was dismissed after Barnhill declared a mistrial, voluntarily approached Sophie Melvin this afternoon and expressed their hope that she and the other 15 defendants will be acquitted.

"We were all of the opinion that you are all innocent," said these workers. "The state hasn't produced any evidence and even without hearing the defense witnesses we would have voted to turn you free. Campbell began to go crazy right after that horrible effigy of Aderholt was brought into court," they stated.

By LISTON OAK. CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 9.—J. G. Campbell, one of the jurors in the trial of 16 members of the National Textile Workers' Union was declared to be "emotionally insane" this morning by the doctors, who also said that the juror had cracked under the terrific strain imposed upon his mind and emotions by the character of the trial.

Campbell had to be "dowered" this morning. He was demanding a gun to "end it all." "Bury me face down," he shrieked. Shocked By Effigy.

The doctors stated that the juror had received an emotional shock when the state introduced the gruesome model of Aderholt at the beginning of the trial. This cheap sensational and melodramatic stunt of the prosecution, designed to shock the jury, began the breakdown that was completed by the character of the state's evidence and the prosecution's repeated brutal demands for the lives of 13 of the workers on trial.

The sharp clashes of the prosecution lawyers with those of the defense, the tense atmosphere of the courtroom, the attempts of the state to appeal to the emotions and prejudices of the jury, have driven Campbell into homicidal insanity.

Day after day the state's witnesses presented the defendants as murderous gunmen in desperate determination to impress the jury and (Continued on Page Three)

Labor Defense Calls for Greater Efforts in Serious Situation

The International Labor Defense, 80 East 11 Street, New York, states that the following telegram has just been received from the Gastonia Strikers Defense Committee of the I. L. D.:

"The mistrial means a delay of a month in the trial and calling an entire new panel of veniremen to select a new jury. All defense work must be done over again. Witnesses must be maintained for the entire period. Legal fees and expenses will be greatly increased. The cost of the trial will be doubled. The prosecution has considerable advantage by the mistrial. It has additional time to mobilize its forces which were badly shattered by our offensive.

"The delay also means a tremendous increase in strain on the defendants. Delmar Hampton is seriously ill. The judge has refused bail to the defendants although not sufficient evidence has been produced by the prosecution to hold them for even 24 hours if this were an ordinary criminal trial.

"The prison conditions are very hard and the defendants are closely confined with no exercise or fresh air for months. Strict jail regulations are enforced now. Even attorneys have difficulty seeing prisoners. When the defense requested a change in the court order relative to seeing the prisoners the judge replied by a sarcastic remark that the attorneys were not supposed to be running back and forth to jail all the time. The prisoners can be seen only once a week and then they may speak only through a small grating. The mistrial puts great additional burden on the defense, and necessitates a speed-up of defense activities in all fields."

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Labor Defense Demands Labor Dept. End Intimidation of Foreign-Born Workers

ATTACK FEDERAL SPYING ON LEFT WING WORKERS

Shows Alliance with Gov't, A. F. L. Fakers

Demands that the Department of Labor at Washington cease its campaign of espionage and intimidation of foreign born workers who belong to left wing unions were sent to Washington today by the New York Section of the International Labor Defense.

A letter from Rose Baron, secretary of that workers' organization, charged that police of New York were doing federal spy work on shops employing members of the Independent Shoe Workers Union.

Mayor Walker also received a copy of the letter and a denunciation of the use of police to register foreign born workers and intimidate them.

The letter sent to Washington follows in part:

U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

It has come to our notice that your Department has issued a questionnaire asking for name, address, birthplace, port of entry, name of ship, citizenship, etc., of workers employed in this city, we presume throughout the United States.

This circular, which, curiously enough, has as its heading "Conciliation Service," states that it has been prepared by your department "for the purpose of ascertaining the number of aliens who are believed to be in the country, unlawfully, many of whom are believed to be employed at the locations indicated on the attached list." At the bottom of the circular appears a note which recites that "if children are connected with any Communist organization, such as 'Young Pioneers,' 'Young Workers League' or any Communist organization, same will be noted above."

For many years anti-labor elements in Congress, under the inspiration of various "patriotic" organizations, chambers of commerce, and the like, have been trying to put through an alien registration act; up to the present and due to the opposition of militant labor, they have not succeeded.

It is evident, however, that the Labor Department is proceeding with the registration of aliens, using city police for this purpose, seeking to frighten foreign-born workers into giving information which subsequently will be used to crush them in struggles which they may wage against their employers for betterment of their conditions. The "Conciliation Service" is thereby helping exploiters employ browbeat their oppressed workers.

It is also interesting to note that the first places invaded by the city police doing federal spy work were shops employing members of the Independent Shoe Workers Union, an industrial union that has but recently given evidence of its ability to wage militant struggles against their bosses.

This union has been a particular object of attack by the American Federation of Labor, which has substituted in place of class struggle a policy of class collaboration. Recently, Mr. Matthew Woll, chief mouthpiece of the American Federation of Labor, threatened militant foreign born workers with deportation, and your questionnaire evidences the close alliance between the government and the labor bureaucracy for the purpose of crushing militant trade unionism in America.

To those workers who sought our advice as to whether they were under legal compulsion to answer these questionnaires we gave an emphatic NO as an answer, and we have made it our business and feel it our duty to inform all workers that this act on the part of the Labor Department was not only not authorized by any legislative enactment, but was in fact a deliberate attempt to aid and assist their employers in crushing the rising tide of militancy which is inspiring workers in America to greater struggles against their masters.

The International Labor Defense represents hundreds of thousands of workers in this country; our sole purpose is to aid and defend workers who are victims of the class struggle, such as the Gastonia victims whom the powers of capitalist government are seeking to send to the electric chair because of their struggle against the textile barons of the South.

We demand the immediate cessation of this campaign of espionage, intimidation of foreign born workers and the attempt of your Department to establish the open shop and company unions in the shoe industry of New York.

We demand the immediate cessation of your attempt to crush the Independent union in order to aid the employers to introduce greater speed-up and break down the standards being established by the Independent Shoe Workers Union.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) ROSE BARON, Sec'y.

PARTY LIFE

Unanimous endorsement of the decisions of the Tenth Plenum of the Communist International concerning the expulsion of Jay Lovestone and his followers from the Communist Party of the U.S.A. is contained in a resolution passed by members of Section 2, New York District 2, of the Party at a plenary session of the Section Executive Committee.

"We call upon the units of our section to take the firmest disciplinary action—up to expulsion—against any attempt that may be made by Lovestone and his followers to split the Party," the resolution declares. Its full text follows:

Accept Tenth Plenum.
"We the members of Section Two, District Two of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., at a Plenary Session of the Section Executive Committee, unconditionally accept and endorse the decisions of the Tenth Plenum of the E.C.C.I. on the expulsion of Lovestone.

"We express our full agreement with and endorsement of the thesis of the Tenth Plenum of the E.C.C.I. and of the decisions of the Sixth World Congress. The events since the Sixth World Congress prove the correctness of its estimation of American and world imperialism, the radicalization of the working

masses, and the utter bankruptcy of Lovestone's theory of exceptionalism.

"The numerous strikes taking place in the U.S.A., such as Gastonia, New Orleans, Marion, Elizabethton, etc., show that in this period the American working class is entering now and more intensive struggles against capitalist rationalization which has been correctly characterized by the Tenth Plenum and the Sixth World Congress as one of the predominant characteristics of the third post war period.

Characterize Third Period.

"In this period, while imperialism is looming against the Soviet Union, and fierce battles of the working class are taking place, anyone who is fighting decisions of the Sixth World Congress and the Tenth Plenum is splitting the Party and putting himself in the camp of the enemy of the Communist International and the working class.

"We condemn the anti-Party, anti-Comintern documents issued by Lovestone in the form of the 'appeal.' This, as well as the other documents circulated by Lovestone and his followers, show only the splitting character of the faction headed by Lovestone. This lands them in the camp of all the renegades, such as Brandow, Thalheimer, Hais, etc.

