

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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FIFTH MILL STRIKER DIES IN MARION; MASS FUNERAL

Expose MacDonald!

Ramsay MacDonald and the so-called "Labor" Party does not represent the working class of England, but speaks and acts for British imperialism. In the struggle of class against class MacDonald has lined up with the British capital against British workers and colonial oppressed masses.

Under his first premiership, his government shot down Indian workers demanding bread and freedom, forced by threat of bombardment of Canton, China, the illegal landing of munitions to be used by reaction against Sun Yat-sen's government, chained Egypt tighter to imperialist domination, aided the enslavement of German workers by the Dawes plan, and made an unprincipled exit by swallowing as genuine the "Zinoviev Letter" faked by the Tories; a disgrace only eclipsed by his adoption of Tory policies on again attaining office.

MacDonald's "Labor" Party in the meanwhile, led the betrayal of the Miners' Strike in 1926, and through the British Trade Union Congress shackled labor to collaboration with capital by the infamous Mond plan, and approved the break in relations with the Soviet Union made through the lies of the unpeppable Joynso Hicks.

In power again, MacDonald does not expose, but retains intact and in action the British spy and sabotage crew inside the Soviet Union, and the whole noxious spy and forgery system at work in China, India, Persia etc., against oppressed colonial masses.

MacDonald at Geneva specifically upheld the tyrannous mandate system, and in its name laid waste in fire and slaughter the Arab villages of Palestine.

His government, while hypocritically negotiating with the Soviet Union, intrigues against it in Afghanistan and orders its Chinese flunkies to murderous attacks on the Siberian frontier.

MacDonald's underlying in office, dares to stand up at Brighton and in the name of "labor" pronounce a death sentence for 32 trade unionists of India on trial at Meerut for "attempting to deprive the King Emperor of sovereignty over India."

This bootlicker to His Majesty, George the Fifth, leaves the shores of England where, 1,250,000 jobless workers starve and millions live in slow starvation of slums from John O'Groats to Land's End, after a shameless betrayal of the Lancashire textile workers to a reduction of their miserable wages.

MacDonald, to hide his crime against British workers, now makes his great fanfare of publicity on the issue of "peace," pretends to great achievement in the field of foreign relations in an effort to deceive the masses so they will not perceive the rapid advance of war.

His visit to Hoover is only for the purpose of agreeing on a further imperialist campaign against the Soviet Union.

Chancellor Snowden, "hero" of MacDonald's foreign policy, consolidated all capitalist forces behind his imperialist "labor" party by his actions at the Hague, and with this united force comes to threaten American imperialism with war.

British imperialism and American imperialism agree only on one thing, their hatred of the Soviet Union. MacDonald and Hoover may talk of peace between England and America only for one purpose—to attack the Soviet Union!

This babbling of illusions, this traitor to and assassin of the British and colonial workers, MacDonald, brings not peace, but war!

When the American Federation of Labor starts what promises to be its most class collaboration convention here next week, the workers of Toronto will find all of the arguments of businessmen, militarists, labor misleaders, and other of their enemies answered immediately.

The convention of the A. F. of L. begins on Monday, and the Trade Union Educational League of Canada will hold a joint meeting Wednesday, Oct. 9, to expose A. F. of L. propaganda and lay down a policy of militant organization and struggle against rationalization and wage cuts, and against imperialist war.

William Z. Foster, general secretary of the U. U. L., will be the principal speaker, and several prominent militant workers of Canada will also speak.

The T.U.U.L. and T.U.E.L. will criticize the A.F.L. tactics, shown so badly recently in the selling out of the New Orleans strike, the betrayal of the Elizabethton and Marion textile strikes, the international longshoremen's wage smashing agreement, and the cooperation of President William Green in every jingoistic and militaristic ceremony, as well as many other treasons to the working class.

The speakers will explain the movement, which started with the Cleveland Trade Union Unity convention Sept. 1, at which a fighting trade union center was organized, with cooperation of left wing minorities in the conservative unions, and with a program for organizing the unorganized on a class basis.

The Needle Trade Workers of New York, who have been active in the defense of the Gastonia strikers, have determined to redouble their efforts in order to save the remaining seven Gastonia strikers from 30 year terms of imprisonment, and will hold a conference Tuesday night at Irving Plaza.

Ben Gold, Rose Wortis, Louis Hyman and Harriet Silverman will speak. The meeting will begin at seven o'clock.

The first American Workers' Children's Delegation to the Soviet Union arrived in New York yesterday on the Beogradia, after completing a tour of Soviet Russia.

The Delegation includes: Jessica Taft, New York; Herbert Halpern, New York; Marion Semchy, Detroit; Delia Morelli, Pittsburgh; Shelly Strickland, Philadelphia; Elmer Macdonald, Gastonia; Albert Soren, Canada, and was under the leadership of Jonah Schiffman, national director of the Young Pioneers of America.

The delegation went on an invitation from the Russian Pioneers and attended the International Congress of Proletarian Children in Moscow. At the congress they took up three points. 1. The question of strengthening the correspondence between the Pioneers of different countries. 2. The war danger and 3. The defense of the Soviet Union.

The imprisonment of Harry Eisman, a New York Pioneer, serving six months in a reformatory because he demonstrated against the Boy Scouts, was also discussed. A resolution was adopted protesting the sentence and Eisman was made an honorary member of the presidium of the Congress.

Delegates to Tour Country. The delegates will tour the United States and tell American workers' children how good it is for the workers' children in the Soviet Union.

Charges Against Two ILGW Thugs Dropped. Charles against the two right wing thugs who assaulted and nearly killed Jack Jacobs of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union on Aug. 2, were dismissed when they were brought before Magistrate Weil in Jefferson Market Court.

Samuel Markewich, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union attorney, appeared as lawyer for the two guerrillas.

Weil ignored all evidence in dismissing the charges against the gangsters.

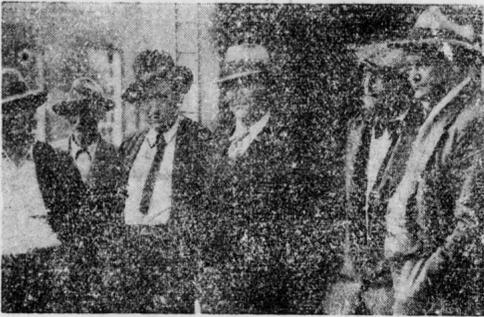
The Needle Trade Workers Industrial Union announced yesterday it will take the case to the grand jury for action.

THIEVES FALL OUT. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—"Intrigue and politics have figured in the actions of the tariff commission during the past seven years," Senator Johnson, Rep., Calif., declared in the Senate today during a speech denouncing the flexible tariff.

QUAKE IN ITALY. FABRIANO, Italy, Oct. 3.—A brief, undulatory earthquake was felt here today. There was no damage.

AMID THE THUNDEROUS cheers of 10,000 workers, Russell Knight, in a

Murderers of Five Marion Mill Strikers



Sheriff Oscar F. Adkins (third from right), and five other deputies, who, acting as assassins for the Marion Manufacturing Co. bosses, fired point blank into a group of striking textile workers at the Marion mill, killing three outright, and wounding twenty workers, two more of whom later died after mistreatment in the mill-hospital. Adkins and the deputies are being held, but a force "investigation" seems likely to free them. The strikers who were fired on were workers who were blacklisted under the sell-out agreement between the U. T. W. fakers and the mill owners.

Which Shall They Have the "Daily" or Gastonia Gazette?

Funds Needed at Once to Rush the Daily Worker to the Southern Mill Workers

While all the southern mill centers are being flooded with the Gastonia Gazette, the lying, murder-inciting sheet of the Gastonia mill bosses, the mill workers of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia are daily calling for thousands of copies of the Daily Worker.

The unlimited millions of the Carolina mill bosses are behind the "Gassy Gazette," leading the campaign of murder and lies against the mill workers, has been adopted by the mill bosses through the South, as their chief weapon against the National Textile Workers' Union. It is being placed into the hands of mill workers in every southern state.

Deluged with "Gassy Gazettes" by the tens of thousands, the mill workers refuse to read it, but instead are calling for the Daily Worker. From mill village after mill village comes the call, "Send us the union paper, and a union organizer."

The southern mill workers demand thousands of Daily Workers. Ten thousand Daily Workers must reach these workers each day. Yet the great financial burden this necessary duty entails makes it impossible to keep up with the demands of the southern workers.

