

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

Daily Worker

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The Tenth Anniversary of the Communist Party

Ten years have passed since the Communist movement in the United States took definite organizational form. Ten years ago this month there was launched upon the stormy seas of the class struggle those organizations that were precursors of the present Communist Party of the United States.

The world war made plain to millions of workers the unbridgeable chasm that existed between reformism and Marxism, between social chauvinism and revolution. The war and the Bolshevik revolution, initiating the first stage of the world revolution, created the moment when all hesitation, all vacillation, all compromise between these irreconcilable forces had to cease.

In the general socialist party elections for members of the national executive that year the left wing carried every district in the country and elected an overwhelming majority of the national committee. When the old line reformist bureaucracy of the socialist party, Berger, Germer, O'Neal, Hillquit, Goebel & Co., counted the ballots and learned of their overwhelming repudiation by the membership they refused to publish the results and admit their defeat.

Two parties, both adhering to what they regarded as the correct principles of Bolshevism, were created at Chicago. Both suffered from identical defects, a result of lack of theoretical clarity, which in turn was a product of specific conditions affecting the development of the working class movement in the United States.

In the very first months of its existence the Communist movement in the United States faced the savage attacks of the government, culminating in the infamous raid of Wilson's attorney general, A. Mitchell Palmer, on New Year's Day of 1920. Tens of thousands of Party members and practically all Party leaders were thrown into prison.

The attack by the government initiated the period of illegality, of underground existence. This period was entered without even the semblance of a struggle for legality. Among its many other theoretical (and hence organizational) weaknesses, we did not then understand the Leninist method of combining the struggle when we are outlawed by the government with the fight to maintain every possible legal method of work.

During the underground existence the Communists, suffering severely from what Lenin characterized as "the infantile sickness of leftism," was isolated from the masses. Most of the time and energy of the membership was consumed in groping toward a consolidated party that would unite the various elements that had come into the movement or were in process of coming in.

In spite of all difficulties the Party has of late been the leader in every class battle that has taken place in this country. Passaic, New Bedford, Paterson, the needle trade struggles, the bitter class battle of the miners, during the period just past, indicate the high lights of the struggle. Today the fierce conflict in Gastonia dramatizes the whole class struggle of this period in the United States.

Born in war and revolution, as we enter the second decade of our existence, the danger of another world war is the central question of the day. Attacks are already being made against the Soviet Union, the Socialist Fatherland of the working class. At such a period the class lines are drawn even closer.

In such a period of tremendous accentuation of all inner and outer contradictions of capitalism, of sharpening class struggles, the revolutionary integrity of every Communist is put to the test. It is precisely at such historical moments that weaknesses expose themselves. It is by no means an accident that in this period such unprincipled factionalists as Cannon finding no further place for their "careers" in the Party should go over, under the counter-revolutionary banner of Trotskyism, into the camp of the enemy.

CELEBRATE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF PARTY TONIGHT

Foster, Bedacht and Weinstone to Speak at Communist Meet

Challenge to "Rights" Rally at Central Opera House

William Z. Foster, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., and secretary of the Trade Union Unity League; Max Bedacht, member of the Party Secretariat, and William W. Weinstone, district organizer of the New York District of the Party and the Communist candidate for mayor in the forthcoming municipal elections, will be the principal speakers at the Tenth Anniversary celebration of the founding of the Communist Party, tonight at Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave.

The meeting will sound a ringing challenge to the capitalist class and its social reformist agents, as the Communist Party enters the second decade of its activity in a period of sharpening class struggle and war danger.

The history of the 10 years' growth of the Communist Party from a sect to a leader of intense class battles, is the history of the development of a militant aggressive labor movement in America following the policies of class struggle, gaining a revolutionary vision and preparing to organize for the final struggle for the overthrow of the system of capitalist wage-slavery.

Fight the War Danger! Fight capitalist rationalization, with its speed-up, wage-cut, union-smashing campaigns! Build the Trade Union Unity League, revolutionary center for militant industrial unionism! Fight for the 7-hour, 5-day week, for a full system of social insurance! Fight the fascist terror, the social reformist agents of the capitalist class! Support the Gastonia workers and build Workers Defense Committees! Join and build the Communist Party, leader of the working class! These will be the slogans raised at the rally, around which the workers of New York, in the needle industry, the shoe factories, the metal shops, on the docks, in the food industry, will be mobilized for struggle against the bosses and the boss-controlled government.

A program of revolutionary songs has been prepared, in which there will participate the Freiheit Singing Society, the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, and a proletarian brass band.

From 1923 there was a pronounced departure from the past; a conscious effort, though many times hesitating and unclear, on the part of the Party to emerge from its sectarian condition into a revolutionary Party engaging in mass activity. The farmer-labor campaign of 1923 created a Party crisis which, fed from other sources of differences, was accompanied by and intensified by an outburst of factionalism that continued, with varying degrees of intensity, over a period of six years, and is only now in the final process of liquidation.

With the aid of the Communist International the Party has, during the past ten years, been steadily welded into more and more of a true Bolshevik Party.

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50,000 New Members by January 1 Is Goal of Big Drive Launched by I.L.D.

Campaign to Close with National Conference; Gastonia Gives Impetus; Jakira in Charge

To Embrace All Nationalities; Special Efforts to Be Made to Recruit Negro Workers

A drive to increase the membership of the International Labor Defense by 50,000 in order to meet the campaign of persecution against workers throughout the country has been started.

Fifty thousand new members by Jan. 1, 1930, is the slogan that has been raised. The drive will close with the National Conference of the International Labor Defense Jan. 1.

The purpose of this campaign is two-fold: 1. To recruit new members, individual and collective. 2. To strengthen the organization machinery of the I.L.D.

The events in Gastonia, the powerful drive nationally and internationally the International Labor Defense has instituted on behalf of the Gastonia strikers, A. Jakira, who is in charge of the drive, yesterday pointed out, have paved the way for a mass I. L. D. Millions of workers from one end of America to the other have now become acquainted with the aims of the I.L.D. and its work.

The I.L.D. is a non-partisan organization, it was pointed out, and takes in as members any person who is willing to help in defense work and

agrees with the aims and constitution of the I.L.D. That means that members may join no matter what their political affiliation, whether they are members of the American Federation of Labor, of the new unions, of the Industrial Workers of the World, of any other independent union, or whether they are unorganized.

All Nationalities. The drive will embrace all strata and nationalities in the working class. "No mass meetings, no affair arranged by labor organizations, no International Labor Defense campaign locally, should be allowed to pass without an effort being made to recruit new members," Jakira declared.

Special attention must be given to recruiting new members from Negro workers. District and city committees and language secretaries of the I.L.D. are compiling lists of labor unions and fraternal and other workers' organizations which are to be approached for affiliation to the I.L.D. on a collective basis. Representatives of the I.L.D. will be sent to these organizations at the earliest possible moment to enlist them in the organization.

When Pritchard bombastically told the jury that the "welfare of the employees of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. depends upon the order that coal and iron policemen can maintain on its property," Mrs. Barkoski cried out, "But why did they kill my John?" and everybody in the court room jumped. Lyster looked uncomfortable, but persisted in denying the beating, or that he saw or heard any beating, saying that the only time he touched the miner was when he carried him to a chair for the doctor. He later admitted twisting his ears a little to "rouse him from his daze."

The jammed court room gasped at the brazen lies of the defense, while the well-dressed jury looked somewhat bored. Court will be resumed tomorrow at 11 a. m., when Lyster's cross examination will be resumed.

The fact that the McGovern concern is being helped openly by Tammany police, who protect the scabs and company gunmen in its brazen violation of its \$44,000 contract with the city, is ample proof that the city officials are working hand in hand with McGovern against the strikers. This is a reward for the generous contributions of McGovern to the campaign funds of the bosses' parties.

In view of this, the wrong policy of some of the union officials and leaders in going around the back door of the Tammany and republican politicians is a policy which leads to a betrayal and to making the strike a political football between the politicians of the bosses' parties. "This policy can lead only to betrayal of the strike and mislead the workers into the false belief that the bosses' parties are in any way interested in helping them."

Organize Shaft Committees. "Only by organization of shaft committees including all trades working in and around the shafts can the tunnel workers win their demands and improve their conditions. The Building and Construction Workers Section of the Trade Union Unity League, in contrast to the policy of the American Federation of Labor which is expressed by the present leadership of the strike is the policy of the Trade Union Unity League which urges the strikers to fight for the following

YARN OF SUICIDE FOR COAL, IRON POLICE' DEFENSE

Deny Barkoski Murder Described by Many Eye Witnesses

Many Contradictions Miner's Widow Makes Charges in Court

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 26.—With coal and iron policeman Lyster cracking under the cross examination, but still persisting in his denial of the evidence told by eye witnesses, today's session of the trial of three Mellon private police for the murder of Jon Barkoski, Pittsburgh Coal Co. miner, came to a close.

All three coal and iron policemen took the stand today to build their defense around the yarn spun by Attorney Pritchard to the jury early this morning. Believing that it would force the conclusion that Barkoski committed suicide to avoid jail after stabbing Watts, a coal and iron thug, all three completely denied beating and torturing the coal digger in their barracks, although admitting that Watts struck Barkoski in Imperial earlier in the day.

Contradicts Self. Watts, defiant and scared on the stand, contradicting himself continuously on minor points, was all rattled, causing the other two coal and iron police to sweat, squirm and swear under their breath.

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GASTONIA DEFENDANT, IN LETTER TO COMMUNISTS OF FRANCE, EXPOSES PLOT

Workers Fighting for Organization Against Bitter Exploitation; State Aids Bosses

Successful Winston Salem Meeting; Another Mill Hireling Identified as Ella May Murderer

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 26.—From the Mecklinburg County Jail, where, with 15 other National Textile Workers' Union members and organizers, he is held awaiting trial Sept. 30 on murder charges because the Gastonia strikers dared to defend their Workers International Relief tent colony last June 7 against a murderous attack by city police and mill gunmen, Clarence Miller has written to the Communist Party of France, which is leading the French workers' protest against the legal murder contemplated in the Gastonia case. Miller explains to the French workers the reasons for the mill bosses' attempt to kill him and his fellow-workers. His letter, in part, is as follows:

Hand of the Government. "We have read in the press of the action of your congress in expressing a protest for our imprisonment and for the attempt to electrocute us through the employment of capitalist justice." We have also read of the action of the United States government official in refusing to accept the protest resolution presented by your delegation headed by Comrade Marcel Cachin. The official refused to accept the protest on the basis of a technicality that it is the government of North Carolina and not the federal government that is prosecuting us. The same kind of a legal technicality, only on a larger scale, is being used to railroad us to the electric chair. This government official failed to say, though, that the federal government, through its departments of labor and justice, is also part of the united front against us in Gastonia.