"We are in full agreement with the prompt action taken by the Central Executive Committee and District Executive Committee against the splitters who are associated with Lovestone. At the same time we demand that the C.E.C. take organizational steps against the conciliators who are still in the Party and are now the agents of Lovestone. These elements are correctly characterized by the Tenth Plenum as 'cowardly opportunists.' We demand that the Party immediately put to these elements the four conditions of remaining in the Party, as contained in the C.E.C. statement and based upon the Tenth Plenum decisions.

"For mobilization of all our forces for the coming battles of the working class!
"We call upon the Units of our Section to take the firmest disciplinary action—up to expulsion—against any attempt that may be made by Lovestone and his followers to split the Party.

"For Bolshevik self-criticism!
"For mobilization of all our forces for the coming battles of the working class!
"For a united Communist Party of the U.S.A.

"Executive Committee, Section Two, C. P. U. S. A."

GREAT INCREASE IN FUNDS VITAL

Intensify Gaston Drive Committee Warns

(Continued from Page One)
The witnesses must be cared for a longer period of time, and their expenses will grow. The lawyer will demand more fees for their part in the long-drawn out case.

The great amount of funds to carry the trial on to this date will have to be raised again—and increased doubly.

The period between the present moment and reopening of the case will have to be utilized for a great intensification of the campaign to meet the added burden of increased costs.

Preparatory work must be increased for the mass collection days, nationally, September 21 and 22.

The mistrial comes at a most unfortunate period, after the prosecution had presented their witnesses, and had a chance to gauge the strength and weakness of their case. It gives the Manville-Jencks lawyers a chance to buy up new "witnesses" and forge new evidence to place in the testimony to send the strikers to the electric chair.

The situation demands most powerful and concerted efforts on the part of the I. L. D. and the workers backing the Gastonia strikers. It means the Gastonia campaign for funds must be carried on with renewed and intensified efforts. It means that the joint campaign must be carried on with tireless energy from Atlantic to Pacific.

Two of the state witnesses, Tom Carver and William Goff, led a mob of 200 that rudely attacked Hugo Oehler, Dewey Martin, Mike Harris, Si Gerson and Walter Robison, all organizers of the National Textile Workers Union and the International Labor Defense in the midst of the trial period, last Saturday on their way to address a mass meeting of workers before the Pinkney Mill in South Gastonia.

This action of the state's witnesses would have been used to discredit them before the jury. Now however, with the mistrial declared, new "witnesses" will be brought up by the Manville-Jencks.

All these facts must be realized so that the workers of America will be forewarned and forearmed. It brings forth the absolute necessity of intensified activities. We must:

Increase our work in the shops, in the streets, before the factory gates!
Increase the number of joint campaign committees among the unions and workers organizations!
Increase the spread of knowledge of the case among the working-class!

Increase the preparatory work for the mass collections throughout the land September 21 and 22!
No let-up until all the workers are freed!

(Signed) Workers International Relief, Ludwig Landy; International Labor Defense, J. Louis Engdahl; National Textile Workers Union, Jim Reid; Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Campaign Committee, Alfred Wagenknecht.

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

78 Killed as Typhoon Sweeps Philippines; Homes Lost, Famine

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 9.—Seventy-eight lives were lost and tremendous damage was caused by a typhoon that struck a portion of the Philippine Islands last week, it was disclosed today with the restoration of communications.

Albay, on Luzon Island, bore the brunt of the storm, with seventeen deaths.

Rocks and earth slid down the sides of Mayon volcano, killing many.

Hundreds of homes were swept away by the floods.

A severe water famine prevails.

REPORTERS AID MILL LAWYERS

Times, World Men Help Hold 2 in Charlotte

(Continued from Page One)
cally carried into the courtroom after both newspaper reporters had called attention to his absence. This action of Shaplen and Leary shows the superiority of the metropolitan newspaper correspondents over the mill owners' local stool-pigeons.

Hampton III.
Too ill to be in the courtroom while Judge Barnhill ordered a mistrial as a result of the sudden insanity of one of the jurors, Hampton was taken to his cell for treatment.

Judge Barnhill was unaware of the defendant's absence, and court continued despite the legal requirements in capital cases that the prisoner must be present.

After the judge had formally ordered a recess until 2:30 in the afternoon, both Shaplen and Leary rushed up to Solicitor Carpenter who was leading the battery of prosecution lawyers, and called his attention to this slip in legal procedure, which would automatically have freed Hampton.

Reporters Betray.
The following is a quotation from the Charlotte News: "Joseph Shaplen of the New York Times sensed the situation and spoke to Leary of the World. Leary asked the solicitor about it after court had recessed and started an uproar."

As a result of the action of the newspapermen, the prisoners were returned and were counted, and the whole proceeding was repeated. Lawyers for the defense immediately demanded the release of Hampton on the grounds of double jeopardy and the motion was denied.

Lying Rumors.
Shaplen, especially during the two weeks since the trial began, has interlarded his reports of the trial with lying and malicious rumors about dissension among defense lawyers and among the defendants, intended to injure the campaign of the International Labor Defense to free the 16 workers and has acted as a propagandist at large for the mill owners while in Charlotte.

BUILDING TIE-UP BY "LEFT" UNION

Philadelphia Workers Desert A. F. of L.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 9.—Building operations requiring hardwood flooring have been completely tied up by picketing of the Hardwood Floor Workers here.

Organized 15 weeks ago with 28 workers, the union's membership has grown to over 600 against bitter opposition of bosses' associations and the A. F. of L., whose officials refused to organize the trade.

The officials, however, after they saw the determined progress of the union, offered to "organize" the two highest branches of the trade—layers and scrapers—and ignore the nailers.

The men rejected the splitting tactic, and adopted the Trade Union Unity League program as a basis of organization.

The new union has forced 21 firms in the city unconditionally to sign agreements on recognition, abolition of speed-up and piecework and acceptance of a minimum wage instead.

Two delegates of the union reported today on the Cleveland conference.

COMMUNIST HITS LABOR JINGOES

Uproar of British T. U. Congress

(Wireless By "Imprecor")
BELFAST, Sept. 9.—An uproar was caused in the trade union congress today when the compositors' delegate, Lemaire, declaring himself "proud to be a Communist," denounced the labor government's preparations, exposed the futility of pacifist resolutions and justified the sabotage of the manufacture of munitions.

The congress adopted the general council's report regarding "disruption" which two avowedly non-Communist Derbyshire miners opposed, declaring the general council was responsible for the disruption in consequence of its betrayal of the general strike and following its collaboration with the employers.

The congress rejected a timid engineers' resolution demanding that Mondist conversations cease. A resolution was unanimously adopted demanding immediate reopening of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, but only from the viewpoint of the stimulation of trade.

Attacks on Cramp and Walkden for signing the cotton award caused them to defend themselves today.

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

TUUL PROVIDES FOR INDUSTRIAL METAL UNION

Overgaard Provisional Secretary

(Continued from Page One)

sen. Pa., and Gary, Indiana; from Bethlehem Steel, Jones and Laughlin Steel, Republic Iron and Steel, Youngstown Steel and Tube (two plants), American Tin Plate, Wheeling Corroated, Andy Mellon's Aluminum Co. of America, Thompson Steel, the Harvester Trust, Brooklyn Navy Yards, Otis Elevator, Timkin Roller Bearings, Remington Arms, Winchester Arms, Standard Seamless Tube, Westinghouse Mfg., etc.

Meeting under the chairmanship of Andrew Overgaard, the 69 delegates—white and black, men and women, young and old, from the tremendous unorganized shops and from the old unions, from the East, the West, the North, the South and the great industrial centers of Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, etc., met, discussed their conditions and their problems, the line of the T. U. U. L. and the R. I. L. U., unanimously endorsed both and mapped out a program whereby the entire industry will eventually be organized into one great fighting union.