While the huge fortunes of the mill bosses insure the Gastonia Gazette getting into the hands of the mill workers, only with immediate aid from the militant American workers can the Daily Worker be rushed to the thousands of mill workers who demand their "union paper."

A minimum of \$200 a day is required, at once, to rush the Daily Worker to the southern workers.

Which shall it be, the Daily Worker, or the lying, murderous Gastonia Gazette?

This is my answer. To show my solidarity with my fellow workers of the South I enclose my contribution to the "Rush the Daily To the Southern Textile Workers' Drive."

Name ..... Address ..... City ..... Amount .....

Prepare for Big ILD Revel Next Saturday

Preparations now being made for the big Proletarian Autumn Revel of the New York District of the International Labor Defense indicate that this year's event will be the most elaborate the ILD has ever held. The revel will take place next Saturday evening in Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St.

At a meeting of the City Central Committee of the ILD plans were made for the revel and committees elected to take charge. It is expected that proletarian dress will predominate as prizes will be given to those wearing the oldest and shabbiest clothes. Dance music will be provided by John C. Smith's Negro Syncopators and refreshments will be served. Tickets are on sale at the office of the New York ILD, 799 Broadway, Room 422.

Durant Motor Co. Lays Off 600 Metal Workers Closes New York Plant

Six hundred workers of the metal division of the Durant Motor Co. plant in New York, the last remaining operating unit, were laid off Sept. 30, and the plant will close down by October 15. All these workers were unorganized.

Byers, a 20 year old worker who has been in the mills since 14, and Knight, 24, who shows the blemishes of small-pox he contracted while in jail, described the gangs that are out to lynch union organizers and workers in the South.

"Mill bosses, superintendents and the law," they said. "These are the ones who are out to kill and to lynch. These and some gangsters to help them."

Amid the thunderous cheers of 10,000 workers, Russell Knight, in a

COLORADO PRISON REVOLT ENDS AS LEADERS SUICIDE

Death Preferred to Life Under Vicious Regime

Kill Prison Hangman Seven Guards and Six Prisoners Dead

CANON CITY, Colo., Oct. 4.—The mutiny of prisoners, goaded to desperation by the bestial regime existing in the overcrowded penitentiary here, ended today with seven guards and six prisoners dead, and the penitentiary buildings a mass of ruins as a result of fire and the all night battle between prisoners, the militia and recruits from the town and countryside who swarmed to the scene when the outbreak occurred yesterday noon.

Regime Worse Than Death. The vicious prison regime, the frightful punishment meted out because of the slightest infraction of the strict rules, the brutality of the guards and the garbage that was dished out as food caused the outbreak.

The outbreak occurred suddenly and the prisoners instantly seized the prison arsenal and held several of the despised guards as hostages, hoping to use them as shields in a wholesale prison delivery. Word was sent to Warden Francis Crawford that if the main gate were opened all the guards would be released unharmed. Otherwise the guards would be killed. Crawford, like all state officials, knew that prison guards are a species of vermin that can be recruited from the dives of any city and refused to comply with the demands of the prisoners.

Militia Attacks Prison. The state militia of Colorado, recruited from the middle class and sons of the rich for use of the

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7 Bronx Communists Sentenced to Prison

The trial of 17 young workers, arrested more than a month ago in the Bronx, took place yesterday before Magistrate McKinney in the Sixth Magistrates Court, 161st St., the Bronx. Seven of the workers were convicted and are now serving jail terms. The charge against the other 10 was dismissed. They are all members of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League.

Peter Kaminsky is serving three days; Sidney Bloomfield two days and Philip Hoffman, Jeanette Rubin, Shirley Pearl, Helen Shipman and Sonia Zuker one day.

The New York District of the International Labor Defense defended the workers, with Jacques Buitenkant as attorney.

Two Freed Gaston Prisoners Greeted at Red Press Bazaar

Today, Tomorrow Last Chances for Workers of New York to Lay in Year's Supply

Thousands of New York workers gathered at the Daily Worker and Morning Freiheit Bazaar in Madison Square Garden last night to greet K. O. Byers and Russell Knight, two of the Gastonia prisoners who have just emerged from the shadow of the electric chair.

The pallor of prison was on the faces of the militants but their zeal for the union was unshaken. "It feels good to be free," they told the workers, "but we won't feel right until Beal and our six comrades are freed."

Byers, a 20 year old worker who has been in the mills since 14, and Knight, 24, who shows the blemishes of small-pox he contracted while in jail, described the gangs that are out to lynch union organizers and workers in the South.

"Mill bosses, superintendents and the law," they said. "These are the ones who are out to kill and to lynch. These and some gangsters to help them."

Amid the thunderous cheers of 10,000 workers, Russell Knight, in a

Labor Betrayal Here



Many workers were beaten up yesterday morning, when they demonstrated against J. Ramsay MacDonald, betrayer of the British workers who arrived here to confer with President Hoover, allegedly for "peace" but in reality to formulate on plans for an attack on the Soviet Union and the further enslavement of the colonial masses now under the iron heel of British and American imperialism.

POLICE BEAT UP DEMONSTRATORS

McDonald Guarded by Over Thousand Cops

Tammany Hall police to the number of about one thousand who were protecting J. Ramsay MacDonald on his arrival in New York, broke up a demonstration shortly after 11 a. m. yesterday outside Pennsylvania station, Seventh Ave. and 32d St., when the British premier took the train for Washington where he will spend the next few days with President Hoover.

Anna Pagrebusky was arrested and held in \$500 bail for trial on Oct. 7th. She is charged with disorderly conduct. The International Labor Defense is in charge of the defense.

As soon as MacDonald stepped out of his automobile, decorated with American and British flags, the demonstrators, members of the Communist Party, Young Communist League, All-America Anti-Imperialist League and the International Labor Defense raised their banners denouncing British Imperialism. More than a score of workers were beaten up. Morris Fine and Ben Brenner were most severely assaulted.

Police 10 Feet Apart. Hundreds of patrolmen who lined the street from the Battery to Pennsylvania Station at intervals of 10 feet, were on the alert to stem any demonstration. Scores of mounted police, motor cycle police and detectives also helped to protect the labor misleader and betrayer from the wrath of the workers of New York.

The demonstration started as soon as MacDonald stepped out of the automobile. Due to the unusually large amount of police present, the demonstrators were not able to reach the front of the Penn station, which was carefully guarded by hundreds of patrolmen. Assembling on the right side of the street in front of the Pennsylvania Hotel, the workers raised the banners and threw hundreds of leaflets issued by the Communist Party into the crowd, some of which blew near MacDonald.

Workers Attacked. Also simultaneously with MacDonald getting out of the car, about 100 motor cycle policemen jumped off their machines and sailed into the line of workers holding the banners. Hitting right and left with their fists, they quickly broke up the demonstration. They were assisted by patrolmen who were lined up along Seventh Ave. to the number of about 2,000. Due to the large number of police, the demonstrators were outnumbered almost 10 to one. The banners were torn up, some of the workers being driven into the hotel, while others were chased by the police in the direction of 33rd St. and Sixth Ave.

30 Feet Away. By the time the demonstration was broken up MacDonald had entered the railroad station and was on his way to Washington. Although the demonstration took place less than 30 feet from the British labor misleader, he never turned his head in its direction. However, he looked worried and apparently knew what was going on. Having confidence that the Tammany police

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STAR WITNESS OF STATE ADMITS LONG RECORD AS STOOL-PIGEON OF MANVILLE

Prosecution Attempts Prejudicial Stunt Similar to Effigy; Use Diagrams

Admit Alleged Statements of Defendants; Taken by Torturing Prisoners

RELIGIOUS DOPE FROM A. J. MUSTE

Strike Grows, Workers Swear to Continue

MARION, N. C., Oct. 4.—Young James Roberts, textile striker, died today in the hospital here of wounds received when Sheriff Adkins and his deputized mill, gunmen perpetrated a massacre of unarmed mass pickets at the gates of the Marion Manufacturing Company Wednesday morning.

The other four strikers who have died so far were buried in a mass funeral participated in by nearly a thousand people today in Marion. The funeral became a great demonstration against the terror, in spite of every effort of the United Textile Workers misleaders to keep it on a sweet Christian plane.