"One of their officials, by the name of Wood, played a prominent part in the early days of the strike in Gastonia by helping the bosses to formulate their methods of struggle against us. The post office department refused to carry letters that called on the workers to stop the attempt of the mill bosses to legally murder 13 of us and to save 10 more workers from long terms of imprisonment. Such is the 'impartiality' of the federal government.

"In the last week the bosses have again resorted to terroristic methods like those on June 7, when we were forced to shoot to defend ourselves.

The latest attacks against the workers show the gains that our union has made amongst the textile workers of this southern section of the United States. Rationalization of industry, speed-up system, 11 and 12 hours a day work, low wages of from \$6 to \$10 per week, most miserable homes that owned by the capitalist mill owners and that are congregated into mill villages, are some of the hardships that the workers have to endure. The workers are revolting and fighting back, with the result that the union and the Communist Party and the Youth League are making stride forward. The southern workers, who till recently in most cases had not even heard about a union are now taking their place as a section of the militant American workers.

Big Mass Meetings. Despite the frantic efforts of the mill owners and county authorities to prevent it, an enthusiastic meeting of 300 workers was held last night at Winston Salem. George Saul, representing the International Labor Defense, was the principal speaker, and the workers assembled passed a resolution unanimously denouncing the attacks of the bosses' black hundreds and the attempt of the Manville-Jencks prosecution to electrocute the Gastonia defendants.

At the last minute the county officials revoked the permit to hold the meeting in the court house, and gave as their reason that it was a meeting plotting to overthrow the government. The meeting was held on the court-house steps, and, although it rained all day, the response of the workers was splendid. Many American Federation of Labor members were there, and these frankly expressed their disgust with the strikebreaking tactics of the United Textile Workers.

Must Limit Challenges. There are rumors from the camp (Continued on Page Three)

JEWELRY WORKERS. Jewelry workers are asked to report at the office of the Daily Worker-Freiheit Bazaar Committee, 28 Union Sq., Room 603, at 6 p. m. tonight

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Soviet Flyers, Undaunted by Gale, Hop for U. S. Mainland

Fly to Seward, Alaska; to Hold Conference in Hamtramck, Mich.; N. Y. Meeting Sunday

DUTCH HARBOR, Unalaska, Alaska, Sept. 26.—Undaunted by the terrific gale, which nearly ended in disaster their triumphant Moscow to New York flight, the four aviators of the Soviet plane, Land of the Soviets, after refueling their ship here, today prepared to hop for Seward, Alaska.

Though severely battered by the winds and waves, which nearly wrecked it against the rocks as it arrived here Tuesday from Attu, the most western of the Aleutian Islands, the plane proved to be undamaged. The flight from Attu, a distance of 752 miles, proved to be one of the most difficult parts of the journey.

The flight to Seward, about 700 miles from here, will bring the airmen to the American mainland. They expect to reach Seattle Saturday or Sunday where a new motor may be installed and the pontoons

may be changed to wheels. After about four days in Seattle, the Land (Continued on Page Three)

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HALL TO REPORT ON NEGRO TASKS

T. U. U. L. Conference Here Oct. 1.

Otto Hall, Negro organizer, will report on the tasks of the Trade Union Unity League in the light of the Cleveland Trade Union Unity Conference at the Metropolitan Area Trade Union Unity Center meet to be held at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., Tuesday, Oct. 1, it was announced yesterday.

William Z. Foster, general secretary of the T. U. U. L., will give a detailed report on the Cleveland conference, while Henry Zaser will report on the applications of the achievements of the Cleveland meeting to the trade union work of New York and New Jersey.

Rose Wortis will report on the tasks of the women workers and Harry Yaris will take the problems of the young workers.

One of the important questions on the agenda will be the immediate formation of workers' defense committees to protect workers' demonstrations and institutions from the police, fascists and right wingers.

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ZIONISTS ATTACK BRONX MEETING

About 300 Jewish fascists last night attacked members of the Communist Party at an open-air meeting at Washington Ave. and Claremont Parkway, the Bronx, and beat up three workers. Although for a time the Zionists and socialists had the upper hand, the committee in charge of the meeting reorganized their forces and continued the meeting.

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Garvey Conference in Jamaica Has New Line

Huiswood, Negro Organizer, Reports on Latest Trickery; Debates Garvey on Class Struggle

"A flow of cheap oratory, that lasted for 31 days, and to which thousands, assembled in the Garvey convention in Jamaica during the month of August, had to listen, was one of the chief impressions made there," states Otto Huiswood, director of Negro Organization in the Communist Party of America. Huiswood is just back from Jamaica, where he attended the convention.

In an interview yesterday with history has imposed upon us. Only by cleansing our ranks of such elements will our fighting capacity be raised so that we can fulfill our role as the vanguard of the working class.

It is a gauge of our maturity that tonight, when we celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of our Party at the Central Opera House meeting in New York, the Party stands stronger than ever, more consolidated in its unity than ever before in its history and unqualifiedly in line with our Communist International.

As we enter the second decade of the history of our Party it is not an exaggeration to say that in years soon to come the revolutionary wave that is now rising will engulf vast sections of the ruling class of the world and that the Communist Party of the United States will not only be able to record many revolutionary battles but revolutionary victories as well.

The building up of our Party as a mass Communist Party is on the order of the day.

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Coney Island Mass Meeting Tonight for the Gastonia Defense

A mass meeting to rally support for the defense of the 16 Gastonia workers, who again go on trial for murder next Monday morning in Charlotte, N. C., will be held tonight at the Workers Center, 2901 Mermaid Ave., Coney Island. The meeting has been arranged by the recently organized conference of workers organizations of Coney Is-

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SENATORS OPEN GENERAL ATTACK ON TARIFF BILL

Resist Centralization of Government

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—President Coolidge's alleged "interference" with the tariff commissions sugar investigation during his administration was used by opponents of the flexible tariff provision today in an attack on President Hoover's appeal for retention of that provision.

Senator LaFollette, republican, Wis., characterized as "absurd" President Hoover's contention that tariff-changing should be left in the chief executive's hands because of changing industrial conditions.

"The President holds the power of life and death over industries and agriculture through the flexible provisions," he declared. "It is not difficult to understand why the executive wants to retain his vast power to adjust rates 50 per cent in either direction."

Small Industrialists Panicky.

Many small industrialists resent the centralization of the tariff regulating power in the hands of the president as they fear that a lowering of the tariff by 50 per cent on certain products might put them out of business.

It is pointed out here that the tariff can be worked both ways. First, as a weapon to establish monopolistic domestic prices by shutting out goods that compete with the big industrialists, and secondly, by lowering the tariff to permit the entry of goods from industries in which Wall Street has heavy investments abroad to the detriment of small industrialists in the United States. It is the small industrialists for whom La Follette and the opponents of the tariff bill are speaking.

George Assails Hoover.

Senator George, Democrat, Ga., charged the proposed flexible provisions violated the constitution in that they relieved congress from levying taxes through custom duty and imposed this power upon the chief executive.

LaFollette reviewed the record of the tariff commission's sugar investigation and charged that President Coolidge attempted to divert the commission from its report on sugar by recommending an investigation of the butter tariff.

Borah Leads Fight.

Senator Borah of Idaho, who was stumping the country for Herbert Hoover a year ago, stepped clear off the reservation today to lead anti-administration forces in a battle against the president on the only tariff issue he has championed.

But Borah went further today than a demand that the president be shorn of power to raise and lower tariff rates 50 per cent, as provided by the flexible provisions. He demanded that Hoover speak out on other tariff issues as he did when he pleaded for retention of the tariff-making authority.

By his attitude today, the Idaho Senator injected new spirit into the anti-administration coalition of democrats and western republicans. A survey indicated that one or two votes will spell the margin of victory for the coalition or the president in the only tariff fight the chief executive has attempted.

Borah declared the president of the United States already "enjoys more power than any living sovereign." The Idaho Senator charged that

Motion Pictures

"GROWTH OF THE SOIL."

The Film Guild Cinema will present, commencing this Saturday, the first American showing of Knut Hamsun's "Growth of the Soil," enacted by an all-Scandinavian cast in actual Norwegian locales. The director, Gunnar Sommerfeldt, had the collaboration of the author in selecting locations, cast and in the scenario. The American editing and titlings was done by Benjamin De Casseres.

On the same program the Film Guild Cinema will present Charlie Chaplin, in "The Bank"; A Soviet short, "Jews on Soviet Soil," containing vivid views of agrarian Jews, and an aviation film entitled "Happy Landings."

Starting Saturday, Oct. 5, the Film Guild Cinema will present the first American showing of a Soviet film, "Strange Tribes of Siberia," which is a Russian "Nanook of the North," and on the same program Poli Negri in "Forbidden Paradise," with Adolphe Menjou, directed by Ernest Lubitsch.

"AFGHANISTAN."

The final week of "Seeds of Freedom" holds sway at the Cameo Theatre. In this, appears L. M. Leonidoff of the Moscow Art Theatre. He plays a dual role in this Soviet attraction. Nina Tarasova in a sound tauturette and Marc Connelly in a talking comedy as well

BARKOSKI TRIAL ABOUT TO END

Witnesses Tell Details of Miner's Death

(Continued from Page One)

who was called to the barracks early Sunday morning, Feb. 10, to dress a shoulder wound of Watts and to tend to some of the wounds on Barkoski, and John E. Higgins, blacksmith, friend of Barkoski's, an eye-witness of most of the important events of the night of the killing have been examined and cross-examined.

