

Workers of All Countries, Turn Eyes to Gastonia!

The protest demonstrations in Denmark, England, Germany and elsewhere in Europe and Latin America in behalf of the Gastonia prisoners as reported in our columns yesterday, show that the struggle of the working class of North and South Carolina against capitalist rationalization has acquired not only national but international significance. The trial of the 13 workers for murder, of three others for second degree murder and of seven for assault, workers who had sought to defend their union against the attacks of the mercenaries of the mill owners and the government, has focused the attention of workers throughout the United States and in other countries as well upon the struggle that is going on in North Carolina.

This broad significance of the struggle was brought out in the Manifesto of the Communist Party of the United States, published in the Daily Worker on Thursday, Sept. 19, and emphasized in the special editorial of Saturday.

It was shown that North Carolina has become the cockpit of the capitalist drive for even more intense exploitation of the workers, by which means the capitalists hope to solve the contradictions between expanding productivity and shrinking markets and at the same time make safe "the rear" of their armies in a new imperialist war.

North Carolina typifies the whole struggle of the international working class against the capitalist offensive, typifies the new oncoming tide of the revolutionary proletarian movement. Hence, the eyes of the workers in all countries at this moment are beginning to turn towards Gastonia; and there is heard the voice of protest that must swell into strikes of protest and mass mobilization.

There in these mill towns and mill villages of the newly industrialized South, where beside the company mills rise the company-owned church and the company-owned schools, a grim struggle goes on unceasingly.

Toiling long hours (the eleven-hour day is permitted by law in North Carolina—and no severe penalties will fall on any employers who stretches it to 12 or more), living in miserable hovels, earning low wages (\$9 a week was the pittance on which Ella May had to support five children), deprived of adequate schooling (many workers have not been allowed to learn to read or write), split up and subjected to a continuous capitalist propaganda to turn the white workers against the Negro workers, starved, evicted and shot down in cold blood if they stir a hand in their own behalf, these workers are eager to be organized, eager to join in a common struggle of all the workers against their oppressors.

Out of the misery of their exploitation they look to the formation of a militant union as the means whereby they will break their chains; they look to the Communist Party to help them build their union and to lead them in their struggle.

Therefore the whole might of the State of North Carolina becomes an engine of the bosses to crush the rising spirit of resistance and to strike terror by the trial on a murder charge of those who sought to build and defend the union.

Therefore the might of the state is reinforced by the fascist bands of armed thugs, who nightly rush through the villages of North Carolina in their automobiles, ready to murder or torture any militant worker.

Therefore, too, it is that the working class, under the leadership of the Communist Party, takes up the challenge of the American capitalist class. On the workers' side, on the other hand, as the Manifesto of Thursday states:

"The working class under the leadership of the Communist Party takes up the challenge of the American capitalist class," and answers capitalist rationalization and terror by the slogans of struggle for the seven-hour day, for unemployment insurance, for higher wages, for the right to organize, for the right of workers to defend themselves and their organizations;

For building our Party and our Party press in the South; For building mill committees in every mill, for Workers Defense Committees in every mill and mine, in every shop and ship, in every center of production, for the disarming of the fascist thugs, for the preparation of strikes of protest in support of the workers' of North Carolina and to save the Gastonia victims from the electric chair.

JEWISH MASSES REPUDIATE ZIONIST SWINDLE AND FOLLOW PARTY LEAD ON PALESTINE

The thousands of Jewish workers who packed New Star Casino Sunday and the hundreds, perhaps thousands of others who could not get into the crowded auditorium, showed clearly that the class struggle cannot be obscured by the racial or religious appeals of the Zionists and the other elements of the Jewish bourgeoisie. These thousands of workers, with one voice, denounced the writers, editors and contributors to the Jewish Daily Forward, the Day and the Morning Journal, as agents of imperialism who were trying to aid in the capitalist suppression and exploitation of the Arabian masses and Jewish workers in Palestine. The demonstration took the form of a mass trial, with spokesmen for the Communist Party presenting a devastating indictment of the Zionists as pliant tools of British imperialism.

The masses realized the true significance of the Zionist swindle, as its utopian mask was ripped off and its imperialist features exposed in all their hideousness. Zionism, trying to deceive the Jewish masses with talk of a social and national paradise in Palestine, is in reality an instrument by which British imperialism carries on a campaign of expropriation against the Arabian masses, driving them from the land on which they and their ancestors have lived for centuries and enslaving them on plantations. It was shown conclusively that no Jewish state has been established in Palestine; that the Zionists aid British imperialism in stifling every movement for political independence of Palestine. The "left" Zionists, the Paoli Zionists, were exposed as the most vicious enemies of the toiling masses and the most virulent agents of imperialism who even sink so far as to prostitute Communist slogans and demand a "Jewish Soviet republic" for Palestine. This is nothing other than a demand for a dictatorship of a minority of Jewish elements over the vast majority of Arabians in Palestine. A Soviet republic must be based upon the whole toiling masses of a country and can only be brought about by the overthrow of the exploiting class and of every form of exploitation.

Against the demands of the Zionist agents of imperialism the clear Communist demands were put forward for support of the revolutionary movement against imperialism and its Zionist agents, for an independent Arab republic with full rights for all national minorities, including the toiling Jewish masses, for the return of the land stolen from the Arabs, for a federation of Soviet republics of Arabian and for a united front of Jewish and Arab toiling masses against world imperialism.

The Communist program was unanimously endorsed by the class conscious Jewish workers of New York, who have been through bitter class conflicts in this city and elsewhere. These workers could not be deceived by the reactionary nationalist and religious appeals of the Zionists.

At the same hour the trial of the Zionist agents of imperialism was being held, there was staged in another hall a demonstration of Jewish capitalist journalists, editors, doctors, lawyers, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, peddlers, musicians, who passed resolutions against the Communists and affirmed their "most sacred faith in Jewish culture, in the Jewish masses and the Jewish people." No one would expect these elements to speak of the working class.

The Jewish masses recognize in the apologists for Zionism who passed resolutions against the class struggle and against the liberation movement of the colonial victims of imperialism, the same identical Jewish needle trades bosses and their associates and labor faker tools and gangsters who fight with all their power against every attempt of the Jewish needle trades and other workers to improve their conditions.

The Jewish working masses understand that their emancipation is to be sought not by following the chimera of nationalism into the camp of imperialism, but by fighting the class struggle in the ranks of the working class.

NANKING TROOPS LOOSE IN FIRST YANGTZE BATTLE

"Reorganizationists" Reported Close to Chiang's Capital

More Attacks on USSR Red Army Annihilates White Guard Raiders

Firing started yesterday in a new war against the Nanking military government, centering about Ichang in the central province of Hupeh, according to a United Press cable from Shanghai.

General Chang Fa-Kwei, dismissed by President Chiang Kai-shek for ordering unauthorized movements of his so-called "Ironsides" troops, concealed a battery of artillery near Iu, twenty miles from Ichang.

The guns opened fire on a Nanking troop ship moving up the Yangtze river towards Ichang from Hankow, killing a Chinese newsboy and wounding forty soldiers on the transport, according to advices reaching here. Seven shells struck the ship.

The newest Chinese civil war centered about "reorganization group," headed by Chang Fa-Kwei, who was reported to have allied himself with the Kwangsi faction in a southern drive designed to capture Canton. (Continued on Page Three)

POLICE SMASH PATERSON MEET

Nine Workers Jailed; One Given 15 Days

PATERSON, Sept. 23.—Morris Liss, one of nine workers arrested Saturday night when police broke up an open air meeting at Main and Bank Sts., was sentenced to 15 days in jail when arraigned before police recorder Joelson this morning. The charge against the other eight workers was dismissed. An effort will be made to release Liss on bail while his conviction is being appealed.

Altho chief of police Tracy had given the National Textile Workers' Union, the Communist Party and the Young Communist League a permit to hold the meeting, it was broken up by a large squad of police, despite the protests of 1,000 workers who were present. This is the second meeting on this corner that has been smashed within two weeks.

When a committee of the union, the Party and the League called on Chief Tracy this afternoon to inquire why the meeting had been broken up after he had issued a permit, he at first ordered the committee "to get the hell out of here." When they refused to leave the police station, Tracy gave them an audience and issued a permit for another meeting, which will be held next Saturday night at Governor and Bridge Sts. It is planned to make this a big working class demonstration.

Those who were discharged in court this morning were Martin Ruckack and George Siskind, N. T. W. U. organizers; Gertrude Welsh, R. Goldberg, Sol. Greenberg, Minnie Dazinger, Eddie Swaysal and Aaron Leib.

SECTION & UNIT INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZERS' MEETING

A very important meeting of the section and unit organizers will take place on Thursday, Sept. 26, 8 p. m., at 26-28 Union Square.

Important matters relating to our trade union work will be discussed. All comrades are instructed to be on time.

Krestintern in International Move to Free 13 in Gastonia

World Farmers Council, Latin-American and German Workers Demand Release of 23

Heading the list of international protest of the Gastonia defendants and strikers is a resolution from the International Farmers Council, the Krasintern of Moscow, appealing to the millions of farmers and peasants all over the world to demonstrate for the freedom of the 23 strikers.

"Most of these workers are the sons and daughters of poor farmers of the vicinity of Gastonia" the resolution states. "The farmers and

Land of Soviets Primed to Hop Aleutian Isles

Four Soviet Fliers Face Dangerous Flight Over Uncharted Volcanic Region in Fog, Rain

Route Only Twice Attempted; USSR Celebrates Landing on North American Soil

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 23.—The globe-girdling monoplane, Land of the Soviets will leave Attu, outer-most island of the Aleutian chain off Alaska, for the Dutch Harbor, Unalaska, some time today, according to a radio message from Captain Cochran, commander of the U. S.

Semyon Shestakov



coast guard fleet in the Bering Sea, who quoted a dispatch from the Soviet cutter Krasny Vypel, supply

N. J. Metal Strikers Back; Many Realize Sound TUUL Strategy

CARTERET, N. J., Sept. 23.—Betrayed by skilled workers on the strike committee, who participated in a company-controlled vote, most of the 2,000 workers of the U. S. Metal company here returned to work yesterday following recent verbal company promises conceding weekly instead of fortnightly pay, the right to a grievance committee and the elimination of the bonus system.

Demands for wage increases and holidays were refused. The element (Continued on Page Two)

CANADA 'WORKER' DEFIES BANNING

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 23.—The Worker, official organ of the Communist Party of Canada, re-appeared this week following police confiscation of its previous issue just as it came off the press. This issue, however, was prepared in the face of further police edicts threatening sedition proceedings against printers handling the paper.

The onslaught on the Communist press is coincident with the campaign of repression initiated by Toronto police against militant workers' organizations.

Eight workers face charges in the higher courts arising from their activities in the Party's fight for free speech and freedom of the streets. Five are to be tried for "distributing literature advocating the violent overthrow of constituted authority," an indictable offense entailing a possible jail sentence of twenty years each.

Try 'Frisco Workers Arrested at Plant

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Two members of the Young Communist League fact trial on charges of "vagrancy and disturbing the peace" following their arrest for distributing a shop paper outside the Westinghouse plant in Emeryville, near here. The two are Fred E. and Karl Walker. They have been released on \$400 bail each.