Preachers and Bankers. Workers standing around, dressed in rough brown shirts and overalls, heard five preachers, including Rev. A. J. Muste, head of the so-called A.F.L. progressives, or "Muste Group" tell the strikers to rely on the vengeance of god, and support the U.T.W. Muste began his sermon with a bible text. They heard banker Jenkins, of Asheville, tell them that he was glad to hear that Jesus was in their midst, and that he had always told his associates in Gastonia that the U.T.W. could be of much service to the mill owners, as it hated the Communists and the National Textile Workers' Union as much as they did.

The textile workers have produced all the wealth," said Jenkins, who owns about half of Buncomb county, and who seemed to regard the slaughter of so many workers as a waste of labor power.

Workers Will Act. Vice President Gorman of the U. T. W. asked for a senate investigation, and John Peel, vice president of the North Carolina Federation of Labor, told the strikers to leave their cause with god. Local preachers said the whole trouble was due to the presence of the devil in the community.

But the strikers and workers from surrounding mills continued to talk among themselves of carrying on the strike, of extending the fight, of involving all the southern mills, in a great movement against the starvation wages, speed-up and rotten mill villages. They realize, more than ever before, how absolutely correct the strikers in Gastonia were, when they defended the Workers International Relief Tent colony at which they were living, against what was intended for a similar massacre.

Would Railroad 45. 45 of these their bullets did not assemble. Some of those who failed Forty of the strikers were arrested yesterday. Five more against whom warrants were issued are in the hospital fighting for life, while the mill baron's attorneys frame up evidence against them.

Boss Bails Thugs. The Marion Manufacturing Company provided cash bail of \$2,000 apiece to release its gunmen.

Judge Harding yesterday refused to permit the hearing to take place either yesterday afternoon as originally scheduled, or this afternoon. He insisted on holding it this morning, in conflict with the mass funeral of the first four to die of

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MASON'S STORY BADLY DAMAGED

Moved Home to Spy on New Union Hall

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 4.—The opening of the state's case in the Gastonia trial in court here this morning was featured by the defense bringing out the fact that Otto Mason, one of the most important of the witnesses for the mill owner prosecution, is and was a hired Manville-Jencks stool pigeon for a long time before the June 7 raid in which Aderholt was killed, and for whose death seven workers are being tried on murder charges.

The prosecution tried again in this trial to introduce sensational stunts intended to prejudice the jury by an appeal to emotion, similar to that of the introduction of the ghastly effigy of Aderholt, which was used in the first trial, although ruled out by the judge.

Diagram Shows Beal. This time they tried a picture of Aderholt, and a diagram of the scene of the shooting, showing the body of Aderholt, and with likenesses of Beal and McGinnis prominently displayed.

Following the previous decision in the effigy matter, this present material was ruled out without the jury seeing it.

The textile strikers and organizers are being tried before a jury composed mostly of farmers. The jurymen are: John L. Todd, rural mail carrier; E. L. Moore, Ford Motor Company employe; Zeke Johnson, retired business man, and J. A. Helms, C. L. Hill, J. W. Elliott, E. N. Caziak, J. T. Ferris, M. M. Flow, J. B. Lawing, H. T. McAuley and S. L. Manson, Jr., all farmers.

Admits Spying. Mason testified today on cross-examination by Jimison that he moved into the house across from the new union headquarters as soon as this new hall was built, and that he moved again as soon as the raids and arrests ceased, following the battle there. He moved back to the same residence he left to spy on the union hall.

Mason has been posing as an honest worker, a carpenter, and an

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Working Women Mass Rally for Gastonia to Be Held October 17

Working women in New York who have been supporting the southern textile workers will again show their solidarity at a mass meeting Thursday, Oct. 17, at 8 p. m. at Irving Plaza Hall.

When they heard that the southern textile workers had come out on strike against the inhuman stretch-out, the \$8 to \$12 weekly pay envelopes, the 80 to 65 hour work week, they knew the tasks of the northern workers was to send strike ammunition, food and clothing, to keep the southern strikers from being starved back to the mills.

The majority of mill workers are women and children. They represent the poorest paid workers. In all southern mill towns women have two major jobs—the mill and the home. In the early evening women can be seen walking to the mill. They usually carry a small package—a biscuit and fat back—their midnight supper, eaten while the boss is not looking.

Workers in New York vote again on November 7. They can voice their opposition to the bosses' police who club picket lines, graft-ridden government, rotten housing system, high rents, etc., by increasing the Communist Party.

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

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# PRISON REVOLT IN COLORADO COMES TO END

### Leaders Prefer Death to State's Torture

(Continued from Page One)

Rockefeller controlled Colorado Fuel and Iron outfit against strikers, kept up a continuous fire from rifles, machine guns and light artillery. The prisoners replied with volleys from the cell block. Finally one guard was killed and his body thrown outside the walls. During the all-night siege four others met the same fate.

The mutinous prisoners showed remarkable courage and daring in face of the overwhelming armed forces that surrounded them. When dawn broke over the battered walls, a message was sent out that the six leaders of the revolt would never be taken alive.

Prisoners Commit Suicide. The final act of the revolting prisoners was one of utter desperation as the leaders of the revolt realized that their ammunition would soon be exhausted and that they would be tortured to death at the hands of the surviving guards and the warden and deputy wardens. Dan Daniels, who had been hounded to prison by police on a number of occasions and who, when a mere youth, had first been sent to prison, was the organizer and leader of the revolt. Just as an armored tank drew up to the prison gate for the purpose of opening fire upon all the prisoners, five of the leaders lined up in a row and Daniels was charged with the gruesome task of shooting them one at a time. When he had cheated the state of the opportunity of murdering the five leaders, he turned his gun upon himself, dying instantly.

Daniels and the five other prisoners wanted to protect the 200 or more victims of "law and order" who were through the long battle in the cell block and so took full responsibility for the revolt in a note sent out just before they died.

Kill Prison Hangman. The most despised of all the guards and the oldest guard in point of service, J. J. Elles, the prison hangman, was the first to be killed. Five other guards were set free from time to time in order to carry messages to the warden offering terms of peace, but each time the offer was rejected.

Three buildings were ruined, and will have to be replaced at a cost of more than \$300,000, and extensive repairs will be necessary.

Meanwhile the surviving prisoners, some 1,200 in number, will be billeted in tents inside the battered walls and under state militia guard until the danger of another outbreak is considered past.

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# 100,000 Is Goal for the Red Press Bazaar

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for proletarians to buy their next year's supplies of necessities at prices so low as to be all but unbelievable.

The display of art goods, toys and novelties made in the Soviet Union, the men's suits in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers booth, the Millinery Workers booth, the Italian, Food Workers and Japanese restaurants were again among the most patronized corners of the Garden yesterday.

White goods, leather goods, pocketbooks, umbrellas, jewelry, rayon underwear, caps, shirts, neckwear, groceries, tobacco, Soviet candy, reproductions of famous paintings, dresses, shoes and slippers, white goods, suspenders, books, cloaks and furs are just a few items of the vast assortment offered.

Most of the goods are hand made, the voluntary workers having put their best into them as a service to the revolutionary movement. Besides being marked at two-thirds of their real value, these wares have the added value of serving to keep alive the working class press.

And remember that the bazaar is not merely a place for buying and selling. There is music and dancing every night, and the affair is a rendezvous for all New York militants.

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# FALL TERM OF WORKERS SCHOOL OPENS MONDAY

### Many Courses to Toilers Offered

All classes for the Fall term of the Workers School will open on schedule during the week of Monday, Oct. 7.

On Monday evening, at 7 p. m. promptly, classes in Marxist Economics, T. American Trade Union Problems, History of the C. P., U. S. A., Fundamentals of Communism, and English I, IV and V, will begin.

Classes in English I, Public Speaking, Program of the C. I. History of Class Struggles I, History and Problems of the Revolutionary Youth Movement, The Pioneer Movement and its Tasks, will begin at the second hour, 8:30 p. m. on Monday.

The School reports a heavy registration for all its courses; and it has been found necessary to organize additional classes to take care of the demand for Principles of Marxism I, Fundamentals of Communism, English I and Program of the C. I.

All students should register without further delay, so as not to miss the opening sessions of the classes. All students on assigned scholarships from Units, shops, etc., who have not completed their registration are urged to call at the school immediately to be enrolled for the functionaries courses.