Refuses to Identify.

Dr. Patterson told a graphic and hideous tale of the wounds he had dressed on the head, face and body of the miner early in the morning of Feb. 10, and of the vicious and cruel beating he saw Lyster and Watts administer to the dazed and half-conscious miner. He called the defendants by name in describing their actions and said that he'd known Lyster and Watts personally before the fatal morning. However, when it came to the business of

the tariff commission has been dominated by ex-tariff lobbyists, that the present chairman, Thomas O. Marvin, was a former lobbyist for industry and opposed tariffs for agricultural products.

"Not a single reduction of any moment has been brought about or recommended by the tariff commission," he said. "Not one cent of the consumer's burden has been lifted."

Bares Hoover Lie.

Borah read an excerpt from President Hoover's Boston campaign speech, advocating that the tariff power be left with congress, pointing out that the president now is asking that his power be transferred to him.

Borah's attack was followed by a fusillade from democrats—Walsh, Mont., McElear, Tenn., Tydings, Md.—on the flexible provisions.

LOBBYIST TELLS SENATORS THAT TARIFF MUST BE

Bingham Took Orders from Textile Boss

Senators Harrison and Robinson, democrats, yesterday denounced the republican senator, Hiram W. Bingham of Connecticut, for employing Charles L. Eyanson, assistant to the president of the manufacturers' association of Connecticut, to direct the work of preparing for the tariff provisions on textiles. Bingham, an agent of the mill owners and notorious labor hater, could not be relied upon to prepare the proper tariff schedules that would enable the textile barons to charge monopolistic prices to the consumers in the United States so one of their experts was sent to Washington.

"SEE NAPLES AND DIE" AT VANDERBILT TONIGHT

The first full-length comedy by Elmer Rice, will open tonight at the Vanderbilt Theatre as Lewis E. Gensler's first production for this season. With the opening of his comedy Rice will have two plays here, for his "Street Scene" is playing at the Playhouse.

Bronx Trial Saturday

The trial of 18 members of the Young Communist League arrested more than a month ago in the Bronx, will take place Saturday morning in the 161st St. Court. The international Labor Defense will be in charge of the defense.

Bingham "Loyal" To State.

Bingham, who was under fire from several directions, said he was "loyal" to his state and wanted to find out what the "people" of the state wanted in the way of tariff protection. He did not explain how it happens that he considers only an exploiter of labor as representatives of the state, nor did he explain what, in his opinion, the workers who buy textiles to wear might have to say on the monopolistic prices charged by the textile mills that pay their workers starvation wages. Like all the other senators, Bingham thinks the opinions of the exploiters of labor are the only ones worth senatorial consideration.

SANDHOGS URGED TO BE MILITANT

Urge Shaft Committee Be Organized

(Continued from Page One)

demands and not to rely upon the bosses' parties or their representatives.

T. U. U. L. Demands.

"Six-hour day, 5-day week; all wages for tunnel workers to be 10 per cent higher than the prevailing weekly rate of wages; bathing facilities for all workers; full-time pay to workers when ill from exposure or accidents on the job; recognition of the union; no discrimination against strikers; no discrimination against Negro workers; immediate discharge of all scabs.

"In order to win the above demands the following steps are necessary: "Immediate action to get out on strike all those yet working. Bring pressure for immediate strike action by Blasters' and Engineers' Unions through rank and file committee, calling for special meetings to take place at once.

"Immediate formation of Workers' Defense Committees to defend picket lines against police attacks. "Enlarge strike committee and executive board to include more rank and file and Negro workers. "Mass picketing around each shaft (with proper distribution of strike circulars). "Immediate reduction of initial-

tion fee and issuance of membership cards at once to all applicants in case of inability to pay the whole fee. "Immediate publication and circulation of a 'Unity Proclamation,' calling for the unity of the Irish, Negro, Italian and other workers, and for equal admittance of all workers to the union.

"Immediate action of shaft committees at least five workers, including Blasters." "Strike is spreading. The strike spread yesterday when all the men working in the Yonkers shaft walked out. Armed guards of the company are stationed outside of the shafts patrolling the ground in an attempt to intimidate the pickets. They wear a bullet belt and their revolver holster over their coat.

Speaking at the strike meeting at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., yesterday morning, George E. Powers, former organizer of the Iron and Bronze Workers Union, called upon the workers to spread the strike. He urged that they go to the engineers and blasters unions and have them join the strike. He told of the militant action of the Gastonia strikers and remarked that they should be inspired by their fighting spirit.

Workers Will Act. Jim Kelly, an active striker, who in addition to being a sandhog, is also a member of the Blasters Union stated that by not using safety devices the lives of many of the workers are sacrificed to increased the profits of the contractor. He added that if the Blasters Union will not call a strike, the rank and file will act.

John McPartian, secretary of the

Amalgamated Betrayers Are Leaders of Muste Group

The important role that the company unionized officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union plays in the Conference for Progressive Political Action, headed by A. J. Muste, of Brookwood Labor College, can readily be seen when it is remembered that two of the five members of that organization's program committee are leaders of the Amalgamated.

J. B. S. Hardman (Sulutsky), editor of Advance, official weekly organ of the Amalgamated, and George Gooze, manager of the Shirt Department of the union, are both on the program committee of the Muste organization.

Enemies of Workers.

Hardman and Gooze are both notorious enemies of the militant working class. Hardman, when he was known as Sulutsky, was a member of the Communist Party. Offered the editorship of Advance by the Amalgamated, Sulutsky betrayed the working class and through the columns of the Advance has since been assailing the militant labor movement and praising the company union program of the Amalgamated which has resulted in a reduction of wages, lengthening of hours and intense speed-up for the workers. At the same time, the Amalgamated has seen to it that the profits of the employers, who have signed agreements with the organization, have increased, always at the expense of the workers who belong to the union.

But the gangster methods of the Amalgamated, sanctioned by Sulutsky, the tailors of New York and other cities found themselves in the deplorable state they now are in. . . . Betrayed Shirt Strike.

George Gooze, the other worthy gentleman on the important committee of the Muste outfit, is also very well known as a fighter against

union pointed out that the contractor constantly violates its agreement so it can make more money at the expense of the workers.

Adis Tammany Hall.

It was learned yesterday that Patrick McGovern, head of the contracting company is closely connected with Tammany Hall and is a regular contributor to its campaign fund. At present, he is actually supporting Mayor Walker, and it is alleged that he is contributor to the 1929 campaign fund, now being raised.

Plenty of Eats

(Continued from Page One)

ed at one third lower than their actual value. The needle trades workers are making men's and women's clothing that would do honor to the high priced Fifth Avenue stores and the upholsterers are spending their Saturdays over hand tooled pieces of furniture that will help to turn the interior of a tenement room into something like home. Also, the jewelry workers announce that they will have ready for the bazaar a number of novel gold pins and a fine selection of watches.

Individual workers and organizations are urged to speed the collection of names for the Red Press Guard Honor Roll, the feature of the Bazaar Journal, which goes to

press early next week. The sale of tickets must likewise be pushed, so that at least 100,000 workers are brought down to the bazaar in answer to the Zionist fascists, the police, the right renegades and all the forces of reaction that are bending their efforts to crush the revolutionary press.

John McPartian, secretary of the

FARM BOARD HEAD SPENT MILLIONS WITHOUT RELIEF

Hoover Gang Facing New Scandal

Another scandal at Washington loomed when Alexander Legge, millionaire former president of the International Harvester Company, appointed by Hoover recently as chairman of the federal "farm relief" board, admitted that he has not the slightest idea regarding the manner in which the farm relief bill which was enacted June 15 can be put into effect.

Read It Twenty Times.

Legge confessed his ignorance and incapacity in reply to a series of questions by Senator Caraway (Dem.) of Arkansas, while testifying in a senatorial investigation into the fitness of the members of the farm relief. Legge indicated that he and other members of the board regarded the law as more or less "foggy."

"I have read the bill about twenty times," he said, "and I don't understand it yet. If anyone of you understand it," Legge said to the senate committee, "you are better men than I am." Legge explained that of the \$500,000,000 allocated by congress for "farm relief," the board had already, in a trifle more than two months' time, obligated itself for more than \$40,000,000.

Hired Expensive Lawyers.

Nothing whatever has been done for farm relief, as preliminary work is "not yet finished." Legge explained that "eminent counsel" had been hired to try to find out what the law means, but refused to comment on whether they had learned anything about it.

When questioned about his connection with the International Harvester trust, one of the most vicious of the concerns robbing and pillaging the farmers and driving them from the land by thousands as foreclosed mortgages because of unpaid farm machinery bills, Legge was rather hazy.

He said he had resigned as president of the trust when Hoover appointed him head of the "relief" board (probably to relieve the farmers of what little they have left after the harvester trust and the banks are through with them) and that his present holdings were only about one million dollars. Legge evidently considers a million a trivial amount, hardly worth mentioning.

He was also asked about the phenomenal rise of harvester trust stock from 1920 to 1929, precisely during those years of depression on the farms. He refused to admit that there was any connection between the wholesale pauperization of the farmers and the enormous rise in harvester trust profits.

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John McPartian, secretary of the

DR. J. MINDEL SURGEON DENTIST

1 UNION SQUARE
Room 803—Phone: ALgonquin 8183
Not connected with any other office

Dr. ABRAHAM MARKOFF SURGEON DENTIST

240 EAST 116th STREET
Cor. Second Ave. New York
Office hours: Mon., Wed., Sat., 9:30 a. m. to 12; 2 to 6 p. m.
Tues., Thurs., 9:30 a. m. to 12; 2 to 6 p. m.
Sunday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
Please telephone for appointment.
Telephone: LEHgh 6022

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DAIRY RESTAURANT
Comrades Will Always Find It
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Strictly Vegetarian Food

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SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES
A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet
302 E. 12th St. New York

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133 W. 51st St., Phone Circle 7230
BUSINESS MEETING
held on the first Monday of the month at 3 p. m.
One industry—One Union—Join and Fight the Common Enemy! office Open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

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

CARPENTERS!
All carpenters are asked to come to the office of the Daily Worker-Freiheit Bazaar Committee, Room 603, 28 Union Sq., as soon as possible.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

Unit 1F Section 2

Unit 1F Section 2 will hold a special meeting tonight at 1179 Broadway.

