

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

Daily Worker

FINAL CITY EDITION

Vol. VI, No. 178

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

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1929

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$5.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

Price 3 Cents

OPENLY PACKING GASTONIA JURY; "RAILROADING" CASE

A Danger Signal for the Whole Working Class

At this moment the working class faces one of the most critical periods in the whole sanguinary history of the Gastonia struggle.

It would be the sheerest folly to imagine that the blood-streaked capitalist class and its fascist bands have changed their policy of waging a campaign of murder and terror against organization of the working class.

That there is no crime too monstrous for these despoilers of labor to invoke in order to crush the movement to abolish the speed-up, starvation wages, long hours, child labor, the resultant unemployment and other effects of capitalist rationalization, the dead body of Ella May Wiggins bears testimony.

As we told our readers yesterday, the dismissal of the charges against nine defendants and the reduction of the charges against the remaining six from first degree murder to second degree murder was a strategic move on the part of the mill owners state government made only in order to advance on more favorable ground against the National Textile Workers' Union and the defendants.

The conference between Governor Gardner and other mill owners held last week at Raleigh, capital of the state, laid down the strategy to be pursued in the present situation, as well as to lay plans for dealing with future eventualities arising out of the class struggle in the South.

The reduction of the charges is designed, as we said yesterday, to expedite the selection of a jury that can be relied upon to convict. It was the large number of peremptory challenges that the defense had in the first trial that made it possible to select a jury partly reflecting the mass sentiment of the working class population against the mill owners' ryan.

The mill owners and their state government have not given up hope of killing the defendants. They have only abandoned the electric chair for another form of death to the leaders of the strike—long years of fiendish torture in state prison, until actual death ends their agony.

Meanwhile Governor Gardner, as spokesman for all the mill owners and all the capitalist class, indulges in wessel words about the mill owners pursuing a softer policy toward labor—talking of increasing wages and reducing hours on the basis of unity of all classes, but without a union.

The working class of the United States and of the world that has rallied in such numbers to the defense of the Gastonia victims has forced the mill owners and their government to indulge in the latest strategic move, to maneuver for more favorable ground from which to carry on their assaults against the workers in Gastonia and vicinity and their vanguard, the Communist Party.

It is not the capitalist court that will determine the outcome of the Gastonia trials, but the working class. Working class demonstrations must be increased many fold. The drive to organize the unorganized mill workers into the National Textile Union must proceed with giant strides.

The fight against capitalist rationalization and for the economic demands of the working class must embrace hundreds of thousands who will hurl their mass power against the greedy mill owners and create defense committees in every mill to stop the murder campaign of the mill owners and their lackeys. The fascist thugs of the mill owners must be disarmed by the mass power of the working class.

Workers everywhere must rally in greater and more determined numbers to save the Gastonia prisoners from the vengeance of the capitalist class.

Prepare to meet the insolent challenge with a mass strike that will stop the Gastonia murder plot!

RYAN THREATENS TO BREAK STRIKE

Tells I.L.A. Checkers to Take Lower Wage

Joe Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, who has just signed up a contract for the I. L. A. without consulting any of its members, came down personally Monday night to break the resistance to this contract among his checkers and steamship clerks.

The two locals, 874 and 975, who thought they were going to have a new agreement at \$8 a day, found

that Ryan had sold them to the boss for \$6.50. The rank and file protested so much the officials called a meeting Monday night at St. Colomba Hall, 331 West 25th St., for local members only, to discuss the wage agreement.

Ryan appeared and told them that if they dared to go on strike, he would fill their places with longshoremen. The checkers even argued that they did not ask the longshoremen to go out, but Ryan insisted he would break any strike they dared to call. The vote had to be taken five times before Ryan could get a majority.

MOVIE OPERATORS GAIN. BUFFALO, N. Y., (By Mail).—Organized movie operators at the Genesee and Strand Theatres here won union working conditions after a strike.

FOSTER REPORTS ON CLEVELAND T. U. U. L. MEET

200 Delegates Attend Metropolitan Area Conference

Represent Thousands For Gastonia Workers; Defense of U.S.S.R.

More than 200 delegates, representing thousands of organized and unorganized workers of New York and New Jersey, attended the Metropolitan Area Trade Union Conference held last night at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 155th St.

William Z. Foster, General Secretary of the T. U. U. L., delivered a report on the Cleveland conference of the T. U. U. L., which was followed by general discussion from the floor. A resolution was then adopted calling for affiliation with the national T. U. U. L., also for the support of the Gastonia workers, for the organization of the unorganized; for the defense of the Soviet Union and against imperialist wars.

The conference was opened by George E. Powers, temporary secretary. Andrew Overgaard was elected chairman and Mortimer Johnson, a Negro worker, vice-chairman.

Foster recited the facts leading up to the calling of the Trade Union Conference in Cleveland. He pointed out that rationalization is increasing, likewise the radicalization of the workers. He also stressed the treachery of the American Federation of Labor.

He told of the composition of the (Continued on Page Two)

T. U. U. L. SHOWS WAY IN PHILA.

Lead Floor Layers and Cleaners to Victory

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 1.—Proving that the new militant unions under the guidance of the Trade Union Unity League are strong and capable of victorious struggle in the American-plan open shop Philadelphia, are the demands won by the Hardwood Floor Layers Protective Union and the Window Cleaners' Protective Union.

Needle Meet to Aid Gastonia Tomorrow

Defense of the Gastonia workers now on trial in Charlotte, N. C., will be taken up tomorrow at the needle trades shop delegates meeting to be held at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., at 7 p. m. All sections of the needle trades are expected to be represented.

WOMEN'S WORK DIRECTORS. All section women's work directors and unit women's work directors must attend a special women's work conference at 8 p. m. at 26-28 Union Square.

Prepare Madison Square Garden for Press Bazaar

Daily Worker-Freiheit Affair Will Open on Thursday; Many Features Arranged

Madison Square Garden is in transformation. Groups of carpenters in one corner, painters in another, are busily arranging the booths for the opening of the Daily Worker-Morning Freiheit Bazaar Thursday.

The variety of goods offered for sale in the booths is so great that it is safe to say that a tremendous department store is being speedily organized for the benefit of the Daily Worker-Freiheit readers. The

Needle Union Endorses C. P. Candidates

Joint Board Votes Unanimously

The New York Joint Board of the Needle Workers' Industrial Union, after reading the call sent by the Communist Party, New York District, to all militant labor organizations, asking for their support in the Municipal Election Campaign, by a unanimous vote endorsed the Communist program and ticket, and pledged itself to mobilize the masses of needle workers to give their active support to the Communist campaign and to vote Communist on Election Day.

A Campaign Committee of 11 was elected representing all the departments of the union, and it was decided to invite a representative of the Communist Party to address the Shop Delegates Conference called for this Thursday, where the report on the endorsement will be one of the main orders of business.

Outline Work. The Needle Workers Campaign has already met and outlined a plan of work by which the Communist Election Campaign will be carried into the shops, to the Needle Trades Industrial markets and the various sections in the city where needle workers live. Philip Goodman was elected as chairman and Jack Goldman, of the Organization and Labor Department of the union, as secretary.

The committee plans to start open air meetings in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Harlem particularly, beginning Wednesday, Oct. 9, with a meeting at Intervale and Wilkins Aves. Many needle workers have already volunteered to act and serve as speakers at these meetings. A special campaign office will be set up at the union headquarters.

At Shop Meetings. Immediately following the Shop Delegates Conference, endorsement of the Communist ticket will be taken up at various shop meetings and an intensive drive for finances begun. A sub committee of four was elected to have charge of the distribution of Communist Campaign subscription lists. Vote Communist buttons, and all literature issued for general distribution.

The committee further plans to issue a series of leaflets to the needle workers, exposing the alliance of the socialist labor bureaucrats, with the manufacturers, with Tammany Hall, and other forces in the attempt to force more miserable conditions of exploitation upon the needle workers, greater speed-up, longer hours, wage cuts.

Shop Papers to Have Election Issue; Call Special Meet Friday

The factory newspapers issued by the Communist Party of New York District in many shops throughout the city, will have a special issue in October, dealing with the Municipal Election Campaign and the defense of the Gastonia workers, according to the Communist campaign committee.

In order to prepare the October issue of the shop papers, all sections and unit shop paper committees of the Communist Party, all section agitprop directors, all section campaign managers, are called to an important meeting on Friday, at 730 p. m., at the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square.

EXPLORE MONGOLIA. LONDON, Oct. 1.—Dr. Sven Hedin, noted Swedish explorer, left Stockholm tonight to join an expedition in China which will make wide explorations in Mongolia.

MELLON COURTS TO TRY ACCORSI, FRAMED WORKER

New Cheswick Victim To Be Extradited To Pennsylvania

Prepare Murder Trial

Only three days after Mellon's courts in Pennsylvania turned in the brazen verdict of "not guilty" in the farcical trial of three coal and iron policemen for the brutal torture and murder of John Barkoski, a miner employed by the Pittsburgh Coal Company, the machinery of these same courts has been set in motion for a totally different purpose: to convict, if possible, a worker on a framed murder charge.