# DEAD WORKER'S WIFE CHEATED

About a year ago Harry Weinstein, a window cleaner and a member of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, fell from the 12th story of a building on which he was working and was picked up a bloody mass of bones and flesh. The old story: the so-called safety ebit which window cleaning employers provide for their workers was rotten and outworn; it had given way and Harry Weinstein was killed.

But the state of New York, in its beneficence, has passed workers' compensation laws, which are supposedly for the protection of workers and their families. But Mrs. Harry Weinstein, who was left destitute by the death of her husband, has found the workmen's compensation laws merely a bag of tricks which the worker has a devil of a time solving.

The question of a strike of all the window cleaners of Greater New York and vicinity will be discussed at a general mass meeting of organized and unorganized workers, to be held next Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth Street.

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

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Czechoslovak Workers House, Inc. 347 E. 72nd St. New York Telephone: Rhineland 6097

Dr. M. Wolfson Surgeon Dentist 141 SECOND AVENUE, Cor. 9th St. Phone, Orchard 3122. In case of trouble with your teeth come to see your friend, who has long experience, and can assure you of careful treatment.

Restaurant 113 East 14th Street For good and wholesome food, don't fail to visit us We serve special luncheon plates from 11:30-3 p. m. Reasonable Prices TRY OUR SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER!

Workers Laboratory Theatre. Rehearsals for the Gastonia strike play, "White Trash," being whipped into shape. Wednesday meals transferred to Sunday nights, 7 sharp. All those not registered for the playwriting course at the Workers School urged to sign up at once; class begins Wednesday. "White Trash" rehearsals Monday and Friday, 8 p. m., at 39 E. 11th St., room 247.

Bronx L. L. D. Meeting. Regular monthly meeting of Sacco-Vanzetti Branch, L. L. D., will be held Monday, Oct. 7, 8:30 p. m., at 1472 Seston Rd. Discussion will follow business meeting.

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# NEW SOVKINO FILM, ON SIBERIAN TRIBES, AT FILM GUILD.

A new world is revealed in "Forest People of Siberia," a Sovkino production, which comes to the Film Guild Cinema this Saturday.

In 1928 the Sovkino studios sent an expedition to film the life of the Ude Tribe in the depths of the Ussirisky district of the Far East. The expedition was guided by the famous explorer Arseniev, who has been called the Russian Fenimore Cooper.

On the same program, the Film Guild Cinema will present Pola Negri as the czarina in "Forbidden Paradise," with Adolphe Menjou directed by Ernest Lubitsch.

Commencing Saturday, Oct. 12th, the Film Guild Cinema will present the American premiere of "The Soul of France," which is the French "Big Parade," which is the French "Big Parade."

INTIMATE PLAYHOUSE. The Bronx Theatre Guild, which is now playing its third week at the Intimate Playhouse, 180th St. and Boston Road, in Artzbashef's masterpiece, "War," has started rehearsals for its second play, which will have its premiere at that playhouse Wednesday evening, Oct. 16. The play, "The Government Inspector," by Nicolai Gogol, is being directed by Sidney Stavro, director of the Bronx Theatre Guild.

THE PHILHARMONIC. The second series of Thursday evening, Friday afternoon, and Sunday afternoon concerts of the Philharmonic Symphony Society begin this week at Carnegie Hall. The program which Arturo Toscanini has prepared for all three events includes the premiere of Tommasini's "Il Carnevale di Venezia," Brahms' Third Symphony in F, the overture to Rossini's "Italiana in Algeri," and Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Gottterdammerung." Vincenzo Tommasini, a well known Italian modernist composer born in Rome in 1880, with a long list of operas and orchestral works to his credit, subtitled his latest work, Variations from a theme of Paganini.

Next Saturday morning Ernest Schelling inaugurates his new series of Junior Orchestral Concerts with the boy violinist, Oskar Shumsky, as soloist. This series, replacing the Young Peoples Concerts which Walter Damrosch conducted for so many years, will have more mature programs than the two series of Children's Concerts which Schelling also directs. The program follows: Rakoczy March, Berlioz; Suite, Rameau; Last movement of the Symphony in D minor, Franck; Concerto for violin, Conus; L'Après Midi d'au

Faune, Debussy; Farandole, Bizet. YOUNG GIRL COMRADE WISHES to share a two-room Apt. Write Daily Worker, Box 25.

INGERSOLL FORUM PYTHIAN TEMPLE THOMAS JEFFERSON HALL 135 West 70th St.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6 CHARLES SMITH "A Report from the Front" ADMISSION 25 CENTS

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# CHILDREN JOIN GASTONIA FIGHT ON MILL BOSSES

### Confer at Irving Plaza Hall October 12

New York workers' children are joining in the fight for the defense of the seven Gastonia strikers.

"Workers children of New York must help and show their solidarity with the children of the Gastonia workers," a call of the Children's Committee of the Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Campaign declares in announcing a conference to be held at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th St., Saturday, October 12.

Recounting the history of the class war which has raged in Gastonia since 1,700 workers struck at the Loray mills, the conference call stresses the plight of the workers' children victimized in the union struggle.

"Authorities are refusing to take strikers' children back to school," it declares. "The children have no clothes to wear. Many are starving. Workers' children's organizations are invited by the committee to send three delegates to the conference.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS \$1—CHAMBER MUSIC—\$1 Six Fri. Eve. Concerts, Nov. 15, Dec. 27, Jan. 24, Feb. 14, Mar. 21, April 11. SCHUMANN—STRAUSS—BETHOVEN CARNegie HALL, Thurs. Eve., Oct. 10, at 8:45; Fri. Aft., Oct. 11 at 2:30; Sunday Afternoon, October 13 at 3:00 ROSSINI—BRAHMS TOMMASINI—WAGNER First Concert of the Junior Orchestral Series, Carnegie Hall, Sat. Morn., October 12 at 11. ERNEST SCHELLING, Conductor Soloists: OSKAR SHUMSKY, Violinist BERLIOZ—RAMEAU—FRANCK CONUS—DEBUSSY—BIZET Remaining Four Concerts: Oct. 26, Nov. 16 and 30, Dec. 14. Good Seats are still available throughout the entire house for this series. Subscription prices \$1.25 to \$10.00. Boxes \$80 and \$100. Single Concert Prices 25c to \$5.00. at Carnegie Hall Box Office. ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway)

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# Meerut Victims of 'Labor' Government Imperialism, on Hunger Strike in Indian Jail

## SO-CALLED "LEFT" LABORITES RETREAT AT BRIGHTON BEFORE SNOWDEN'S CAPITALIST POLICY

### Treason to Labor at Home and Abroad Gets Not Even Reproof from "Left"

### "Labor" Government's Conformity to Bank Capital to Increase Unemployment

(Bulletin)  
LONDON, Oct. 4.—Press reports from India state that Philip Spratt and six other Meerut defendants were unable to appear in trial court on account of exhaustion from hunger strike lasting from the 23rd to the 29th of September.

(Wireless By "Inprecorr")  
LONDON, Oct. 4.—Thursday's session of the Labor Party Conference at Brighton heard Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, defend the increased bank rate, declaring the bank action necessary in order to correct unfavorable exchange rates and regulate the basis of credit.

Snowden disputed the statement that the rise means an increase of unemployment, but finally promised a committee inquiry into banking, credit, and effects on industry. This move for an "investigation" by committees represents an old trick of the "labor" government to disarm

## U. S. Influences at Work in Argentina Against the British

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 4.—An interesting proof of the influence of North American imperialism in Argentine politics is the series of attacks on the Irigoyen government by the newspaper "La Nacion" for many alleged "discourtesies" toward the United States. The paper blandly states:

"If there is one thing to be inferred from the present Argentine government's foreign policy, it is the foolish belief that we are threatened by a fantastic policy of imperialism which exists only in the minds of a few agitators. The fear of this imperialism appears to induce President Irigoyen to take sides between the two great Anglo-Saxon powers. There exists no important political rivalry between Great Britain and the United States."

## BAN CZECH UNION PAPER.

PRAGUE (By Mail).—The trade unions of Czecho-Slovakia intended to publish a paper for the organized working women of that country. The Prague police forbade the publication on the grounds that the new paper was to be a substitute for another paper suspended by the police. By this method the publication of any Communist paper can be unlawfully prevented.

criticism. Snowden's speech was an open defense of the policy of finance capital.

The so-called "left" opposition to the conference collapsed, while the Independent Labor Party's vaunted intention to demand nationalization of banks failed to materialize.