Latin-American Electoral Ball

The Spanish Bureau is arranging an election campaign rally and ball for Saturday, Sept. 28, 8 p. m., at the Hamilton Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave. Latin-American dances and songs. Negro labor candidates will speak. Admission 75 cents.

Greek Fraction.

Meets tonight, 8 p. m., at the Workers Center, 28 Union Sq.

Section Two Attention

An organization conference of all unit organizers and financial secretaries will be held Monday at 6 p. m. at 1179 Broadway.

Greek Meeting Postponed.

The Greek fraction meeting has been postponed on account of the

10th anniversary of the Party.

The next meeting will be held Wednesday at 8 p. m. at the Workers Center.

Brownsville and East New York.

The headquarters for the signature drive in Brownsville and East New York will be located this Sunday at 122 Osborn St. Comrades should report at 8:30 a. m.

Brownsville Workers Club.

The Brownsville Workers Club will hold an affair tomorrow night at 122 Osborn St., Brooklyn. Proceeds for the Morning Freiheit.

Dance Tomorrow Night.

A carnival and dance will be held tomorrow night at 8:30 p. m. at 715 E. 138th St., arranged by Section 6, Branch 1.

East New York Meeting.

The International Unit of Section 3 will meet Tuesday at 443 Bradford St., Brooklyn.

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FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Bronx Y. C. L. Dance.

The Y. C. L. Upper Bronx, No. 2, has arranged a dance for Saturday evening, Sept. 28, at the Bronx Workers Center, 1330 Wilkins Ave. The Labor Sports Union will present a play. Proceeds to the Gastonia defense and the League National School. Exposition of International Esperanto Correspondence. Illustrations of the Pioneer Congress will be shown. Tickets in advance 25 cents; at door 35 cents.

Lower Bronx Carnival.

Branch 1, Section 5 has arranged a carnival and dance for Saturday, Sept. 28, 8 p. m., at 715 E. 138th St. Chorus Balaialika Orchestra, plenty of eat, splendid entertainment. Party candidates will speak. Admission 25 cents. All invited.

Brighton Beach Outdoor Meet.

An open air meeting will be held Thursday, Sept. 26, 8 p. m., at E. 7th St. and Brighton Beach Ave. under the auspices of the Brighton Beach Workers Club and Council 17, U. C. W. W.

Brighton Beach Workers Club.

Executive meeting Friday, Sept. 27, 7:30 p. m., at 227 Brighton Beach Ave. Educational meeting same eve-

Self Educational Club.

The Self Educational Club meets tonight at 8 p. m. at 304 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, to elect its officers. Non-members are invited.

Italian Workers Club.

The Italian Workers Educational Club will open the season tonight with a concert and dance at 314 E. 10th St.

Vintage Festival

The New York Hungarian Workers Organizations and Societies arranged their annual great

VINTAGE FESTIVAL

for the benefit of the U. J. ELŐRE, Hung. Com. Daily
Sunday, September 29
BOHEMIAN HALL
Second and Woolsey Avenues
ASTORIA, L. I.

Entertainments

Bowling Match
National Costumes and Dances
Grape Stealing
and lots of other fun

DOUBLE UNION ORCHESTRA

Tickets in Advance 75¢
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How to get there: Take Astoria "L" of Subway to Hoyt Ave. Station. The hall is two blocks from there.

Actual! Dynamic! Thrilling!

Living Russia

The Remarkable Sovkino Film
The Most Revolutionary Advance of the Motion Picture to Date!

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
Europa laughing!

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52 W. 8 Street (bet. 8th & 9th Sts.)
Continues Daily Noon to Midnight
Special Forenoon Prices—Weekdays 12 to 2—35 Cents
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TOMORROW NIGHT

The Famous Argentine Tango and Other Stage Dances
Will be Exhibited by
PROF. JOAQUIN ORTEGA AND HIS DISCIPLES
AT THE BIG DANCE
given by the
International Art, Music and Dancing Association
AT THE ROYAL PALACE
16 Manhattan Avenue, Near Broadway, Brooklyn
Ten minutes from Canal St. B.M.T. Lines. Get off at Flushing Station

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HARRIS W. 42d St. TONIGHT
Opens
A Sensational Melodrama
SCOTLAND YARD
Seats Now on Sale at Box Office

MOROSCO THEATRE
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Evs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:50
ELSIE FERGUSON
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3 Acts

ELTINGE THEATRE
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The Great London Success
MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR
A Comedy Drama in 3 Acts

ETHEL BARRYMORE THEATRE
77th St. W. of B'way. Chalk. 9944
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JOHN COMEDY BIRD IN HAND
DRINKWATER'S BIRD IN HAND

FULTON W. 46th St. Evs. 8:50
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
GEORGE M. COHAN
in
GAMBLING
The Talk of the Town!

EVA Le GALIENNE, Director
Tonight—"The Master Builder"
Tom. Mat.—"The Cherry Orchard"
Tom. Night—"The Sea Gull"

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CAMEO 3d—Last Week
42nd St. and Broadway
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.

Produced in U.S.S.R. by BELGOSKINO
"A fine picture of the conditions and causes that led heres like Lebkert to commit individual acts of terror."—DAILY WORKER.
"Leonidoff succeeds in directing 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
ATTRACTION!

Move to Enthroned Fascism in Austria Part of War Plans Against the Soviet Union

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS OPEN WAY TO FASCIST DICTATORSHIPS IN ALL OF CENTRAL EUROPE

Communists of Austria Call on Workers to Arm Against Fascist Attack

Imperialists Uniting the Reaction to Resist Labor Revolt and to War on U. S. S. R.

VIENNA, Sept. 26.—With the Communist Party calling the workers to arms against the fascist armed march of the Heimwehr on Vienna, the on-coming fascist coup, for which the road was opened by the social democrats with their crushing of the Vienna rising of 1927 and their continual lulling of the workers to non-resistance to fascism's advance, took clearer shape today with the certainty that fascism's "strong man," Johann Schober, president of the Austrian police, would succeed Ernest Streeruwitz as Chancellor.

The open action of three parties, the Agrarian, the Christian Socialist and the Pan-German, and the silent collusion of the social democratic party, by replacing Streeruwitz by Schober is taken in order to make the advance of the armed fascist Heimwehr on Vienna, dated for September 29, appear as the spontaneous demand of the masses for a fascist regime.

Fascist demagoguery, as a preliminary propaganda, is rampant, Schober claiming that he would take the post only if supported by "all parties," that he was in ill health but would accept, providing he maintained also the post of president of police, and Streeruwitz's game of yielding unwillingly to "popular" demand.

Capitalist press reports that "even Streeruwitz" feels that Schober is "the man for the post" and that Austria "needs a firm helmsman to preserve order," betrays the whole game as well as its object—to resist by fascist terror the rising wave of proletarian revolt and build another link in the chain of counter-revolution for war on the Soviet Union.

The rapidly advancing fascist coup in Austria takes place in significant concurrence with the revelation of secret negotiations between German army heads, German fascists and French imperialism, the end result of which would be the aid of France to establish a fascist dictatorship in Germany.

Not only by such means is this intended to relieve France from the fear of revolt in Germany, which the rising Communist movement in Germany means, but to consolidate an assured fascist rule from Western Europe to and including Poland as preliminary to war on the Soviet Union. The following Inprecor wireless from Berlin give the details of this maneuver of French imperialism.

(Wireless By Inprecor)

BERLIN, Germany, Sept. 26.—The German Nationalist Party organized a demonstration Monday in the Sports Palace against the Young Plan.

The workers held a counter demonstration, not in favor of the Young Plan but against the anti-labor and jingoistic use of the occasion made by the Nationalists. The police clubbed the workers and arrested 17.

The capitalist paper, *Acht Uhr Abendblatt* published yesterday the basis of the negotiations between the German army heads, nationalist politicians and the French authorities for a Franco-German alliance. These stipulations are:

1. Pooling of the interests of the key industries of France and Germany.
2. A military alliance by which all existing frontiers are mutually guaranteed from the attack of a third power, fixing the military strength in the ratio of five for France and three for Germany, with the technical level equal, and with a Franco-German general staff commanding both armies and in cooperation with the Belgian army.

Korean Communist Arrested, Handed Over to Japanese

SHANGHAI (By Mail)—Lyu-Un-Chen, one of the leaders of the Communist Party of Korea and one of the most influential members of the temporary Korean government of 1919 who was wanted by the political police since many years during which he lived in continual danger of arrest, has, according to reports published in the Japanese press, been at last arrested in Shanghai by the Japanese police.

At present Lyu-Un-Chen is detained in the prison of the Japanese consulate and is to be transported to Korea where a death sentence or at least penal servitude for life is awaiting him.

This arrest shows that a secret agreement is in existence between the consulates of the imperialist and the spies of Chian Kai-shek. Lyu-Un-Chen has been living in Shanghai with his wife and four children.

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

Metal, Shoe Strike in Belgium; Reformists Are Strike Breaking

(Wireless By Inprecor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Sept. 26.—Metal workers in the Minerva factories in Brussels, Antwerp, and Marchienne-au-Point are striking for wage increases. The reformist union leaders are doing and have done their utmost to prevent the strike before it started, and to throttle it later. The strike ballot showed such a majority for the strike that it amounted to a heavy political defeat for the reformists.

Two thousand shoe workers have also been striking here, for six weeks and the reformists are struggling against the workers to end this strike too.

NEW TROUBLES FOR ARMS MEET

Other Nations Demand U. S., Britain Unmask

A new difficulty in the way of the Five-Power Conference on cruiser and lesser ship tonnage developments will be sent out by the press. The invitations to the conference will be sent out by MacDonald, just before he starts for America. But the ambassadors of France, Italy and Japan have already intimated that their governments will then demand information of England and the U. S. as to how the proposals of those two great imperialist powers affect their navies.