A. F. L. Betrayers.
The delegates were unanimous in declaring that the A. F. of L. had completely demonstrated its utter inability to cope with present-day rationalization, speed-up and the resultant unemployment. It was pointed out that, far from even attempting to cope with it, the Machinists' Union even went so far as to keep on its payroll Captain Otto Beyers, originator of the infamous B. & O. class-collaboration plan, who earns his pay by helping the bosses invent bigger and better speed-up and rationalization schemes—bigger and better ways of exploiting the workers.

The decay of the A. F. of L. craft union policy is further evidenced by the decline in membership of the 24 unions covering the metal industry. The machinists, in the period of post-war power, numbered 332,000—today they claim 65,000. Boilermakers had 270,000—today claiming 14,000. The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, at one time the most powerful union in the country, today claims 7,000 members.

Wage Cut.
"In all the big shops the conditions of the workers are deplorable and they are completely at the mercy of the bosses, who reduce wages at their own will and through rationalization are able to increase the productive capacity of the workers more and more from month to month," Overgaard pointed out.

"The Metal Workers' Industrial Conference, after a thorough discussion of the situation in the industry, adopted a program based primarily on the organization of the unorganized," Overgaard said today, "although not neglecting the work in the old unions, which must be intensified. The program calls for an extensive drive to build shop committees in all the metal and steel plants on the basis of concrete demands fitting the needs of the workers in their every-day struggles against the bosses.

Shop Committees.
"The most important task is the organization of shop committees in the various plants and connect these committees up with the general metal trades groups in various localities and cities, the general group to be in constant touch with the National Metal Workers' League of the T. U. U. L.

"These shop committees must, through concretization of demands and the publication of shop bulletins voicing these demands, and by the leadership they give in struggle, draw the rank and file of the workers behind them—constantly broad-

ening their base. City (or district) and regional metal industrial conferences must be called and committees appointed to supervise and co-ordinate the work of the shop committees, it was decided. A national committee of 23 workers from every important branch of the industry was elected, and from it an executive bureau, including a woman, Negro and several young workers, was organized, to meet as often as possible. Pat Cuth, veteran of the Homestead strike of 1892 and the great steel strike of 1919; Overgaard and a Negro molder from Milwaukee, were elected to represent the metal industry of the National T. U. U. L. Committee.

Metals Page.
"It was decided that a system of membership cards and regular dues be inaugurated immediately; that a Metal Industry Page be established in Labor Unity (organ of the T. U. U. L.) and that every effort be made to get underway, as soon as possible, a regular organ of the workers in the metal industries."

In the old unions, it was stressed, militants force to the fore concrete demands for the 7-hour day, 5-day week, the organization of the unorganized—Negroes, women and young workers, unskilled and semi-skilled, equal pay for equal work, etc.—and through these demands expose to the membership the white chauvinism, the bureaucracy, the class-collaboration policies and the utter inadequacy of the A. F. of L. unions.

National headquarters of the committee are to be set up as soon as finances permit (in either Pittsburgh or Cleveland) and a national metal industries' conference is to be called within four to six months.

GASTONIA Citadel of the Class Struggle in the New South

By WM. F. DUNNE

A HISTORICAL PHASE in the struggle of the American working class analyzed and described by a veteran of the class struggle.

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Truckmen Win Short Strike



New York truckmen handling general merchandise won their strike for an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime, an hour after a general walkout was begun. Striking truckmen are shown above.

CARMEN TELL OF JERSEY SELLOUT

Threaten Non-Voters with Loss of Job

(Continued from Page One)
for a 25 per cent wage increase and the eight hour day. The sell-out by the Amalgamated officials occurs simultaneously in New Orleans and New Jersey.

In the first vote taken by the officials the overwhelming majority of the men defeated arbitration by boycotting the ballots. At a number of points the bus and trolley operators beat up their officials. There were so few votes cast that the officials could not even take a chance on faking the vote and the few ballots were burned.

For the second vote the reactionary officials would have us believe that some 5000 out of 7000 voted, with 2,962 votes cast for the renewal of the old contract (an immediate sell-out) and 2,240 votes cast for arbitration (a sell-out after fake negotiations). The real story of the second vote was told by the men as follows:

Force Men to Vote.
"When we went to get our pay envelopes in the treasurer's office

enough to wreck the \$600,000,000 bill—but they can't agree on the way to wreck it.

Borah wants a motion to recommend the bill to the Senate Finance Committee with instructions to pare down increases to agricultural and related products—in line with the "befriended the farmer" tactic adopted by the progressives for electioneering purposes.

However, many of the democrats are too interested in getting protection for their southern states to join in complete bloc with the hedge-podge opposition.

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

"It was decided that a system of membership cards and regular dues be inaugurated immediately; that a Metal Industry Page be established in Labor Unity (organ of the T. U. U. L.) and that every effort be made to get underway, as soon as possible, a regular organ of the workers in the metal industries."

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BRITISH CABINET STRIVES TO STOP REVOLT OVER WAR

Henderson Very Cold to French Premier's Plan

(Continued from Page One)

at Geneva and Snowden in the Hague. The tactic of the "opposition" among the cabinet and labor party leaders seems to be to soothe these angry workers by the well known tactic of taking up their cause and betraying it. Proof of this is adduced in the report that by Snowden, who showed at the Hague conference on the Young Plan, recently ended, that he was for British imperialist interests to the last pound and farthing.

Briand Outlines Plan.
GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 9.—Aristide Briand, French foreign minister, held another banquet last night, and again outlined his program for a European confederation, which he says is a peace move, but which the Geneva press and all political observers recognize as an attempt to create a league against Communism and possibly, if that fight comes first, against U. S. The confederation would place France in the foreground, instead of England, as in the League of Nations, or U. S., as in the Kellogg pact. There were representatives of 27 nations at the banquet.

representative of Britain, commented dryly after Briand had again outlined his plan, saying, "The project is interesting but needs further study."

Stressemann Endorses.
Stressemann, of Germany, yesterday endorsed the Briand plan. Snowden's determination at the Hague to increase the reparations payments to England increased the payments from Germany.

Peru was elected a non-permanent member of the League of Nations Council today to succeed Chile; Jugo-Slavia succeeds Roumania, and Poland is re-elected.

Admirals Whitewashed.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Secretary of the Navy Adams proceeded in the expected manner today when he announced that the U. S. admirals in the Geneva armaments congress "had no improper relations with Shearer." William B. Shearer, U. S. civilian delegate to this conference is suing three shipyards for \$250,000 for propaganda and secret service rendered there, in favor of a larger U. S. navy. His action has resulted in an attempt of the Hoover administration to make him the scapegoat and keep up the fiction that the administration struggles for disarmament. Shearer says that Admirals Robinson, Plunkett, Pratt and Wylie encouraged him in his Geneva activities.

OHIO TYPOS GAIN CINCINNATI (By Mail)—Newspaper printers gained an increase of \$2 a week in wages.

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REW GUN ON MEN TRAPPED ON PAULSBORO

Sailors Say Tanker Was Death Trap

(Continued from Page One)

around us. Finally we got the men quieted down and went on after a time. Then we got on the after deck and saw everything afire. Some were so panic-stricken they wanted to jump overboard. Then we saw the lifeboats in flames. We ran through flames, smoke and paint fumes to get amidship. We could jump to the top of the mast. The flames going to the top of the mast. Then the wireless fell down. We started to get the lifeboats ready. I was on the port boat but we could not get it lowered.

Nearly all the men went to starboard boat, officers and all, except four or five of us. I was one of those who still stayed on the port boat. We got it lowered somehow. Then some of the men came over from the starboard boat to get into our boat. When we started to get into the captain came over with his gun in his hand and told one A. B. not to lower falls or he would shoot him. The boat was already in the water but the falls were tied so that we could not get them off. All this time there was no officer in charge because the captain had gone to the starboard side.

Yell "Cut Falls."