## MASON'S STORY BADLY DAMAGED

### Moved Home to Spy on New Union Hall

(Continued from Page One)  
elected. This is the first time the defense has been able to establish his role as a labor spy.

In his testimony in the first trial, more or less repeated in this one, Mason appeared to be the only person claiming to be an eye witness for the state, except for the much discredited police officers.

## Mason's Lies.

He alleged that McGinnis fired the first shot, a statement which will be abundantly contradicted by the defense witnesses, who can prove the police fired first. Mason claimed that the women defendants now released stood in the door of the headquarters, and shouted "kill him," to the workers' guard. This was impossible, for they were in the inner office. Mason said that during the meeting, when Beal was speaking, he heard a shot and saw a scuffle, and that Beal was in the crowd. There will be plenty of witnesses to testify that Beal remained on the platform. He said that Vera Bush remained at the tent colony during the march of the pickets, and this is also untrue, for Bush accompanied the pickets.

Mason's testimony was also contradicted in details by other prosecution witnesses in the first trial, and contradicts his own statements in the hearing before the lawyers before the trial.

evidence of the alleged statements of Carter of McGinnis. In the first trial, with the jury barred, defense witnesses told of the torturing of these prisoners after their arrest to extract "confessions" from them. The so-called confessions, when introduced, told of no shots fired at Aderholt. Carter's was about his being attacked by the police, and McGinnis alleged statement says he fired, but not at any one in particular and only after the police had fired the first shot.

A National Textile Workers

## German Communists Jailed In Rhineland By French Imperialists

PARIS (By Mail).—The French military police arrested five German Communist in Treves on the charge of having distributed leaflets of a seditious nature among the French occupation troops.

They were alleged to have been caught in the act of throwing a bundle of leaflets over the wall of a building in which French soldiers were billeted. Two of the men arrested were soon released again, but three are held in the French military prison.

The charge is entirely unfounded, as the leaflets found are in German and therefore could not have been used to foment sedition among French troops who do not understand that language. The imperial and Communist in Coblenz has raised protest against this arbitrary imprisonment of German citizens by the French police.

## REVOLUTIONISTS LEAD STRIKE AT CZECH ARSENAL

### Contractors Broke Off Wage Negotiations

PRAGUE (By Mail).—The building workers engaged in the extension work for the State arsenal in Povařka Bystrica have gone on strike under the leadership of the revolutionary industrial union of building workers. The strike was caused by the fact that the contractors suddenly broke off wage negotiations which were proceeding by declaring that they could not come to any agreement with a Communist organization because the work in question was being performed for the State. The strikers demand wage increases, a reduction of working hours, which are at present 11 a day, the abolition of the speed-up system and the dismissal of a Fascist foreman. The gendarmerie has been mobilized and the secretary of the union, Kolar, has been arrested.

brother-in-law died of one of the long illnesses textile workers are prone to, and there will be a double funeral. In addition to this, all of the remaining Bryson brothers are arrested.

Hundreds of workers gathered at the homes of those who died where the young wife of Randolph Hall, now a widow and the daughter of Sam Vickers, the widow and seven children of George Jonas, were pitiful in their sorrow. The visitors express their sympathy, and then collect in groups to swear to continue the fight against starvation wages and the stretch-out system in spite of terrorism.

All day yesterday the hospital was besieged by friends and relatives of the twelve workers still there, fighting for life with their tortured bodies torn by bullets fired into them by "law and order" of the bosses' variety.

The Marion Manufacturing Company ordered a road drag yesterday to scrape the road and cover up the pools of workers blood left there after the massacre.

R. W. Baldwin was in court yesterday with a highly pleased expression on his fat gross face, ready to sign a bond for his efficient sharpshooters.

INFORMATION WANTED — Anyone aware of the whereabouts of Mr. Nick March communicate with Ng. A. Vilong, 211 E. 40th St., Apt. 61, N. Y. C. Something very important. See me at once.

## BLADDER PAINS YOU CAN AVOID

Many pains—suffered needlessly—in bladder and kidneys—their passages and outlets—can be safely relieved with India's ancient remedy—Santal Midy. Good also for sore membranes, an aid to bladder catarrh and to better control of functions. Genuine capsules bear signature of Dr. L. Midy, the originator.

Dr. L. Midy, At all good drug stores.

## Austro-Fascisti to Form Armed Railway Corps for Scabbing

VIENNA (By Mail).—The Press Bureau of the Austrian Heimwehr declares that the executive committee of the Heimwehr has decided to found a fascist railway defense corps for the whole of Austria. This corps will be organized on a military scale and will be recruited from amongst the members of all so-called non-Marxist trade unions and from amongst the unorganized workers. According to the Heimwehr, the aim of this corps will be the maintenance of the railway service under all circumstances, i. e., also during strikes.

## Austrian Workers in Clash with Fascists

(Wireless By Inprecorr)  
VIENNA, Oct. 4.—At the counter-demonstration at Modeling of workers against the Heimwehr fascists, socialists cooperated with the police against the revolutionary workers.

A protest meeting was held, followed by a parade. The police attracted the paraders with bayonets, wounding several workers and arresting many.

Heimwehr speakers all declared the Schober government is based on the Heimwehr. At Stockerau, a parade was followed by collisions with workers, the fascists firing arms and wounding one worker.

Today's "Rote Fahne," Communist organ, was again confiscated. In Payerbach, fascists carried out a dynamite attempt to destroy a workers' club, seriously damaging the premises and smashing all windows in the neighborhood. Indignant workers demonstrated on the streets against fascism. The military was called out to assist the police against the mass protest of workers.

## PERSECUTE COMMUNIST PRESS

LIRAGUE (By Mail).—The publishing offices of the "Vorwärts" (Reichenberg), of the "Rude Pravo" (Prague) and of the "Pravda" (Pilsen) were notified that the papers enumerated would no longer be sold in the libraries of the railway stations and in the street kiosks.

A spontaneous little strike of cut-

## Ill. Miners Show What They Think of Gaston Bosses Lies

(By a Worker Correspondent).  
ORIENT, Ill. (By Mail).—The secretary of Local 303 of the United Mine Workers of America on his own initiative wrote a letter to the Gastonia Chamber of Commerce and asked them "what is the dispute between the workers and the employers." I asked Daltow why he wrote this letter to the bosses' organization for information. He said he wrote to see just what the bosses' will answer.

Anyhow he read the bosses' letter to the N. U. 303. But a motion was adopted to return the letter to the Gastonia bosses with a notation that the Local Union rejects the bosses' arguments.

Miners of this local are very progressive. Recently they adopted a resolution to assess themselves 25 cents each for defense of the Gastonia prisoners. Because the miners of Orient are very militant we were able to also organize a local of

## DISCRIMINATION IN NEILSON CO.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

OAKLAND, Cal. (By Mail).—The worst part of the canning department in the Nielsen plant is favoritism shown by the forelady, Mrs. Raiser. She places the ones she likes at the head of the table, insuring them of the most and the best fruit, while those working at the end get very little and cannot make perfect trays.

One girl showed me her check, where because of this favoritism she made only 75c. for the whole forenoon on this hard work. Others make very little more and many have to quit work.

Some of the girls acted as suckers by getting a present for the forelady, so she would give them better work. This created hard feeling among the workers, which is to the advantage of the forelady and the company.

A spontaneous little strike of cut-

the National Miners Union of several hundred members.

The Gastonia bosses letter which we condemned follows:

Gastonia Chamber of Commerce, Inc., Located in the Combed Yarn Manufacturing Center of the South.

Mr. George Daltow, Sec'y Local Union 303, United Mine Workers of America.

My dear Mr. Secretary Daltow: Your correspondence to hand, etc., etc.

There is no industrial disturbance here. A handful of Communists have been trying to cause trouble here. . . . playing it up in a paper called the Daily Worker for the purpose . . . of trying to raise money. I give you a cordial invitation to come to Gastonia and see one of the best industrial centers in this country.—JOS. S. WRAY, Executive Secretary.

ters on Aug. 3, because their boxes were overfilled, was the turning point—awakening the consciousness of these exploited workers.

The cutting and stoning of peaches for a box weighing 41 lbs. pays 14c. These boxes were overfilled. The state inspectors did not see these overfilled boxes. The workers rebelled and demanded the reweighing of boxes and found that they weighed 1-4 lbs. over. . . . this little strike the boxes have better weight and the bosses are more hushed.