France will argue that its submarines are not to be limited, as they are not "weapons of offense," but are "purely defensive" craft, too small to cross the Atlantic. England knows this, but knows too that they can cross the English Channel very easily, and may come out frankly with a discussion of the possibilities of Franco-British war. Which could not, in anybody's opinion, tend to prospects for peace.

Duce Hits at France. Italy has already, through a speech by Mussolini some months ago, declared herself ready to accept "as small but not smaller a navy as is allowed to any continental power." This is a direct blow at France, which demands paramount strength in the Mediterranean. On the other hand, England demands Mediterranean naval power equal to the combined French and Italian fleets.

The difficulties seem almost impossible of solution. Reports from Paris are that the whole French press, and particularly the semi-official *Le Temps*, are working up a propaganda case against any reduction of the French imperialist forces, either army or navy.

It must be remembered that some members of the prosecution staff are still determined to demand the electric chair. They argue that a reduction of the charges would be a confession that there is no real evidence against the defendants. A split in the prosecution staff, with seven of its members quitting the case is reported in the daily papers here. Major Bulwinkle, whose connections with the Manville-Jencks Co., for whom he has for long been an attorney, are notorious, is to be dropped, according to a statement by Solicitor Carpenter of Gastonia, the formal head of the prosecution.

This, if true, is obviously because his leadership of the bosses' black hundreds in the recent lynching parties they undertook has made it inadvisable from the prosecution's point of view to use him; exposes their relationship with the mill owners a little too openly.

SOVIET AVIATORS HOP FOR SEWARD

Hold Conference in Michigan Sunday

(Continued from Page One)

of the Soviets will proceed to San Francisco and thence to New York, stopping at a number of cities en route.

The following log shows the progress of the flight since the flyers left Moscow, Aug. 23:

- Aug. 24, landed in Kurgan, Siberia, from Moscow.
- Aug. 26, arrived in Novo Sibirsk, Siberia.
- Aug. 27, arrived in Irkutsk, Siberia.
- Sept. 1, arrived in Chitka, Siberia.
- Sept. 2, arrived in Blagoveschensk, Eastern Siberia.
- Sept. 12, arrived in Nikolayevsk, Siberia.
- Sept. 18, arrived at Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, Siberia.
- Sept. 21, arrived at Attu, Aleutian Islands. This was the first stop in American territory.
- Sept. 24, arrived at Dutch Harbor, Unalaska, Alaska.

Michigan Conference. HAMFRAMCK, Mich., Sept. 26.—In preparation for the arrival of the Soviet flyers in this country, the Friends of the Soviet Union, which is sponsoring the reception of the four airmen, has called a conference for Sunday evening at 7:30 p. m. at the Russian Workers Club, 2934 Yemans Ave., this city.

The conference will discuss the campaign to present the four flyers with several tractors and trucks as a gift from the American workers to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union. It will also make plans for building a permanent organization of the Friends of the Soviet Union in this city.

Arrangements are being made to send a delegation from Detroit to New York City to represent the workers of Michigan at the big reception for the Soviet aviators that is being arranged there.

Child Wanted BY WOMAN WHO CAN AFFORD TO GIVE IT GOOD HOME AND EDUCATION. WILLING TO ADD UP ADDRESS DAILY WORKER, BOX 15.

HUISWOOD SHOWS 80 PERCENT OF GARVEY'S LATEST METAL STRIKERS POLITICAL TRICK

Debates in Jamaica on the Class Struggle

(Continued from Page One)

On the receiving end. "The delegation to the convention numbered about 145, with 73 from the United States. Many of them came to have a show-down with Garvey. The opposition showed itself at a very early stage in the convention. Not based on any principle, without a program, and with conflicting interests, the opposition could accomplish little. Their main demand was for removal of the headquarters of the organization to America, to control the finances here and break Garvey's grip.

Were it not for the fact that the organization is disintegrating, has lost thousands of members, and depends on the Negroes of America for funds, the opposition would simply have been wiped out. But Garvey is no chump, he is not going to "kill the goose that lays the golden eggs." Though he denounced his position as scoundrelly, he was forced to recognize its members, and place them in leading positions. This has alienated some of his staunch supporters and will contribute to further dissensions.

The convention "legislated" a number of things. It decided to buy agricultural lands, erect factories, launch a new Black Star line, adopt a social code for the Negro, establish a secret service, etc. But above all, it decided to raise \$600,000 in the next ten years to put the program into effect.

To grasp the foregoing, it must be remembered that the Garvey movement is a government in embryo. Not only has it a cabinet and an army, called "The Legion," but it has a plan to establish embassies in the leading countries of the world.

Throughout the proceedings of the convention, not one practical issue was discussed. The problem confronting the Negro workers, their exploitation, and oppression by the imperialist powers were of no concern.

In fact, Garvey expounded a new theory, African or "Race Imperialism." He said: "God divided men into races and gave the separate parts of the world to the different races: Europe to the whites, Asia to the brown, and Africa to the Negroes." And he said: "The U. N. L. A. is going through the course of establishing an empire—racial imperialism."

"As a delegate from the American Negro Labor Congress," said Huiswood, "I challenged his theme, his business schemes, and his sincerity. Exposing the fraud and pointing out the futility of his program, I outlined the program of the A. N. L. C. After my speech, he challenged me to a debate. He was accepted, and the debate was attended by about 3,000 people, mostly his followers. It provided an excellent opportunity to place before the masses our program, to destroy the illusions created by Garvey, to expose his fraudulent business schemes, to show him up as a misleader. It allowed us to point out to the workers that only through solidarity of the working class the world over, destroying capitalism and establishing a working class government, could the Negro and white and other workers hope to attain emancipation. The response shown by the workers after the debate, and their readiness to be organized is indicative of the measure of success obtained."

But Garvey is slowly changing his policies, Huiswood found. He changes them to suit certain local conditions in Jamaica. For the present, at least, he is putting his "Back to Africa" program on the shelf. He is going in for politics in the island of Jamaica, and to this end he has organized the "People's Political Party." He has also announced his candidacy for the legislative council of the island, and is putting forward candidates in all the election districts.

While his political program is tinged with liberalism, he has come out in unmistakable terms for capitalism. In one of his articles, Garvey says: "Capitalism is necessary to the progress of the world, and those who are unreasonably and wantonly fighting against it are enemies to human advancement, but there should be a limit to individual or corporate use of control of it." During the debate he had this to say: "If we dare destroy the capitalists, we are going to destroy the means of getting some of the good things of the world."

This is not surprising, for recently when the longshoremen walked off the job, demanding a higher wage, and went to Garvey to help them in their struggle, he told them: "... I would advise you to go back to work. Your strike would be effective if there were nobody to replace you. What is the use of striking now, when probably in one hour they would have people to do the work you are doing, and probably at a cheaper wage."

Garvey thus acted as a strike-breaker and tool of the employers, the United Fruit Co., against which the strike was directed. That he is trying to ally himself with the bourgeoisie of the island and to gain their support can be seen from the aid he is giving to one of the most labor-hating candidates for the mayor.

Garvey is not concerned with the plight of the workers of Jamaica. He is not concerned with the oppressed and exploited masses who are at the mercy of big foreign corporations, the absentee landlords and the local bourgeoisie. The miserable pittance paid these workers, the poverty they suffer, does not make any impression on this "Moses."

But the workers of Jamaica are rapidly realizing the cause of their bad condition. They are awakening to the fact that only through their own organized might can they secure any betterment of their conditions. And when they become class-conscious, when they know the road to freedom from exploitation and poverty, they will turn on their masters and on Garvey, the misleader, and push them off the earth as the real "enemies to human betterment."

Mancuso, Mine Militant, Slaughtered in Speedup

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BEECH BOTTOM, W. Va.—Sam Mancuso, a leading member and loyal worker of the National Miners Union was killed in the local mine here last Thursday, when a huge coal cutting machine ran over him. Mancuso was formerly president of Local Union 105, N. M. U., Penowa, Pa., but was compelled to move to Beech Bottom when he was victimized by the Greensburg Coal Company, owners of the Penowa mine, when he took a leading part in the strike declared by Local Union 105 against a wage cut made by the company several months ago. Mancuso was one of the leading members of the National Miners Union, and was one of the founders of the militant struggle of the Save-the-Union Committee during the strike days, and in his position as president of Local Union 2310, United Mine Workers of America, was largely instrumental in having the local union affiliated in a body to the new union on its organization.

Mancuso lived for six hours after the machine ran him over. It is said here that the company officials, instead of immediately sending him to a hospital, kept him in a shanty on the company grounds until after he was dead. During this time no notification was sent to his wife, who lived nearby, and none was sent until after quitting time.

That the company made efforts to hide the death of Mancuso and cover it up is evidence in the fact that when a committee of N. M. U. members commenced investigating, no one seemed to know who was killed or if any one was killed. Finally a boy was asked where did the man live who was killed. The boy replied "Which one, the one that was killed on Monday?" He did not know of one killed on Thursday, nor seemingly did anyone else. Asked if this mine was a slaughter house, the boy said that at least two to three men weekly are killed in the mine.

Anderton, Alabama Sanitary Pipe Co. Workers Go on Strike

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ANDERTON, Ala. (By Mail)—The workers of Anderton have started to rebel against the miserable conditions and the low wages which they have to endure.

Workers in two sanitary pipe foundries went on strike demanding higher wages and better working conditions. About a thousand workers are employed in both plants. The molders are the highest paid in the two plants. Thirty-five dollars a week is the limit they get.

Helpers are hired by the molders themselves, a helper getting from \$10 to \$12 a week. When the molder is through paying the helper he has \$25 left for himself. The companies force the molders to pay for the helpers out of their own pockets. Common laborers are paid from 25 cents to 30 cents an hour. Most of these laborers are Negroes.

These two shops are completely tied up by the strike. The companies have made an attempt to recruit scabs, but were unsuccessful. —ANDERTON SLAVE.

Refining have increased tremendously. Next time we strike we will win an increase, and we will abolish the seven-day week slavery and win overtime at time and a half.

Next time the workers here will think when they select the leaders of their struggle against slavery. William Green does not represent the workers but his organization is a subsidiary of the industrial spying system and every worker conscious of his rights must keep away from that organization and follow the leadership of the Metal Trades Workers League.