We stood and wondered what to do next. Then someone hollered to cut the falls. One of our group had a knife and we cut the falls. The ship was going full speed ahead. The life-boat stayed by the side of the ship. We pushed off for dear life so that we should not come near the propeller blades. We got away and rowed for dear life for the ship had 7,500 barrels of explosive oils. We expected to see it go to atoms in five seconds. Somehow it did not. Nevertheless we rowed farther and farther away.

We went about two miles, I guess, and then we started to look for the other boat. But we could not see it. The after part of the ship was in flames. We stayed in our boat about two hours looking for the other boat. We rowed around awhile and then we saw the fire gradually go down. When we came back to the ship the captain greeted us with gun in hand. He roared at us. He asked us who cut the falls but no one would speak up. Finally an A. B. spoke up and said he didn't know. The captain told him to shut up or he would put him in irons. The captain still roared and threatened us but no one would say anything. Then he told us to go to our quarters. When we got there everyone was scared and looking white. Then they started to tell us about what they did to the fire, and what the captain had done to them. They said that they got the life-boat lowered and then the captain drove them out of the life-boats with a gun to fight the fire. Some of them were nearly scared to death, including the mates.

Now I am going to tell you what caused the fire. The fireman on the 8 to 12 told the men that the feed fuel pipe busted. He said he barely escaped with his life. To look at him one would think he had been in the fuel tank. He was covered with oil and had small burns about the hands and face. He told me that since the ship left New York every valve had been leaking hot oil. I believed his statement from the looks of the other firemen.

Now I am going to tell you about the ship coming to us. It got to us at the break of dawn. The name, Beacon Hill of the Beacon Oil Co. The captain asked us what assistance he could give us. We told him to send a wire to the company and to give no information out, and then he told him to go ahead, he did not need him any more. After awhile he came back and told him that he had orders from the navy department to stand by. Then the S. S. Everest from the same company came and we gave them our wire hawser to tow us. It broke and we had to pull about 100 fathoms of hawser aboard. It took about five hours of hard painful labor to pull it in again. Then we gave it to them again. Again the hawser broke and they fooled around all the next day and we did not know what we were going to do. Our ice in the ice box was melting and supplies were getting low. They fed us dog biscuits and soup. I don't think they wanted to feed us anyway because I had hardly anything to eat since I came aboard. I happened to pick on this boat to keep away from the chain gang in Houston. They were picking seamen right and left. About 25 of us went to the Steam Boat Inspection in Mobile today and told them all about this floating death trap. I hope, fellow workers, you will take a warning from me and keep away from the floating death traps. I am sending you an account of this in the Mobile paper.

Mr. Mink, I hope you will thank me for this information. I remain, Yours truly,
RAYMOND & DAWSON.
Sept. 4, 1929.

George Mink: Dear Sir: Am writing you to let you know how we came out with

Communist Activities

East N. Y. Unit. Section 8 will meet 8:30 p. m. Tuesday at 349 Bradford St. for discussion on the Palestine events.

Unit 6F, Section 1 Discussion. The Tenth Plenum of the Communist Party will be discussed by Unit 6F, Section 1, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Unit 5, Section 2. Unit 5, Section 2, meets Wednesday, Sept. 11, 8:30 p. m., at 1179 Broadway.

Unit 5, Section 7. Executive meets Wednesday, Sept. 11, 8 p. m., at W. 29th St. and 9th Ave. Membership meeting at 9th Ave. Union Square, Sept. 10.

Unit 12, Section 3. Meets today, 8:30 p. m., at 1179 Broadway.

Greek Fraction. A special meeting will be held tonight at the Workers Center, 28 Union Square.

Section 2 Literature Agents. All unit literature agents of Section 2.

tion 2 are requested to attend the conference at 1179 Broadway, 6:30 tonight.

Unit 1, Branch 1, Section 8. Meets Wednesday, Sept. 11, 8:30 p. m., at 154 Watkins St., Brooklyn.

Unit 12, Section 1. Will meet Wednesday, Sept. 11, 7:30 p. m., at 27 E. 4th St. Disciplinary measures will be taken against comrades who fail to attend.

Unit 1, Branch 1, Section 8 Executive. Meets today, 8:30 p. m., at 154 Watkins St., Brooklyn.

District Shop Paper Meeting. Will be held Wednesday, Sept. 11, 8 p. m., at the Center, 5th floor, Section 8 agitprop directors and comrades associated with shop papers are requested to attend.

Section 6, CP and YCL. All speakers and chairmen of Williamsburg are requested to attend the speakers conference Wednesday, Sept. 11, 6 p. m., at 56 Manhattan Square.

Fraternal Organizations

Workers Laboratory Theatre. Rehearsals will begin soon on the Gastonia strike play, "White Trash," Wednesday and Friday at 28 Union Square, Room 607. A class in play writing and production will begin at the Workers School Sept. 30.

Iron, Bronze Workers Meet. A membership meeting of the American Iron, Bronze and Structural Workers Union will be held at 7 E. 15th St. at 8 p. m. Tuesday, Sept. 10.

The Office Workers' Union will hold an open air meeting at 26th St.

and Madison Ave. today at 12:30 p. m. Schwartz and others will speak.

Esperanto Course. A short but complete course in Esperanto, the international language, will be given in the Workers School beginning with Sept. 30.

Drug Clerks. All Brooklyn members of the Drug Clerks' Union are to meet Thursday, Sept. 12, at Rockaway, Manalapan, Rockaway and L.I. Ave. (Rockaway Sta. I. R. T.) for the purpose of launching an organizational drive in Brooklyn.

JUROR BREAKS; ENDORSEMENT OF CALL MISTRIAL THOMAS SCORED

New Trial Date is Sept. 30 with New Jury

(Continued from Page One)

obtain a conviction for which electrocution is mandatory.

Murderous Witnesses.

The defense in an onslaught on the witnesses of the state, assailed their tissue of lies and contradictions, exposed their criminal records which included killings and other sensational crimes.

The mind of Campbell gave way, and he started raving last night. Judge Barnhill declared a mistrial. A new jury must be selected. The law requires that a period of 20 days must elapse before the new venire is summoned. The new trial date is set for Sept. 30. If the selection of the new jury takes as long as the selection of the one which has been dismissed, it will be October 7 before the trial really begins again.

The motion of the defense for discharge of the defendants was denied by the court, despite the fact that the state has produced no convincing evidence of conspiracy, nor have they identified any of the defendants as having fired the fatal shot. The defense has already amply proved its case of self defense. Judge Barnhill also denied the defense motion that the defendants be released on bond. The defense took exception to the decision of the court for a second trial as this places the defendants in double jeopardy.

Open Air Meetings

Pier 14 at 12 noon, Geo. Maurer, H. Williams; Pier 36 at 12 noon, M. Pasternak; 6th Street and Ave. C at 8 p. m.; Sazar, 14th Street and University Place at 8 p. m.; Sam Don; 62nd Street and Amsterdam Avenue at 8 p. m.; C. Alexander, E. Borg, L. Jaffe; 42nd Street and 13th Ave. at 8 p. m. in Brooklyn, Mary Adams; 125th Street and Fifth Avenue at 8 p. m.; F. Eddis, R. Moore; Fox and Home Street at 8 p. m.; J. Cohen, J. Codkind, J. Harvey; 154 Watkins at 8 p. m.; G. Powers, Sultan; Herzl and Levonia (Laundry) 5 p. m., Burroughs.

Zionists Threaten to Lynch Bronx Workers

(Continued from Page One)

arranged in West 54th St. night court before Magistrate Gottlieb, the judge immediately asked which of those arrested was a Zionist supporter and which was opposed to Zionism.

Brody, on the witness stand, was given a severe examination by Gottlieb. He asked him if he is a Communist, whether he reads the Morning Freiheit, also if he is a member of the All-America Anti-Imperial League. Gottlieb's attitude showed plainly that he is a staunch supporter of the Zionists and their socialist allies.

Dismissal Charge. Also it was proven that Sliester had led the attack on Brody the charge against him was dismissed. Rosenblatt was also let go, for even with the crudest frame-up methods he could not be guilty of disorderly conduct when he was holding his baby.