John Little and Archibald Brown, League members, arrested at a factory gate meeting also face trial on the same charge.

COAL AND IRON TRIAL STARTED

Try Hirelings for Killing Barcoski

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 23.—Three of Andy Mellon's henchmen, brutal murderers of John Barcoski, go on "trial" in criminal court here today.

To Roy T. Clung, a minor assistant of the district attorney, has the case been relegated. The prosecution of cases pitted against workers with charges half so serious, are almost invariably handled directly by the district attorney here.

The selection of the jury has already been begun. These coal and iron police employed by Mellon thru his Pittsburgh Coal Co., dragged Barcoski out of his home on the night of Feb. 10, to their barracks, clubbed him to the ground, stamped upon (Continued on Page Three)

Norman Thomas Aides Beat Up 2 Collectors for Gastonia Defense

Members of the socialist party assaulted two workers collecting funds for the defense of the Gastonia prisoners in front of Town Hall, Sunday, where Norman Thomas was officially notified that he was socialist candidate for mayor at a meeting attended by right wing union officials, gangsters, Zionists and business and professional men.

When the meeting ended, Martha Gold and S. Fotinos stationed themselves by the door and urged those leaving to "help free the Gastonia prisoners." A mob of socialist thugs surrounded Gold and hit her in the face and almost dragged her to the next block. At the same time Fotinos was hit several times by the socialists and Zionist who attempted to take the collection box away from him.

ILGW Strikebreaking Is Being Studied by the League of Nations

Raymond V. Ingersoll, chairman of the Cloak and Suit Commission, the strikebreaking agency appointed with the connivance of the seaf International Ladies Garment Workers Union to reduce the wages and lengthen the hours of the cloakmakers, has returned from a five week's trip abroad.

While in Europe, Ingersoll attended the sessions of the League of Nations and discussed with the League's International Labor Office the machinery his commission uses to speed up the needle trades workers here. He deposited in the archives of the labor office copies of the agreement the company union signed in July, when it sold out the cloakmakers.

REMINGTON MACHINISTS MAY STRIKE

ILION, N. Y., (By Mail)—Machinists, alleging discrimination against union men, have threatened to strike in the Remington Arms Co. plant here.

BIG MEMBERSHIP MEETING OF N. Y. DISTRICT TONIGHT

To Discuss Sharpening Struggle; Right Danger

Weinstone to Report Importance of Meeting Is Stressed

The general membership meeting of the New York District of the Communist Party, which will be held tonight at 7.30 p. m. at Webster Hall, 11th St. and 3rd Ave., will discuss the growing sharpness of the class struggle and the tasks of the Party.

The inner situation of the Party, the struggle against the Right danger and its crystallized form, the renegade Lovestone group, will be likewise reported upon in the light of the recent developments in the struggle with these opportunists and in accord with the 10th Plenum of the Communist International.

The intensification of Party work in view of the many struggles facing the Party and the favorable prospects growing out of the radicalization of the masses, will likewise be discussed in the report of the District Committee. William W. Weinstone, district organizer, will report on the tasks. The meeting will be open to good standing members of the Party, showing their membership books. Members of the Young Communist League will likewise be admitted.

In view of the importance of the matter to be discussed the District Committee yesterday stated that every member of the Party without exception is expected and urged to attend.

Immediate Formation of Workers Defense Committees Is Urged

All shops are urged to immediately form Workers Defense Committees and send names and addresses of participants to the Metropolitan Area Trade Union Unity League, is a statement issued by the TUUL yesterday.

With the constant attack on workers' meetings and demonstrations by the police, socialist-fascists and right wing gangsters, the statement points out, the need of a strong workers' defense corps is of major importance. All shops are requested at once to choose at least two workers in their shops for this task.

Members of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union can register with Irving Potash, 131 W. 28th St., millinery workers with Sylvia Bleeker, 4 W. 37th St., and shoe workers at the office of the Independent Shoe Workers' Union, 51 E. 10th St. Other workers can send their names direct to the local T. U. U. L. office.

Five More Days Are Left to Register at the Workers School

With only five days left to register before the Fall Term of the Workers School opens, it was announced yesterday that classes are rapidly filling.

Many of the new members in the Communist Party have not yet registered and although practically all the units have already elected their candidates for the functionaries course, most of the functionaries have not yet registered at the School and the units have, in many cases, not yet appropriated the necessary funds to cover the unit share of the scholarship.

Also those trade unions which have awarded scholarships or have had members chosen for the School have not yet turned in these registrations. All organizations are urged to send these in immediately.

Thursday night, at 7.30 p. m. on the fifth floor of the Workers

CONFERENCE OF TEXTILE UNION ORGANIZERS PLAN STRATEGY FOR STRUGGLE

Defeat Terror and Build Organization for Strong Charlotte Conference, Oct. 12, 13.

Textile Workers Destitute in Georgia, Reports Woman Organizer; Strong Demand for Union

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 23.—Following the conference of all organizers of the National Textile Workers' Union held here Sunday, a complete program to smash the mill bosses' attempt to uproot the union from the South by their campaign of terror was agreed upon, Hugo Oehler announced today. The Charlotte textile conference was the principle point on the agenda.

One woman organizer who returned a few days ago from Georgia, reports that families of workers there are destitute and walk the roads looking for employment. Production has been curtailed in the mills, and thousands have been turned out of their homes in mill villages and are unable to find work.

SENATE PROBE IS GAME TO SHIELD WAR PROFITEERS

McKeller in Attack on British Navy

The senate at Washington is still conducting the "inquiry" into the activities of the big navy advocate, William B. Shearer, in an effort to cover up the jingoist activities of the ship builders and munitions manufacturers, particularly Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board, and Eugene E. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, who made millions as war profiteers in the last war and are outstanding leaders of American imperialism's preparation for another world war.

The employment of Shearer by the war-mongers as "observer and reporter" at the unsuccessful Geneva conference in 1927 was the subject of the investigation (?) yesterday, when S. W. Wakeman, vice president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation and Frederick P. Palen, vice-president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Corporation, testified before the senate.

Tries to Act Dumb. Wakeman's job on the stand was to try to support the statements of Schwab and other war-mongers who testified Saturday by taking the blame for hiring Shearer. Instead of admitting that Shearer was at Geneva "with the knowledge of Schwab and Grace and unofficially representing the United States government," Wakeman said that he hired Shearer because he thought he could get "an angle on Geneva that would be different from that of ordinary newspapermen."

Senator Shortridge, examining Shearer, revealed by his questioning the fact that capitalist newspapermen at such conferences are regarded as part of the spy system of the United States government and of the big shipbuilders and munition (Continued on Page Three)

CONFERENCE ON TUUL WORK OCT. 1

To Discuss the Recent Struggles, Program

A conference of all delegates of organized and unorganized industries will take place Tuesday, Oct. 1, at 7 p. m. at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl. The delegates representing the various industries of New York, New Jersey, and vicinity will report on the historic Trade Union Unity Convention, which was held in Cleveland Aug. 31 to Sept. 2.

The New York conference and its affiliated organizations sent approximately 100 delegates to the Cleveland convention.

Each of the industrial delegations will report on special mass meetings of their industries, on the program worked out at the Cleveland Convention and how to apply it in their respective industries.

At the Oct. 1 conference, a general report of the work of the Convention will be given. There will be a review of the recent struggles in New York, New Jersey, and vicinity, a report of the work of the local council, which held several meetings where important decisions were made.

All delegates of New York and New Jersey must make every effort to be on time as the conference will begin at 7 p. m. sharp in order to give the delegates a chance to thoroughly discuss (Continued on Page Two)

Rally to Mobilize Workers Against Social Reformists

Weinstone, Communist Candidate for Mayor, to Speak at Campaign Meeting Friday

Struggle against the socialist party, the fake progressive group of Muste, and the whole body of social reformists, who today represent the most dangerous enemies of the workers, acting as insidious agents of the capitalist class within the ranks of the working class, will be raised as one of the principal slogans at the Communist Campaign Rally to be held Friday night, Sept. 27, at Central Opera House, according to a statement of the New York

Metal Workers Meet Tonight to Discuss Industrial Problems

John Schmies, associate secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, Benjamin Lifschitz and Andrew Overgaard, secretary of the Metal Workers Industrial League, will speak on the program adopted at the Cleveland T. U. U. L. conference and lead discussion on the problem of developing a militant Metal Workers Industrial League throughout the industry at a mass meeting tonight at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Pl. and 15th St.

TEXTILE UNION CONFERENCE TO PLAN STRATEGY

Strong Demand for Union in Georgia

(Continued from Page One)

ridiculous yarn. Hugo Oehler said: "The accusation is another of the malicious and contemptible lies commonly being spread about the N. T. W. U. More of them will be invented against us. I have denied about one every day but the brains of our class enemies are fertile factories for such libelous and baseless lies. One of the reporters of the capitalist press, Robert Barry, spent about two days with Major Bulwinkle and the Loray gang and sold his pen to them, writing a series of articles in which one falsification followed another. Not one of his assertions is true as anyone familiar with the situation well knows. There is not one newspaper correspondent in the South that does not know how maliciously false Barry's statements are. The figures of the U. S. government on wages in the Southern textile mills give the lie to Barry; the average wage of the mill workers in the South is \$12.83, according to the U. S. Census on Manufacturers."

Gets Even Less. "Actually, the average workers, taken into consideration time lost by unemployment, sickness, etc., receives about \$10 a week for 55 to 60 hours health-wrecking work. The North Carolina Bureau of Health recently stated that pellagra has increased among mill workers 50 per cent during the past six months. These conditions, Oehler declared, are rallying the workers of the textile mills to the union, and is making them eager for the struggle to be concretized at the Charlotte Conference, Oct. 12, 13.

GASTONIA, N. C., Sept. 23.—With the coming of cold weather and rain storms, workers living in the Workers International Relief tent colony here are suffering great take proper care of all the black-listed and have been unable to get jobs here. The National Textile Workers Union is sending as many as possible into mills throughout the five states to carry on agitation and organizational work.

The relief organization, Caroline Drew, its Southern representative said today, is doing its utmost to take proper care of all the black-listed workers, and is now finding houses for them as rapidly as possible. The Gastonia Joint Relief and Defense Committee, 80 E. 11th St., N. Y. C., is collecting funds to help the Southern textile workers.

Possibly one outgrowth of the conference Saturday between Governor O. Max Gardner, Arthur Dickson, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Assn., John M. Sport, president of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Assn., and Stuart M. Kramer, a big mill owner was the letter sent out by John E. Edgerton of the National Association of Manufacturers, to Southern employers.

The situation in the textile fields was thoroughly discussed, it was dis-

Rank and File U. T. W. Mill Workers with NTWU In S. Carolina Conference

GREENVILLE, S. C., Sept. 23.—Over 100 delegates attended the first conference held by the National Textile Workers Union in Greenville, the textile center of South Carolina. Delegates from the Monaghan Mill, Woodside Mill "the largest mill under one roof in the United States," Brandon Mill, Poe Mill, Pointsette and Dunsmill Mill, were present. A large delegation from Anderson and Seneca, S. C., were there and workers formerly of the U. T. W. and still in the U. T. W. were present.