The canning department workers, though they did not strike at the time, were also promised a half-cent raise per tray. This raise was not given to us when we got our pay. We were short \$2 to \$3. The workers of this department saw that they had to follow the example of the cutters, and sent representatives to the boss. The boss laid the blame on the office girl for making "a little mistake."

Though this strike gave very little to the cutters, canners and others, it opened their eyes to what a determined struggle may mean.

—Anne Allen.

## WAGE SLASH ON ALL OPERATIONS AT FISHER BODY

### Sentiment of Men Is for Organization

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
FLINT, Mich. (By Mail).—The Auto Workers' Union is sure doing a lot of good in organizing the auto workers and we would like you to print a few lines about conditions in the plant of the Fisher Body Company in Flint since the new Buick model has been started.

The men came back to work a short time ago after a five weeks lay-off and weer given the prices on the new job. Every operation was slashed from five to 15 cents. It is very difficult now for a Fisher body worker to make a decent living.

The bosses treat us like dirt and it is time that we organized to fight them. The trim shop was hit very hard with every operation cut five to 15 cents. Our slick superintendent is watching the men every minute, for he fears a strike.

He pretends he is a "friend" of the boys and asks them for a chew and such small "friendly" acts, but all the time he is planning how he can grind more work out of them for less wages. Headliners, front seat men asked for more money and they were told that they could quit. Some of these men worked there ever since this plant opened and our slick superintendent told them that they had worked there too damn long.

It is easy to see that he knows himself that conditions are wrong, and that the company wants new men all the time so they will not realize the truth. There is one way only to end this—organize into the Auto Workers' Union.—Flint Fisher Worker.

## Prepare

FOR

## COMING STRUGGLES!

### JOIN THE I. L. D.!

Wage Cuts and Speed-up are coming. They are fighting it in the South today. You will be fighting tomorrow.

The International Labor Defense protects all class-war prisoners. It is the shield of the working class. Without it thousands of workers would be rotting in prisons today the land over. Thousands more are still in jail. Without the I. L. D. the Gastonia prisoners would have been railroaded to the electric chair long ago.

The I. L. D. needs 50,000 new members by January 1, 1930

It needs that number of new members to prepare for YOUR strikes—YOUR struggles.

### You May Be in Need of the I. L. D. Tomorrow!

Local 22 of the National Minors Union at Piney Fork, Ohio, writes: "Our men, the coal miners, throughout the country are doing their best to help the Gastonia textile strikers and their leaders. We, the miners, are waiting the day when we are going to give the final blow to the coal barons and free ourselves from the present slavery. Do what you can, miners, to free the Gastonia textile workers because we need them in our coming struggle. We need leaders today and not martyrs."

The Best You Can Do Is Strengthen the I. L. D.!

### JOIN IT!

Send the coupon below to the National Office and become a member of the I. L. D. I want to join the International Labor Defense. Enclosed find 25 cents.

NAME .....  
ADDRESS .....  
CITY .....  
STATE .....  
Send to the  
International Labor Defense  
80 E. 11th St., New York City

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## THIRD ANNUAL

# Daily Worker

## and MORNING FREIHEIT

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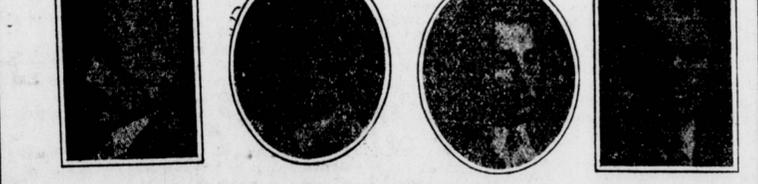
# Greet the Soviet Fliers!



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### (Doors Open at 5:30)



The four fliers of the "Land of the Soviets" will be officially welcomed at

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Program and Features:  
100-piece orchestra;  
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Prominent Speakers

BUY YOUR TICKETS IN ADVANCE!  
Prices—75c—\$1—\$1.50  
Auspices Friend of the Soviet Union  
175 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Out-of-town delegations are asked to report at offices of F. S. U. at 2 p. m. on day of the reception

# PARTY LIFE

## Repudiates Lovestone Renegade Group

September 25, 1929.

Executive Committee,  
Bronx No. 2.

Dear Comrades—

As a former member of the concealed opposition to the Comintern within the league, I take this opportunity to publicly repudiate and disassociate myself from the Lovestone group.

The right wing character of the Lovestone group is fully exposed in their attitude towards the social democracy. Condemning the tenth plenum estimation of the German social democracy as being social-fascist in character, Bert Wolfe, at a caucus meeting called for united fronts with the Zoergiebel hangmen. The Gitlow labor party resolution called for a united front with Muste in the formation of a labor party springs from the same line. I now see clearly that the Lovestone line on inner and outer contradictions, their estimation of radicalization, as well as their conception of imperialism and rationalization lead them directly into the camp of social-fascism.

Recognizing my errors, as an agent of the renegade Lovestone within the League, I call for the condemnation of my activities in their behalf I stand ready to take my place in the League as a disciplined comrade.

For a mass Leninist League,

NATADLER.

### "The Speaker Did Not Show Up"

Too often we hear reports from Party meetings: the speaker did not show up! And not only from Party meetings, also from non-Party meetings, where a Party speaker is expected, we hear the same complaint: the speaker did not show up! And everything goes on as usual, nothing happens.

This weakens the ability of the Party to attract new members or to keep old members in the Party, it weakens our work, it weakens the Party. It happened, for instance, the other week that a workers club had arranged a meeting on the Palestine question with a Party speaker promised by the Jewish Bureau. The meeting took place, many non-Party workers of that special language group showed up to this first meeting of that workers club for this season. But no speaker showed up, and the workers had to go home. How do you expect this club to be able to hold another meeting? For a long time to come nobody will believe them when they announce a speaker. No one of the members of the club is a speaker, so that they could have put up a substitute for the speaker that broke the discipline of the Party. The same happens at our street meetings.

This is impermissible conduct that altogether too often hinders the growth of our Party, damages and destroys our sympathetic organizations. An energetic fight against this must be taken up in our Party, and our Control Commissions and Agitprops should bet busy in exterminating this rotten practice.

## Fascism, the Order of the Day

(A Review of "Inprecorr" No. 52)

THE "White Hand" is the monarchist-officer-fascist clique ruling Yugoslavia. In a town of 25,000, Zagreb, there are 3,000 workers in prison. Russian white guardists aid the fascist regime in brutal torture of workers. The whole country lives under extreme terror. Communists, "after frightful tortures, after red hot needle had been driven under their nails . . . were beaten to death." But, says the C. P., "No tears over the corpses of the murdered heroes, but a revolutionary mass struggle against the tyrants!" Practical demonstrations of solidarity are demanded from the international working class.

The creation of a fascist bloc of states against the Soviet Union is one plan of world imperialism, and one reason why the "democratic republic" of Austria is turned into a fascist dictatorship under Schober, federal police chief, who has an agreement with socialist leaders. Schober is the murderer of the masses in the Vienna rising of July 15, 1927. He is now "reforming" the constitution to please the bourgeois-fascist bloc headed by the Catholic, Seipel. The rapid rise of prices bring wage demands from the workers, and fascism is the means of the bourgeoisie to check the workers and "solve" the crisis. This cannot be done without violence, though the socialists preach non-resistance, putting up only a fake opposition to fascism. The Communists are leading workers in factories everywhere to resist pressure of fascist unions. The socialists say, "No separate actions," pretending to desire a united action which they do not, however, organize. The Communists try to direct all resistance toward a general political strike, and stand for self defense organizations in the shops. Great masses following the socialists are turning toward the Communists, disillusioned with the socialist support to fascism.

Emile Vandervelde confesses, in an article in "Vorwarts" about the Hague Reparations Conference of the League of Nations, that under the instruction of the capitalists, the Second International is carrying out the policy of the various capitalist robber governments. Only Vandervelde tries to make out that this is a "triumph of socialism." The fact that Vandervelde is hard put to cover the quarrels between socialists at the Hague over the conflicting interests of their imperialist masters with a mantle of socialist Buncombe, shows that the social democracy is in a crisis which originates in the fact that it is a part of imperialism.