Salvatore Accorsi, of Staten Island, is the worker, and he is charged with having fired the shot that killed state trooper Downey shortly after the breaking up of a "Sacco-Vanzetti" protest demonstration in Cheswick, Pa., on Aug. 22, 1927.

To Fight Case in Pennsylvania.

Yesterday the scene of the fight to save Accorsi shifted from the state of New York to Pennsylvania, when Isaac Shorr, attorney for the New York District of the International Labor Defense, appearing in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, withdrew the appeal from the decision to extradite Accorsi to Pennsylvania. The appeal has been based on the ground

(Continued on Page Two)

GASTONIA FOCAL POINT FOR LABOR

Oehler Cites Struggle in South as Example

On the eve of the renewed trial of the Gastonia case, and three weeks before the date of the great Charlotte conference of textile workers, Hugo Oehler, southern organizer of the National Textile Workers' Union, states:

"A focal point at which to examine capitalism in America today is the situation in the Gastonia area. Since April, 1929, the struggle of the textile workers under the leadership of the National Textile Workers' Union has been intensified and sharpened and before us are looming big class struggles. The Gastonia prelude to the force in its sharpest forms the cross currents within the social order and the class struggle.

"On the one hand is the increased penetration of northern capital and its hegemony over the former sluggish feudal conditions of the South, and on the other hand is the worsening of the workers' conditions and the radicalization of broader strata of the American proletariat. (Continued on Page Three)

10 WORKERS HELD FOR HIGH COURT

Ten members of the Communist Party and Young Communist League arrested Sept. 12 when police broke up an open air meeting at Stone and Pitkin Aves., Brooklyn, were held for trial in Special Sessions court on charges of inciting to riot when arraigned before Magistrate Fitzgerald in New Jersey Ave. Court, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. They will appear in the New Jersey Court again this morning, when higher bail will be set for the 10 Communists. They are now out on \$200 bail each.

Cop Becomes Confused. At yesterday's hearing in the magistrate's court Patrolman King, who lead the arrest of the 10 workers, became confused when he was on the witness stand. When asked to identify the defendants he said that Harry Yaris and Jack Harris were Sam and Julius Cohen. The other six workers are Harold Williams, New York Negro district organizer; Communist Party; Hyman (Continued on Page Two)

JUDGE PASSES VENIREMEN WHO SAY THEY BELIEVE UNIONISTS GUILTY AND STATES HIS FINAL DECISION ON JURORS

15 of Defense's Only 28 Challenges Used with Five Jurors Selected; Worker Veniremen Call Defendants Innocent; Others Say "Guilty"

Those Passed by Defense Exposed to Visits by Mill Owners' Agents Before Prosecution Begins Formal Questioning of Them

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 1.—The utter impossibility of obtaining an impartial jury under the changed procedure consequent upon the reduction of charges against the seven National Textile Workers' Union leaders whom the mill owners' prosecution lawyers are busily trying to place in prison for terms that are practically life sentences, was amply demonstrated in the court room here today.

Selection of the jury from a special panel of 100 summoned yesterday by Judge Barnhill began in the Gastonia case this morning. The reduction of the number of defendants and of the charges on those remaining from first to second degree murder cuts the defense peremptory challenges to 28. During the trial starting the last of August, later declared a mistrial, each venireman was examined first by the prosecution and then by the defense, final acceptance lying with the defense. Now that the state has been forced to acknowledge the weakness of its perjured testimony and reduce its demands in the way of prospective sentences, the system is quite different, and much more prejudicial to the strikers on trial.

Now the prosecution examines the veniremen until it has picked twelve sufficiently prejudiced to be acceptable to those who fight unionism.

Not until these twelve are chosen, by the prosecution, does the defense counsel get an opportunity to examine them. The defense must exercise peremptory challenges to eliminate the most prejudiced or get them excused by the judge for cause, which means frank admission of fixed prejudice.

Then the defense must examine the veniremen and choose twelve. These twelve are then passed by the defense to the prosecution and final acceptance thus lies with the state.

Previously the defense had two rights it loses now: a large number of peremptory challenges, and the fact that final acceptance rested with it.

First Juror Accepted.

During the morning session of court only one juror was accepted by both the defense and the state. He is J. L. Todd, a rural mail carrier for the past 23 years. Todd said he had heard a lot of talk about the Gastonia case, and the events of the struggle from which it arose. He stated that "Some one killed him (Chief of Police Aderholt, who was shot during a murderous raid he led on the Workers' International Relief Tent Colony at Gastonia, and for whose death the seven unionists are being tried), but I don't know who or whether it was justifiable killing. I don't belong to no union, but I reckon that workers have the right to organize if they want to. No, I ain't got no prejudices agin' Northern organizers nor the strange doctrines they preach. Yes, of course, I think people has the right to defend themselves agin' the police when attacked. They ain't got no more right than anybody else to invade private property unlawfully."

Catch Boss Lying. "Mr. McQueeny, the general manager of the plant, in a statement to the capitalist press, tried to show that the workers under the 'manit' system earned more in wages than under the old system. This was branded as a lie by the workers out on strike, and answered by a demand to abolish the speed-up, and by a demand for the 5-day week and 8-hour day. Mr. McQueeny further assured the capitalist press that the New York plant of the company will fill the orders for the Kansas City plant. Thus he believes he will defeat the strike of the Kansas City workers and force them to work under the intensified speed-up conditions of the 'manit' system. But the fight of the Kansas City workers is also the fight of the New York workers!"

"The National T.U.U.L. calls upon all workers in the industry to come to the assistance of the striking workers in the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company in Kansas City, and to develop this strike throughout the entire industry. Leaflets calling upon the workers in the other plants of this company to fight against the new speed-up system being installed (Continued on Page Three)

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class From the Bottom Up—at the Enterprises! During the morning session of court only one juror was accepted by both the defense and the state. He is J. L. Todd, a rural mail carrier for the past 23 years. Todd said he had heard a lot of talk about the Gastonia case, and the events of the struggle from which it arose. He stated that "Some one killed him (Chief of Police Aderholt, who was shot during a murderous raid he led on the Workers' International Relief Tent Colony at Gastonia, and for whose death the seven unionists are being tried), but I don't know who or whether it was justifiable killing. I don't belong to no union, but I reckon that workers have the right to organize if they want to. No, I ain't got no prejudices agin' Northern organizers nor the strange doctrines they preach. Yes, of course, I think people has the right to defend themselves agin' the police when attacked. They ain't got no more right than anybody else to invade private property unlawfully."

Children's Delegation to USSR Returning Friday

Will Spread Message of Solidarity Thruout United States; MacDonald on Same Boat

Returning from a three month's tour of the Soviet Union, the first American workers' children delegation to the USSR will arrive in New York on Friday, October 4. They are coming aboard the liner Berengaria. On the same boat with the delegation, which left in July, includes workers' children from all sections of the country, selected from the basic industries. The delegation includes a child of a textile worker in Gastonia, a Negro boy, a Great Britain. MacDonald is on his way to pay a "visit" to President Hoover, and confer with him on "disarmament."

Metal Workers League Will Meet Tonight

The regular meeting of the Metal Workers Industrial League will take place tonight at 8 p. m. at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place, where plans for extending the influence of the League into the Metal Manufacturing shops in New York and vicinity, will be discussed. At this meeting, which was originally scheduled for Tuesday, election of officers of the League will take place. All metal workers who are in sympathy with the League's program for militant industrial unionism are invited to attend.

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

WEARER WITH HEARST OUTFIT TILL EXPOSED

Fired When Present Scandal Broke

William B. Shearer, professional patriot, big navy advocate and general utility man for war-mongers, who is being made the goat in the Senate investigation, designed to cover up the war activities of Charles M. Shearer, Eugene E. Grace and other shipbuilders and munition makers, continued his testimony yesterday, involving many big industrialists, government officials and newspaper publishers and writers.

Hearst Fired Him.
The last employment Shearer had was as special writer at \$2,000 a year as a member of the staff of forgers, perjurers, and all-around windlers who make up the Hearst "journalistic" menagerie.

"Who has been employing you since you left the shipbuilders?" Senator Allen, of Kansas, asked.

"W. R. Hearst."
"How did that come about?"
"Educated" Legion Head.

"Well, former commander Shaford of the American Legion wrote a letter to John Thomas Taylor, legal representative of the Legion, and he took me around to educate the new commander, McNutt, before he made a speech here."

The committee complained the answer was not responsive. Then Shearer explained he was employed through T. V. Rank Organization, to organize patriotic societies "in the name of W. R. Hearst" in opposition to the world court.

"When did your employment with Hearst close?" Allen asked.

"The minute you called this investigation, Colonel Knox did it as soon as you started this and I found myself walking around the streets talking to myself."
"What did he pay you?"
"Two thousand dollars a month including all my expenses."
"Did Hearst pay you for the articles from Geneva?"
"No."
"Did the Chicago Tribune pay you for your page on Geneva?"
"No, I never serve two masters. When I worked for the shipbuilders I worked for them alone and when I worked for Hearst I worked for him alone."