The conference was opened by Sam Phifer, acting sub-district organizer at Greenville, formerly a Loray striker, developed into a leader through the struggle. For the union, S. W. Gerson spoke and Hubert Carroll, 19 year old Loray striker.

The keynote of all speeches was organization, struggle against the stretch-out system, for the eight-hour day, against child labor and against bosses terrorism, and to uphold the right of self-defense.

The speakers scored sharply the murder of Ella May Wiggins and pointed out the necessity for organization of workers defense committees.

In the discussion period the workers showed their support of the N. T. W. U. policy. The following resolutions, quoted in part, were adopted unanimously, even the U. T. W. workers in the conference, voting for them.

On Organization. "The textile workers of the South work under unbearable conditions. We work 11, 12 and more hours, day and night shifts. The life-sapping stretch-out system, makes us work faster and faster. Our wages are miserably low. The workers of South Carolina average \$12.65 a week—when they work all year around. In short, the bosses have been steadily pushing us down into slavery. Pellagra, a disease of malnutrition, a disease, the basic cause of which is low wages, is common among the southern textile workers.

"This is our lot:—the stretch-out, long hours, low wages, pellagra, closed, and the growing strength of the National Textile Workers Union and rallying for the Charlotte Conference, Oct. 12, 13, was probably responsible for Edgerton's suggestion that Southern bosses improve their "labor conditions." The activities in the mill towns are called "growing pains," and a little increase in wages, he proposes, will alleviate them.

The Southern textile workers are preparing for struggle—this must be apparent to everybody who goes into the South—even capitalist reporters who write lying reports. There is no mistaking the mood for struggle, and the bosses have recognized this—consequently the proposed bone. This will not stem the rising tide of militancy, textile union organizers declare.

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

Communist Activities

Section 7 Functionaries. A meeting of all unit functionaries of Section 7 will be held Thursday, Sept. 26, 8:30 p. m., at 48 Bay 24th St. Any functionary failing to attend will immediately be removed and called to account.

Attention Section 7. All members of Section 7 who have been instructed to appear before the Section Control Commission on Thursday, Sept. 26, at 48 Bay 24th St. must attend without fail or be suspended from the Party.

Unit 14, Section 2. A meeting will be held Thursday at 6:30 p. m.

Section 2 I.L.D. Directors. Monthly meeting Thursday, Sept. 26, at 8 p. m.

Unit 18, Section 2. Meets Thursday, Sept. 26, 6 p. m., at 1179 Broadway.

Latin-American Electoral Ball. The Spanish Bureau is arranging an election campaign rally and ball for Saturday, Sept. 28, 8:30 p. m., at the Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., Latin-American dances and songs. Negro jazz band. Leading Communist Party candidates will speak. Admission 75 cents.

Y. C. L. Functionaries. The special meeting of the New York Y. C. L. functionaries, called for Tuesday, Sept. 24, has been postponed because of the Party membership meeting, and all other League meetings for this night have been

Fraternal Organizations

Bronx Gastonia Defense Meet. All workers organizations are urged to elect delegates to the Gastonia Defense Conference called by the Bronx L. D. and W. L. R. for the evening of Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 1700 Western Road.

Bronx Palestine Lecture. A lecture on the Arabian uprising in Palestine will be given Wednesday, Sept. 25, 8:30 p. m., at 1761 Weeks Ave., Bronx, under the auspices of Council 24, U. C. W. W.

Williamsburgh Palestine Lecture. Under the auspices of Williamsburgh Council 4, U. C. W. W., a lecture on the Arabian uprising in Palestine will be given at 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 24, at 8:30 p. m.

Section I.L.D. Directors. All unit I.L.D. directors of Section 4 are instructed to report at 143 E. 103rd St. Wednesday, Sept. 25, 8 p. m.

Workers Laboratory Theatre. Meets every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 8:30 p. m., in Room 607,

SOVIET FLIERS READY TO HOP THE ALEUTIANS

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Moscow from New York journey, that between Habarovsk and Petropavlovsk and over the Komandor Islands, has been completed.

As the plane, with the exception of its twin 12,000 horsepower motors, was constructed entirely in Soviet plants, and as the flight is sponsored by Osoaviakhim (Society for Promotion of Aviation and Chemistry), a popular organization with a membership of 3,500,000, the Soviet workers and peasants feel an immense pride in the achievements of Chief Pilot Shestakov and his three companions and believe that the success of the tour will prove Soviet planes to be at least the equal of those produced in other countries.

The airmen are still faced with many difficulties, as they must fly over an uncharted air route above rocky and unknown parts of the Aleutian Islands, which extend virtually across the entire width of the Pacific. After stopping at Unalaska, Seward and Sitka, the flyers will replace the pontoons on their plane with wheels at Seattle, whence they will set out for San Francisco, Chicago and New York.

The Soviet courier Krassy Vypel has been delegated to supply fuel to the Land of the Soviets until it reaches Dutch Harbor. Eight tons of spare parts for repairs or replacement of broken parts have been forwarded from the U. S. S. R. to Seattle, where the greater part of them will remain, the rest having been shipped to Dutch Harbor, Sitka and Seward.

Commander Semyon Shestakov, Second Pilot Philip Bolotov, Navigator Boris Sterlingov and Mechanic Dmitry Fufaev left the Moscow airdrome in the first Land of the Soviets on Aug. 8 and were forced down during a thick fog in a wild, uninhabited region of Siberia, near Chita, just north of the Manchurian border. The plane was badly damaged, but the flyers escaped unscathed.

On Aug. 30 they made a new start for the United States in a sister ship of the Land of the Soviets, arriving in Khabarovsk on Sept. 3, covering the 6,805 km. in 45 hours of flying time, an average speed of 150 km. per hour.

Between Irkutsk and Verkhneudinsk the plane ran into a driving gale which pitched it about like a shell on a stormy sea. The mountainous country and the possibility of being forced down in an unknown territory made the danger of this comparatively short hop extremely great.

Wells will tell the story of his experience in the strike as well as the story of the kidnaping and beating of himself and two other union organizers.

MELVIN, WELLS IN PITTSBURGH

Speak, Labor Lyceum Wednesday Night

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 23.—Sophie Melvin, 19-year-old defendant in the Gastonia trial, and Ben Wells, organizer of the National Textile Workers' Union, who was beaten by a mob of gunmen and mill officials near Gastonia last week, will be the main speakers at a Gastonia protest meeting which will be held September 25, 8 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Pittsburgh, Pa. The meeting is being held under the auspices of the Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Committee. Other speakers will be Pat Devine, District Organizer of the Communist Party, and Sam Herman of the Young Communist League. Max Salzman, Pittsburgh Secretary of the International Labor Defense, whose headquarters are at 119 Federal Street, will preside.

Sophie Melvin, youngest of the defendants in the Gastonia murder trial, will tell the story of the trial as well as tell of her experiences in the Gastonia strike. She was personally acquainted with Ella May Wiggins, textile striker and mother of five children who was murdered last week by gunmen of the mill bosses.

Wells will tell the story of his experience in the strike as well as the story of the kidnaping and beating of himself and two other union organizers.

These strikers who fell for this propaganda and refused to form their own union now realize the T. U. U. L. championed them from the first day of the strike, the League reports.

Are You of Those Withholding Day's Pay from the Party

To Every Party Member! The DAY'S PAY assessment was decided upon three months ago there are still thousands of Party members who have not yet given their DAY'S PAY.

ARE YOU ONE OF THOSE STILL WITHHOLDING THE DAY'S PAY FROM THE PARTY? The present situation in the country, the rising tide of struggle of the masses, the success of the Trade Union Unity League Convention, the sharpening of the class struggle in Gastonia—surrounding the textile workers.

We send our heartiest encouragement to our attacked fellow workers and organizers in Gaston and Mecklenburg counties, N. C. We will do everything possible to help them. "The solidarity of the working class will win."

Let your unit insist that the district shall send all funds collected on the day's pay to the National Office immediately. No Party member will be considered in good standing who has not secured a day's pay stamps either by giving a day's pay or through unemployment per decisions of the nucleus.

Send all money collected to Communist Party, 43 E. 125th St., New York City.

OPEN AIR MEETS

Pier 14 at 12 noon, speaker, V. Smith; Pier 36 at 12 noon, W. Burke; 26th St. and Madison Ave. (office workers), at 12:10 noon, speaker, Pollock; Independent Laundry Workers, Herzl and Levonia Ave., at 5 p. m., speaker, W. Burke; Zuker (Bakery), 635 Marcy Ave., Brooklyn, at 8:30 p. m., A. F. W. local 3, speaker, L. Baum.

All meetings off for evening membership meeting.

PENN R.R. GOBBLES BUS LINES PHILADELPHIA (By Mail).—The Pennsylvania Railroad has obtained a controlling interest in the huge Greyhound Bus Lines, it is reported. The Great Northern Railroad has sold to the Greyhound its Northland Transportation Co., with 3,800 miles of bus lines. Reduced wages are threatened.

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

HEAVY FOG CONTINUES OVER ROUTE

(Continued from Page One)

Detectives and police motorcycles have been driving up to the packing plants and taking away choice rolls of meat. At the Central Labor Union is charged that this is their reward for service to the unfair firms.

STAGE HANDS GAIN. CLEVELAND, Ohio (By Mail).—Organized stage hands, at threat of going on strike, have gained a wage increase here of seven and a half per cent. Motion picture operators stated they would strike with the stage hands if the wage increase was refused.

TRUCK DRIVERS ORGANIZE. ROCKFORD, Ill. (By Mail).—Truck drivers here have organized into a union.

Another Injunction. CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Westlake Electric Co. is trying the virtues of an injunction to get its union electricians back on the job. The men quit when the firm violated the standards for electric installations set by the Electrical League.

LABOR NOTES

POLICE IN SCAB ROLE. SCRANTON, PA.—City detectives are threatening to use violence on pickets of the butcher workmen's and teamster's union on strike against the Armour, Cudahy, Swift and Wilson meat packing companies. Pickets are being told that the strike is a lost cause and that "rough stuff" will ensue if the pickets do not cease their activities against the packers.

BEING SOLD OUT? PITTSBURGH (By Mail).—Building workers on city jobs who went out on strike because the union scale was not being paid were told by union officials to "return pending further negotiations." One hundred and eighty men struck.

OREGON WIREMEN STRIKE. SALEM, Ore. (By Mail).—Organized electricians here struck for a wage of \$9 a day and the 40-hour week.

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An attractive program of entertainment will be presented. Speeches will be given by D. A. Gorman, district organizer, and William Albertson, district organizer of the Young Communist League.

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 antagonistic classes: bourgeoisie and proletariat.—Marx.