The Jewish Daily Forward and the Jewish Day are continuing their provocative campaign against the Daily Worker and Morning Freiheit. The Day publishes a two column editorial denouncing the Daily Worker, and many cartoons. It also republishes a cartoon from the "Daily" which shows the suppression of the Arabian masses by British imperialism and the Jewish fascists.

PROSECUTION IMPRESSED BY "MARY DUGAN"

(Continued from Page One)

Dr. H. R. McConnell of the Gastonia Sanitarium is the first witness called by the prosecution. (His institution refused to admit a dying woman striker several months ago unless it first received payment in advance.)

Q.—You treated Chief Aderholt before he died?

A.—I did.

Q.—Can you illustrate the place where he was shot?

A.—I could better if I had the use of a model. (But where will they get a model on such short notice? naive spectators avert themselves. But just leave it to the ingenuity of the prosecution; they'll get a model that'll make 'em all 'jest set up and take notice!)

ALL eyes turn to the door opening from the counsel room. A court attendant is trundling in a dummy, covered by a long, black shroud. Drama... Suspense... We'll show these union people! Defense lawyers jump to their feet and object to this tawdry spectacle, intended to keep alive the lust for the blood of the textile workers and their leaders.

Further objections, but the shroud is nevertheless removed by Solicitor Carpenter, and there before a thousand eyes, stands the life-like figure of Chief Aderholt, who died in the service of the mill owners. The dummy is toggled out in a natty, blue uniform; there's the shiny badge of authority, and, cocked at the appropriate angle of "the law," is the black felt western hat. Blood appears to be dripping from the white collar.

Finally, after the ghost has been literally pushed into the faces of the 12 jurors, the judge finally sustains the objections of defense counsel and the model is dragged out, while spectators whisper their disgust at this cheap exhibition.

The examination is continued. The doctor testified this morning that the shot which killed Aderholt came directly into the back. McCall of the defense questions him.

Q.—But a few days ago, when counsel for the defense questioned you in Gastonia, you said that the bullets may have come from an angle. Now, when were you telling the truth—then, or now? (The dignified doctor, an M. D. from the University of Maryland, squirms in the witness chair.)

A.—Well, you, uh, see, at that time I was not under oath, but now I am.

THE PROCESSION OF PROSECUTION WITNESSES

ALL willing to swear to most anything—began early, and continued during the entire day. These included: Otto Mason and his wife, whose house is adjacent to the union hall Dr. H. R. McConnell of Gastonia who testified, among other things, that the chief was dead; A. J. Roach, the drunken deputy who was shot and wounded after he and his companions had attempted to massacre the workers in the union hall and tent colony on the night of June 7th.

Johnston D. McCall, the rotund, bald, bespectacled lawyer for the defense is questioning Mason, a prosecution witness who knows his piece by heart (as they all did), but it doesn't save from contradicting himself time after time.

"I'll ask you," McCall demanded, "if it is not a fact that the first shot fired there that night was a pistol shot fired by one of the policemen and that the bullet struck the union hall?"

MILL BOSSES TRY TO PUT OVER AN EXPENSIVE ACT

Prosecution Impressed by "Mary Dugan"

(Continued from Page One)

Dr. H. R. McConnell of the Gastonia Sanitarium is the first witness called by the prosecution. (His institution refused to admit a dying woman striker several months ago unless it first received payment in advance.)

To Direct Butchery

Sir Herbert Samuel, former High Commissioner of Palestine, a prominent Zionist, darling of the Anglo-Jewish capitalists, who may be sent by the British imperialist government to direct the slaughter of the Arabs in revolt against British imperialism.

CLASS IN LABOR JOURNALISM AT THE 'SCHOOL'

Members of the 'Daily' Staff Instruct

W. Chambers, News Editor of the Daily Worker, and N. Honig, Worker Correspondence Editor, will be the teachers in the course "Labor Journalism and Workers Correspondence" to be given at the Workers School this coming term on Thursdays, at 8:30 p. m. As the term is scheduled to begin the week of Sept. 30, all are urged to register at once.

Last term this course developed many "Workers Correspondents" whose articles were accepted by the Daily Worker for publication in its Workers Correspondence Department. Many articles were also prepared in this class for the various shop newspapers being published by the Shop Nuclei of the Communist Party in different factories in this city.

EXPULSION OF PEPPER FOR ACTIONS

(Continued from Page One)

Pepper is a right wing opportunist whose line differs from the basic line of the Comintern, and that he tried to organize an opportunist faction within the Communist International. Pepper's double dealing aimed to conceal his factional scheme. Pepper submitted a statement to the Executive Committee of the Communist International (with reservations) accepting the E. C. C. I. decisions on the American question but persisting in saying that he wasn't in New York during the Fifth Convention of the Communist Party for the purpose of carrying out the opportunist line in America.

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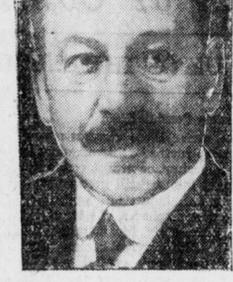
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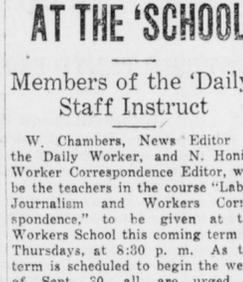
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CLASS IN LABOR JOURNALISM AT THE 'SCHOOL'

Members of the 'Daily' Staff Instruct



Frances Pilat, a midwife, will be the teacher in the course "Labor Journalism and Workers Correspondence" to be given at the Workers School this coming term on Thursdays, at 8:30 p. m. As the term is scheduled to begin the week of Sept. 30, all are urged to register at once.

EXPULSION OF PEPPER FOR ACTIONS

(Continued from Page One)

Pepper is a right wing opportunist whose line differs from the basic line of the Comintern, and that he tried to organize an opportunist faction within the Communist International. Pepper's double dealing aimed to conceal his factional scheme. Pepper submitted a statement to the Executive Committee of the Communist International (with reservations) accepting the E. C. C. I. decisions on the American question but persisting in saying that he wasn't in New York during the Fifth Convention of the Communist Party for the purpose of carrying out the opportunist line in America.

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THREATEN STRIKE WHEN BOSSES TRY SPEED-UP PLANS

Increase Influence of Militant Union

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 9.—Wage gains—in some cases as high as 22 per cent—and abolition of a threatened speed-up plan on the week for 3,000 textile workers in the Soule Mill today. The improved conditions follow militant action against mill owners' plans by the local National Textile Workers Union.

When a new program of speed-up affecting chiefly 700 workers in the card and spinning room was announced last week the union immediately issued leaflets giving counter demands which included: Abolition of all forms of speed-up; 20 per cent increase in wages; rest periods in the morning and afternoon; protection against accidents; and the eight-hour day and five-day week.

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Daily Worker

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

Published by the Comproadly Publishing Co., Inc., Daily, except Sunday, at 26-28 Union Square, New York City, N. Y. Telephone STUYVESANT 1467-E. Cable: "DAIWORK".

The "Lena" Massacre in Roumania

In Roumania a mass-murder of workers has been carried out which puts all the other outrages of the year into the shade. In the valley of the Jiu in Transylvania, which a year ago was one of the strongholds of the reformist trade unions, 32 miners have been killed and several hundred wounded at the orders of the government of the National Peasant Party which came to power with the assistance of the social democracy. These figures have passed the Roumanian censorship and are therefore in all probability actually lower than the real figures. We are well aware that the Roumanian authorities are not sparing with lead when workers are concerned.

A year ago these same workers demonstrated in Alba Julia under the leadership of the reformist trade union bureaucracy and the National Peasants Party against the government of the so-called Liberal Party. Thousands and thousands of miners left the mines of Petrosani, Vulcani and Lupeni in order to express their indignation at the brutal terrorist regime of the liberal government. The ferment amongst the miners in the Jiu valley was exploited by the National Peasant Party with the assistance of the social democracy in the interests of the Roumanian bourgeoisie. But even then the workers went further than was pleasant for the social democracy and the leaders of the peasants party. After the demonstration they requisitioned locomotives and wagons in order to save themselves the trouble of walking the long distance back to their homes.

