



STATE'S LIARS IN GASTONIA CASE MIX THEIR STORIES

BIG WAR GAME TO BE STAGED THIS THURSDAY

Cannon, Planes, Poison Gases Figure in Display

Show War Development Hurl Ton of Steel Over Thirty Miles

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Altho almost every other department of United States armed forces have great reserves in peace-time industry that can be changed overnight into war industries, the ordnance department still lags behind, according to an announcement by Maj. Gen. Clarence C. Andrews, chief of the army ordnance division, United States army.

Major General Andrews made this declaration in connection with the announcement that on Thursday there will be held at the Aberdeen, Maryland, proving ground a display of virtually every important development in ordnance industry since the world war.

Ton of Steel 30 Miles The largest gun in use in this country, a giant seacoast rifle, capable of hurling a ton of solid steel thirty miles will be used in the display. The exhibition will open early in the morning with an exhibition of the army's new 50-calibre machine gun and a 37-mm. automatic cannon. There will also be an exhibition of the most improved designs of guns for anti-aircraft use with full strength service charges of explosives.

Display Air Forces. Strides the army has made during the past year in the development of mechanized field equipment, anti-aircraft artillery and aerial warfare will be demonstrated for the first time in public.

Batteries of field artillery demonstrating the new 75-mm. gun recently adopted as standard for the army are to be seen. This type of gun fires a 15-pound projectile fifteen miles. While the guns roar from the ground airplanes will perform stunts over head.

Under a variety of simulated war conditions, smoke-screens, recent poison and other war gases, and high powered explosives will be tested, as well as a new smokeless and flashless powder which is also moisture proof which will be used in one of the big 75-mm. field guns. What is needed more than anything else, according to Williams, is the mobilization of a whole series of industrial plants so that in the shortest possible time a sufficient volume of ordnance can be produced for any "emergency."

NEWS FLASHES

SOVIET WORKERS MURDERED. MOSCOW, Oct. 6.—The execution of three Soviet railwaymen, Oskipov, Srokov, and Vassilyuk, at Tsitsikar in Manchuria, was followed by the discovery in the railway station at Lidahedria of the corpse of Soviet citizen Usteretzki, showing signs of torture.

More Southern Mill Towns Send Hurry-Call to the Daily

Workers Must Answer Their Appeal! Send Funds At Once to "Rush the Daily to the Southern Workers" Drive

Workers in a score of southern mill towns and villages sent hurry calls for the Daily Worker—"the union paper"—as the southern mill workers know it—over the week-end.

While the mill workers of such Georgia mill centers as, for instance, Aragon, Barnsville, Dalton, Rome, Cartersville, Dunwoody, and many other towns appeal for the Daily Worker, they tell us that they are being flooded daily with copies of the Gastonia Gazette, the murdering, labor-hating sheet of the Gastonia mill bosses.

Calling for the paper which fights for them, and deceiving the sheet that calls for their murder if they dare oppose the mill bosses who enslave them! The militant American workers will not let this continue! "After the mill workers of Aragon read the Daily Worker they called for the union in which both the white and the Negro workers are members," writes a Negro textile worker of that village. The Aragon workers heard of the Daily Worker from a Gastonia striker, sent for some copies of it, and now demand that the Daily keep coming to them every day.

Similar demands have come from hundreds of workers in scores of other mill towns in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia.

Yet the great financial burden it would entail to send Daily Workers to all the mill villages demanding their "union paper" makes it necessary for us to call on the militant workers to come to the aid of the exploited mill workers of the South—to see to it that their appeals for the Daily Worker every day is answered.

Through the Daily Worker, the way will be prepared for one of the greatest phases of the class struggle in the history of the American working class—the coming great battle of the mill workers throughout the South against their exploiters.

Against their exploiters, who have unlimited millions behind them with which to circulate the vicious "Gassy Gazette"—the workers must match their dollars—and rush the Daily Worker into every mill town and village in the South.

The mill workers of at least 200 mill towns in the South are awaiting daily bundles of the Daily Worker, all the while refusing to read the murderous Gastonia Gazette with which they are being deluged.

They are waiting for the militant American workers to take that action which will bring them the Daily Worker every day.

Ten thousand Daily Workers must be rushed into the South, beginning at once, every day!