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COMMUNIST CANDIDATES AT LATIN AMERICA BALL

Next Saturday evening will be the first big Red Night in Harlem during the present election campaign. The Spanish Bureau of the Communist Party has arranged a Latin American election campaign rally and ball that night at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., which, according to the Arrangements Committee, promises to be the greatest Harlem event of the season. On that night the leading candidates of the Communist Party in the next municipal elections, together with the two Latin American candidates, Alberto Moreau and Libertad Narvaez, will make their official appearance before the workers of Harlem, particularly the workers of the 17th Assembly and Aldermanic Districts where they are running. Wm. W. Weinstein, Communist candidate for mayor, will also be there.

Of course, the night will not be entirely devoted to speeches, and a nice program of Latin American dances and songs has been prepared. John Smith's Harlem Devils will furnish the music for dancing.

Tickets may be secured at the Workers Bookshop, 25-28 Union Square, at the Spanish Workers Center, and at the Harlem Progressive Youth Club, 1492 Madison Ave.

DRUG CLERKS ORGANIZE UNION; STATE DEMANDS

The New York Drug Clerks' Association changed its name to the New York Drug Clerks' Union at a meeting held at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave.

Pointing out that the drug clerks now work 60 to 70 hours a week, the union stated that it is fighting for a 48 hour week, recognition of the union and job control. The union also demands a living wage for the clerks.

STAGE HANDS GAIN

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MELVIN, WELLS IN PITTSBURGH

Speak, Labor Lyceum Wednesday Night

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 23.—Sophie Melvin, 19-year-old defendant in the Gastonia trial, and Ben Wells, organizer of the National Textile Workers' Union, who was beaten by a mob of gunmen and mill officials near Gastonia last week, will be the main speakers at a Gastonia protest meeting which will be held September 25, 8 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Pittsburgh, Pa. The meeting is being held under the auspices of the Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Committee. Other speakers will be Pat Devine, District Organizer of the Communist Party, and Sam Herman of the Young Communist League. Max Salzman, Pittsburgh Secretary of the International Labor Defense, whose headquarters are at 119 Federal Street, will preside.

Sophie Melvin, youngest of the defendants in the Gastonia murder trial, will tell the story of the trial as well as tell of her experiences in the Gastonia strike. She was personally acquainted with Ella May Wiggins, textile striker and mother of five children who was murdered last week by gunmen of the mill bosses.

Wells will tell the story of his experience in the strike as well as the story of the kidnaping and beating of himself and two other union organizers.

These strikers who fell for this propaganda and refused to form their own union now realize the T. U. U. L. championed them from the first day of the strike, the League reports.

TO MOBILIZE WORKERS AGAINST REFORMISTS

(Continued from Page One)

Communist standard bearers in the municipal elections. "It is especially fitting that this election rally takes place on the occasion when the militant workers of New York celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of America," declares the statement. "The last ten years have witnessed, on the one hand, the complete degeneration of the socialist party, as part and parcel of the bourgeoisie, and on the other hand, the steady growth of the influence of the Communist Party in the struggles of the workers, and its development from a sect into a revolutionary Party which, under the banner of the Communist International, is the leader of fierce class battles, already on the road to becoming a mass political party of the working class.

"MADAME X" A play, "Scarlet Pages" on exhibition at the Morocco Theatre, is described as a "new American drama" by its authors Samuel Shipman and John B. Hymer. While the setting is supposed to be New York the theme is a sort of reversed version of the old French drama, "Madame X" that served long and faithfully as a tour de force for barnstormers. In "Madame X" the climax is reached when the young defense attorney discovers that the forlorn hag he has been defending in court is his own mother. In the current play at the Morocco Mary Bancroft (Elsie Ferguson), a lady ornament of the legal profession, discovers at the end of the second act that the cabaret performer she has been defending is her own daughter. Of such clap-trap is the play constructed.

The lines are equally inane; there is not one clever moment in the whole performance. Even the actors, most of whom have given creditable performances in the past, simply gurge through their parts.

The audience is asked to believe that Nora Mason (played by Clare Luce), an inmate of a cabaret dive, managed to gouge as much as \$200 a week out of male patrons of the place and she killed her foster father when he invaded her bedroom and displayed what can be mildly described as an excess of fatherly affection.

In the course of the trial, as depicted in the second act, a nun from a maternity hospital, produced records to show that the girl's lady lawyer is really her mother. That's that!—H.M.W.

DRESS SHOP CHAIRMAN WILL MEET TOMORROW

All shop chairmen of the dress division of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union should attend a special meeting which will be held tomorrow, right after work at the union headquarters, 16 W. 21st St. A report will be given on the conditions in the dress industry and will be followed by a general discussion from the floor.

Not only has the bourgeoisie forced the weapons that bring death to itself, it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the modern working class—the proletariat.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class.

LABOR NOTES

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AMUSEMENTS

FULTON W. 46th St. Evgs. 8:50 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 5:00. P. M. COHAN in GEORGE M. COHAN

The Talk of the Town! CIVIC REPERTORY 14th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:30 5:00. P. M. \$1.50. EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director Tonight—"THE SEA GULL" Tom. mat.—"THE SEA GULL" Tom. eve.—"THE CRADLE SONG"

Provincetown GARRICK Playhouse in 85 W. 35th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 5:00. P. M. MATINEES THURS. & SAT. 2:30

FIESTA By MICHAEL GOLD First offering of the 1929-30 Season. Special Rates to Labor Groups.

A. H. Woods' Attractions MOROSCO THEATRE 45th St. West of Broadway Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:50 5:00. P. M. ELSIE FERGUSON in Melodrama SCARLET PAGES OF 3 ACTS

ELTINGE THEATRE West 42d Street Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:50 5:00. P. M. The Great London Success ON THE Second Floor A Comedy Drama in 3 Acts

CAMEO 3d—Last Week AMKINO Presents Newest Russian Triumph

LEONIDOFF In a dual role, in the newest Soviet Russian extraordinary film. Based on actual historical occurrence in Jewish Ghettos of Old Russia.

SEEDS OF FREEDOM Produced in U.S.S.R. by BELGOSKINO "A fine plerization of the conditions and causes that led heroes like Leikter to commit individual acts of terror."—DAILY WORKER.

"Leonidoff succeeds in making every moment, gesture and expression count. The direction, the photography and also the acting are excellent."—NEW YORK TIMES.

"Seeds of Freedom" is a fine picture chiefly because of the amazing attention to detail for which the Russians are justly famous."—N. Y. EVENING POST.

EXTRA SEE AND HEAR NINA TARASOVA IN A GROUP OF RUSSIAN SONGS

KRESTINTERN JOINS DEMAND TO FREE 13 MEN

(Continued from Page One)

some execution on the electric chair of the 16 textile workers of Gastonia.

"Farmers and peasants of all countries, you must not permit this great crime! Organize demonstrations and protest meetings against the execution that is being prepared! Demand the release of the arrested textile workers of Gastonia!"

German, Latin Protests. The Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Campaign Committee also received protests today from the Latin American workers and from Aachen, the center of bitter class warfare in Germany.

The German workers declared, "We demand the immediate release of the textile prisoners, in danger of the electric chair for daring to struggle for better conditions."

American workers continue to send in resolutions and expressions of solidarity, holding mass meetings, house-to-house collections and telling of their mobilization of all workers in their organizations for the mass collection days today and tomorrow.

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AMUSEMENTS

LAST 4 DAYS! The Remarkable Sovkino Film the most revolutionary advance of the motion picture to date!

LIVING RUSSIA A powerful presentation of all phases of every-day life in the Land of the Soviets revealing the tremendous progress and showing Russia at work—at play—in pain and in pleasure.

"Completely fascinating... thoroughly unusual... of interest every moment... we advise you to see it!"—Daily News.

SPECIAL ADDED ATTRACTION Just arrived from Moscow! JEWS ON SOVIET SOIL vivid views of agrarian Jews in the Ukraine and Caucasian regions

and on the same program—The First Soviet Comedy WHEN MOSCOW LAUGHS

Hilarious—Clever Genuine Humor which set all Europe laughing! FILM GUILD CINEMA 52 WEST EIGHTH STREET Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues SPRING 5095-5090

Continuous daily noon to midnight Special Forenoon Prices Weekdays 12 to 2—35¢; Saturday and Sunday 12 to 2—50 cents.

Starting this Saturday, Sept. 28—Knut Lamson's "GROWTH OF THE SOIL" enacted by an all-star Scandinavian cast in the actual Norwegian scenes. Don't miss it!

ETHEL BARRYMORE THEATRE 47th St. W. of Hwy. Chick. 9944 Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 5:00. P. M. JOHN Comedy BIRD IN HAND DRINKWATER'S BIRD IN HAND

COOPERATORS! PATRONIZE SEROY CHEMIST

657 Allerton Avenue Estabrook 3215 Bronx, N. Y.

"For Any Kind of Insurance" CARL BRODSKY Telephone: Murray Hill 6550 7 East 42nd Street, New York

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Comrade Frances Pilat MIDWIFE 3

ZIONISTS ADMIT ARAB REVOLT IS AGAINST BRITAIN

Many False Statements Exposed by Facts

Correspondents of capitalist papers in Jerusalem are now admitting that many of the stories sent out by the Zionist publicity experts about "pogroms" and "attacks" on colonists were false. Together with that the Arabian revolt was really against British imperialism, this is significant. It is now admitted that Tel Aviv, at first said to be wrecked by Arabs, was not attacked, not a single house damaged. Not a single tree was cut down in any of the orange groves in Judea and in Sharon.

Fake "Massacre"

The orphans' village at Ben Shemen, scene of a big fake "newspaper massacre," is now admitted absolutely undamaged. No Jewish settlement in the Jezreel or Jordan valley was damaged. Ruttenberg's powerhouses are working normally. The places the Jewish colonists were attacked were where they placed themselves in the front rank of British imperialism drive against the Arabian revolution, organizing armed corps to put down the peasants' uprising, and making attacks on the Arabs themselves.

Lipsky Speaks Out

The speech of Louis Lipsky, president of the Zionist Organization of America, to the New York mass meeting held by that organization in the Town Hall, last Sunday, is significant.

While Rabbi Stephen Wise spent most of his time blaming the British government for "inefficiency in defending the Zionists," and claimed that "by a negative, neutral, non-cooperative attitude the Balfour declaration has been tortured by the Palestine government into sanction and acquisition in anything that the wrong leaders of the Arabs have chosen to do," (a sufficiently amazing statement in view of the British terror raging there against the Arabs), Lipsky, more realistically, stated frankly that the Arabian uprising "masked an attack on the mandatory government of Palestine" (which is a British mandate, and therefore the fighting was an anti-imperialist movement).

Clash of Empires

This attitude of the official spokesman of Zionism in America indicates that there is a pro-American drift on the part of some of the Zionist leaders, who are certainly not anti-imperialists, and a feeling that U. S. rather than England could make a colony out of Palestine to better advantage of the Zionist organization.

The Zionist extremists (Revisionists) who held their meeting in Irving Plaza the day before, although their attitude seems mixed, showed mistrust of Britain. They are organizing a Zionist legion to be sent

25 Indian Unionists in Meerut Case Make Hungerstrike Threat

(Wireless By Inprecorr)
LONDON, Sept. 23.—Twenty-five Indian trade union leaders in the Meerut case have addressed a letter to the court repeating their demand for their political rights, and pointing out that one prisoner held in Lahore, Jatindranth Das, has already died as a result of his hunger strike for political rights while two others are seriously weakened. The letter states that should the Anglo-Indian government not grant political rights within a week the 25 prisoners, including the Englishmen, Spratt, Bradley and Hutchinson, threaten to hunger strike.