OPEN AIR MEETS

Rutgers Square at 8 p. m., J. Godwin, A. Glassford; 62nd St. and Amsterdam Ave. at 8 p. m., R. Moore, D. Morgan, S. Spiro; Myrtle Ave. at 8 p. m., to report to 253 Atlantic Ave., Donaldson, R. Ragazin, J. Williamson; 116th St. and 2nd Ave. at 8 p. m., S. Brody, L. Candella, I. Rothstein; 9th Ave. and 15th St. at 12 noon, Nabisco, Sazar; Franklin Knitting Mills, 5511 72nd St. at 5:30 p. m., Williams; 99th St. and Lexington Ave. at 2 p. m., V. Smith; Floyd and Marcy 8 p. m., E. Coco, T. Di Fazio; American Safety Razor, Myrtle and Lawrence, 5 p. m., W. Burke.

PROGRESSIVES OF LOCAL 38!

Progressive members of Local 38, Ladies Tailors and Dress Makers, to hurry articles for the Daily Worker and Freiheit Bazaar for their booth and send them to Eva Cohen, 1800 Seventh Ave., or bring them Thursday to the booth at the Garden.—Fraternal Bazaar Committee.

Communist Activities

- Y. C. L. Theatre Party.**
The Y. C. L. of Downtown 2 will give a theatre party on Friday evening, Oct. 4. The play is Michael Gold's "Fiesta." Get tickets Tuesday in room 207, Workers Center. Admission, \$1.00 and \$1.50.
- Note, Women's Work Directors.**
An important conference of section and unit women's directors will be held today, 7:30 p. m., at 28 Union Square.
- Section 6 Membership.**
A special meeting of section 6 will be held Thursday, Oct. 2, 6:30 p. m., at 55 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn. All comrades must attend.
- Membership meeting this evening** (8 p. 29th St.).
- Int'l. Branch 1, Section 8.**
Meets this evening at 8:30 p. m., at 154 Watkins St., Brooklyn.
- Unit 4F, Section 6.**
Educational meeting today, 7 p. m., lecture on the "History of the Party."
- Unit 14, Section 2.**
Meets Thursday, Oct. 2, at 6:30 p. m.
- Brook Membership Meeting.**
A special membership meeting of section 5 will be held at 1330 Wilkins Avenue, this evening at 8 p. m. Very important Party work is to be taken up. All members must attend. See call. Admission by Section Executive Committee membership cards only.
- Unit 1F, Sec. 2 Executive.**
A meeting will be held at 1779 Broadway today at 7 p. m.
- Unit 18, Section 3.**
Educational meeting Thursday, Oct. 3, 7 p. m., at 1179 Broadway.
- Unit 108, Section 2.**
Executive committee of Unit 108, Section 2, will meet today at 7 p. m., at 1179 Broadway, 6 p. m.
- Lower Bronx Y.C.L. Dance.**
A concert and dance will be given by the Lower Bronx unit of the Y.C.L. Saturday, Oct. 5, at 1330 Wilkins Ave. Admission 25 cents, 35 cents at door. Proceeds to National School.
- Unit B, Section 4.**
Unit B, Section 4, educational meeting today at 8 p. m., at 350 E. 81st St. Discussion on T.U.U.L. conference.
- Int'l. Branch 1, Section 8.**
Meets today at 8:30 p. m., at 29 Chester St., Brooklyn.
- Unit 1, Section 4.**
Special meeting open to all, to-

WITH YOUNG WORKERS

The committee in charge of the New York Youth Conference for Gastonia Defense and Relief which will be held at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., Oct. 3, at 1 p. m., has received a letter from Clarence Miller, one of the seven defendants now on trial at Charlotte, N. C.

The letter reads as follows:
"We were very glad to receive your greetings. We well realize the significance of reaching the young workers to fight for our release, and the fact that you were able to organize a conference mark a big step in that direction. Most of us in jail are young workers, members of the youth section of our union. The struggle that is being carried on in the South by the National Textile Workers Union is of special significance to the young Southern textile workers. The stretch-out system (as the speed up system is called here), the long hours of toil, the bad sanitary conditions in the mill, the low wages, effect the young workers most. It is therefore no accident that the young workers have taken a losing position in this struggle."

"This latest shows that the bosses are determined to stop the growth of our Union. They will now double their efforts to try and burn us in the electric chair. The answer of the workers must be increased activity in our behalf. We know that only the power of the workers can stay the hand of the North Carolina executioner. Europe and South America have increased their activity in our behalf. This makes us hopeful that we will be restored to our place in the labor movement.

"The other comrades here join me in expressing our appreciation for your activity in our behalf, and in behalf of the textile workers of the South."
Representatives of many youth working class organizations are expected to attend the New York Youth Conference for Gastonia Defense and Relief which will be held Oct. 13, at 1 p. m., at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St.

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

To Every Party Member!

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

ARE YOU ONE OF THOSE STILL WITHOLDING THE DAY'S PAY FROM THE PARTY?
The present situation in the country, the rising tide of struggle of the masses, the success of the Trade Union Unity League Convention, the sharpening of the class struggle in Gastonia—surely in such a situation every Party member must rally to the support of the Party in every respect.

At a time when some of our comrades are face to face daily with the open fascist terror of the capitalist class there should not be a single Communist who fails the Party at such a period.
If you have not yet given your day's pay act at once!
If you have done your duty to the Party see that every member of your nucleus does the same.

Demand of your nucleus officials an account of all money collected and see that it is forwarded to the National Office of the Party.
Let your unit insist that the district shall send all undistributed money to the Party on the day's pay to the National Office immediately.

No Party member will be considered in good standing who has not secured a day's pay stamp either by giving a day's pay or through unemployment per decisions of the nucleus.
Send all money collected to Communist Party, 43 E. 125th St., New York City.

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FOSTER REPORTS ON CLEVELAND T. U. U. L. MEET

200 Delegates Attend Local Conference

(Continued from Page One)
695 delegates that assembled in Cleveland from all sections of the country to form a new trade union center and the program and constitution that was adopted.

He pointed out that the Cleveland conference was not a general propaganda meeting but that industrial meetings were held which took up the specific problems of the various industries.

Foster added that district organization conferences will be held to organize local branches of the T. U. U. L. in which the outlying districts will also be reached by speakers who will be sent on tours. He also said that he will soon start on a national tour to explain the results of the conference.

Henry Sazer reported on the tasks of the New York T. U. U. L. in the light of the Cleveland meeting; Otto Hall took up the problems of the Negro workers; Rose Worzisz spoke on the question of organizing the women workers and Harry Yaris on the question of organizing the youth.

The resolution adopted, reads in part, as follows:
Text of Resolutions.

"Whereas: The Trade Union Unity Convention held at Cleveland, O., consisting of delegates representing the basic industries of this country of organized and unorganized workers, has decided to form the Trade Union Unity League, and

"Whereas: We, delegates representing organized and unorganized workers of New York and New Jersey, have realized the necessity for the organization of a new trade union center to co-ordinate the struggles of the organized and unorganized, skilled and unskilled, and of the revolutionary minorities in the A. F. L. unions, as expressed in the resolutions adopted at the First Metropolitan Area Trade Union Unity Conference, orientating chiefly on the unorganized unskilled masses, (women, youth, and Negro workers), and

"Whereas: The recent struggles in this area, the struggles of the N. J. traction workers against the betrayal of the A. F. L. officials, the spontaneous strike of the workers of the U. S. Metal Refining Co., of Carteret, N. J., the strike of the Staten Island bus drivers, the strike of the garage men, tunnelmen, and the movements among the many other workers in New York and New Jersey, prove the correctness of the resolutions adopted at the conference, pointed to the growing struggle on the part of the workers and their readiness for organization and their fight against rationalization (speed-up, long hours and low wages, lowering standard of living), imperialist wars, particularly against the Soviet Union.

"Be it therefore resolved: That this conference affiliates with the National Trade Union Unity League, and to function under the Metropolitan Area Trade Union Unity League, to cover New York, New Jersey and vicinity. To endorse the decisions of the Cleveland Convention.

"To adopt the program and constitution adopted at the Convention, to carry out the program worked out by the Bureau of the National Executive Board, as follows:
"Organize meetings of all shop committees, local unions, local industrial leagues, local general leagues, etc., to hear full reports from the delegates in attendance at the Trade Union Unity Convention."
"At these meetings, active steps must be taken to secure applications of the Convention decisions and to put the League on a dues-paying membership basis everywhere. Membership books, dues stamps, and application cards will be furnished shortly by the T. U. U. L. National Office.

"Steps must also be taken at these meetings to build the T. U. U. L. in every direction by strengthening and organizing new shop committees, local unions, local T. U. U. L. groups in reformist trade unions, local industrial leagues, local general leagues, etc.

"The securing of bundle orders and subscriptions—and appointment of agents and correspondents of Labor Unity must be a central point of all these activities."
Must Understand Program.

"Every member and sympathizer of the Trade Union Unity League should become thoroughly acquainted with the program and constitution of the Trade Union Unity League, adopted at the Cleveland Convention, in order to understand thoroughly the principles and the new organizational structure of the Trade Union Unity League. Orders should immediately be sent in for these, which are both being printed in pamphlet form—the program selling at ten cents and the constitution at 5 cents per copy. Cash must accompany all orders.

"To instruct all affiliated organizations to immediately comply with the decisions of the Convention concerning the per capita tax to the National Committee as well as the Metropolitan Area Trade Union Unity League.