Fight the deluge of murder-inciting mill boss-owned sheets with the Daily Worker!

Funds at once, for the "Rush the Daily Worker to the Southern Mill Workers" Drive!

Harry Left, a New York Worker, was the first to answer the call of the southern mill workers for the Daily Worker. His \$5 means that a Georgia mill village will receive a bundle of 50 Daily Workers for one week.

To the Daily Worker: 26 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

Here is my answer to the appeal of the southern mill workers for the Daily Worker. I know that they must have the Daily, and so I send my contribution to the "Rush the Daily Worker to the Southern Mill Workers" Drive.

Name Address City State Amount

NMU LEADS FIGHT ON AVELLA WAGE SLASH PROGRAM

Boss Reduced Pay of Entry Men to See If They'd Fight

Retreated Temporarily Give Men Other Jobs; Militants Watching

AVELLA, Pa., Oct. 4.—The National Miners' Union stands ready to lead the miners of the P. & W. mine here in active strike against the wage cut policy of the bosses. The management of this mine is testing out the resistance of the men with a form of wage cut which they can retreat from, or press to a logical conclusion, whichever they wish, and depending on how the workers act.

On Sept. 19th the entry men in the P. & W. mine learned that a wage in the form of a cut in yardage has taken place. The cut was for 60c. to loaders and 10c. for cutters per yard. When this cut was confirmed by the Pitt boss a large number of the entry men walked out. All of the entry men refused to work in the entries under this cut. The management immediately transferred them to rooms and pillars and tasted that the entries would shut down for a year.

Local Union 104, National Miners' Union, immediately called a special meeting to consider action on this question of wage cut. This special meeting of the local established following facts:

1.—That the threat of the coal company to shut down the entries for a year is a bluff, as the miners

2.—That the threat of the coal company to shut down the entries for a year is a bluff, as the miners

FLIERS SAFE IN CRAIG, ALASKA

Motors Die in Storm; Plan Chicago Greet

CRAIG, Alaska, Oct. 6.—Two of the four Soviet aviators making a 12,500 mile flight from Moscow to New York in the monoplane Land of the Soviets, missing since Thursday when it left Sitka for Seattle, made their way to this tiny settlement on the Prince of Wales Island on Saturday. They reported the plane had been forced down by motor trouble at Waterfall, 12 miles north of here, after its crew had narrowly escaped disaster.

Flying only a few feet above the water, with a severe electrical storm endangering their huge machine, blinded by rain and fighting a terrific wind, the airmen had managed to cover 200 miles when the left motor suddenly went dead.

Two of the fliers remained with the Land of the Soviets, which was moored after considerable difficulty in the heavy wind, the others setting out for aid. Resumption of the Seattle hop will probably be halted for a week while the left motor is replaced and the right repaired with parts which will be shipped from Seattle.

MacDonald Honored by His King

Ramsay MacDonald, whose career has now been crowned "by the great honor of a telegram from His Majesty"—a typical court sycophant's phrase, such as the courtiers of the Czar were wont to mouth—began his political life as a candidate for parliament of the bourgeois Liberal Party.

In all his activities and writings his specific function has been by suave, by hypocritical, high-sounding banalities to inject bourgeois ideology into the heart of the workers' movement.

He is now fighting for the maintenance of the empire of his masters, faithfully doing their bidding, shooting down Arabs in Palestine, brutally suppressing the struggles of the Indian workers and peasants, training the naval cadets of Chiang Kai-shek to make him a more efficient hangman of the Chinese revolution. In this he only puts into practice the theory which he already developed more than twenty years ago: when at the international socialist congress at Stuttgart in 1907 his spreading of opportunist poison inside the Second International showed itself in the proposal to recognize the "civilizing influence" of imperialism in the colonial countries.

MacDonald has had the opportunity to see his theories put into practice. Those of his admirers in the United States who have the same social reformist theories—the Hillquits, Mustes, Norman Thomases—would surely, in similar circumstances, also give orders for shooting down workers and farmers and so carry out the "civilizing mission" of United States imperialism.