When Das' funeral took place last week, thousands of workers lined the eight-mile course of the coffin, shouting "Down with British rule."

One Million Petitions to be Presented When Gastonia Trial Starts

One million signatures of protest by the time the trial of the Gastonia prisoners opens at Charlotte, N. C., September 30, continues to be the aim of the Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Campaign.

It is planned to present these petitions to the 16 prisoners in danger of the electric chair and to the authorities on the day the trial opens.

Protest the fascist terror in Gaston and Macklenburg Counties.

Protest the murder of Ella May.

Protest the lynch plans of Manville-Jencks.

Protest the plans to legally murder the sixteen Gastonia strikers.

Send the petitions to the Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Campaign, 80 East 11th St., Room 402, New York City.

STARVATION KILLS NEGROES

RICHMOND, Va., (By Mail).—The death rate of Negroes in Virginia doubled the death rate of whites, state department figures show. The rate in 1928 was 9.89 for whites and 18.69 for Negroes. The starvation wages paid the Negro workers, and the lack of sanitary facilities and hospitals for them is the main cause.

MOVIE OPERATORS STRIKE

BUFFALO, N. Y., (By Mail).—Motion picture operators at the Strand and Genesee Theatres are on strike to obtain union working conditions.

from America to Palestine, and hold the country by force, for which empire they do not say. However, they called for the resignation of Lipsky and Chaim Weizman, president of the World Zionist Organization, because of their too tame policy. At both meetings, the cabled report that the U. S. consul in Jerusalem was helping the Zionists was loudly cheered.

GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA YIELDS TO FASCIST PLAN

Offers Constitutional Changes Thursday

The United Press correspondent reports from Vienna that the Steerwitz government will turn over to the parliament Thursday a plan for considerable change in the Austrian national constitution. The change will be offered two days before the Heimwehr ultimatum expires.

The Heimwehr, or Austrian fascist military organization, several days ago demanded that the constitution be changed to place dictatorial power in the hands of the president, with the idea of fascistic government, and threatened to march on Vienna and seize the government by force of arms if their demands were not met.

Government Action Suspicious. It is known that the Austrian national council has been considering these changes, and that the government is giving no real attention to any preparations to block a fascist coup.

A large meeting of Heimwehr was held Saturday, at which the opinion seemed to prevail that the government was co-operating with them. A meeting of 100,000 landbund (reactionary peasant's organization) was held Saturday and voted "confidence in Steerwitz."

Form Anti-Imperialist League in Cleveland as Simons Continues Tour

CLEVELAND, Sept. 22.—A branch of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League was organized here following a talk by William Simons, League National Secretary, at Gardina Hall. David Martin was elected local secretary.

The sharpening anti-imperialist struggle in the colonies reported by delegates to the Frankfurt and Montevideo congresses of the League Against Imperialism, was noted by Simons in his speech.

Cities Simons will visit in connection with his organization tour will include Chicago, Sept. 24, 25; Gary, Sept. 26; Milwaukee, Sept. 27; Minneapolis, Sept. 29; St. Louis, October 2; Kansas City, Oct. 4; Denver, Colo., Oct. 7; Fort Lupton, Oct. 8; Portland, Oct. 11; Seattle, Wash., Oct. 13; San Francisco, Oct. 16; Oakland, Oct. 17; San Diego, Oct. 18; Los Angeles, Oct. 20; San Antonio, Oct. 24; Houston, Texas, Oct. 26; Dallas, Oct. 28; Oklahoma City, Oct. 31.

UNION POLISHERS STRIKE

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Union polishers and buffers are on strike against the Chromium Corporation of America in Cleveland, as a result of putting a night crew on a lower wage rate than that of the day crew.

Latin American States' Delegations At League Organize Economic Bloc

The United Press correspondent at Geneva cables that 15 Latin American delegations have held two meetings among themselves, and worked out a plan for an economic union, similar to that proposed for Europe by Aristide Briand.

They have also laid the foundations for a voting bloc within the league, according to this correspondent. What happens to states under rival imperialist control, as Paraguay is by England and Bolivia by U. S., is not stated. Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Mexico are not represented at the league. It is planned to submit the plan to these governments, asking them to join with it.

NANKING TROOPS LOSE IN BATTLE

Red Army Annihilates White Guard Raiders

(Continued from Page One)

Chang also was described as seeking an alliance with Feng Yu-Hsiang, the "Christian general."

Hupeh and Kwangsi adjoin. Separating them from Canton is the narrow province of Kwangtung. Between them and Nanking lies the province of Anhwei.

Reports from China indicate the revolt of Chang Fa-Kwei is taken seriously by the Nanking government.

Chiang Raising Money

The London Daily Telegraph's Shanghai correspondent reported Chiang Kai-Shek's government was doing its utmost to sell \$70,000,000 of government bonds, ostensibly to help finance the fight against the Ichang war lord.

The Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Hongkong reported that Chang Fa-Kwei's troops near Itu (presumably the same which fired on the Nanking troop ship), were disarming Nanking punitive troops sent out under General Chang Sui-Shu. The correspondent added that the "Ironsides" division was advancing to join General Ho-Chien at Changsha, on the way to Canton and that some of the troops were reported to have moved eastward, reaching Pukow, across the Yangtze river from Nanking.

Many Mutinies

Both Chiang Kai-Shek and Chang Fa-Kwei are issuing proclamations against each other, making charges of graft, inefficiency and reaction. It is reported that Wang Ching-Wei, at one time regarded as a "left winger," but actually a traitor to the workers and peasants of China, though recently again in opposition to Chiang Kai-Shek, is in Hongkong, waiting to join the anti-Nanking forces.

Crush Invaders

Reports by capitalist press correspondents from Chita, Siberia, state that a white guard Russian band penetrated from Manchuria to 25 miles northeast of Nerchinsk. (Nerchinsk is one hundred miles inside the U. S. S. R. border.) This group was hunted down and crushed by the Red Army cavalry, who with the loss of one man wounded, killed 11 of the white guardists, wounded many, and captured their horses and rifles.

Attempts were made by white guard mercenaries of the Mukden government, unsuccessfully, to invade the Soviet Union at Michinsky. Amiztar, Chinese soldiers of the Mukden army attacked behind a barrage Soviet order posts at Sanchago. After considerable firing, they were repulsed. A Red Army soldier is reported killed at Amazar.

WIN FIVE-DAY WEEK

BUTTE, Mont.—Painters, plasterers, plumbers, electrical workers and hod carriers of Butte are working the five-day week, their unions announce.

BIG MCCORMICK REAPER SLAVES STEP WITH CHAIN

Never Know What Pay Will Be

(By a Worker Correspondent)
CHICAGO (By Mail).—I am a worker in the McCormick reaper works in Chicago. We assemble parts of binders that are moving on a chain. We have to keep up as fast as the chain is moving and there is not a minute's let-up as long as the chain keeps going.

We never know for certain what our wages will be for the week. We average from \$27 to \$30 a week. Sometimes the chain breaks down or gets stuck so they simply dock us for the time that we are waiting for the chain to begin moving again. If the chain gets stuck one hour before quitting time they simply send us home with that much less pay. On top of that the trucks that they use are not electric trucks but gasoline trucks and the smell from them injures our health.

When we get through working we have to wash up either in the toilets or go to the painters' wash-room where we have to wait until the painters get through. We have no washroom for our department. Evidently the bosses don't care whether we wash up before going home or not, that is not their concern.

We are beginning to awaken. We have established a shop paper, the Harvester Worker, and think it's a great paper. Through its columns and through the Daily Worker we can expose the rottenness of the system in the shop and the raw deal handed the workers, and point out the need to organize.

—HARVESTER SLAVE.

What to Do for the Defense of the 16 Gastonia Prisoners

- 1.—Hold mass protest meetings!
 - 2.—Mobilize for the mass collection days, Sept. 21 and 22!
 - 3.—Send resolutions of protest and telegrams of greeting to prisoners at Mecklenburg County Jail, Charlotte, North Carolina.
 - 4.—Build International Labor Defense units!
 - 5.—Build Workers International Relief units!
 - 6.—Tell your neighbors, shopmates, friends of Gastonia!
 - 7.—Build a united front in the shops, factories and mines!
 - 8.—No let-up until all the Gastonia prisoners are freed from the danger of lynch-law or legal lynching!
- The Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Campaign Committee, 80 East 11th St., New York City.

WANT BUSINESS HEAD

Before the recent Brotherhood of Painters convention in Denver came machine delegates from Glendale, Cal. and Terro Haute, Ind., with a demand that the international union be placed under what might be called a dictatorship. They proposed that a business manager, to be paid as high as \$50,000 a year, assume command of the union.

The Brotherhood, viewed as a million dollar concern or better, is entitled to the services of a high pressure business executive who has won his spurs, not in the organized labor movement, but in big business itself, in the view of the machine.

DEMAND RAISE

CHICAGO (P.P.).—A 40-hour week and \$3 weekly raise is demanded by Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 for the new job shop contract. Abolition of the bonus is the principal union demand of the newspapers.

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

Bosses "Ride" Old Telegraph Workers to Make Them Quit

(By a Worker Correspondent)
CHICAGO (By Mail).—In a previous letter I told some of the conditions of the workers of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company. Routine is the constitution in the Postal. You must abide rigidly by it—and monitors and supervisors see to it. Talk between operators and chewing of gum is forbidden.

Lunch is a half hour and they have a 15-minute short relief period. One minute late on your relief and you're docked 16 minutes. Ten hours for the "Printers."

The girls work an average of 10 hours a day, no overtime being paid. No holidays allowed off, neither is there a half day Saturday. The girls slave all day on these nerve-wrecking printers—their hands continually flying. If they lay off a day, on their own time, the card supervisor calls up to ask why they are not down.

The Chief Monster. There is a chief monster, a veritable snake of a woman, who cruelly rides the girl operators for any slight infringement of the routine. She has them fired for nothing at all.

PROBE SHIELDS WAR PROFITEERS

McKeller in Attack on British Navy

(Continued from Page One)
makers. When asked how Shearer managed to "put it over on him," Wakeman replied: "I don't know. It must have been super-salesmanship. I hate to admit it."

Fearful Losing Money

Wakeman said he did not know what information he expected to get from Shearer, but had in mind that the Washington Arms Conference had scrapped a ship his company was building in 1921, that in 1925 his company was constructing the aircraft carrier Lexington and bidding for two cruisers, the contracts bearing a cancellation clause.

Meant Millions Gained

Senator Allen, republican, Kansas, asked whether the ease with which Shearer foisted himself upon competitor business talent indicated the ship builders had "a languid or a poignant interest" in the Geneva conference. The interest was languid, Wakeman said.

"If Shearer did what he says he did, and was the author of the breakdown of the Geneva conference, the American shipbuilding industry profited by \$740,000,000," asked Allen.