—U. S. METALS REFINING WORKER.

Editor's Note:—The betrayal of the U. S. Metals Refining strikers could not have occurred had the strikers been under the leadership of the Metal Trades Workers Unity League, which is based on shop committees in the metal industry plants.

Had picket lines been formed and immediately thrown around the U. S. Metals Refining plant, the strikers would have won their demands. The sell-out arbitration by the committee showed, as the above worker points out, that the American Federation of Labor is but an adjunct of the bosses' spying system.

Introduce Piece Work and Speedup System in Automatic Sprinkler Co.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (By Mail)—The Automatic Sprinkler Co. bosses have recently introduced a new system by which they make more profits out of the workers. A piece work system was introduced and the workers resisted it strongly. It was finally forced upon us. And now we can already see the results.

In the pipe shop where previously two men produced 100 to 120 pieces now under piece work they produce 350-400 a day. This was so profitable for the bosses that they are trying to put the laborers on piece work.

What did it mean for us? Twenty men have already been fired in the pipe shop alone. Since the speed-up was introduced more accidents occur daily. A few weeks ago a worker cut his finger and the company forced him to return to work within 15 days or lose his job. He returned to work, the wound still open, so that grease got in.

Unless we organize a union to protect us against these things we will be used by the bosses as they want to. —RED SPRINKLER.

"WILL AVERT A STRIKE," U. T. W. SAYS IN TENN.

Misleader Assures the Rayon Bosses

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn. (By Mail)—Discrimination against union members has been carried on by the Glanzstoff and Bemberg rayon companies to so great an extent that all workers at the plants are alarmed. Day by day the betrayals of the workers by the United Textile Workers fakers becomes clearer.

The workers are bringing pressure on the union officials to stop discrimination against them. In order to make a pretense the U. T. W. fakers held conference "to take some action." Francis Gorman, the vice-president of the U. T. W. is doing his most to stem the militancy of the workers.

He told a committee of business men that he will do his best to avert a strike.

Meanwhile the rayon companies have warned all workers that they will be victimized if they go on strike. Many workers here do not believe that a strike will be called. They claim that the U. T. W. will come to some sort of "agreement" with the plant owners.

Only 1,000 workers out of 5,800 belong to the U. T. W. The readers of the Daily Worker should expect another sell-out by the U. T. W. officials.

Only the National Textile Workers Union will fight and is fighting the battles of all the textile workers. J. A. R.

Japan Unions Demand Repeal of Vicious Law

FUKAGAWA, Japan, (By Mail).—Prior to the inauguration meeting here of the Congress of All-Industrial Labor Unions, the local police at the order of the Home Office seized the agenda for the meeting and ordered all items stricken off relating to the Pan-Pacific Labor Conference at Vladivostok and the reestablishment of the Rodo Hyogikai, the left wing labor federation. The new congress unanimously demanded the repeal of the infamous Peace Preservation Law.

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PARTY LIFE

Resolution Adopted at New York Membership Meeting

By a vote of 1,379 the Party membership at a general meeting in New York Tuesday evening, after hearing the report of Comrade Lovestone, voted for the line of the Party and the Communist International, with but 52 voting for an anti-Comintern and opportunist resolution, submitted by Charles S. Zimmerman, in behalf of the expelled renegade group of Lovestone. The following is the resolution approved by the general membership meeting:

The District 2 membership meeting declares, having heard the report on the line and activities of our Party both in its mass work and in the struggle against the Right danger, that:

1. We completely endorse the decisions of the Tenth Plenum of the Comintern in their application internationally and also of the Address to the membership of the Communist Party of the United States. The Thesis adopted at the Tenth Plenum of the ECCI, after careful analysis, clearly points to the events which took place since the Sixth World Congress (big strike movements, sharpened war danger, the rise of a new revolutionary tide, etc.), which confirms the analysis already made at the Sixth Congress and are complete justification for the line there laid down. The Tenth Plenum, noting the swift march of events, carried further that line, thereby showing to all Communist Parties, the road towards winning the majority of the working class so that, with the development of a revolutionary situation, the pre-conditions for which are now rapidly developing, the working class can properly utilize the opportunity for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie.
2. In this, the Third Period of the after-war crisis of world capitalism—and of approach to new and bloodier imperialist war—the Communist Parties of all countries are put to severe tests of their Bolshevik character. All elements in the Communist Parties, which have fallen under the influence of bourgeois ideology, and which are able only to see the increased decay and shakiness of capitalist stabilization (which is the decisive characteristic of this period) inevitably fall away from the line of our revolutionary Communist International.
3. In the Soviet Union a Right wing crystallized under the leadership of Comrade Bukharin, which shrinks from the correct policies of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in putting thru the rapid tempo of industrialization and takes its orientation from the petty bourgeoisie and kulak elements now being pushed back in the rebuilding of socialism.
4. Just as the correct Bolshevik leadership of the CPSU remains the inspiration and guide of the Communist Parties of all countries, so the Right wing in the CPSU under Comrade Bukharin's leadership becomes the center of the right wing of the Communist Parties of all countries in their open struggle against the revolutionary line of the Comintern.
5. Under the rank opportunist theory of "American exceptionalism," the opportunists under the leadership of Lovestone and Pepper have opened up warfare against the CPUSA and the Communist International. The renegades in this country have already shown their real character by forming open alliance with the treacherous right wing renegades and conciliators in all countries; Ewert in Germany (and now even with Brandler), with the strikebreaker renegade Hais in Czechoslovakia, etc., etc.
6. In the United States as well as in other countries the confirmation of the line of the Sixth Congress and Tenth Plenum lies in the sharpened struggles which have taken place during the past period; especially in the fact that these struggles quickly acquired in many cases political character and not only against the bosses and state machine, but against the A. F. of L. bureaucrats as well. Examples of such are in Gastonia, New Orleans and other southern strikes; in the new mood for struggle manifested by the automobile, traction and other workers; the splendid Cleveland Conference of the TUUL (the results of International Red Day) and in the growing radicalization and will to struggle among the workers in the United States.
7. The membership notes that with the deepening of the class struggle the bourgeoisie is resorting to fascist methods in order to repress the working class, and notes the conversion of the social democracy more and more into social fascism. At the same time the increased prominence given to the Muste-ites by the bourgeoisie shows that this left wing of the social reformists becomes a greater danger in the present period, which must be combated ruthlessly.
8. In such a moment, when it is necessary quickly to develop our Party towards leading sharpened struggles, it is inevitable that some elements because of their opportunism, increased by a persistent factional orientation, are unable to carry thru the new line necessary, openly break with the Party and the working class and quickly degenerate into agents of the bourgeoisie. Such are the cases of Lovestone, Gitlow, Pepper, Wolfe and company. These elements, now decisively defeated in the Party, are resorting to most degenerate petty bourgeoisie and gangster methods in their attempts to disrupt the Party. Being outside the Party they become isolated from the working class and the struggles of the workers. This membership meeting endorses the expulsion of these from our ranks and calls upon all comrades, loyal to the Comintern and its American Section, to disassociate themselves from these renegades. The speed with which the Lovestone renegades have degenerated into agents of the bourgeoisie is brought into sharp relief by their raid on our Party's offices and their subsequent alliance with Jackson, a self asserted police agent, in the invention of a series of monstrous lies, aiming to demoralize and stampede the Party membership. We believe with the Comintern, that any association or fraternization with such elements is entirely incompatible with Party membership.
9. We greet the actions of our Central Committee in its energetic fight against the Right danger, most recently and seriously manifested in some of the language bureaus and among the papers (Jewish, Finnish, etc.), in dangerous counter-revolutionary white chauvinism, and in the activities of some sections of our Party (Kansas City). In New York it manifested itself in the situation in the needle trades (Zimmerman, Enos and others) and in other fractions. In the iron workers' union, where Communists held office, the fraction failed to carry thru our program and thus win effective leadership over the union membership.
10. In order that the Party may develop its mass leadership and to secure the independent role of the Party in the leadership of the masses, it is necessary to intensify the struggle against the Right danger, which manifests itself in many of our fractions resulting in a tendency to lag behind the masses, insufficient initiative and spirit in the leadership of the masses, in lack of confidence in the will of the masses to struggle and in carrying over the bureaucratic methods of work and the failure to carry thru energetically enough the organization of the new trade unions on the basis of the shops and the establishment of a broad spirit of democracy, the establishment of well functioning fractions and collective work as a condition for the carrying thru of this line in the unions.
11. We pledge our support to the Communist International and to our Central Committee in their fight against Right tendencies, the International Right wing, Lovestone & Co. in America and against the opportunist sect of the Trotskyites, Cannon and Co., and pledge every support to the sharpening of this line.
12. Contrary to the program of the Lovestone renegades which says that the situation in the United States is such as will make more difficult the growth of our Communist Party, we believe that the class struggle is sharpening so rapidly that even now, because of the old influences which partly still remain on the Party, we are in many cases at the tail of events instead of at the head. We pledge ourselves mercilessly to eradicate such old influences thru increasing self-criticism, thru more energetic building of our Party in the factories, thru building up of the Daily Worker, thru the more effective proletarianization of our Party leading committees and cadres, we will be able to overcome these and other shortcomings which now still exist.
13. The membership notes that progress has been made in the mass work and in the growing influence of the Party as shown in the events in regard to International Red Day, Gastonia, Metropolitan Conference, of the TUUL, in the growing street demonstrations and street struggles, in the fight for the defense of the interests of the proletariat in the Palestine situation, in establishing a revolutionary Bolshevik line in the United States. But at the same time points out that all of our work must be intensified:

 1. To give a broader mass basis to the election campaign, particularly in the shops.
 2. To establish a broader basis for the defense of the Gastonia struggle, for agitating for the necessity for a strike for the liberation of the Gastonia defendants, for the establishment of a Workers Defense Committee in the shops, as a means of protecting the workers in their struggle against the capitalist state fascist methods (police terror, break-up of Communist meetings) and against the socialist fascists.
 3. It points out the necessity of intensifying the campaign against

The Economic Struggle and the Tasks of the Communist Parties

Theses of the 10th Plenum of Executive Committee of Communist International

Theses upon the reports by Comrades Thaelmann and Losovsky.