STRIKE OF 2,000 FRUIT TRUCKERS TIES UP MARKET

Union Leaders Will Be Bought Off, Hint of Bosses

Lose \$400,000 Daily Walker Sends Police to Break Picket-Line

Two thousand truck drivers engaged in transporting fruit and produce from the railroad terminals of New York went on strike Saturday when the market truckers' association, following a week of daily negotiations with representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Local 202, flatly refused the drivers' demands for an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime.

Twenty-five stable stewards were awaiting the return of the union delegates at the local offices, and immediately after hearing of the outcome of the negotiations, which came to an end at 2:30 Saturday afternoon.

COMMUNISTS HIT GARDNER TERROR

Governor's Message Is War Declaration

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 6.—Over the signature of Bill Dunne, representative of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, a statement from the Party was issued here today on the reign of terror against the textile strikers.

It calls attention to the Marion massacre, where workers were shot in the back for the most part, and others murdered and wounded as they retreated from a volley of shots and tear gas bombs fired by the deputies. It says:

"Governor Gardner again appears, this time in a more ambitious scheme of mass murder, as the state executioner of the mill workers, as he

Window Cleaners May Strike; Meet Tomorrow Night

A general strike of all window cleaners of New York City and vicinity may be called soon if the window cleaning employers persist in refusing to consider the demands of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union. It is announced. The question of a strike will be discussed at a meeting of organized and unorganized workers tomorrow night at 7:30 at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St.

The chief demands of the union are the 40-hour, five-day week, an increase of minimum wage from \$45 to \$49.50, adequate compensation insurance, the provision of proper safety devices and equal division of work in slack periods.

CONTRADICT FIRST TESTIMONY WHILE TRYING TO IMPROVE IT; DUFFY AND NEAL BOUGHT OUTRIGHT BY BOSSES

Released Gastonia Defendants Actively Building Organization to Save Fellow Workers; Buch, Shechter, Melvin at Meetings

U. T. W. Misleaders Seek to Compromise Strike; Appeal to Governor Who Is Mill Boss and Enemy of Workers, to "Investigate"

ORGANIZERS IN TEXTILE MEET

NTWU Plan to Defeat Bosses' Drive

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 6.—A mass protest meeting here today against the murder of Ella May at Gastonia and the five strikers slain in the Marion massacre, had as speakers Vera Buch and George Saul. Buch was recently released from a murder charge in the Gastonia case. While the Manville-Jencks prosecution is trying to railroad the seven defendants in Charlotte, their released comrades are carrying on organization work among the southern workers.

Saul appealed for support for the International Labor Defense against the bosses' terrorism.

Buch attacked the United Textile Workers for the appeal of their officials to Governor Gardner Saturday that he investigate the Marion massacre. She pointed out that Gardner, a big mill owner, who gives the signal for each new terror with his proclamations for each new revival of lynch gangsterism and black hundred's operations, is an enemy of the workers.

U. T. W. Gang Falls. A meeting was held Saturday night in Greenville, at which Sophie Melvin, Wm. Murdock, and Phifer spoke in the outdoors as all halls

BOSSES, FASCISTI SUPPORT WALKER

Organize to Dupe Fur, Garment Workers

Notorious exploiters of garment, fur and marine workers have organized boss committees into a Garment Industries League with the avowed purpose of bulldozing and duping the workers of their respective industries into supporting the Tammany gigolo Mayor Walker in the forthcoming municipal elections, it was admitted by Benjamin Schreiber, manager of the democratic campaign, on Saturday.

"Fifteen prominent shipping men" have followed suit with a so-called Maritime Committee of the Port of New York. The Fur Industry Committee, whose members include some of the wealthiest fur merchants in the city, will do all in its power to line up the fur workers, forcefully if necessary, for the ticket of the corrupt democratic party.

That the fascist recognize in the sports Walker a fellow champion of reaction is indicated in the announcement that the leaders of the Italian-American democratic clubs of Bronx have endorsed his candidacy.

Wm. Sirovich, congressional representative and president of the Industrial National Bank, has been made chairman of the committee arranging a "non-partisan" testimonial dinner to be given for Walker at the Central Plaza on Oct. 27.

A parade which will follow the dinner "is intended as a pageant to illustrate the contributions of the Walker administration toward the development of the East Side," Benjamin Greenspan, corporation lawyer on the committee, announced.