"That the Trade Union Educational League groups should immediately reorganize into Trade Union Unity Leagues by calling mass meetings of workers of their industry and to issue membership books of the Trade Union Unity League.

"Labor Unity: That the National Trade Union Unity Convention correctly stressed the importance of Labor Unity in our struggles. All affiliated unions, T. U. U. L. groups, and shop committees must immediately begin a campaign to elect Labor Unity Agents, to distribute Labor Unity to all workers in their union, and to workers in their shops.

"Workers' Defense Corps: The terror against our comrades of New York, the latest attacks against our comrades in Gastonia, proves the necessity of speeding up the work of organizing the Workers' Defense Corps, that each union, shop committee, T. U. U. L. groups, must therefore immediately select the most militant members for the organization of shop and union defense committees, for the defense of the picket lines, workers' meetings, and workers' institutions, and to take the offensive in the struggle for the organization of the unorganized.

LABOR NOTES

SHIPBUILDERS ON STRIKE.
NEW ORLEANS.—Four hundred members of the local shipbuilders and boiler-makers union, employed by the Jahncke Dry Docks, Inc., went out on strike when the company announced a "dog watch" shift was to be put into effect. The union men are supported by nearly 100 non-union men, who also protested against the change in operation by striking.

As conditions are now and have been for many years, the shipbuilders and boiler-makers do not have work every day of the month. A number of the men were recently laid off for two weeks.

WINDOW WASHERS ORGANIZE.
ST. LOUIS.—Window washers in St. Louis have just organized and a city-wide campaign is recruiting many new members.

KENTUCKY GRAFT CHARGE.
FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 1.—"Corruption, fraud, favoritism, discrimination and bribery" were cited by the Franklin County grand jury when recommending impeachment of members of the state highway commission and the chief engineer today.

The jury has already indicted eight state officials on graft charges. These include Gov. Flem D. Sampson and 25 book publishers.

SOUTHERN TEACHERS ORGANIZE.
The school teachers of Georgia are better organized than fellow instructors in any state of the union, according to the per capita tax to the National Committee as well as the Metropolitan Area Trade Union Unity League.

"That the Trade Union Educational League groups should immediately reorganize into Trade Union Unity Leagues by calling mass meetings of workers of their industry and to issue membership books of the Trade Union Unity League.

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BUTCHERS' UNION
Local 174, A.M.C.B.W. of N.A. Office and Headquarters: Labor Temple, 242 E. 54th St., Room 12
Regular meetings every first and third Sunday, 10 A. M.
Employment Bureau open every day at 6 P. M.

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M. W. SALA, Prop.
2016 Second Avenue, New York (bet. 103rd & 104th Sts.)
Ladies Bobs Our Specialty
Private Beauty Parlor
Phone: LEHIGH 6382

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In case of trouble with your teeth come to see your friend, who has long experience, and can assure you of careful treatment.

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MELLON COURTS TO TRY ACCORSI FRAMED WORKER

ILD Starts Mass Drive to Save Worker
(Continued from Page One)
that since Accorsi had not been indicted in Pennsylvania, the extradition papers signed by Governor Roosevelt were insufficient. Since the appeal was originally filed, however, Accorsi has been indicted, making it necessary to fight the case in Pennsylvania now instead of New York.

Accorsi was arrested on June 13 on the charge made by a Pennsylvania state trooper that he (Accorsi) was the man who fired the shot that killed state trooper Downey. The state trooper had brutally attacked the Cheswick Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration, ruthlessly clubbing men, women and children. Ten workers are still facing charge of softing to riot, disorderly conduct, etc., in the Cheswick case, the original charge of murder having been dropped because the so-called evidence proved too flimsy for even the coal barons' courts. The need of finding a scapegoat, however, ultimately resulted in the arrest of Accorsi nearly two years after the events despite the fact that he was not even present at the demonstration.

MIDDLE AGED NOT WANTED.
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—On the very day that Governor Young suggested that bosses be "asked" not to bar middle aged workers, as a dodge to the old age pension question forced before him, Fred Dente, 53 years old, a laborer, killed himself with gas in San Francisco, leaving a note reading, "I am too old, they won't give me any work."

FEARFUL HEAT.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Foundry workers in the McCormick plant of the harvester trust are complaining of the long 9-hour day in the fearful heat of the foundry. A shop committee has already been organized here under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League.

ASKS CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS.
SEATTLE, (FP).—Restoration of citizenship rights to persons convicted under the Espionage Act is demanded by Hulet M. Wells, who served a year and a half as a victim of war hysteria.

Plan Mass Campaign.
A vigorous fight to save Accorsi is now being planned by the national office of the International Labor Defense, which is preparing to develop a broad mass campaign in his behalf. The widespread indignation on the part of workers everywhere at the freeing of the murderers of Barkoski will be utilized to thwart the efforts of the Mellon-controlled courts to send an innocent worker to the electric chair or to a long jail term.

The New York District of the International Labor Defense, in a statement issued yesterday by Rose Baron, secretary, declared that "the arrest and indictment of Salvatore Accorsi on a charge of murder is a palpable conspiracy in which the state of Pennsylvania is seeking to find a scapegoat by hook or crook, its attempt to fix murder charges on other workers arrested after the shooting of state trooper Downey having fallen through. That the state of New York was perfectly willing to aid Pennsylvania in this frameup of an innocent worker is evident from the readiness with which Governor Roosevelt signed a warrant for extradition even before Accorsi had been indicted."

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Between 110th and 111th Sts.
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Comrades Will Always Find It Pleasant to Dine at Our Place.
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Bet. 12th and 13th Sts.
Strictly Vegetarian Food

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SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES
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Held on the first Monday of the month at 8 P. M.
One Industry—One Union—Join and Fight the Common Enemy!
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Now is your opportunity to get a room in the magnificent Workers Hotel
Unity Cooperative House
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OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK
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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.

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Union Label Bread.

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AMUSEMENTS

"GROWTH OF THE SOIL"
A remarkable film version of the world-famous novel enacted by an all-Scandinavian cast under the supervision of the author in the actual Norwegian scenes

JEWES ON SOVIET SOIL
vivid views of agrarian Jews in the Ukraine and Caucasian regions
ANOTHER ASPECT OF THE "PALESTINE QUESTION"

GAMBLING
The Talk of the Town!
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St., W. of 5th Ave. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Wednesday and Saturday 2:30
GUY ROBERTSON—QUEENIE SMITH
In the Musical Comedy Sensation
"The Street Singer"
with ANDREW TOMBS

ROPE'S END
ERNEST MILTON
MASQUE 45th St., W. of B'way, Eves. 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
The Perfect Thriller!

"Release the Meerut Prisoner!" Communist Demand at "Labor" Party Conference

SPEAKERS BOAST OF GAINS IN IMPERIALIST MASSACRES, BUT SHRINK FROM WORKER CRITICS

Vague Postponement of Election Promise to Repeal Anti-Trade Union Law

Thomas Apologetic on Unemployment and Offers Nothing But More Promises

(Wireless by Inprecorr.)
LONDON, Oct. 1.—The conference of the "Labor" Party opened at Brighton yesterday under the chairmanship of the government Minister of Transport, Morrison.

Morrison's speech was a hymn of praise for the government's policy and successes, including the successful policy of imperialist blood-letting in Palestine. Referring to the unemployment problem, the speaker made vague allusions but avoided exact information.

Regarding the "Labor" promise to repeal the Anti-Trade Union Law and to re-introduce the seven-hour day in the mines, Morrison declared "these questions are being treated."

Despite precautions taken to prevent the entry of Communists into the convention hall, Lovell, secretary of the Red Aid, an Indian, and the Communist leader, Palme Dutt, succeeded in being admitted and in shouting protests against the "labor" government's treatment of the trade unionists being tried for treason to the British crown at Meerut, India.

Indian students and English workers together toured the town with placards and leaflets protesting against the Indian policy of the "labor" government and demanding the release of the Meerut and other prisoners.

At Tuesday's session J. H. Thom-

GASTONIA FOCAL POINT FOR LABOR

Oehler Cites Struggle in South as Example

(Continued from Page One)
On the one hand is a conscious movement of the workers in the current of class struggle in the South under revolutionary leadership, and on the other hand the terroristic methods of the bosses, their government, their press, their black hundreds, trying to smash the budding movement of the proletariat.

Now Political Struggle.

"The economic struggle of the textile workers in Gastonia against Manville-Jenckes and Co. developed within a few short weeks from an industrial conflict to a political struggle that has laid bare the capitalist front and has brought to the fore cross currents: racial, sectional, economic and political.

"The rationalization and worsening of conditions in the textile industry in the South in over a dozen mill centers in the spring of the year. In Gastonia, the cotton spinning center of the United States, the strike, led by the National Textile Workers Union against the Manville-Jenckes Co. for less hours, more pay and the abolition of the stretch-out soon developed to the bitterest struggle of capital and labor that the country has seen for some period.

Every Weapon Used.