7. However, the Communists cannot be opposed on principle to splitting the trade unions. The resolution of the II. Congress of the Comintern pointed out the conditions under which Communists are bound to work for a split, namely: "Communists should not shrink from splitting the trade union organizations if to avoid a split would mean to give up revolutionary work in the unions, to abandon the attempt to organize the most exploited sections of the proletariat." The growth of the strike movement since the VI. Congress of the Comintern, and the furious onslaught of the social-fascist trade union bureaucracy, which resorts to the expulsion and dissolution of entire organizations (A. D. G. B., the General Federation of German Trade Unions) and which is artificially narrowing down the number of workers in the trade union by means of craft barriers (the most glaring example of this is the American Federation of Labor), its open blackleg activity—all this has created in a number of countries the conditions under which it has been necessary in some cases to establish new revolutionary trade unions. The IX. Plenum of the E. C. C. I. and the VI. Congress of the Comintern have laid down the line for the American Communist Party of establishing new trade unions, first and foremost in those branches of industry where no trade unions exist, and then in those cases where, as a result of revolutionary actions by the workers due to the treachery of trade union bureaucrats, the workers were leaving the trade unions en masse and the trade union movement was being destroyed. This work has been started by the Party, and it should be carried out with the utmost vigor, attracting into the new unions the large masses of the unorganized workers in the United States. The case was the same in Great Britain, where a new garment workers' union and a new Scottish miners' union were formed. In Poland it became necessary, in connection with the mass strike movement in Lodz and the split in the P. P. S., to raise the question of the formation of a new, single union of textile workers on the platform of the class struggle (in Lodz), and a similar question is now being considered by the miners (in the Dombrowa district). Also in Mexico, in connection with the radicalization of the masses of the workers and the reactionary degeneration of the CROM, a new revolutionary Unitary Confederation of Labor was formed which has now about 100,000 members.

8. Communists must understand, however, that the splitting of trade unions is not a question of mechanical formation of new trade unions. It is necessary to combat energetically the idea of the wholesale splitting of trade unions. The formation of new trade unions is possible only at the high tide of strikes, only when the political struggle is very acute, when considerable sections of the proletariat have already grasped the social-fascist character of the reformist trade union bureaucracy, and when these masses are actively supporting the formation of a new union. But even if all these conditions exist, the formation of new trade unions in countries where there are as yet no independent revolutionary unions (e. g. in Germany) should be undertaken only from case to case, in conformity with the whole objective situation.

7. WORK IN COUNTRIES WHERE THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IS ILLEGAL.

The growing intensification of the class struggle urges the ruling classes to adopt harsh repressive measures to crush and smash the revolutionary unions. Where the revolutionary trade unions are still legal (France, Czechoslovakia, etc.) they are threatened with dissolution. Under these circumstances the fundamental task is to prevent the outlawing of the existing legal organizations. In countries where the bourgeoisie in collusion with the social-fascists has succeeded in outlawing the unions (Italy, Yugoslavia, etc.), where the revolutionary unions are functioning underground, the outstanding task is to strengthen the illegal unions, to draw into them the largest possible number of non-Party workers, and to unfold their activity on the basis of the growing strike wave. It is essential to wage a relentless struggle against the capitulatory and liquidatory tendencies to abandon the activity of the illegal trade unions on the ground of the impossibility of the existence of any illegal trade union in general. In countries where the movement is illegal it is particularly important to create broad committees of action to lead the economic fights. These committees of action may serve as the best means for breaking through the whole system of police and fascist bans and enabling the illegal trade unions to come out into the open. The struggle for emerging from underground, and for open existence, a struggle which should be the first and foremost charge of the revolutionary unions, can be successful only if the illegal unions link it up with the struggle for the daily needs of the workers and with actual leadership in the economic fights.

A necessary condition to the strengthening of the illegal trade unions, to the revolutionary leadership of strikes, and to the emergence from the underground into the open, is persistent and systematic work in the factories for the creation of factory nuclei and the building up of all trade union work upon a factory basis.

8. WORK IN THE SEMI-COLONIAL COUNTRIES.

The past year has been characterized by a great upswing in the economic struggle of all colonial and semi-colonial countries, especially in India. The strike wave reached even the most backward sections of the colonial proletariat (Equatorial Africa) and signifies that the developing upward swing of the labor movement has gone far beyond the boundaries of the old capitalist countries. The main features of the recent strikes in the colonial and semi-colonial countries (India, China, and also Indonesia, Ceylon, Burma, Africa, etc.) indicate that even where the movement broke out spontaneously, it was of a profound revolutionary character. This creates a favorable ground for the strengthening and development of the Communist Parties and revolutionary unions in those colonial countries where they exist, and for the formation of Communist Parties and revolutionary trade unions in those colonial countries where they do not as yet exist. The major task for all the Communist and revolutionary workers of those countries is secure working class leadership in all economic fights, eliminating from the strike committees the national-bourgeois and social-reformist elements, and elevating the economic actions of the workers to a higher stage of struggle.

war, particularly in the shops (noting the shortcomings in the tendency to let the campaign lag).

4. In view of the sharpening attacks against Negro workers (as part of the ideological preparation of the bourgeoisie to divide the working class) it is necessary to increase the Negro work, particularly to establish a definite apparatus in the units and above in order to carry through this work energetically.
5. While progress has been made in regard to our women's work this work still bears insufficient contact with the shops and the auxiliary organizations, are not broad enough in their mass character.
6. Noting the increase in the activity and in the organization of the Young Communist League, in the development of the militant spirit and its increased participation in Party work, the Party must cooperate more with the League in building it into a mass organization, especially in view of the importance of the industrial youth as a result of rationalization. The youth must increase its political work.
7. Closer relationship must be established between the units and the Workers School in order that it may achieve its task of developing revolutionary cadres and in the training of Bolsheviks.
8. The necessity of energetic devotion to the task of building up the T.U.U.C. as a real center of the revolutionary unions and of the minority in the old unions and as a leading center for the organization of the unorganized workers.
9. Above all, to accomplish these tasks it is necessary to increase the tempo of our activities, to improve and strengthen the apparatus, to increase the activities of every Party member and to establish in the mass organizations a firmer leadership through stricter discipline of the Party comrades and through well functioning fractions. To build the I.L.D. and W.I.R. on real membership and mass basis.

With ridding ourselves of the right elements and right ideology by vigorously learning and carrying through the line of the Comintern, by consolidating our ranks and carrying out the mass work of our Party, we will build our Party into an effective leader of the American working class, a worthy section of the Communist International. Only through such vigorous application of the line of the Comintern can our shortcomings be overcome and the Party developed into a mass Communist Party.

The multifarious forms of trade union organization existing in the colonial and semi-colonial countries require the Communists and the revolutionary workers in those countries to employ great flexibility in pursuing the policy of independent leadership of the economic fights, winning the large masses of the workers in the course of the unfolding of the strike struggle, and closely linking up the economic struggle of the workers with the general class aims of the proletariat.

The creation of committees of action in those countries must be utilized for the organization of revolutionary class unions where none exist, and for the emergence of the illegal trade unions into the open.

The experience of Girna Kamgar, the Left textile workers' union of Bombay, shows the rapid and good success the revolutionary elements may achieve in the organization of a radical mass trade union movement through the leadership of strikes and the extensive application of the new forms of organization (strike committees) and of activity in the factories (factory councils).

The most important task is to strengthen and extend both the illegal and the legal revolutionary unions. It is essential, on the basis of the rising tide of the labor movement, to utilize all and any possibility to enable the illegal trade unions to overcome their isolation from the large masses, which still exists to a certain extent, to develop their activity, and to fight their way to a legal existence. It is essential, further, to work untiringly and systematically in all the mass reformist and yellow organizations with the object of winning over the workers in those organizations to the revolutionary class struggle. It is the task of the Communist Parties to take advantage of the rising tide of the strike movement to break through all the barbed wire erected by imperialism and the national bourgeoisie against the class unions. The Communist Parties of the imperialist countries must systematically aid the strike movement in the colonial countries, intensifying the struggle against imperialism and for the independence of the colonies in connection with the growing economic battles. Particular attention should be given to helping the labor movement in China and India, for the victory of the revolution in these two countries would deliver a mortal blow to imperialism throughout the world.