The accession to power of the Maniu government did not pacify the miners immediately. The social democrats, who had obtained 9 seats in the Chamber with the assistance of the National Peasants Party, did everything in their power to nourish the illusion amongst the workers that the government of the National Peasants Party would carry out a democratic transformation in Roumania. It was, however, very quickly shown that the new government was continuing the policy of its predecessor, the Bratianu government, not only in principle, but even formally. Despite the democratic illusions which still existed amongst the working masses, the Communist Party and the revolutionary trade unions succeeded in winning the confidence of the miners in the Jiu valley. The workers turned their backs on the social democrats and the National Peasants Party and took up the struggle against the coal barons for an improvement of their working and living conditions.

It is almost impossible for the outsider to imagine the terrible conditions under which the miners live in the Jiu valley. The miners are dressed in rags, and the greater part of their terribly low wages are paid out in kind, a procedure which degrades the miners into semi-slaves. For months on end they receive no cash payment at all.

Almost all the nations of the Danube and Balkan countries are represented amongst the workers in the Jiu valley. Under the Hungarian monarchy the authorities and the employers succeeded in playing the various nationalities amongst the workers against each other in order to prevent any organized struggle and to undermine proletarian solidarity. The real rulers of the district were the police. The arbitrary police regime was the normal state of affairs, the normal method of administration in the Jiu valley.

In the years 1918 and 1919 a section of the workers, under the leadership of the Communists, carried out a regular guerrilla war against the representatives of the terrorist regime introduced by the Roumanian authorities, which was even worse than the tyranny of the Hungarian authorities before the war. After the suppression of the insurrections, the social democrats strove to obtain control of the miners in the interests of the Roumanian landowners and finance capitalists, and above all, in the interests of the mineowners. The social democrats succeeded for a time in bridling the discontent of the miners, but their success was shortlived.

A few months ago, despite the assurances of the National Peasant Party and despite the promises of the social democratic parliamentary deputies, the exceptional regime in the Jiu valley was sharpened. The notorious gendarme detachments from the frontiers were drafted into the mining district together with military. The social democracy and the reformist trade unions did their utmost to prevent the workers from commencing wage struggles. They tried to console the workers by telling them that after the stabilization of the currency the Maniu government would take measures to reduce the cost of living and in this way real wages would rise automatically without any strike movement. At the same time the government of the National Peasants Party strengthened troops in the Jiu valley in order to be able to deal immediately with any strike movement which might break out despite the social democrats.

When the collective tariff concluded by the reformist trade unions expired, the workers demanded a new tariff in which the working hours per day would be shortened from 10 to 8. The mineowners refused all negotiations. Out of this situation developed the bloody events reported by the telegraph, of course, after the permission of the Roumanian censorship.

These events show the tremendous progress made by fascism in Roumania under the protecting wing of the "Party of Democracy." The National Peasants Party is not only supported by the Roumanian social democracy, but also by the Second (Labor and Socialist) International as a whole. The press of the Second and of the Amsterdam (I. F. T. U.) International praised the Roumanian social democrats and the Maniu government to the skies. The two reformist internationals announced to the world that the Maniu government represented the beginning of a new democratic era in which terrorism against the working class would be abandoned and a far-reaching social legislation introduced. The Austro-Marxists organized a campaign against the Communists, accusing them of hindering "the great revolutionary work of the Maniu government." They deliberately spread the falsehood that the Communists in Roumania were cooperating with the Liberal Party of Bratianu in order to prevent the "democratization" of Roumania by the Maniu government and the social democracy.

There is no doubt that even now, after the mass-murders in the Jiu valley, which represent a new edition of the massacre in the Lena Goldfields by the bloody servants of the czar in 1912, the Second International will continue to support the National Peasants Party and the Roumanian social democracy.

The events in the Jiu valley show that the spontaneous mass movement of the workers and the poor peasants places great demands upon the revolutionary advance-guard of the Roumanian working class, the illegal Communist Party of Roumania. The Communist Party will do everything in its power to prove itself equal to its tasks. It will place itself at the head of the Roumanian workers and peasants and at the head of the oppressed toiling masses in the non-Roumanian districts occupied by the Roumanian forces (Bessarabia, Bukovina, the Dobruja, etc.), and with the assistance of the international proletariat it will conduct a determined revolutionary struggle against the Maniu government and against its agents, the social democrats, until final victory is achieved.

Militant Worker Is Expelled by I. L. G. W.

V. Abraham, militant member of Bergdorf and Goodman. Local 28, International Ladies Garment Workers Union was illegally expelled from the union as a result of a frame-up on the part of the right wing clique in control of the union. The expulsion was made by the officials of the local without consulting the membership; no meeting being held for months. As a result of Abraham's expulsion, he was removed from his job with shop.

The International Situation and Tasks of the Communist International

Report of Comrade Kuusinen

AT THE TENTH PLENUM OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMINTERN

Is Capitalist Planned Economy Possible?

What does finance capital undertake under these circumstances? Firstly, further concentration of production, further centralization of capital, further monopolization in all the important capitalist countries. The mechanism of finance capital is brought into a "still greater state of perfection" by further fusion of bank and industrial capital, by monopolist control over ever extending economic spheres, the transport service, the internal and external trade, etc.; lately for instance, the new big export monopolies of the United States have become very prominent. Furthermore, the centralization of bank capital goes on steadily. In a word, all the methods of finance capital are constantly developed for the "peaceful organization" of its monopoly system, the system which was praised last autumn by the participants in the Zurich conference of the League for Social Politics, with Werner Sombart at their head, as a wonderful system of stable, harmonious, properly "regulated" or "confined" national economy. Sombart himself has certainly become rather sentimental in his old days; he no longer speaks of "high capitalism," he speaks of "late capitalism." But as a substitute for the lost beauty of high capitalism, the Sombart late capitalism has been freed from all dangerous contradictions. The gist of this is a prophecy on the part of Sombart of another quiet 100 years or more for capitalism (a prospect such as an old professor would probably wish for himself).

Herkner, another old well-known figure, is not as sentimental as Sombart; he is more optimistic, and he made at this conference an idyllic comparison:

"Perhaps capitalism resembles a barrel of wine of a celebrated vintage which is fed from time to time with a new socialist wine, but without depriving it of its maturity."

It is a pity that Karl Kautsky was not there, the chief Marxist of the Second International; he could have agreed without much ado with the peaceful ultra-imperialism of Sombart, as well as with the capitalist-socialist optimism of Herkner, for hasn't he said in his last work: "Materialist Conception of History:"

"Capitalism has gone through so many crises, has been able to adapt itself to so many new and frequently surprising and enormous demands, that from a purely economic viewpoint, it seems to have more vitality than half a century ago."

This is the length this "Marxist" has gone. What does this "regulated," "continued" capitalism, this capitalist "planned economy" represent? It is something that finance capital desires and to which it aspires, but which it cannot achieve. The national economy of the Soviet Union works according to a Five-Year Plan—can anything similar be seen in the capitalist world?

Wall Street dreams, for instance, of complete control and regulation of the world market. But as we can now see, hardly has such dreams been conceived when harsh reality in the form of wild speculation on the Stock Exchange and a sharp international credit crisis, plays havoc with them. Can capitalist rivalry be completely eliminated, even in a few countries, through capitalist monopoly? Certainly not. Gigantic concentration of the means of production and centralization of capitalism, truly vast schemes for the socialization of labor, these are facts. But it is also a fact that capitalist monopoly can exist only in a general capitalist milieu, and this means: in the milieu of commodity production, of simultaneously existing competition and rivalry. Capitalist monopoly finds itself in constant and insoluble contradiction to its own general milieu, as clearly shown by Lenin, on the basis of the Marxist doctrine, in his "Imperialism." Engels in his notes to volume III, "Capital," when dealing with the increased efforts of the capitalists to bring about through cartels and trusts regulation of production and thereby of prices and profits, makes the following statement:

"It is self-evident that such experiments are possible only under relatively favorable economic weather conditions . . . even if production requires regulation, surely this is not the business of the capitalist class." (Free translation, Tr.)