"Why, it's absurd to think this man could affect negotiations between high powers," Wakeman replied.

McKeller Assails Britain

Yesterday in the senate, McKeller, democrat of Tennessee, and one of the outstanding agents of imperialism in political life, made a sharp attack upon Great Britain. Concerning the discussions between Ambassador Dawes and Premier MacDonald, the Tennessee senator said he would vote for no agreement that does not ensure absolute parity.

Claims British Supremacy

"Our newspapers state," he said, "that our government has reached a tentative agreement with the British government that instead of a 'parity,' America is to accept an inferior cruiser strength to Great Britain, just as she accepted her inferior battleship strength in 1922. Under these circumstances I shall fight to the last ditch against putting America in an inferior position on the seas."

HIGHER WAGE SCALE

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The granting of a 14 per cent increase in wages to the Cleveland musicians union has made possible the reopening of the Hanna Theatre, a legitimate house. The musicians demanded a 40 per cent increase.

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

HAWTHORN PUNCH PRESS SHRIVELS WORKERS' HANDS

Western Electric Co. Machinery Dangerous

(By a Worker Correspondent)
CHICAGO (By Mail).—Department 6338, Building 30-2 at the Hawthorn Works of the Western Electric Company is a punch press department. The workers are paid on an individual piece work basis. The day rate is \$21 per week and the maximum wage a punch operator can make under the most maddening speed-up conditions on piece work is \$26 a week.

There is practically no ventilation of any kind reaching the punch press workers. The workers are so speeded up that they have not got sufficient time to remove their hands while feeding the material to the press before the safety flap in front of the die comes down and strikes their hands with the result that the small fingers are all shriveled up with the thousands of knocks that they receive every day.

The place is very unsanitary, the lard oil sticks to the clothing and stinks like hell. The operators have their hands covered with a film of oil, making the work more dangerous due to material slipping out of hands. The company does not provide wiping material nor does it provide free laundry service or overalls for these workers, who have to dig out their meager wages to have this done every day.

The Western Electric slaves must and will organize to end these conditions, but they will follow the leadership of the Communist Party which will not sell them out.

—W. E. SLAVE.

Int'l Harvester Co. Bleeds Young Workers; Must Do Adults' Work

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO (By Mail).—The International Harvester Works employs a great many young workers, some just out of school. In many cases they do the same kind of work the adults are doing but their pay is considerably lower. They receive anywhere from 35 to 45 cents an hour, hardly ever any more, but in many cases they are put on jobs at reduced pay. This happened in Department 36 as well as other departments. Certainly these lads need more protection from the exploitation of the boss who does not respect any age, old or young, as long as he can squeeze out a few bloody dollars for profits. Harvester workers, organize!

—REBELLIOUS WORKER.

BOUNCE TEXAS STAGE HANDS

HOUSTON, Tex.—Twenty stage hands in Houston's biggest movie theatres were ruthlessly given two weeks notice to leave their jobs when New York magnates controlling the chain show houses decided to install all-talkie programs. The union has not announced what action it will take.

Union musicians in the movie houses have been working without contract for a month, pending decisions of the show magnates to install complete mechanical equipment to oust the hand players. The change to "sound" movies, eliminating all vaudeville acts—including their necessary accompaniment of stage hands and musicians—is going on all over the country.

MACHINISTS STRIKE

ILLION, N. Y.—Machinists are on strike against the Remington Arms Company for discrimination against members of the International Association of Machinists.

Women in the Cotton Mills

(Continued)

Mill Bosses Own It. I went out from the mill, down the long weaving room, out into the warm, sunny streets of Columbia, out among the hills with their aromatic pines. In Columbia the snow never falls and the cold winds of winter come not. I passed the abiding places of the mill slaves. These homes are owned by the mill owners. Shacks are rented at \$2, \$3, and \$4 a month. The churches of Columbia are owned by the mill owners. The schools are owned by the mill owners. Ministers and priests are chosen by the mill owners.

Said the superintendent of Granby, "The hands is very religious, and we uns take pains to keep up this spirit."

I spoke to the "Cracker" superintendent, "Do you employ Negroes?"

"Naw," drawled the man, "The Nigger goes to sleep at the looms. The all-fired hum of the machinery gets on his nerves."

Again I spoke, "There is no air in these mills, all the windows are closed, and there is no ventilation."

"Naw," again he drawled, "Cotton weavers can't have no air in the mills. Air breaks the threads."

I said, "Some of these men workers are powerful in build, they are intelligent, and they will not stand for these things long; they will organize on class lines."

"Want No Unions." The superintendent snorted. "Class lines Northern mill owners are coming to Columbia, woolen mills are coming, they won't stand for unions—they air a-comin' for cheap labor."

"What do you do for these children in the July heat?" I asked. "Oh," replied the man, "if it gets over 100 degrees inside the mill we sprays outside with the hose."

"Do the workers get cold, ice water through the heat?" I continued. "Now you make me laff—let me tell you-uns somethin'. You speaks about unions. We had half a dozen of them I. W. W. fellers down hyar long since. They stopped three to six months, I reckons, a-tryin' to organize the han's, an' what do you think they did to be popular? Them fellers went rite in to the best restaurants in town an' ordered a fine dinner for the crowd, an' when the waiter brought the bill, they tore it up and cried out, 'Charge it to the Mayor.'"

I laughed softly to myself. I had heard the story before.

What of the N. T. W. U?

I lingered saying, "What of the new 'National Textile Union'?" The superintendent turned on his heel, and prepared to leave me. I called out "Just one moment more." The man's face was red and angry looking. "We uns can't have labor unions in this mill," he replied.

The Argument Ends

"The mill hands do all the work here," I said. "The manufacturers get the millions that the workers make. Work conditions in these mills are bad; labor must make its own conditions. I would like to ask if you are making ready for the Revolution in the cotton industry?" The superintendent was sullen and silent.

I continued, "140 mills in the South. It is time that the workers here in Columbia took a hand in making decent working conditions in these mills. All the millions made by the manufacturers are wrung from labor's toil; labor's social productive values. What belongs to labor, labor must have; and labor is bound to come into its own!"

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PARTY LIFE The Economic Struggle and the Tasks of the Communist Parties

Bucharin-Lenin and the Tenth Plenum

Inner and Outer Contradictions.

Lovestone, the leader of the international right wing in America, already a renegade, is an outstanding and illustrative example of how low a right wing opposition can sink.

A leader of the Party during "normal" times, he at once, when the real struggles are approaching, became, first, a concealed oppositionist (Ninth Plenum and Sixth World Congress), then progressed to open fight against the Communist International in the Party (Sixth National Convention) and, last, as a renegade, went over to employing counter-revolutionary tactics in his struggle against the Party, fighting it with fascist methods (burglary of National Office) and sinking down to the level of denouncing comrades to the police (his caucus documents) and establishing collaboration with people that declare themselves to be tools of the American ochrana (Jackson, the self-confessed agent of the Department of Justice). It took years for a Hoglund to travel from his brand of "communism" (left socialism) to regular social-democracy but Lovestone has rationalized his renegadeism; the American "spec" allows him to travel his road in six months.

One of the stepping stones of Lovestone is his theory of "primacy of outer contradictions." The basis of this standpoint is to be found in Comrade Bucharin's recent articles, where he stresses the theory that domination of finance capital does away with competition INSIDE the capitalist states and establishes a sort of organized capitalist planned economy. The competition, according to Comrade Bucharin, is removed to the sphere of international relations. The German and Russian delegations at the Tenth Plenum fought very efficiently against this wrong theory of Bucharin, and the Plenum showed that this theory is nothing new and has a rather old standing. Already Comrade Lenin fought against this theory when Bucharin published his book on the economics of the transformation period, when he stated:

"Finance capital has destroyed the anarchy of production inside of the big capitalist countries."

Lenin received a copy of that book and in the margin he made the following note: "Has NOT destroyed."

Comrade Kuusinen reported how Bucharin at the First Congress of the Communist International, in spite of the objections by Lenin, succeeded in getting his idea worked into one of the resolutions. Bucharin and his followers of the right wing speak about the substitution of planned production for anarchy in the capitalist system of economy, but simultaneously they demand in the Soviet Union less control and freer conditions on the market. This theory is an indication of a decided lack of confidence in the power of the working class and overestimation of the strength of the bourgeoisie.

Lovestone's exceptionalism in America is based precisely upon the same tendency of underestimating the strength of the working masses and overestimating the strength of the capitalist class: exceptionalism, "second industrial revolution," etc.

Such a pessimistic and cowardly passivity is nothing else than opportunism, and the Tenth Plenum, following the line of the Sixth World Congress, could do nothing else than condemn this theory which attempts to liquidate the Marxian conception of the fundamental contradictions of capitalism. The Tenth Plenum stated categorically that the standpoint of the conciliators is wrong when they declare that the inner contradictions in the capitalist countries are softening, that the inner markets can be organized under the capitalist system, and that the anarchy will remain only in the world market. Furthermore, this theory has been refuted through the development of capitalism during the last few years and means nothing else than a capitulation before reformist ideology.

LOVESTONE—LORE—BRANDLER

By MAX BEDACHT

Lovestone's burglary of the National Office of the Communist Party and his theft of materials and documents from that office, and his subsequent detective story designed to attack and undermine the Party and to break the morale of the Party membership, are not the only activities of Lovestone in his capacity as an agent of the American bourgeoisie. Lovestone also, and very definitely, is engaged in building up an American gathering basin for the growing radicalization of the masses, in order to serve the bourgeoisie as a deflector of the revolutionary energies of the masses.

It is in periods when a decided leftward trend of the masses manifests itself that the opportunist becomes most valuable for the bourgeoisie and most dangerous for the working class. In such periods, the bourgeoisie expects from the opportunist traitor that he divert the flood of radicalizing sentiment before it reaches revolutionary consciousness and revolutionary proportions. The task of the opportunist is to direct this sentiment into channels of pro-capitalist action, the basis and purpose of which are covered by pseudo radical theories. This is the root of the present attempts of Brandlerism to build up a new international to fight the Communist International and to support the "socialist" international which is already too much discredited to play this treacherous role alone. This is why, just at this moment, in the third period, we are confronted with the splitting attempt in the American Party. This is why just at this moment, Lovestone is playing his role as a leader in the fight against the Communist International and its American section.

Lovestone tries to keep secret his national and international connections with the openly recognized and easily recognizable opportunist agents of the bourgeoisie. He protests against being put into the same pot with Brandler. He gets indignant when he is mentioned in one breath with Lore. He vociferously cites his zeal in the struggle against Cannon to disprove accusations which link him with Cannon. But all of these protests cannot eradicate the fact that Lovestone today speaks the language of Cannon, that he fights the fight of Lore, and that he carries on the propaganda of Brandler. To prove that, we need no artificial constructions or interpretations. The bare fact suffice. Cannon's "Militant" prints Lovestone's argument on Gastonia and on the Trade Union Unity League Convention and Lovestone's mimeographed sheets repeat Cannon's arguments on the same points. Lore's "New York Volkszeitung" is fighting Lovestone's battle against the Comintern and Lovestone is using Lore's arguments against the Comintern. Brandler's paper "Gegen Den Strom," anticipates all of Lovestone's slogans and arguments against the Comintern even before Lovestone uses them.