The Association of Imperialist Bootlickers, which call themselves the government of China, is working overtime explaining how much their attack on the Soviet Union is worth to the imperialist powers. Nanking's ambassador to Japan tells Japan that it is quite untrue that Soviet citizens are treated badly. At Geneva, Mr. Wu, not only woos the League of Bandits, and has the gall to say the Soviet Union attacked China! Then the "American adviser" to Nanking, Mr. Mantel, after a lying statement that the Soviet had misused funds of the Chinese Eastern Line, says he "learned this" lie from the former White Guard manager, Ostroumov. This makes a good connection with American imperialism, which Stimson tries to get out of by "explaining" that Mantel is "only a private person."

The military maneuvers in Czecho-Slovakia at the end of August were interesting proof that the Masaryk government has a lot of military equipment furnished it by the big imperialist powers to fight the Soviet Union. Only one big fly in the ointment. The soldiers got tired of marching and would not budge. They sabotaged, sang revolutionary songs, and when ordered to desist told the officers: "Go scratch yourself!" Punishment only made them sing the Internationale! Communists led demonstrations of workers to meet the soldiers with revolutionary speeches and leaflets. Not a pleasant prospect for Masaryk and his imperialist bosses in their plots on the Soviet Union!

Not only have six editors been discharged from the staff of the "Humanite," organ of the French Communist Party, for obstinate opportunism, but the revolutionary trade union center, the CGTU, is the field of struggle against a genuinely revolutionary line by a choice assortment of opportunist and degenerate elements, united around the anarcho-reformist, Monatte, for a fight at the coming CGTU congress. Monatte has flared up with a manifesto, denying the radicalization of the masses, denying the role of the Communist Party as the leader of the working class, demanding "independence" for the unions so that they may be legal—on a basis of treacherous reformism—from the "adventurous" policy of the Communists. Leaders of the reformist union center, the CGT, are flirting with this opposition. The Communists are pleased that the issue is squarely raised so all hitherto concealed reformist leaders can be exposed. Many unions of the CGTU have voted to support the Executive, although their officers signed Monatte's manifesto. Moreover, the growing strike movement in which CGTU workers, CGT workers and unorganized workers have united in struggle, proves Monatte wrong.

The Executive Committee of the Communist International is resolutely forwarding the fight against the Right danger in all parties. "Inprecorr" No. 52, carries the ECCI Open Letter to the Swedish CP, which is of especial interest to American Communists, as well as the ECCI Resolution on Communist work in the Chinese trade unions which

MARION—1929



By Fred Ellis

### I SAW IT MYSELF

Translated by Brian Rhys

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#### BLOOD IN THE OIL CANS

(Continued)

"In the final fusillade, this photographer (how he had his work at heart) as he went on turning, stormed away:

"My Dedskin band's a goner!" he cried. "These fellows don't know how to act. They're duds. They don't know how to fall, these blasted Indians! That's not the way to fall. They tumble like fools. Put some professionals in their place, for God's sake!"

"The fact was, these Redskins who were playing the part of the final victims seemed curiously clumsy and unnatural as they fell from the saddle, under the avenging fire of the heroic little hand led by the millionaire and the fiancée.

"But at last the scene came to an end, in some fashion or other.

"But gee! the men on the ground were lying still.

"And blood was flowing round them.

"They had fallen clumsily, but sure enough they were dead. And there were twelve in all.

"In a flash, the awful truth, the frightful accident became clear: all unawares—without anyone knowing a word—the actors who were playing the part of the pursuers had not used blank cartridges; their rifles were loaded!

"I leave you to imagine the despair that I showed on this new style battlefield. I tore out my hair in handfuls in the sight of all, I smote my breast, I cursed myself for not examining the cartridges—but who could have guessed that these blank cartridges were not blanks—and groaned out that I was undone, disgraced forever. Then off I staggered, letting it be known that I was going to surrender to the judges, or do worse than that—for I held myself to blame for this sudden catastrophe which had cost the life of twelve petroleum shareholders.

"But a friend came to see me in my little home, where I was roaming up and down like a caged lion, half crazy. I talked of committing suicide. Other people arrived and I talked louder still. But they told me to come back to my senses, and at last I calmed down a bit.

"AN INQUIRY was held. The close resemblance of the packages of blank and loaded cartridges and the circumstances which had led to the mistake were so convincing, and so stoutly did I maintain that I had acted in good faith and in all innocence, that my defense was upheld by the sheriff and the verdict was in my favor.

"But I left the district to take up a post in a big New York firm as head of the litigation department, with a handsome salary attached.

"It was while there that I heard that an angry wind was shaking the Red Indian tribe and that the ten remaining shareholders were in a terrible state of excitement. The trouble was mostly due to the shindy kicked up in person by one of their number, Harry Roan by name. He actually went so far as to accuse the company openly of doing away with the Indians, to rob them of their share in the profits!

"Suddenly he disappeared. Eleven days after his body was found filled with bullets, in an abandoned motor, by the roadside.

"And so there were nine, you say? No, that's where you're out. There wasn't a single one left. For when Roan was found in this plight the whole tribe, seized with panic, gathered up tents, horses, baggage and women folk and fled into the mountains, cleared off the scene, leaving the whites sole masters of the oil-wells.

"And now, when I've settled in England and shaken off the dust of the United States, that country where man's most sacred right—the right to quench his thirst, has been violated; now, when I'm even seriously thinking—I don't mind telling you into the secret—of becoming a religious man and a churchgoer—I learn from the newspapers that, after three years, this affair is coming up before Tulsa Courts. God's blessing on judges and witnesses too, but you don't expect me to keep up the interest in this state old affair?"

Billy Pew wanted to add a rider, and urged by some proud impulse did so:

"If ever they find out who poisoned and shot those Indians . . . well, they won't find 'em out that way.

"Believe me, my friend," Bill added by way of conclusion and farewell, "literary blokes aren't the only people in this world with powerful imaginations; there are others who can see a plot right through."

(THE END.)

#### THE RED MAID

ONCE there was a little country school-mistress and the children twirled round her like farm-yard chickens. She was slender as a willow wand, and had dark, drak eyes and hair.

In those eyes of hers, once, celestial light, angelic visions had come and gone; and who knows? perhaps she had heard voices too. From this school in Lorraine one could see the tower of Audel-oncourt church, which lies not so far away from Domremy church; and there in its shade once lived a shepherdess who might have been compared with this shepherdess of children. But Joan of Arc had lived in the days of Charles VII, five hundred years ago, while Louise lived under Napoleon III.

Such was the honesty of those who had reared her, and such her native honesty, that she had come to free herself of superstition, dismissed for her the phantoms in which she had once believed. And now she only believed in the terror and the marvel of real things. Her dreams, her pity, and her keen bright eyes, were all given for the cause of human suffering and no longer found delight in the fairy-tales with which old faith had lulled and charmed the childish minds of men. Her religion looked to another world. She clung in devotion to life itself.

SHE devoted herself more to the suffering of all than to the suffering of a few—to the freedom of her race. And her love for the oppressed was first seen in her hatred of the potentate who held France in servitude.

Morning and evening, she made her pupils sing the *Marseillaise*. One Sunday, in the village church, when the priest saying Mass up on his gilded dais let fall the consecrated phrase: "Mominie saluum fac Napoleonom," a loud noise was suddenly heard in the body of the church—the clatter of little sabots on the stone floor. All the school-mistress's little pupils were running out of church in a panic of fear because she had taught them that it was a sin to pray for the emperor.

Inspectors and prefects rolled eyes in fury, summoned her before them, threatened her. But she had learned from the legends of her childhood never to be afraid of demons, even when they appear in flesh and blood.

So she went on educating the generation to be in the way that she should go. But she longed to go to Paris to do the same on a more ambitious scale.

To Paris she went, being one of those who translate their dreams into action when they can, and even when they cannot quite.

SHE reached the 'City of Light' at that time when great industrial enterprises, and the mighty concentration of capital, and fever of great financial battles were beginning their day. Paris was one wild whirlwind of pleasure and debauchery, of corruption, of bad style in gilt. Its beating heart was in stone—the Bourse—and next to the financiers (those princes of the blood)—came the lords and ladies of the Court and the artists who kept them flattered and beguiled.

Under this upper layer of society was another, rather more crushed, where grave and serious artists and learned men were at work. And again below that, another layer, much more crushed, which hoped and conspired—the republics of that day. In their hearts they hated the empire and the emperor. They included politicians and idealists of all kinds and shades of opinion, and even genuine bourgeois, too, but one and all turned a single front to their common enemy, that monster the emperor.