"The Manville-Jenckes Company and the textile bosses used every conceivable method to check the organization of the workers into an industrial union. They used the gun, the police and the courts. They used the National Guards, the state power and the press. They used the Loyal "committee of one hundred" and the black hundreds. They are attempting to use the electric chair against Fred Beal and twelve others. They tried to outlaw the N.T.W.U. by the arrest of Geo Saul and seven others, charged with an attempt to overthrow the government. They use the spy, hired liars and the officials of the U.T.W. They used the black hundred to flog our organizers and attempted to lynch our organizers. They murdered Ella May and will murder more if possible. They have filled the jails with our leaders.

"But the union marches on and the class-conscious workers accept the leadership of the Communist Party. The American proletariat of the South have joined hands with their brothers of the North and West who have a revolutionary tradition. The white workers of the South must join hands with the Negro workers and march together forward to victory.

Attempt at Massacre.

"The struggle in Gastonia is leading the way. As soon as mass picketing was established the National Guards came in as strikebreakers and did all possible to defeat the strike. The headquarters of the N.T.W.U. was demolished by mask thugs, the mill owners mob, while the militia looked on. Next the Workers International Relief relief supplies were destroyed by this mill owners' mob of bosses and super-

Jailed Chinese Eastern Workers Plan Hunger Strike Against Terror

HARBIN, Manchuria, Oct. 1.—The 1,200 Soviet citizens held in the Sungbie internment camp as prisoners, in the absence of war and without charges being put against them, threaten to begin a hunger strike today unless the Chinese authorities either prefer definite charges against each prisoner or release him.

Another demand is that the requirement allowance, which is due each railway worker when he leaves the service, be immediately paid to those who resigned their positions when the Chinese seized the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The demands, accompanied by the threat of a hunger strike, were placed in the hands of the German consul, who is showing himself hostile to the interests of the Soviet citizens although Germany agreed to look after the interests of Soviet civilians in China in the absence of Soviet-Chinese relations.

PACKING JURY IN GASTONIA TRIAL

New Way of Choosing Is Blow At Defense

(Continued from Page One)
ified them, and the defense had to resort to peremptory challenges to keep them out.

This attitude of the judge is of course flagrantly unfair, and makes ridiculous the pretense of impartiality.

Visited By Boss Agents.

Furthermore, after the defense had accepted the veniremen as jurors and until they are finally accepted by the state, they are permitted to wander around town at liberty between sessions of court, and are subject to influence from the mill owners' agents. This gives the Manville-Jenckes agents every opportunity to reach these prospective jurors and if they cannot be "fixed" they will be challenged by the prosecution.

Class Divisions.

Prejudice against or sympathy with the defendants is even more pronounced than at the other trial here in Charlotte. Very few veniremen claim to be impartial. This morning there were 25 middle class property owners examined, and all but two openly admitted prejudice. There were 11 farmers, most of whom own their own farms, and ten skilled and four unskilled workers. Altogether, 26 of these veniremen said they had such fixed prejudice that they could not be impartial.

Ten of them pretended that despite their prejudice they would be fair. Nine others were convinced that the defendants were innocent and five had not formed any opinion definitely, they said. Two stated that up to yesterday they thought the defendants all guilty, but since the state released some of them, they thought all must be innocent.

Beal Defies the Terror.

Red Beal, leader of the Gastonia strike, and Southern organizer of the National Textile Workers Union actively functioning until the bosses started to railroad him through the courts, defied the mill terror in a statement yesterday.

"The mill owners," Beal said, "will abandon their present tactics when they find they cannot freighten us away. Our organizers are carrying on, though handicapped by the necessity of undercover methods, and we will call a series of textile strikes after the Southern conference we plan to hold here Oct. 12.

"I cannot and will not accept the view that we should retreat from the field now, and leave it to the United Textile Workers, the A. F. of L. organization. First, I do not believe they would do much actual organizing work among unskilled textile workers. They never have and I don't think they ever intend to."

A. F. of L. Won't Organize.

"There is a sharp clash over policy between the Northern and Southern A. F. of L. groups, as was revealed at their Rockhill (S. C.) conference Sunday. It already is apparent that the reactionary forces in control of the A. F. of L. and the U. T. W. will not permit a widespread Southern campaign. Every federation convention for the last ten years has passed a resolution to organize the workers of the South, but nothing ever has come of it. We are going to stick."

T. U. L. SHOWS WAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

(Continued from Page One)

working conditions and safety precautions. Immediately following this, independent firms not allied with the Employers' Association signed the agreement.

Only three firms have not signed, and a vigorous fight is in progress with daily picket lines.

These victories have centered the attention of large masses of exploited, unorganized workers upon the new trade union center, the Trade Union Unity League, and its militant direction.

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

MANY GENERALS IN THE FIELD, FLOUT NANKING

New Loan Is Floated to Disband Troops

SHANGHAI, Oct. 1.—Nanking is, for the second time, issuing a loan of \$70,000,000 for disbandment of troops, of whom there are over 2,000,000. Last January a conference of rival generals "agreed," with tongue in cheek, to disband their troops, and in February a loan of \$50,000,000 was issued to carry it out.

But nothing of the kind happened. Instead, the money was used to quell the Hankow and Kwangsi rebellion of last March, which lasted till May. Then more millions were used to forestall an attack by Feng Yu-hsiang from Honan. And, to top it all, the attack on the Soviet Union in Manchuria has been a costly affair burdening the treasury which exists on a deficit and is wholly dependent on the pleasure of imperialist bankers.

The new loan of \$70,000,000 bears interest at 8 1/2 per cent and bonds are sold at 98, to be redeemed in 100 installments by 1937, "secured" by customs receipts, which by this time are loaded with debts of \$332,000,000 total of new loans, not to speak of the old ones of past decades whose totals are fearful. It must be noted that Nanking's own figures show that of its total annual income of \$450,000,000, military expenses take \$396,000,000.

The numerous militarists controlling regions and provinces in all directions, not only continue to collect and keep for themselves all local taxes, but cynically capitalize Nanking's chatter about national unity by asking it to pay their soldiers' wages.

Moreover, not only refusing to disband armies without Nanking pays all the accrued back wages, these generals themselves, after being bribed heavily to pay formal allegiance to Nanking, are now in large proportion, taking the field against Nanking in the new armed struggle to oust Chiang Kai-shek from power.

PIONEERS WILL LAND ON FRIDAY

Delegates Will Spread Message Thru U. S.

(Continued from Page One)

child of a needle trades worker in New York, an auto worker's child from Detroit, a miner's child from the coal fields near Pittsburgh, a native Negro worker and peasant in the last election, and the success met by the adherents of the Red International and Labor Unions against the Amsterdam reformist Negro leader, Kevallie, is giving alarm to British imperialism.

In an attempt to check this, Premier Smuts urged before the Assembly that "tighter" laws be made to bar all white Communists from even entering areas populated heavily by Negroes.

Additional precautions taken are to forbid all Negro meetings as unlawful, naturally to check Negro Communist workers.

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



HARD SLAVERY ON 'MUNORLEANS'

Gaston Demonstrators Are Freed At St. Louis

(By a Seaman Correspondent)
A few days ago I shipped on the S.S. Munorleans of the rotten Munson Line. I worked several days aboard this madhouse. They didn't even pay shipping board wages which is about \$2 higher than the Munson Line pays.

There was only one man in the galley to do the cooking and baking; the steward would not hire another man until the ship signed on the crew, thus saving the company \$15 to \$19 for a few days.

The food they gave us was terrible. Rotten eggs for breakfast, stinking meat for dinner, and no fruit at any time unless you bought your own.

The wages are so poor that only seamen who are absolutely destitute will slave on Munson liners. The sleeping quarters are filthy, no electric fans, and the officers have them. The crew have to sleep in the hot rooms or on deck, and you may get ill sleeping on deck. You have to work ill or not, just the same.

Seamen must wake up and join the Marine Workers League, based on ship committees. Then they will get better conditions by having a fighting union in back of them.

Turn to Communists of South African Negroes Alarms Imperialists

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Oct. 1.—The wide response which the policy of the South African Communist Party received from the native Negro workers and peasants in the last election, and the success met by the adherents of the Red International and Labor Unions against the Amsterdam reformist Negro leader, Kevallie, is giving alarm to British imperialism.

In an attempt to check this, Premier Smuts urged before the Assembly that "tighter" laws be made to bar all white Communists from even entering areas populated heavily by Negroes.

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IN THE SHOPS

Misleaders of Laundry Drivers Work for Bosses

(By a Worker Correspondent)

In this letter I want to bring to the attention of the working class another case of brutal outrage of the will of the rank and file membership of the Laundry Drivers Union, Local 810 by the misleaders, the officials of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs International of New York, who enjoy over \$100 a week salaries, squeezed out of the meagre wages of the membership—\$4 a month dues and high taxes.

The last strike of Local 810 which involved five laundries in the Bronx was lost mainly because of the rotten craft unionism of the A. F. of L.

The workers saw how instead of spreading the strike through every section of the laundry workers, inside and outside, and in that way shutting down every laundry involved, workers in other sections of the laundry, being unorganized, were scabbing and gave the bosses a chance to break the strike by having them handle bundles delivered by scab drivers.

The corrupt A. F. of L. officials betrayed the workers by crippling

the strike. This is especially true of the business agent Rosenzweig of Local 810.