An outstanding monument to the shame of Lovestone's renegade activities is the New York Volkszeitung of Friday, September 20. In this issue, Lore devotes fully two pages, and over, to the struggle against the vilification of the Comintern. The theme of this specific manifestation of Lore's favorite pastime is Lovestone's so-called appeal to the Comintern. In this issue of the Volkszeitung, Lore reprints from Brandler's paper, "Gegen Den Strom," a seven-column article entitled "American Tragedy" or "The Clique Which Rules the Comintern." Not satisfied with this quotation from Brandler, which in turn, is a quotation from Lovestone, Lore writes a four-column commentary on it entitled "How a Mass Party was Systematically Destroyed." In these two articles, we find the Trotskyite Lore and the "anti-Trotskyite" Lovestone volitionally wallowing in the same mud.

In Moscow, although still in the ideological and physical bondage of factionalism, I had long and repeated arguments with Lovestone, Wolfe and Gitlow, on the question of the perspective of the fight which we were then carrying on within the Comintern but essentially against the Comintern. Blinded by the poisoning influence of years of factionalism, I, too, saw in the struggle of the Comintern against factionalism in the American Party, a manifestation of the bad quality of the Comintern leadership, yet in some saner moments, I raised the question: where will that lead us? I contended that under no conditions could we allow this struggle to develop to a point where we would fight the Comintern from the outside. First, because in doing so, we would have to accept the alliance of all of the enemies of the Comintern, mentioning specifically Brandler, Trotsky, Souvarine and Lore; and secondly we would have to accept, as the only justifiable theoretical basis of such a struggle, Trotsky's theory of Thermidor. My own greatest crime in connection with our campaign in Moscow was my failure to bring these discussions out into the open and to raise these issues out in the open. Had I done this, the activities of the delegation of our Party in Moscow would very probably have taken a different course. Certain it is, however, that if I had done this, Lovestone would not have dared to dish out all the lies that he, together with Brandler and Lore are now peddling concerning my attitude in Moscow. These lies are, of course, not directed against me individually, but aim to discredit the Comintern, the Party and its leadership.

These discussions in Moscow ended with a continuation of my active participation in the Lovestone policies. We finally agreed that we

THESES UPON THE REPORTS BY COMRADES THALMANN AND LOSOVKY

2. THE RADICALIZATION OF THE WORKING CLASS AND THE REFORMIST TRADE UNIONS.

1. The continued radicalization of the working class and the sharpening of class battles leads to a growing crisis in the reformist trade union movement. Already the Sixth Congress of the Comintern and the Fourth Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions have recorded the fusion of the reformist trade union apparatus with the bourgeois state and with the large monopoly capitalist enterprises. During the last year, in connection with the unfolding of the class conflicts, this process has gone still deeper. Just as social democracy is evolving through social-imperialism to social-fascism, joining the ranks of the vanguard of the contemporary capitalist state in the suppression of the rising revolutionary movement of the working class (Zorgiebls May Day atrocities), the social-fascist trade union bureaucracy is, during the period of sharpening economic battles, completely going over to the side of the big bourgeoisie, defending compulsory arbitration, endeavoring to harness the working class to the yoke of capitalist rationalization, transforming the reformist trade union apparatus into a strikebreaking organization. This is openly disclosed in the "new program" of the reformist General Confederation of Labor in France and in the decisions of the last trade union congresses in Germany and Great Britain (Hamburg, Swansea). "Industrial democracy," which embodies the joint pressure of the capitalists and the reformists on the working class, has become the official slogan of the Amsterdam International. This International strike-breaking program is based upon the idea of active cooperation in the enforcement of the economic policy of the capitalists by means of the direct collaboration of the reformist trade union machinery with the employers' apparatus ("peaceful" wage agreements, participation in the supervisory boards of the trusts, etc.) and with the bourgeois state apparatus ("industrial councils," economic organs of the League of Nations, compulsory arbitration boards, etc.). At the same time international reformism intensifies its efforts to throttle the revolutionary class movement of the proletariat in the colonies. Albert Thomas fraternizes with the leaders of the yellow unions of the Kuomintang hangmen. Under his leadership Bunzi Suzuki, the agent of Japanese imperialism, carries out his reactionary plan of the so-called Pan-Asiatic Labor Congress.

In this process of rapid fascization of the reformist trade union apparatus and of its fusion with the bourgeois state, a particularly harmful role is played by the so-called "Left" wing of the Amsterdam International (Cook, Fimmen, etc.) who, under the cloak of opposition to the reactionary leaders of the Amsterdam International, are trying to conceal from the workers the real significance of this process and are forming an active and constituent part (and by far not the least important) in the system of social-fascism.

Naturally, the situation becomes more and more intolerable for the workers, when in their economic struggles they must remain under the leadership of politically reactionary, strikebreaking wire-pullers. These treacherous blacklegging tactics of the trade union leaders at a time when capitalism is widening and intensifying its offensive with the object of tremendously increasing the exploitation of the workers, are the main source of the growing crisis in the reformist trade union movement.

2. This growing crisis has found its expression in a number of countries in the stagnation of the reformist trade unions (Great Britain) and in the mass growth of the revolutionary trade unions (India, Latin-America, U. S. A.). It has also found its expression in a keen distrust of the trade union masses towards reformist bureaucracy and in the onslaught of the social-fascist trade union bureaucracy on the revolutionary trade union opposition, in the ever increasing expulsion of members of the revolutionary opposition from the reformist unions and in the threats of the expulsion of "tens of thousands" (statement by the president of the reformist Metal Workers' Union in Berlin). The more the unions which are converted into simple accessories of capitalist economy the greater will be the growth of the crisis in the reformist trade union movement and the more severe will be the attacks of the trade union bureaucracy upon the revolutionary trade union opposition. The struggle within the reformist unions has already become unusually sharp. The pressure brought to bear upon the trade union officials by the masses of the workers is so strong that not unfrequently the lower links of the reformist unions feel themselves forced to act against the trade union wirepullers who, in order to transform the unions into strikebreaking agencies and into tools of capitalist stabilization, are pursuing the policy of class disruption, expelling the best revolutionary elements from the unions, abolishing the last vestiges of trade union democracy, presenting ultimatums ("reverses") to the revolutionary opposition, and heading for the fascization of the trade unions.

3. The present stage of internal development in the reformist unions conforms to the general transitional period in the co-relation of class forces on the whole. The working class has already become sufficiently strong to be in a position to take up the counter-offensive. The trade union bureaucracy is still influential among certain sections of the workers, but the revolutionary unions and the revolutionary trade union opposition are increasingly winning over large masses of workers belonging to the reformist unions. This predestines also the tasks of the Communists in the reformist trade unions: not to withdraw from these unions, but to contribute in every way to the acceleration of the process of revolutionization of the rank and file members of the reformist unions by placing themselves at the head of the class struggle of the proletariat.

3. THE ECONOMIC BATTLES AND THE REVOLUTIONARY TRADE UNION OPPOSITION.

1. The Ninth Plenum of the Communist International and the Fourth Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions placed before the Communist Parties and the revolutionary trade union movement not only the task of independent leadership of strikes but also the best organization and preparation for this struggle, and the bringing about of working class unity from below, in the factories. Already at that time the disparity between the growth of the political influence of the revolutionary trade union movement and its organizational scope was pointed out. With this in view, it was proposed to reorganize the Communist factions in the reformist unions from the bottom, and also to recognize the revolutionary unions on industrial lines (in countries with dual unions), to institute democratic centralism, and to set up factory committees as the basis of revolutionary unions. Attention was at the same time called to the danger of the social-democratic traditions and of trade union legalism which was particularly apparent then in countries where no independent revolutionary unions exist (Germany) in the slogan of "compel the trade union bu-

would fight "to the last ditch" within the Comintern. Even to that policy I had raised the objection that it was not within our power to determine the location of this last ditch. I contended that we might believe to be still fighting within our rights within the Comintern and yet the Comintern itself, which, after all, is the only body to decide as to what is permissible within its boundary lines, may tell us, at a certain point, that we have exceeded the limit of the permissible. This argument was answered by Lovestone with the statement: "Well, then we will be expelled. Thereupon I made the categorical statement which was the last one in this discussion, that on the day I will be expelled from the Comintern I will make application for re-admission, accepting any conditions the Comintern may put upon me.

Why should all this be recited here? Not so much for the purpose of confronting Lovestone's-Brandler's-Lore's lies with the actual facts, but primarily in order to show that Lovestone's alliance today with Lore and Brandler is not an unconscious and incidental one but was clearly anticipated by Lovestone even before the American Commission made its final decision on the American question. It was exactly my crime and a proof to what extent factional blindness can lead one not to have seen then already the clear design in Lovestone's aims. It was my crime to believe that the unavoidable perspective of an organizational alliance of Lovestone with Trotsky, with Lore, with Brandler was only a hypothetical possibility and was not the inevitable outgrowth of an ideological affinity.

Lovestone, Lore and Brandler maintain that Bedacht proposed an organizational alliance with Brandler, after our delegation had received information about the condemnation of Lovestone in the draft of the Thesis of the German Central Committee. If it were possible to straighten out the crooked channels of thought in the head of Lovestone I would, as an answer to his ridiculous assertion, recall to his memory the following facts: First, that I protested in the presence

of reaucrats" (Zwingt die Bonzen) and also in diplomatic upper combinations of the leaders of the revolutionary unions with the heads of the reformist unions.

2. The danger could and was bound to become particularly serious in the subsequent period of the growth and unusual intensification of the class fights. It is precisely in this process that the forces of the Comintern have become consolidated (and it could not be otherwise) on the basis of sifting out the anti-Leninist and opportunist elements. A similar regrouping was inevitable also in the revolutionary trade union movements (the split of Hais and Co. in Czechoslovakia, of a section of active functionaries of the trade union departments of the C. P. of Germany, etc.). The decisions of the Comintern and the R. I. L. U. have achieved their object. The Communist Parties and the revolutionary trade unions (in countries where the trade union movement is united, as well as in those where it is divided) have made big progress during this period. In comparison with the strikes of preceding years, there is to be observed better preparation, a better application of the united front tactics, and progress in the struggle against trade union legalism and in the enforcement of the economic and political slogans of the Communist Party. Experience has shown that the successes of the revolutionary trade union movement during this period were in direct ratio to the determination with which these decisions were carried into effect.

3. In countries in which there are no independent revolutionary unions, trade union legalism is still the greatest shortcoming of the revolutionary trade union movement, consisting in the fear of overstepping trade union rules and regulations. Hence the insufficient resistance to the attacks of the trade union bureaucracy (expulsions, "reverses") and the insufficient activity aiming at embracing the masses of the workers from below (enforcement of the new tactics in the factory council elections in Germany, organization of committees of action, etc.). In Lodz, for example, during the General Strike in the Autumn of 1928, the revolutionary opposition skillfully organized the struggle, made proper use of the struggle when the workers were indignant over the new factory regulations and fines, correctly rejected the suggestion of some Communists that it was premature to declare a strike, developed a wide campaign in connection with the strike, and skillfully linked up the economic struggle with the political struggle against the fascist regime. Yet at the same time the Red fraction of the strike committee revealed an incorrect understanding of our unity tactics, with the result that a defeatist strike committee was set up consisting mostly of followers of the P. P. S.