This is the business of the working class, as even a superficial comparison—from this point of view—between the economic system of the Soviet Union and that of the capitalist countries will show.

Socialist Planned Economy.

The high degree of centralization of industrial production, beside which free competition plays a very subordinate role; state monopoly of foreign trade; rational economy according to plan not only in industry and trade but also in agriculture—all this, quite apart from the socialist character of this planned economy, only as an organizational form, means the possibility of enormous saving of productive forces, such as is not possible in any capitalist country. Even if we take into consideration only a single partial phenomenon of economic waste in the capitalist countries, losses through strikes, we can easily imagine what enormous savings the economic system of the Soviet Union implies, because the working class itself is the owner of the means of production. Moreover, we must bear in mind that even when capitalist monopoly succeeds in partially eliminating free competition, this happens in capitalist countries not so much in order to develop the social forces of production, but rather to impede this development.

The contrary is the case in the Soviet Union: it is precisely through the abolition of capitalist monopoly, through the establishment of the monopoly of the working class that the social forces of production have been set free. Even the interference with the normal international economic relations with the Soviet Union by the surrounding capitalist world is in many ways compensated by the upsurge of the emancipated, rationally conducted productive forces of the Soviet Union.

Even in the sphere where socialist planned economy is most difficult in the Soviet Union, namely in agriculture, the application of the present course of the C. P. S. U. means a gigantic step forward. I mean the course of collectivization of agriculture (Soviet farms, collective enterprises, etc.). The collective enterprises alone which comprise at present in the Soviet Union about 21-2-3 million hectares, will comprise at the end of the Five-Year Plan about 25 million hectares, that is to say, ten times as much. This means consistent socialist management in the development of the national economy carried through with the support of the most important sections of the peasantry of the Soviet Union. This means introduction on a large scale of socialist reconstruction of peasant farming, and consolidation

of the leading role of the working class on the basis of the development of the new forms of production implied in the alliance of the working class with the most important sections of the peasantry.

The carrying through of the Five-Year Plan "of gigantic work" which demands enormous efforts on the part of the working class, in order to overcome the resistance of the capitalist elements and to remedy the extreme backwardness of agriculture, guarantees a consolidation of the socialist sector in town and country at the expense of the capitalist elements in the national economy.

As I have spoken about the labor conditions of the proletariat of the capitalist countries in connection with capitalist rationalization, I must also mention a few simple but very characteristic facts concerning the labor conditions of the workers of the Soviet Union. In the Soviet Union, workers' wages rise every year. Moreover, 10 per cent of the revenue of the enterprises go to the improvement of the conditions of the working class, which means that as the productivity of labor rises, the share of the workers in the profits rises in proportion. Then, there is social insurance to which the workers do not contribute anything; apart from wages they get all the benefits of social insurance; the social insurance fund amounts now to 1,100,000,000 roubles. In addition, workers have cultural and educational advantages. As to working hours, the 7-hour day is now being introduced in the Soviet Union. By October, 1929, the 7-hour day will have been introduced in 20 per cent of the industry. By the end of the Five-Year Plan, that is to say in five years, the 7-hour day is to be the rule in the whole industry of the country. Underground workers have already the 6-hour day; the same is also the case in occupations injurious to health.

All this explains the enthusiastic, creative "competition" of the human forces of production in the Soviet Union which have broken the chains of capitalist exploitation and slavery and are constructing their own socialist house. This enthusiastic competition enables the Soviet Union to out-distance by far the development rate of the most advanced capitalist countries. We have every reason to prove in all capitalist countries the main questions of the Soviet Union, as well as the questions of its economic development as our own questions and to explain to millions of workers the great process of socialist construction in the Soviet Union. Instead of talking about the stabilization of the capitalist world where stabilization is seriously shaken, we have every reason to present a clear picture of the conditions of the only state in the world which is not only becoming stabilized, but is also constructing socialism.

The Imperialist Antagonism on a World-Scale.

I will go back to the capitalist world. It is certainly true that through the development of monopolist capitalism the regulating role of the free market is more and more restricted not only in the individual countries but to a certain extent also on an international scale. What is the consequence? Does a new general regulator take its place? The answer is in the negative. Capitalist rationalization has, for instance, increased enormously Germany's capacity to produce and compete, but how and where to compete is a question which has not been solved for Germany. Can, perhaps, international concerns function in the role of a general regulator of capitalism? Certainly not. For instance, gigantic international raw material cartels have come into being, but they are the cause of continuous production crises in various countries in the respective production spheres. It seems that through them the crises are still more internationalized.

One can see of what enormous importance is the fact that the capitalist world, instead of having one centralization center, has several such centers: the various big imperialist centers whose further development and consolidation is proceeding at an uneven rate. The more the function of the general regulator of the capitalist world economy is interfered with, the better opportunity have the various leading groups of the financial world to "regulate" at their own sweet will and in their own way. But they regulate against one another, each in the interest of its own surplus profit. This means: struggle without impediments.

In this struggle, investments of capital can be very well a means of poaching on other peoples' preserves. Not only in the colonies and "spheres of influence" of the opponent, but also in the opponent mother country, investments of capital are used as instruments of imperialist struggle. We had a typical example of this in Britain, I mean the General Electric Company. Here British and American capital came into collision, and it became evident that American capital had penetrated in order to act not only as a usurper, but also as a saboteur. Economic sabotage in the citadel of the opponent—why should not the finance oligarchy indulge in this? Or is this perhaps more reprehensible than espionage, bribing the press and such like methods of "competition" in which the high diplomats of imperialism indulge in all countries? Struggle in all spheres, for outlets, for raw material sources, for spheres of export of capital not only for economic partial interests, but above all, for extension of one's own economic territory, and this of course at the expense of others, because the world is already partitioned. Struggle for supremacy and monopoly—such is in reality capitalist "planned economy."

To talk out of existence these contradictions of the capitalist world, and especially to deny the accentuation of these contradictions, is the business of the "scientific" apologetics of finance capital such as Sombart and Kautsky. In this connection, their method is rather cunning. Sombart for instance, indulges in seemingly Marxist phraseology; he produces facts concerning the process of the socialization of labor, he admits the parasitical character of modern capitalism, he does not prophesy eternal life to capitalism, but its gradual decay, perhaps in a hundred years time . . . Prof. Schulze-Gavernitz, on the other hand, has already taken fright. At the aforementioned Zurich conference he said in reply to Sombart: perhaps revolution is possible because "the peace treaties have certainly accumulated stores of dynamite in Europe" and "the wheat of revolution will never flourish so well as in new wars." He is even afraid that it will not only be a revolution in Europe but a "world revolution which might even seriously jeopardize the position of the titan of Anglo-American capitalism." He says: "Europe would be then an Asiatic Peninsula of archeologic interest." One can see how panic stricken the poor man is, for, he cannot find any other means to save the capitalist world than inoculation with Christian faith, namely a recipe of merely "archeologic interest."

(To be Continued)

South with the National Miners Union

By TOM MYERS-COUGH.

It is doubtful if there is any other place in the world that is as dependent on one industry as is the southern section of West Virginia on the mining industry.

Kanawha, Boone, Mingo, McDowell and Logan Counties depend almost entirely on the production of "black diamonds" and the "black reaction" of the coal operators whose police see to it that union agitators are "sent down the road."

Under the iron rule of these operators' armed thugs, labeled as sheriffs and deputies, constables, state, city and town police, the miners have been harassed as serfs to the job. Protest in any form against treatment accorded or wages paid means the loss of the job and in many instances "a damn good trimming." The "trimming," of course, means almost anything from a black eye to "leading a parade organized by an undertaker," about which the victim knows not a thing.