Rosenzweig Ousted from Betraying. The executive board of Local 810 was forced because of the open acts of betrayal by Rosenzweig and because of the fierce criticism by the rank and file members of Local 810 at the union meetings to bring Rosenzweig on charges of selling out and gross betrayal of the last strike of five laundries in the Bronx and he was tried by the membership.

At this trial it was proven that he, the leader of the strike, served strikers, with injunctions of one of the bosses of a laundry against his striking and sending the men back to work and in this way compelling them to desert the ranks of the strikers and killing the morale of the strike; and did everything to serve the bosses causing the strikes to be lost.

The betrayed membership incensed with a feeling of hatred against this voted by a great majority in a secret ballot to oust him from his job as business agent.

TUUL FIGHTING LOOSE WILES CO.

Calls Workers to Stop Shipments From N. Y.

(Continued from Page One)

in their plants, in support of the struggle of the Kansas City workers, will be issued. This leaflet will further call upon these workers to organize shop committees in their plants, and lay the basis for a militant union in the industry."

Strikers Are Girls.

The majority of the workers in the Kansas City plant are young girls. Those in the cracker department struck first, and the others followed them last Friday. The following day a mass meeting was held at the call of the Trade Union Unity League in Kansas City, and voted to establish a strike committee, mass picketing, and to call for the strike to spread to other cities.

The Bakery and Confectionary Workers Union, A. F. of L. then stepped in, and called a meeting in the labor temple. This same union made a sell-out agreement with the bosses earlier in the year, for a general wage-cut, longer hours, and less paid holidays. They pursue a policy of selling the "union label" to small shops.

Food Workers' Statement.

The Food Workers Industrial League, affiliated with the T.U.U.L., issuing a statement to all Loose-Wiles workers, in Long Island, Chi-

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class.

JAIL REICH COMMUNISTS.

BERLIN (By Mail)—In the neighborhood of Stuttgart the former district leader of the Red Front Fighters League has been arrested. In Stuttgart itself the police have arrested a number of Communist workers who formerly belonged to the R. F. F. L.

An indictment for high treason has been filed against the responsible editor of the Communist "Arbeiterstimme" (Workers Voice) in Dresden for referring to the Reichsbanner murder demonstration in connection with the attack of the Reichsbanner upon the Berlin workers on Aug. 6.

COMMUNISTS EXPELLED FROM SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM (By Mail)—The Crown Council decreed the expulsion of Albert Schneider, a German subject, from Swedish territory for alleged Communist activities on Aug. 1. Another German Communist, John Buchmann, is also to be expelled from Sweden as he entered the country without permission.

POLISH "FREEDOM OF PRESS."

An Ukrainian paper in Cholm, "Nashe Shitza," had to stop its publication, as all editors have been, one after another, arrested.

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'PROUD TO BE A MEMBER OF THE N.T.W.-STRIKER

"We Will Continue to Fight in Gastonia"

(By a Worker Correspondent)

GASTONIA, N. C. (By Mail)—I will write you a few lines to tell about conditions for the workers of the South. It is hell for the textile workers right down here in Gastonia, because the Manville-Jenckes Company has bought out the law and thugs and sent them out to beat up our men and kill our women and do all the dirt they can.

Comrades, don't you see how they tried to railroad those sixteen textile workers to the electric chair?

We are fighting a battle for better conditions, for the eight-hour day and more pay so we can school our children and bring them up to fight the stretchout system.

We want all our children to be Pioneers and that is what my boy is—a Young Pioneer. We want better conditions and we are going to have them.

I have worked in mills all over the South and it is bad for the workers everywhere. We must fight for our rights.

We are no more in the class of the textile bosses than dogs. Sisters, comrades, I am proud to let the people over the South know that I am a member of the National Textile Workers Union and the International Labor Defense. I am doing all I can to help win the victory for the workers. So if you are not a member of the N.T.W. take the advice of a girl striker and join it now.—G.W.

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MASSES of WORKERS

ARE LINING UP WITH THE I. L. D.

Have you joined yet? Has your union, your fraternal organization, joined?

District after district are lining up for the big membership drive of the International Labor Defense. The Cleveland district is touring four organizers who will visit more than 100 cities in the drive. Philadelphia has arranged a tour for Sonia Kroll, who will cover the entire Lehigh Valley for the drive.

Morris Childs, of the Chicago district reports: "At our next meeting of the City Central Committee we will discuss in detail the organizational drive where we hope to recruit thousands of new members. We are planning to arrange an extensive tour throughout the district.

"In Chicago, in the newly formed Interracial Branch of the I.L.D. on the South Side, 55 new members showed up at the last meeting—85 per cent of these were Negro workers. Twelve new Negro workers joined. We will continue this work in the Negro sections of the city and district."

Other Districts Are Getting in Line

Help build a mighty defense organization capable of meeting the growing white terror of the bosses. For further information communicate with the National Office of the International Labor Defense at 80 East Eleventh St., N. Y. C.

PARTY LIFE

OUT WITH THE DISRUPTERS

Unit 14f, section 3, distr. 2, passed the following motion at its meeting Sept. 9: "After a most thorough discussion on the 10. plenum and the urgent need for the elimination of all remnants of factionalism in the CPUSA, our unit decides for a stern fight against all those at present working within the Party in the interests of the Lovestone renegades and backs wholeheartedly the line laid down by the 10. plenum and followed by the CC of the CPUSA.

Our unit also condemns and repudiates the rabid antiparty speech of J. O. Bentall made at our unit meeting."

Voting for this resolution 16 members, against Bentall and his wife.

The Worcester Section committee adopted a resolution demanding the removal of Bail already in August and spoke about the raiders of the NO:

"We assure these tools of the bourgeoisie that we will stand erect with the CC and fight stubbornly for the American section of the CI against all our enemies. We ask the members of the Party who take a conciliatory attitude towards the renegades so that they can be placed where they belong: in the camp of the bourgeoisie."

Liars in All Their Glory

By KARL REEVE.

The series of articles now being run in the New York Evening World are proof of what the National Textile Workers' Union has known since the beginning of its campaign against the speed-up in the South, that the struggle of the southern textile workers is not against one mill—the Manville-Jenckes—or against the employers of one section of the country. In the campaign of the National Textile Workers' Union for the eight hour day, against the speed-up, and for higher wages, the union is faced with the opposition of the entire strength of U. S. finance capital, the entire strength of the government, city, state and national.

In its determination to drive the National Textile Workers' Union, the International Labor Defense and the Communist Party out of the South, in other words their determination to prevent the organization of the mill workers into the union, the Manville-Jenckes company and the southern mill owners have merely to beckon when they need help, to enlist the support of the New York capitalist daily, which goes through its contortions of lies and slander in a manner from which even the Gastonia Gazette and the Charlotte Observer may well take lessons.

The front page article of the World on Sept. 19 is as filthy, as fascist, as much a call to murder of workers, as much a tissue of cheap lies, as anything the Gassie Gazette ever produced. There is "no terror in Gaston County," we are told. Just a few of the boys good naturedly "spanking" a few "wild reds" who are a nuisance anyhow. Whereas the mill owners' mob which nearly killed Ben Wells, did it avowedly because he was a union organizer and under the slogan, "Down with the union," the World deliberately lies and says the mob was against "the reds."

The very hirelings of Manville-Jenckes, Bulwinkle, a very bad lawyer but an expert mob leader; Dr. Johnson, who evicted children from their homes when they had small pox and said, "They're not sick"; the mill superintendents who were identified more than once as leaders of the mobs against union organizers, are paraded in the World as virtuous people who "decried violence." The world, publicity agent for the mill owners, finds everything getting along lovely in the Manville-Jenckes mill. Only the old women workers, who are told are "sour." Of course no mention is made of the twelve-hour day, which, combined with the speed-up and low wages, caused the strike. The speed-up turns, in the World, into the "remarkable dexterity" of the workers. The "dope book," the company store which keeps the workers perpetually in debt to the mill, turns into a benefactor of the workers in the World's columns.

The cold blooded murder of the unarmed Ella May Wiggins by the Manville-Jenckes mob, is slurred over, just a little accident of the mischievous but well meaning "community." The homes of the workers are a little dirty, some of them, but that is the fault of the workers. There is a little overcrowding, and "an unhealthy condition arises from the fact that night and day workers move in and out of beds on too short headway." But, says the World, the cottages are "neat."

The lies spread about the Gastonia strikers' delegation to Washington, of which the writer was in charge, are repeated and added to by the World. A mysterious "interview" with one of these workers is "reported." "We were told not to take a bath," says this mysterious person interviewed. Of course, the name of the member of the Washington delegation is not given. This is not necessary when lies are manufactured against the workers. The Baltimore Sun said the Washington delegation was typical of thousands of starved mill workers and the only "order" given the delegation was to tell the truth as to their conditions.

The World blandly turns the pellagra-ridden, notoriously underfed, starving and overworked Southern textile workers into happy, well-fed, contented, well paid workers for the altruistic, profit spurning, Big Brother, the Manville-Jenckes company. All we have to do is to shut our eyes to the child labor, the fact that most of the mill workers have been to school less than four years, and large numbers not at all.