(To be continued)

## The National Emancipatory Movement in Korea Against Japan

In the first period following the Japanese annexation of Korea, which was one of unrestrained Japanese military terror, when the Korean bourgeoisie was prostrate and the industrial proletariat was practically non-existent, the emancipatory movement in Korea was extremely weak, not having any firm foundation. Those partisan peasant organizations, such as the "Army of Justice," which sprang up during the Russo-Japanese war, could not, of course, seriously cope with the regular, well-trained Japanese army. In spite of their exceptionally heroic struggle, the Japanese suppressed their movement towards 1914, and since then all mass revolutionary emancipatory movements temporarily die down, tightly held down by the iron fist of the Japanese imperialism.

However, this by no means signifies the disappearance of the people's dissatisfaction with the Japanese policy in Korea. Reasons for this dissatisfaction at that time continually grew. The Japanese economic policy in the country, wholly directed to the rapid enrichment of the Japanese capitalists, to the fastest possible transference of raw materials and natural resources of the peninsula, mercilessly oppressed nearly all classes and sections of the Korean population. The following situation resulted from this policy towards 1919: In the country—a rapidly growing differentiation brought about on the one hand by speculation in land and by the Japanese capitalists and limited stock companies and buying up large quantities of land, and on the other, by the support which the Japanese gave to the feudal landowning elements of the Korean countryside, and by the heavy taxes, which as a result of the occupation fell upon the peasantry. The number of landowners doubled between 1914 and 1919 (from 46,000 to 90,000); at the same time the poorest population of the countryside also greatly increased (from 1,900,000 to 2,050,000 persons). The number of leaseholders and semi-leaseholders—i.e., of peasants leading a semi-starving existence, towards 1919 reached nearly 80 per cent of the total Korean agricultural population. There is no need to mention that the burdens (taxes and etc.) borne by the peasants were greatly increased. The condition of the city Koreans was not better. Retarding the development of the Korean bourgeoisie both by economic (competition, financial policy) and administrative means (the so-called "limited stock company law," and etc.), the vast majority of the capital and production of the Korean industry was concentrated in their hands, while the Koreans owned only an insignificant fraction. This equally applied both to the mining and manufacturing industry. Owing to this the overwhelming majority of surplus values produced in Korea belonged to the Japanese; only leavings were allowed to the Korean bourgeoisie. Such a state of affairs became plainly unbearable for the latter, and was the cause of their great indignation, etc., regards the petty-bourgeois (city tradesmen and petty-trades), they, having fallen into the clutches of Japanese big capital, were forced to eke out a sorry existence.

The proletariat of Korea, was at this time still very weak and scattered. It is absolutely plain its burdens were the heaviest. The proletariat of those countries where capitalism is only just going through the first stages of its development, always are especially severely exploited. In addition to all this, the Korean proletariat happens to be a proletariat of a colonial country, which means extra burdens, such as: extra low wages, cruel treatment, etc. Conditions are especially aggravated by the fact that in the same factory on the same

is most valuable in America for its lessons on how to conduct trade union work under illegal conditions. It also tells how NOT to conduct such work, which is where the "Right" trend is hit. In this "Inprecorr" appears the decision of the Italian Communist Party to expel the Right renegade, Serra, who refused, when asked, to withdraw his opportunist platform submitted to the Party's Executive.

The Tenth Plenum of the ECCI forecasts strike struggles to come in England, therefore all workers should read two articles in "Inprecorr" No. 52; one on the Trade Union Congress held at Belfast, and one exposing the reformist leaders of the Miners' Federation. The first concludes with these words, by Harry Pollitt: "We will call the workers to battle against the unholy triple alliance of the capitalist class, the Labor Government and the British Trade Union Congress."

Only the growth of the feeling of social responsibility among the toilers of the Soviet Union makes possible the new step of the "uninterrupted working week," which has a great historical and international significance. It represents a revolutionary breaking away from the economic methods inherited from the capitalist system, and constitutes a policy which must be adopted in every country where the proletariat is victorious. But workers outside the Soviet Union and yet slaving for capitalists, must not be imposed upon by bosses by any slogan which sounds like it but whose effect is injurious to them. Only under working class rule does the "uninterrupted work week" improve the conditions of the working class. Read precisely how it does so, in "Inprecorr" No. 52.—H. G.

job, Japanese work side by side with Koreans, and for the same work receive pay double that of the Koreans. This inequality between the pay of the Japanese and Korean workers is practiced all over Korea even now.

Thus, with the exception of only a small part of the feudal landowners, all the social classes had, towards 1919, sufficient causes to be dissatisfied with the Japanese. This dissatisfaction made itself felt in the uprising of March, 1919. Undoubtedly, the influence of such international facts as the October Revolution, the Treaty of Versailles and Wilson's theses on the rights of small nations, etc., undoubtedly hastened the march of events.

The Korean proletariat was at that time too weak to lead the movement. It did not then possess any revolutionary organization, however weak! This is proved that it had not yet become aware of its class interests.

The petit-bourgeois took charge of the movement; it had hitherto led the Chen-Do-Ghe organization (the Heavenly Way)—a religious nationalist organization composed mainly of peasants. However, the bourgeoisie proved itself absolutely unable to cope with its tasks in these March days. The whole history of its "leadership" is a history of cowardice and treachery, the movement developed on a large scale, only in spite of its leaders, who hastened either to fly or to voluntarily put themselves at the mercy of the Japanese, and owing to the spontaneous burst of indignation of the peasant masses, who led a fierce struggle against the Japanese.

The Japanese succeeded in drowning the first outburst of the Korean people in blood. All the same they were forced to consider the correctness (from their point of view) of their policy in Korea, and to consider how to attract to their side new strata of the population, which could be eventually used as Japanese agents in the emancipatory movement. It is but natural that their choice fell on the bourgeoisie, to whom it was decided to make certain concessions. In 1921, the following "reforms" were declared: the military governor-general was replaced by a civil governor-general, the gendarmes were replaced by police, a show of self-government was created, the "limited joint stock law" was repealed, and etc. Actually, however, up to the present day the governor-generalship is military, and self-government is not even heard of. (The so-called council attached to the governor-general and the provincial governors enjoy no powers whatsoever and are only obedient tools in the hands of the Japanese authorities) The economic yoke has been only very slightly relieved, and all the commanding positions of Korean economy remain as before in Japanese possession. However, in spite of all the ridiculousness of the reforms, the Korean bourgeoisie, frightened by the March movement no less than the Japanese, immediately grasped this straw in order to attempt to make even a patched compromise with Japan. Part of the bourgeoisie (the richer section) openly went over to the platform of collaboration with Japanese imperialism. The remainder, who would have wished to oppose Japanese imperialism, but feared, however, to lose that which it possessed, avoided a decisive struggle.

Hence, the half way position of this section of the bourgeoisie; frequent ultra-revolutionary phrases side by side with dreams of reforms, the struggle for autonomy, culture, etc.

It would appear that all was over, but in reality the movement was not altogether crushed: at the least cause the popular masses once more evinced their willingness to fight their oppressors. The rice incidents of 1926 too was such an explosion of the popular indignation. The Communist Party, who had by that time come into existence, very ably took advantage of the mood of the masses, which that day filled the streets in large number (in Seoul alone over 400,000) to mourn the death of the late emperor (allowing the masses to demonstrate, the Japanese had hoped that by arranging the solemn funeral of the emperor, they would lessen somewhat the anti-Japanese feeling). As a result of the Communist Party's activities, and under their direction, this "public mourning" was converted into a powerful demonstration for independence of Korea.

There are in Korea at the present time only two really revolutionary sections which are ready to struggle to the end for emancipation: the peasantry and the proletariat. The peasantry, robbed and suppressed, are at any minute prepared to rush into the fight for land, for emancipation from the yoke of the Japanese and the landowners. They are not, however, in a position to organize and win this struggle on their own. They lack organizing forces, which can only come from the cities. The proletariat is that force which is capable of organizing the peasants for the struggle for national emancipation, for the land, for democratic freedom, and at the same time to organize, together with the peasantry, the other social strata which have retained traces of revolutionary spirit. The recent events (the Hensan strike) have shown that the Korean proletariat is quickly growing, that the period of disconnected action and unorganization of the Korean worker has gone by, that the time is at hand when the Korean proletariat will come out as a class, which has fully understood its historic tasks and which is capable of leading the Korean revolutionary movement to victory.