4. Another shortcoming in these countries is the fear to apply the new tactics of the revolutionary trade union opposition, believing that they would thereby weaken their positions within the reformist trade unions. This is exactly what the Rights and conciliators are now harping on, just as before they used to speculate (when strike committees were set up in the Ruhr) on the supposed conversion of the Communist Party and the revolutionary union opposition into organizations of the "declassed slum proletariat."

5. A great defect in this connection is still the nature of the structure and activity of the Communist factions in the trade unions. A necessary prerequisite to successful work by Communist Parties for winning the masses of the reformist unions is the existence of strong Communist fractions in the union capable of carrying out the Party line in the unions, linked up with each other, and working under the leadership of the respective Party Committees. The Plenum again places on record that many Comintern decisions on the question of trade union fractions are not satisfactorily carried out. Trade union fractions have not yet been organized everywhere where they should have been, in accordance with the decisions of the Second International Organization Conference; and where they do exist, they are not always properly organized. In many places where the Communist movement is illegal (Poland) side by side with Communist fractions are so-called Red fractions. The Red fractions should be so built as to represent the widest possible masses organized around the Communist fractions and sympathizing with them. But Red fractions can by no means substitute Communist fractions, and the Communist Party must not organize Red fractions without securing the leading role of the Communist fractions within them.

6. Finally, in the Communist Parties themselves, there is as yet no clear understanding of the singular importance of trade union work in the present phase of development. Trade union work is regarded as ordinary work of the "department." The Party does not concentrate the whole of its attention, and especially the attention of the factory nuclei, upon current trade union work, particularly, however, upon the preparation for leadership of economic fights. This shows an underestimation of the political significance of revolutionary trade union work and of current economic fights.

7. In countries where there are independent revolutionary trade unions (France, Czechoslovakia), the chief defect up to now consists in the under-estimation by a certain section of the revolutionary trade union militants of the fact that the masses are becoming radicalized, and also in an underestimation of the new character of trade union reformism. In France the unitary trade unions were taken unawares and were overwhelmed by the movement. ("The movement developed over the heads of the unitary unions, our organizations lacked initiative," said Monmousseau at the October Plenum of the Unitary Unions.)

In Czechoslovakia the tactics of the liquidators amongst the leaders of the Red unions were characterized by the top combinations between them and the leaders of the reformist organizations, by collaboration with the corrupt reformist factory councils, which was advertised as the united front tactic, by their legalist attitude towards the bourgeois state authorities, by their opportunist attitude in relation to the strike tactics and particularly in relation to the unorganized. As a result of this, in the first big conflict in which the Communist Party and the new strike tactics, the liquidators responded by breaking away from the revolutionary trade union movement.

A great danger in those countries is also legalism, a respect for capitalist laws. While fighting to the utmost for all legal possibilities, the revolutionary trade unions should not cherish any opportunist illusions with regard to the bourgeois state and capitalist laws. The strength and influence of the Red unions depend exclusively on the active organization and independent leadership of the economic fights of the proletariat. One of the main weaknesses of the revolutionary unions is their inadequate penetration into the factories, the absence (or extremely bad functioning) of the system of trade union delegates in the factories.

(To be Continued)

of Wolfe, Lovestone, Gitlow, Ella Wolfe and Hankin against the intimate political conferences into which our so-called social relations with Ewart had transformed themselves in Moscow; second, that I protested against the re-establishment of an alliance with Pepper after we, ourselves, had condemned Pepper in the sharpest terms not only before the outside world but among ourselves and, thirdly, that I proposed after we got knowledge of the German thesis, to leave a comrade in Germany on our way home, to appear in the Convention of the German Communist Party as a representative from the American Party to combat the proposed condemnation of Lovestone. The only difficulty in the way of my proposal was our inability to assign such a representative on our part, and the necessity to have the selection of such a representative affirmed by the Political Committee in America.

Incidentally, I might take this occasion in declaring categorically that Lovestone's statement that I wrote the cable of the 15th of May is an unmitigated lie.

The articles appearing in the "New York Volkszeitung" of September 20 establish with undeniable clarity Lovestone's connection with Brandler. Lovestone either himself wrote the article which appeared in Brandler's "Gegen Den Strom" and reprinted by Lore, or he sent his so-called appeal to Brandler. The article is, in the main, composed of quotations from Lovestone's appeal. This appeal formulated by Lovestone under the pretense of appealing to the Comintern, was the appeal of an enemy of the Comintern against that body, addressed to other enemies of the Comintern and designed to make new enemies for it.

How the followers of Lovestone can still maintain their pretense of pro-revolutionary aims and desires in the face of the fact that the pronouncements of their leaders make most welcome anti-Comintern propaganda in the hands of Lore is more than they can explain to the Party

I SAW IT MYSELF

HENRI BARBUSSE

Translated by Brian Rhys

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THE NAKED MAN.

IN the Skupshtina of Belgrade, the other day, a spectre was seen—the White Terror personified.

Visit any chamber of parliament in Europe between sittings, and it will look the same as any other. These places of assembly so alarmingly official are always smaller than one imagined. In their great curving lines, their corridors, ante-rooms and lobbies, they resemble the circus. But when empty of voices and faces, these chambers of legislature wear an air of calm reflection which somehow intimidates the visitor. Pompous, stiff decorations, in their emptiness they seem particularly empty. That atmosphere of injustice, of the sacristy, which hangs about deserted court-rooms, when silence is imprisoned there between the hours of sitting, is also in the air, and inspires the same uneasy fear, when one treads in these centralized workshops where contemporary events are turned out in words.

And every parliament chamber looks the same when it is full and in full swing. Here, scandals and iniquities vanish like magic to the sound of the big base drum, after a few wordy encounters, which, from a distance, might give the impression of a debate. Everything is sanctioned by votes cast in advance, so that the difference between the parliamentary system and the prerogative of despotic rule comes to this: the parliamentary system has only added tremendous waste of time.

So the Skupshtina of Jugoslavia is like every parliament-house in this ancient world, except that its name is the Skupshtina, not the Reichstag, Reichsrath, Sobranie, Sejm or House of Commons or Chamber of Deputies.

WELL, Mr. Maximovitch, Minister for the Interior, was answering questions. Under his nose they had thrust glaring testimony concerning the savage acts of terrorism committed by government officials and subordinates during the General Council elections. These facts were patent, well attested, undeniable; they proved once more this proverbial truth—that elections in Jugoslavia mean nothing but systematic maltreatment of voters to make sure of sound votes.

And what was the reply of Mr. Maximovitch, who really had none? He raised his hands aloft.

"Certainly not!" he exclaimed. "It is all a mistake. Never did the world see government as meek and liberal-minded as mine. Force? Nothing of the kind. Freedom, I say, freedom, perfect and entire, unparalleled.

To judge from his words, no cabinet ever shone with purer democratic light than the ministry to which he had the honor to belong. With hand on heart, this minister spoke like a regular delegate to the League of Nations.

"But," came the retort from the opposition benches, "on such and such a date, this happened, and this . . ."

"Not true! Not true! The facts are utterly false. They have been drawn from ancient history, or from the history of the neighboring country. It is the Bolsheviks who are circulating these stories to blacken Jugoslavia in the eyes of the world. So-and-So? He has had the best of treatment. So-and-So? Why, his foot was scarcely trodden on. So-and-So? Why, he beat the poor gendarme himself!"

NOW while Mr. Davidovitch, leader of the opposition and of the democratic Party, was thundering, attested documents in hand, while his voice was drowned in the resentful mutterings of the government majority, a message was passed down to him.

"Come at once to the Democratic Club."

He went. There in a corner, crumpled up on a chair, with a crowd about him, was something which looked like a man. He was battered, he was swollen and blue and disoriented, yet still alive at the core, so to speak. They were crowding round him, doing what they could for him—and when he was touched, or when his back met the chair, he cried out in pain.

Those around explained to Mr. Davidovitch that this pitiable sight went by the name of Iovan Ristitch, tollgate keeper at Topchider, just opposite Belgrade.

He had been reduced to this plight at election time, for his half-hearted support of the government candidate, by the strong arm of Mr. Sokolovitch, police commissioner at Topchider.

Some, one suggested stripping the poor fellow, as he sat there groaning and struggling miserably to shift his position, as if he were sitting on blazing coals.

His back was beaten blue, striped and spotted bloody marks.

"We must take him to the House!"

THEY gathered him up in their arms, this living wreck, this man half-broken, as one might gather up a regimental flag riddled with bullets.

To the Skupshtina they went, jostling their way in at the doors—and, there, right among the members, propped up this quivering statue of flesh and blood, this memorial to governmental proceedings. They set the body down, like a scarecrow, half-stripped, so that the dreadful tattooings and beastly marks of the club might clearly be seen. Lolling on the top of this battered body was a haggard head; the hair was plastered down to the forehead with agony and sweat; the eyes were closed.

Every member sprang to his feet, and began shouting. The creature became frightened, opened two eyes, and a mouth, his hands trembled as they hung from those arms forged by the King's Commissioner of Police.

He seemed to be sinking back into the nightmare from which he had only just got free. Were they going to beat him again? The terrified look on his face seemed like another wound there.

At the sight of this martyr, bearing the impress of the elections on his flesh, the opposition became one menacing body, and yelled with a single voice: "Murderers!"

THIS was meant for Maximovitch and all his coadjutors, and his masters, for it was obvious that Ristitch bore the marks of the fists of every man jack among them, from the gendarme up to His Majesty himself.

But other members grew angry for another cause and they, in gradually swelling numbers, called: "Shame! Shame!"

It was shameful, they said, to bring a man without clothes into the precincts of the most self-respecting of parliaments, and to lay bare the wounds of a martyr to the ruling regime. And now this roar of indignation smothered the first.

Mr. Maximovitch, of course, was placed in an awkward and annoying position; and, of course, he lost no time in making a scapegoat of Sokolovitch, the Commissioner of Police who had been so clumsy at to allow these wounds—or this man—to remain as evidence, and had carried out his duties as police commissioner so carelessly and thoughtlessly. He was deprived of his post and proceeded against.

Nice-minded people, however, who always carry more weight and outnumber those who see too far and shout too loud, were offended, rather than anything else, by this scandal in the Skupshtina.

Things of this kind are not done. There is nothing more dangerous to bourgeois peace of mind, consequently, nothing more sacrilegious, than to tear down the veils, strip a human being to show him as he really is. Why naked men? There is the cross; wave it on high as much as you like; it cannot hear, or speak, or see. And again, there are the things which extremists always label as crimes: these you can smooth over as much as you like. But lay a finger on the living rose, tear vest and shirt from the carcass of a common man, to show the marks social truth has left on his body—no, never! That is an unheard-of outrage, the most unseemable of all!

(Tomorrow: The Schoolmaster.)