"Some of the mill workers have been through high school." All we have to do is to shut our eyes to the crushing out of children's lives in accidents in the Manville-Jenckes, to ignore the figures of average wages of \$10 in the Manville-Jenckes mill, to ignore figures of huge profits.

All we have to do is to forget the tearing down of the union headquarters by the Manville-Jenckes mob, of the eviction from the homes by the Manville-Jenckes deputies, of the kidnaping, murder and bayoneting, beating and wholesale arresting of strikers and union organizers by the Manville-Jenckes agents; of the fact that the 16 strikers and organizers who led the strike are in jail, charged with murder and that those who were known to have murdered Ella May and half killed Ben Wells are at liberty; to forget that Solicitor Carpenter, and other city and county officials and police were leaders of the mob; that the Manville-Jenckes company pays the city's expenses for prosecuting union members, that the Manville-Jenckes, in the person of the notorious Bulwinkle, defends every degenerate like Troy Jones, when he gets "playful" and throws dynamite, murders defenseless women, or beats young girls.

Let us "forget" that Ella May was murdered. Let us "forget" that armed gangs, with the cooperation of the government authorities, are roaming the roads spreading terror, trying to prevent meetings, and lynch union men.

It is healthier for a reporter for a Wall Street paper to "forget" these things. Ask the reporter for the Daily News Record, who, when he went inside the Manville-Jenckes mill during the strike, was almost lynched because he had interviewed union organizers. Ask Leggett Blythe, of the Charlotte Observer, who was naive enough to think he could talk to Fred Beal, and got knocked on the head with a blackjack and learned his lesson. Ask R. O. Williams what pressure was exerted on him by the mill owners to try to get him to doctor his stories for the Raleigh News and Observer. Ask Catledge of the Baltimore Sun the same question.

The present situation, the united efforts of the capitalist class, of the Wall Street banks controlling the textile industry, and their government, brings the Gastonia Gazette and the New York World to the fore in all their glory. What the mill owners want now, and what they are getting in the World, is a direct inciting to work their will unharmed, and praised, to the mill owners' mob, on the union members, a direct invitation, to beat, slug and murder union organizers.

The mill owners are determined to save their profits. They are determined to get rid of the National Textile Workers' Union. And any dirty little job like praising murderers of unarmed women, or inciting to lynch union members, or lying about conditions, or glorifying lynch law, police brutality, and Manville-Jenckes murder—the World, the paper of Wall Street, is glad to do for the class of which it is a part.

GASTONIA 1929: CLASS AGAINST CLASS

By Fred Ellis



The Peasant Movement in the Philippines

The Philippines are a purely agrarian country. The predominant form of economy on the Islands and the chief occupation of the population is agriculture. The agricultural population, including the agricultural workers, comprises no less than 85 per cent of the total population. (The population of the Philippines is 12 millions). Despite the fact that the density of the population in the Philippines is far less than in a number of neighboring countries such as Indo-China, Indonesia, China, and in spite of the vast tracts of land which are not cultivated and have no titles (as for instance in the Southern Islands), where one-third of the area of the Philippine Archipelago is populated by less than a million semi-nomads, the position of the Filipino peasantry is very bad indeed.

According to the census of 1918, there were 1,855,276 individual peasant farms in the Philippines, more than 932,000 of which, that is, about half, owning not more than 0.35 Hectares of land each; about 500,000 farms had less than one hectare each, and 435,259 farms were on rented land only. There were over 90,000 land estates which were rented or used for plantations, large stats with over 100 hectares of land each numbering more than 9,500, of which about 1,000 were in the hands of native landowners and the rest belonged to the foreigners.

Thus the entire cultivated land of the Philippines is so divided that 5 per cent of the owners have 70 per cent of the land, and only 30 per cent of the cultivated land falls to the share of 95 per cent of the peasant farms.

The peasantry's lack of land is constantly being aggravated by the natural increase in the population and the further breaking up of the already small peasant lots. Thus, for instance, during the period from 1903 to 1918 the average amount of land owned by the farms decreased from 1.6 hectares to 1.24 hectares, while since 1918, in view of the intensified development of plantation cultivation of the peasantry's position is still further increased. The eviction of peasant-rentiers from the land rented by them and often cultivated by them from generation to generation, is becoming a mass phenomenon; owing to the arbitrariness of the local authorities not only rentiers are evicted but also peasant small-holders who are unable to prove their right to the land, and illiterate peasants as often as not being absolutely unable to do this. This all pursues the aim of creating the greatest possible reserves of cheap labor power for the big capitalist plantations which are continually growing.

Besides this, the domination on the market, of monopolist organizations, which dictate their prices for the chief agricultural products such as sugar cane, hemp, tobacco, coconuts, and so on, the income of the peasant farms decreases to the very limit. It is natural, therefore, that in view of all these conditions, the livingstandards of the Filipino peasantry are very low.

The position of the peasant-rentiers, is still worse. The predominant system of renting is the share-system, when if the rentier has his own cattle and equipment, he pays the owner half the harvest, while if he uses the owners cattle and equipment he has to pay two-thirds of the harvest. Of course, the peasant-rentier gets no discount in his rent in the case of the not infrequent natural calamities, such as bad harvest, typhoons, floods. As the half or third of the harvest which is left to his share is not even sufficient to cover his most vital requirement, the rentier usually contracts absolutely hopeless debts, which make him completely dependent on the land-owner, who advances the rentier seed for his new sowing or even rice for his food at fabulous interest. The usurious activities of the landowners—the scourge of the Filipino peasantry—are very extensively developed. The insolvent debtor (and debts go down from generation to generation), becomes the absolute serf of the creditor, forced to work off his debt together with the whole of his family. This peonage system is even now very widespread in the Philippines, despite the fact that the laws reinforcing this system have been annulled, for the difficult position of the peasant is better measure for enslavement than any of the laws. In all the peasant uprisings, which are very numerous in the history of the Philippines, and even now, the question of the struggle against the usurious practice, the struggle against peonage, plays a very important part.

At one time, under the threat of the detachment of the Southern Islands (The Southern Islands for the Archipelago—Mindanao, Palawan and others—are the least developed, populated by semi-nomad Mohametan tribes, who are hostile to the Christians, who mostly populate the rest of the Philippines. This enmity is artificially kindled by the Americans, who desire to separate the Islands in order to use their lands for vast rubber plantations), the Government of the Philippines began to carry out a policy of colonizing these islands, subsidizing the peasants who migrated to them. However, under the pressure on the one hand of part of the bourgeoisie, who feared that the sources of labor power would be exhausted, and, on the other hand, of the American Governor-General, the Parliament refused to endorse the necessary sums, and this practically put an end to the colonization.

The agricultural workers comprise a very considerable section of the agricultural population of the Philippines. They number more than 2,000,000, practically half of them being women and children. There is no need to state that the position of these workers is extremely bad.

Their working day, which is not limited by legislation, usually lasts from sunrise to sunset; for instance, when gathering the sugar-cane at the plantation work is carried on in two shifts—day and night, despite the fact that according to official government data the working day lasts 9½ hours—while wages are so low that even when several members of the family work, their earnings do not suffice for a more or less tolerable existence. The official living minimum in the provinces is 1 peso 82 centavos (1 peso is about 2 shillings), while the average wages for an adult worker, according to official data are 82 centavos, women getting 49 centavos, and adolescents 40 centavos. In reality the wages received are far lower.

All available investigations into the history of the Philippines from the beginning of the Spanish rule (over 300 years ago) and during the 30 years of American reign are full of peasant uprisings, as the inevitable consequence of the unbearable position of the peasantry. Last century alone numbered over 100 uprisings.

At the beginning of the present century, exhausted by the arbitrary measures dealt out by the Americans to the participants in the first Philippine national revolution of 1896-1898, the peasant movement died. However, a new revival of the movement set in in 1916-1917, and from 1917 to 1925 there were 54 instances of so-called agrarian disorders, which involved over 50,000 participants.

During this period the peasant movement acquired more organized forms. In 1917 the first Peasant Union was organized, which conducted the rentiers strike, lasting for about two years, leaving the field at the very height of the season. Of course, it needs no saying that all supposed repressions fell to the share of the strikers—they were evicted from the houses, arrested on the accusation of supposed spoiling or stealing the property of the landowners, and were thrown into prison for long terms. Despite the deprivations endured by them, however, the firmness of the union members, their unanimity, increased the authority of the organization, and the number of peasant unions began to grow rapidly, and in 1922 at the first peasant congress of the Philippines the "National Confederation of Peasants and Agricultural Workers of the Philippines" was founded, uniting the formerly disunited peasant unions, having a membership of over 15,000. As formerly, the present influence of the conference, however, covered a far larger number of peasants and agricultural workers.

The Confederation, led by a group of people revolutionary inclined, devoted to the cause of liberating the Filipino peasantry, is developing its activities along the only correct line—close connections with the labor movement of the Philippines. The Confederation affiliated to the largest workers' organization of the Philippines—the Workers' Congress, and through the Congress it is affiliated to the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, and is thus drawn into the orbit of the labor and national revolutionary movement of the colonial and semi-colonial countries in the Pacific. Since the present year the Confederation has likewise been a member of the League Against Imperialism.

A new revival of the peasant movement is now taking place in the Philippines.