9. THE MOST IMPORTANT PRACTICAL TASKS.

1. The political character of the contemporary class conflicts, into which millions of men and women are drawn, brings very forcibly to the notice of the Communist Parties the necessity—repeatedly emphasized in the Comintern resolutions—of the local Party organizations taking up the direct leadership of economic struggles. The Communist Parties have already begun to discard the old methods of leading strikes by means of handing over the leadership to the trade union departments of the Party and to the Communist fractions in the trade unions. Nevertheless, a number of resolute steps have yet to be taken in this direction. As the tide of the labor movement rises, the leadership of the economic fights should be the task of the Party as a whole; all the forces of the Party should be concentrated upon this work, and the whole organization of the Party be adapted to this purpose.
2. The experience of last year's strikes has shown that the weakest spot in the Communist Party and in the revolutionary trade union movement is the insufficient consistency in carrying out the decisions of the VI. Congress of the Comintern and of the IV. Congress of the R. I. L. U. The carrying out of these decisions is still meeting with opposition in the ranks of the Parties, and what is particularly important among the functionaries of the lower Party and revolutionary trade union organizations. The main task confronting the Communist Parties and the revolutionary trade union movement consists in taking practical measures for accelerating the carrying out of these decisions at all costs.
3. The IV. Congress of the R. I. L. U. marked a serious turning point for the whole of the international revolutionary trade union movement. The Comintern and all its Sections should contribute, in every way to the extension of the influence of the R. I. L. U., popularizing its decisions and systematically strengthening the R. I. L. U. and its affiliated bodies.
4. In this connection, the centre of gravity in Party work must be placed more than hitherto directly in the factories. Committees of action, revolutionary factory councils, and industrial unions, these are needed by the proletariat for the organization of its ranks for mass fights under the leadership of the Communist Party. All these fundamental organizations must have their basis in the factory. Therefore, the organization of Party nuclei in factories, and their consolidation where they already exist, acquires paramount importance at this juncture, more than ever before, and becomes the chief link in the chain of Party activity.
5. Of decisive importance in this connection is the invigoration and training of new cadres of leaders of strike battles. Apart from the fact that opportunistic tendencies and bureaucratic practices have found their most favorable soil among trade union workers of the Communist Parties (the most glaring example in this respect is furnished by Czechoslovakia), probably the most serious defect in the leadership of economic struggles has been the conservation of considerable strata of that section of the membership of the revolutionary trade unions who, while theoretically, in words, fully and entirely accepting the new tactics and decisions of the Comintern, practically, have proved incapable of carrying them into effect. The most serious consideration must be given especially to checking up the leading elements in the Communist trade union factions, in order fully to secure a correct policy.
6. The most important task of the Communists and the revolutionary opposition must be, further, to concentrate the forces as well as the attention upon the main branches of industry and upon the factories which play a decisive role in the class fights.
7. The discrepancy between the extent to which working women participate in the present economic conflicts and the degree of leadership of that movement by the Communist Parties and the revolutionary trade union movement, which is becoming increasingly conspicuous, must by all means be quickly overcome. The lower Party organizations, the factory nuclei, the factory councils led by Communists and the revolutionary opposition must reach the working women by their activity to a much larger extent than hitherto, championing and defending their interests. Active and militant working women must be resolutely advanced to leading positions, especially in factories where female labor predominates. An end must be put to the underestimation of the work among the working women which is to be observed among the Communist Parties and the revolutionary trade unions.
8. The same is true with regard to the young workers. The fact that the overwhelming majority of young workers are unorganized and are deliberately ignored by the reformist unions calls for the launching of a special struggle for the organization of the youth in the unions on the basis of the revolutionary opposition's programme. In those cases, where the unions refuse to organize the youth, or where no unions exist, it is necessary to organize separate economic associations of young workers of a provisional character to fight for the demands of the youth and for their joining the unions. In strengthening the revolutionary opposition the struggle for the creation of youth sections in the trade unions and for the granting of equal rights to the youth and the adults is of utmost importance. The revolutionary unions must immediately take steps towards the organization of youth sections. Here, just as with regard to the working women, a firm policy of drawing in new forces must be pursued.
9. The conduct of the economic fights requires the creation of organs of proletarian self-defense to protect and organize factory meetings, to protect strike pickets, to combat strike breakers, factory fascism, all kinds of yellow organizations, etc.
10. The growth of unemployment as a result of rationalization affects first of all the ranks of the revolutionary opposition. The trade union bureaucracy on many occasions takes advantage of the existence of these unemployed in the revolutionary opposition to prevent them from participating in trade union activity within the reformist unions. The revolutionary opposition must by all means at its disposal protect the rights of the unemployed in the unions even where they create unemployment organizations (Great Britain), or any other form of associations (e. g. in Germany) under the open leadership of revolutionary elements.
11. It is necessary, with greater energy than hitherto, to mobilize the masses for the struggle for the 7-hour day (and the 6-hour day for underground work, for injurious trades, and also for workers under 18), making this the central slogan in the struggle against capitalist rationalization.
12. The central organs of the Communist Parties should send into the districts where conflicts are maturing, leading workers who should on the one hand acquaint themselves with the local conditions, and on the other hand should help the local organizations to carry out the

I SAW IT MYSELF

by HENRI BARBUSSE

Translated by Brian Rhys

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THEN a new dignitary turned up in the village. This was a speechifier, a recruiting agent and a nigger at that. He came from the towns; he was still as shrill and as spruce as a cock. He wore two boobies, one on top of the other; filio sandals, a red velvet cap and he also had a parasol. It was no easy matter to resist the eloquence of an official who was turned out like that, even though he was a nigger under the surface. He persuaded Ahmadi's eldest, Tiki, to enlist for the war which was on in France. France was kind enough to accept him as a soldier and present him with a superb new uniform and a rifle. France was quite willing that he should show his gratitude by serving her; die for her, too, if the opportunity came.

Dazzled to find himself considered almost a Frenchman, Tiki signed on and went off.

So old Ahmadi and old Dziti were left all alone with the baby. They stared dully at each other and pulled a face or two.

As other families in the village had suffered in the same way, there were some signs of animosity against the white overlords. But what could a handful of Negroes, the mildest-natured of the mild, do to oppose the intruding tide of European civilization?

YEARS went by. And now Diakalu bid fair to become an important center of colonization. Large workshops and a factory were in process of development, and round them wandered the few remaining villagers, lean-cheeked and hollow-stomached, like so many exiles. Doctors still there were none—all the white men owned cars. But there was a wireless set and, despite their sufferings, the Negroes were fairly entranced by the stream of music and speeches that poured out of this trumpet.

One day, the one child left to Ahmadi and Dziti was taken ill—seriously ill—with the very same disease which had carried off his little brother. The old couple were nearly wild with grief; the only way to get help was to carry him to the nearest station, and to do that money was needed. But since every child in turn had flown, money there was none. How could they keep animals without shepherds? Their cupboard was bare. And this small child was their only remaining link with happiness—nay, with life.

One evening, while they were brooding in silence over their lot, a tall black stranger appeared before the door of their little hut.

IT was Tiki, their son. But they did not recognize him.

For Rifleman Tiki was a very different person from the Negro who had gone away, five years ago.

He had not been killed, like most of his comrades—Bassuru, Diara, Khalidu, Diallo and the rest (who shall tell over their tale?). He had not been killed, for there he was, standing at the door.

But he was disfigured. A jet of flame from a shell had burnt the skin off his face, laid bare one cheekbone, his jawbone, too. Mutilated thus, he was beyond recognition.

But there was another change, of a different order. For if this disfigured Bambara shepherd had lost some of his illusions, after rubbing shoulders for five years with Frenchmen in France, he had also acquired a quickness of mind and a cave-dweller.

And so it came about that he had had an idea. He would not say at once: "I am Tiki." He would keep the delightful surprise in store for them. Delightful, you say? Why, certainly! for if he was disfigured—no great hardship, that—he was rich. He had a small fortune in his pocket—three hundred francs in French bank-notes.

ONE or two of his chance finds among the ruins (for he had grown as resourceful as any European) included, among other precious objects, the jawbone of a German, garnished with gold teeth; this had been polished and made like new by a long sojourn in his haversack and had fetched in a good price.

If the truth be told, the heart of this homecomer from the battlefields or Artois and Champagne had beaten a little faster when, just a moment past, he became aware of the peculiar metallic rustling sound of the palm leaves make when dry, as they rub and jostle together like metal foil. And how it had thumped when the tall cotton-trees, spreading their green and leafy vault over the village clearing, had come into view! But he was too proud of his ingenious idea to let the cat out of the bag; he played his part and blinked his solitary eye.

Old Ahmadi and his wife received the passing guest in fitting manner, but it was in silence, and deep in their dream of despair, that they performed the rites of hospitality. In vain did the visitor try to make them talk. Then at last, to arouse their interest, unable to resist the desire to show that he was a multi-millionaire, he showed them the bank-notes which were rolled up in a handkerchief at the bottom of his haversack.

THEN the old couple awoke from their dull torpor; one thought was in each single mind—if only we had some of his money, the little one dying in the next hut would be saved.

As Tiki had been walking all the night before and all through the day till nightfall to reach home, he felt sleepy. He gave a yawn, and at last dropped off to sleep, just where he was with the haversack beside him.

And once again, the old couple had the same thought: What if we took his money while he sleeps!

It was the old mother who took it, very quietly, while the father looked on; then both went out, shutting the door.

But when they were outside, Dziti said:

"If he wakes up he'll take his money back and our child will die."

And he shuddered at the thought, these two old folk, their poor old minds set fast on one single thought—one thought alone, and nothing else besides; shuddered to think that the means of salvation might be torn out of their hands.

The old man heaped dry branches against the door of the little hut (itself made of dry branches) where the quest lay sleeping, set fire to them. Then they hurried away.

BUT in spite of themselves they came back to see, as dawn with uncertain strokes began to brush away the night.

A heap of burnt wood lay before them, still smoking in places, and on this black pile a charred body.

But something caught their eye on this blackened corpse. Look! On the chest, still fastened round the neck by a little chain—Tiki's amulet!

Tiki! Tiki! their son! The old couple fell to the earth, groaning as if their hearts would break, as they suddenly remembered—once more, the same thought—that the stranger's voice had indeed been like Tiki's. There on the ground they lay, hour after hour, awaiting the bitter end.

Then sounding through the air they heard a mighty voice, ringing loud as thunder. The wireless set, the loud-speaker was working.

And the words that they heard, these two pitiable creatures—two dark reefs thrusting out their heads above the ruin and desolation—were words echoing in that same moment over the whole surface of the inhabited world; they were part of a speech by a Minister for French Colonies:

"And wherever France may tread, she brings in her hands not only the blessings of civilization, but her love, her sisterly care, for the races of men!"

(Tomorrow: Homecoming.)

maximum of efficient preparatory work. The whole of the preparatory work should be conducted so as to be based upon the factory. In this respect, the following tasks are essential: a) Consolidation of the factory nuclei in such enterprises; b) publication of factory newspapers; workers, and if possible, social-democratic working men and c) formation of initiative groups comprising active non-Party women, syndicalists, etc., so as to prepare for election of strike committees in the factories should be immediately started, as soon as there becomes evident the maturing of a favorably objective situation.

12. An indispensable prerequisite to successful leadership of the economic fights by the Communist Parties and the revolutionary trade union movement is courageous, Bolshevik, self-criticism and revolutionary initiative, carried out from top to bottom. It is essential to increase to the utmost the international education of the members of the revolutionary trade union movement, especially of the revolutionary trade union cadres.

13. As to the practical methods for the organization of the strike struggle, the X. Plenum of the E. C. C. I. recommends all the Communist Parties to take as a basis the decisions worked out at the International Strike Conference in Strassburg.

(THE END.)