Scales for the weighing of coal produced are used only after the coal is in the railroad cars ready for shipment to the distribution for it is charged for by the ton in carload lots but is mined by the men whose lot it is to toil in the dark recesses a little to keep it clean and in the

midst of it all, usually near the company office, one can see the company store.

Here the miner is compelled to trade his earnings, little as they are, for whatever brand of goods the company store chooses to carry, for there are no private stores in which he might expect to gain the advantage of competition.

The southern miner has noticed that his southern neighbors in the textile industry have been leading the way in the formation of unions that will challenge the right of the overlords to exploit the workers in that industry, particularly in Gastonia, and is ready to do likewise. The southern miners have not forgotten the betrayals of John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers of America all over the country and particularly the ones in the South which were the first on the long list perpetrated by that arch faker. However, under the leadership of a real militant and class conscious union such as the National Miners Union is, the miners of not only West Virginia, but also those of Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama can and will be organized.

The initial steps have been taken and are long the struggle to challenge the rule of armed thugs will

ISAWIT MYSELF

HENRI BARBUSSE
Translated by Brian Rhys
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FERDINAND

THERE was once a young prince who was happy. He was happy because, as I have said, he was young. And besides, he was handsome, and rich, and illustrious. He was indeed the king's nephew and heir-apparent, and every day the king covered himself with glory, just by sitting on the throne.

His aunt, the queen, had taken up literature, and proved to have genius. Such, at any rate, was the opinion of polite readers and of literary critics, who know what they are talking about.

But the young prince did not cultivate literature; he only sowed wild oats.

This was far more in accordance with ancestral tradition, and was by way of being a discreet lesson for his noble aunt.

Sowing oats was preferable, really, to politics: heir-apparents who go in for politics are always setting their august parents by the ears, as well as the stage managers and scene shifters of kingdoms, commonly known as ministers and diplomats.

THERE are noble pursuits for the mind, it will be said, useful activities. . . . Yes, but you must be keen on them, and be a fanatic, after a fashion, to find them to your taste.

Our prince only cared for sowing wild oats. Now there are oats and oats. What he liked was the wildest kind of all.

For him, this meant fascinating young women and girls with his smiling face and lordly air, and then dropping them. He swore eternal love for a time to all kinds of poor creatures whose one possession was a youthful heart in a youthful body. He went out hunting women as other men go out hunting birds, and devoured them rapidly, thus enjoying the pleasures of the gourmet.

But he did not do his hunting among the ladies of the Court and upper classes alone. He had a taste for handsome lasses. He could stoop to conquer, and explore, incognito, the lower quarters of his capital for quarry. Haroun al Raschid did the same, so the "Arabian Nights" tells us, and often went out in some disguise into the streets of Bagdad to find out what his subjects were thinking of himself as their sultan. But our prince only talked to the women, and his curiosity was of a purely personal order.

AND so he gathered many hearts that faded ere long. In old times lords, especially of the highest rank, were quite open about these things. Today, they hush them up. And there you have democratic progress.

Now there was a beautiful young woman in a suburb of that town. His princely eye fell upon her, and so a fresh idyll sprang up out of the ruins of all the rest.

This time the adventure went on for a little—several days. The husband, a butcher by trade, had his suspicions, discovered the affair. Let it be said that the prince, being fond of heroic adventures, and knowing that he ran no risk himself, did not take many precautions.

The husband was an honest, hard-working man, fond of his wife, and realized that the stranger in his house could be nothing more than a vulgar thief. The moment comes: out he rushes like a tiger, ready to give the fine young fellow a thrashing.

And a nasty time he would have had, if he had not been a prince. You can guess the scene: the four walls of a modest room, the unfortunate wife lying in a corner, hands over her eyes, and the simple, menacing figure, like the avenging arm of the law.

But as we know, the flesh and blood of Royal Highness is far too precious to be left to its own devices; it might get damaged in some accident. Two discreet and broad-backed persons—watchdogs in morning coats—were following their master like his shadow, or nearly so. The two of them were always there, a few yards off, on the lookout in the street, not far from the door, ears strained, always ready to save the face of the ruling dynasty should complications set in.

One of them, having heard loud voices, thrust in the door with his shoulder, just as if it had been a curtain; and both men burst into the room and seized the working man in their clutches.

When the two myrmidons had hitched up their man and held him fast, the prince, quickly recovering from his momentary pallor, took out a cigar, lit it, and laughed in his face.

The bellowing of the fellow, fast in the grip of the plain-clothes men amused him.

They amused him for a time; then the home truths which the fellow spat out frothingly into his face began to sting him in his princely sense of honor.

HE took the cigar from his mouth and set the lighted end to the nose of the working man transfixed before him—kept it there, long and firmly—while the two Hercules held him, motionless and harmless, through all his yells.

And then the prince went calmly back to his heir-apparent's palace. This young prince's name was Ferdinand. His name is still the same. But he is no longer young now, nor a prince. He is King of Roumania.*

*Since this was written, Ferdinand von Hohenzollern, King of Roumania, has died.

Interpreting a Fair Trial

By JEANNETTE D. PEARL.
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Many people who feel keenly and sincerely the tragedy now being enacted in Charlotte, N. C., are hopeful in that the Gastonia defendants seem to be getting a "fair trial."

In the measure that that hope rises their effort to aid defense work falls. In consequence, their optimism is jeopardizing the defendants' chance for life and freedom.

What is a "fair trial"? It is obvious that it consists in interpreting and applying the existing law honestly, without bias. But whose law is it? The law that grew out of the needs of the capitalist class, evolved by them, administered by them or their retainers. No judge would be permitted to rule for five minutes were he to fail in interpreting that law on its class basis. The honesty of a judge is not the dominant factor in a class war trial. The Gastonia case is a class war case.

The prosecution—the mill owners—hold up the dead body of Chief of Police O. F. Aderholt, that is produced by them as prima facie evidence. Killing resulted in consequence of the workers organizing. The culprit, then, is the right to organize. Since that right took physical form in the bodies of the strike leaders, these leaders are placed on trial for the murder of Aderholt. Though no proof is at hand that the defendants did the killing, ample proof is at hand that they did "conspire" to defend the right to organize southern textile workers into militant industrial unions. The defendants are held on a conspiracy charge to murder.

Those who are naive enough to think that "a fair" trial is all sufficient to acquit, are deluding themselves. A strong trial is what these workers need. A powerful fight must be waged in the court room, that will reverberate throughout the land, throughout the world.

Legal procedure in capitalist courts is extremely expensive. If a successful fight for the lives and freedom of the defendants is to be waged, the ammunition of war—defense funds—becomes the first requisite for victory. In rescuing life and liberty for the Gastonia defendants, we are not only saving just these lives, but we also establish the workers' right to organize militant labor unions in the South. In establishing that right, we are securing and safeguarding the life and liberty of future labor organizers. It is not the defendants alone who are on trial, but the workers' right to organize.

False testimony was accepted and used as true evidence in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The same is true of the Mooney-Billings case, and the same may be true of the Gastonia case. The seeming "fairness" of the judge may prove an instrument in the hands of the prosecution for their class domination. The fight of class power is on in the Charlotte court room. Workers and friends of labor, on to that struggle! Build the defense fund. A "fair trial" alone will not save the lives of our comrades. A strong defense fund with which to rally the workers' solidarity for that fight will free our fellow workers. It is in our hands to give life and freedom to the defendants by establishing and maintaining the workers' right to organize for workers' freedom. The conditions demand action. Hope and wishes are of no avail. Put your shoulder to the wheel—push the defense fund, on to Charlotte and to VICTORY!

Negro has a right to come and play as big a role as any other miner, not only as a member contributing dues to keep the union in the field, but also as organizers and officers, as is the case now. The National Miners Union in going into the South is doing that job which its founders intended it should do, namely, to organize into its ranks all those engaged in the mining industry and it will not stop until the job of bringing every miner, coal, ore and metal, into the N.M.U. is completed and all are enrolled under its banner.