The intensified offensive of capital in agriculture and the growing investments, partially of native, but chiefly of American capital in the big plantations, are accompanied by all sorts of evasions of the agricultural laws of the country and the mass impoverishment of tens of thousands of peasants and rentiers estates as a result of the peasants being deprived of the plots of land cultivated by them, which by the labor of generations have been transformed from the swampy and wild lands of former days to flowering fields.

The mass eviction of rentiers of which we have already spoken is taking on unprecedented dimensions.

The consequences of this agrarian policy are already being felt in the growth of urban unemployment and the offensive on the wages of both urban and agricultural workers.

This policy naturally provokes the indignation of the peasantry which is expressed in the growing wave of the peasant movement.

The peasants act in a united front with the labor movement of the Philippines in this protest and resistance to the intensified exploitation of the toiling masses by the united forces of American imperialism and native capital.

The recent workers' and peasants' demonstrations in May in protest to the mass eviction of peasantry attracted ten of thousands of participants.

The Confederation of Peasants and Agricultural Workers, which leads the peasant movement of the Philippines, at its last Congress drew up a militant program of action for the peasant organizations.

This program, which has become the watchword of the growing peasant movement, contains the demands and call for the struggle for: (1) national independence of the Philippines; (2) for improving the position of the peasantry by nationalizing the big estates and monastery lands; (3) for improving the position of the rentiers by decreasing the rent, prohibiting evictions, discounts being provided for in case of natural calamities, prohibiting compulsory labor and peonage; freedom of coalition, word, press, strike, and pickets, etc.; (4) with regard to the agricultural workers,—for the eight-hour day for adults, weekly rest day and two weeks' vacation annually; for the recognition of the unions and collective agreements, social insurance of the workers at the expense of the employers or the state and old age pensions, and for the immediate extension of factory legislation to the agricultural workers.

Position of Workers in China

All eyes have been following up the heroic struggle of the Chinese workers during the last few years. Attention has been called to their bitter living and labor conditions, the harsh treatment they receive, their miserable wages, or the incredible length of the working day in China were it not that these matters deserve the constant attention of everyone. Is it possible to forget, even for one moment, that in some branches of industry in China, the working day lasts 20 hours? Can we pass over this? Is it not time to raise the alarm?

In all branches of the small-scale industry and the handicraft trades, where hundreds of thousands of workers are employed, the "normal" working day is somewhat shorter, although a 14 and 16-hour day is by no means rare.

Thus, the Chinese worker spends nearly all his life in the factory, in unsanitary conditions, amid the din of the machines. Seventy percent of the workers are not allowed any days off at all throughout the course of the year, the only exception being perhaps the Chinese New Year. Frequently, the workers eat their meals while tending the machines, for in many of the enterprises, even in the largest, no meal intervals are allowed. Add to this the almost prison-like regime existing in the bulk of the enterprises, where the workers have to get special passes even to go to the lavatory, the abuse they suffer at the hands of the foremen, the frequent and unwarranted discharges, coupled with the absence of all safety measures—and we have a clear picture of what labor conditions are like in China today.

The absence of elementary safety appliances is directly responsible for the numerous accidents that occur daily in the factories. The workers crippled in this way, unable to support themselves any longer, are thrown on the streets to starve. Material support in such cases depends wholly on the good will of the employer, but even so, these maimed workers can expect nothing more than a couple of dollars. Only when a fatality occurs does the bereaved family receive 20 or 30 dollars, and then not always!

Should we scan the wage-rates in force we see that things are just as deplorable. The following table shows the average monthly nominal wage obtaining in the various industries (in Chinese dollars):

	Men		Women	
	Unskilled	Skilled	Unskilled	Skilled
Cotton Mills	9	26	7.5	10
Railroad Shops	15	23	—	—
Mining Trades	14	22	—	—
Silk Spinning	19	22	7.5	9
Other Industries	10	15	5.5	12

Children receive from 10 to 20 cents a day. There are branches of industry where wages are lower still. For example, in the canning industry the monthly wage of the women workers fluctuates between \$2.40 to \$10.50, the men getting from \$2.40 to \$15. In the small shops we find juniors as well as children working only for their board, which consists of a miserable ration. Many different forms of exploitation exist in China. In the central provinces, for example, the employers frequently pay their workers part in money and part in kind, e.g., after working a whole month, the workers receive from one to three dollars in money, the balance of their earnings in maize, rice and beans.

That the wages of the Chinese workers are truly miserable is made clear by the figures given above. But we only get a true idea of the actual position of things when we remember that a worker employed in a Shanghai cotton spinning mill has to spend two weeks' wages to buy a pair of leather boots, a month's pay to buy a pair of sheets, one day's pay to buy two poundsof pork, etc.

Much light on the actual position of things can also be gleaned from a study of the worker's budget. Let us take a family of four (husband, wife and two children), where both the husband and wife are working receiving between 17-18 dollars. To live, such a family must make the following expenditures: 30 kgs. of rice—\$8; vegetables and seasoning—\$5.50; heating and lighting—\$1.50; rent and taxes—\$2; tobacco and drinks—\$1; miscellaneous expenditures—\$2; total, \$22. This budget does not include a single cent for meat, or for fats, or for the nourishment of children. It is so meagre and poor in every respect that it would be impossible to take off a few cents to purchase a paper or a school-book for the children, to mention such items alone.

But the workers never receive even these miserable wages in full. Fines are deducted. This always makes big holes in their wages. In China the workers are fined on the slightest pretext, which include late-coming if only for a few minutes, to talk to one's neighbor during the work, failure to carry out foremen's instructions, and so on.

The foremen pocket a substantial part of the workers' wages since they arrange for the employment of the workers. Usually they employ their own countrymen when requested by the employers to get more workers. The employers—and the workers having only to do with the foremen in all financial matters. They pay off their workers and cheat them in the most unscrupulous way by paying the men "small money" having received themselves from the employers "big money," which means that the men lose on an average of 30 percent of their wages. The workers have to pay the foremen a definite sum of money, amounting usually to a month's or six weeks' pay, for being employed. Afterwards the foremen have to be continually bribed if discharge is not to follow the good relations maintained.

Although the workers of China work inhumanly hard, they eke out a miserable existence in semi-starvation. Not only are they unable to gratify their cultural needs, but they have not even time to think about them. Their living conditions are just as bitter and unsanitary. Living practically in holes in the ground, without any conveniences whatever, where a box takes the place of a table and a newspaper is used as a sheet (and frequently there are no newspapers to be used at all), we find that the working class districts are so overpopulated that several families are forced to live in one tiny room. Young children are left by their mothers unattended at home or are taken to a factory, where the children spend their childhood.

Hunger drives not only men and women but even children to seek work at the factories. The capitalists willingly employ them since female and child labor is very cheap. On the average, 40 percent of the workers employed in the Chinese enterprises are women. In the Chinese textile mills of Shanghai this percentage is 57 percent, in the foreign mills, 70 percent. In the Chinese enterprises of Shanghai the children comprise 13 percent of the workers employed; at the British mills, 17 percent, and at the Italian and French mills, 46 percent.

It was the inhuman exploitation of the capitalists that compelled the Chinese workers to take up the struggle. Several remarkable victories were won by the working class during 1925-27 when the revolutionary wave was at its height. Wages were increased. The working day was shortened. Labor conditions were improved. The workers raised their political status.

However, the victory of Kuomintang reaction put an end to all these gains. On every hand we see wage-cut being introduced. For example, the wages of the Kwangtung ferrymen were reduced by 20 percent; dockers' wages came down by 30 percent; the seamen lost 10 percent; and so the list could be continued. The abrogation of premiums and rewards has also indirectly reduced wages. In Wuhan, for example, no premiums have been paid out since the cost of articles of first necessity is continually going up.

Although wages are being cut, both output standards and working hours have been increased. For example, hours were lengthened by one hour and output standards increased by 25 percent on the railroads, and in the arsenal and cartridge factory of Kwangtung. In the textile mills the workers are now tending three looms instead of two, and so on.

But this is not all. Mass discharges and the agrarian crisis have increased unemployment. No figures are available showing the position of things throughout the country. We only know that in Wuhan there are more than 100,000 unemployed; in Shanghai more than 75,000 (which refers only to the members of the yellow and fascist unions); in Peking there are more than 100,000 unemployed. Besides this, there are no less than 100,000 unemployed seamen in China at the present time.

There is no doubt at all that the workers will commence a counter-attack to repel the onslaught of the bourgeoisie. Numerous strikes are being undertaken in China today to defend existing conditions. But there are also strikes to improve things. The working class of China is not laying down its arms. This is compelling the Nationalist Government and the Kuomintang to endeavour to get control of the labor movement, to get the workers to renounce a consistent class policy for "peace in industry."

Why, the Kuomintang Government has endorsed the basic features of the Draft Labor Law, where an eight-hour day is given prominence as well as minimum wage-rates, rest days, accomodation leave for women workers, etc. All subject to a host of reservations. It is clear that the present draft measure will never be put into execution for many a day to come.

The position of the Chinese workers is very similar to that of the workers of India, Indonesia and other colonial and semi-colonial countries. All the workers of these countries are equally interested in improving their conditions. Their interests are one and the same. They must unite their forces to struggle against the present system!