It is safe to assume that workers' organizations supporting the Communist Party, the only political party fighting for the interests of the working class and against the capitalist trinity, the republican, democratic and socialist parties, will not be asked to testify to how the Tammany gang has "developed" the crowded working class sections of the East Side.

Marion Massacre Pleases President of Textile Mill

MARION, N. C. (F.P.).—"Son, you say there were 60 to 75 shots fired?" parried Pres. Baldwin of the Marion Mfg. Co., interviewed by your correspondent on the massacre of Oct. 2. "Well, if there were, I'll say the sheriff and his men were good marks-

"If I ever organize an army, they can have jobs with me. There was three tons of lead used in the world war to kill every man. Here we used less than five pounds and four are dead and 20 wounded. Damn good, I say."

This statement was made to the reported on the night of Oct. 3 by Pres. Baldwin in the presence of four newspaper men. The quotation, in the above words, was released for southern papers.

MUST INCREASE MASS PRESSURE

Unconditional Release Is I. L. D. Demand

Mass working class pressure to secure the release of all the Gastonia prisoners is reflected in united front campaigns, bazaars and other local drives which are being organized throughout the country.

The renewed activity is one result of the last meeting of the Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Committee.

"Build broaded Gastonia conferences! Speed the literature of the Gastonia campaign! Hold mass demonstrations! Hold mass meetings, distribute literature and make collections at factories!" were a few of the instructions the committee sent out by telegram and letter to the hundreds of International Labor Defense, Workers International Relief and National Textile Workers Union secretaries throughout the land.

The reduction of charges to second degree and the dismissal of sixteen defendants was a ruse in order to disarm the working class protest and more readily railroad the remaining seven defendants to 20-year prison terms. This fact was

Elbee Shop Lock-Out Follows Jailing of 2 Unionists, Violations

Culminating a series of flagrant violations of their agreement with the Independent Shoe Workers' Union, the Elbee Shoe Co., 449 Troutman St., Brooklyn, locked out its fifty workers Saturday after causing the arrest of C. Lipka, a union organizer, and shop committee chairman Gardian for "disorderly conduct."

The immediate cause of the lock-out was the shop committee's demand for the discharge of a non-union worker. The bosses, despite the closed shop agreement, refused.

The arrested workers, who were held for \$1,000 bail, will be given a hearing in the Gages Ave. court this morning and will be defended by a I.S.W.U. lawyer. Their fellow workers are picketing the shop en masse and are displaying great militancy, union officials said yesterday.

Protest Mill Terror at Baltimore Meeting

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 6.—Rothschild Francis, Negro editor of the "Liberator," of the Virgin Islands, will speak at a mass meeting to protest against the mill owners' reign of terror in the Gastonia and Marion strike areas at 1619 Druid Hill Ave. at 8 p. m. tomorrow night.

Francis recently served 15 months in jail for his exposure of American imperialism.

CAN'T AGREE ON VITAL DETAILS

Slip Shows Police Had Plot to be Called In

BULLETIN The labor jury provided for by the Trade Union Unity Convention at Cleveland to attend the Gastonia case trial and render a verdict to the workers of the world, left New York for Charlotte, S. C., Saturday night. It consists of six Southern workers, and six Northern workers, representing several industries. There are two Negro workers included.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 6.—The mill bosses' prosecution will attempt tomorrow and Tuesday, with the testimony of their few remaining perjurers, to railroad to prison sentences which are merely slow death, Fred Erwin Beal, Louis McLaughlin, William McGinnis, Joseph Harrison, K. Y. Hendricks and Clarence Miller, leaders of the southern organization drive of the National Textile Workers' Union, and Gastonia strikers.

The police who accompanied Chief Aderholt on his raid on the Workers International Relief Tent Colony at Gastonia, June 7, will offer again the stories they told the jury in the first trial, the mistrial.

"Select" Jury. Three-quarters of the jury in that trial came voluntarily to the defendants after they were discharged and declared they never would have convicted anybody on such obviously false stories. But this is another jury, selected from among non-workers by judicial order, and with only 28 peremptory challenges allowed the defense, instead of the 168 they had at the first Charlotte trial.

The prosecution says its evidence will all be in by Tuesday, after which the defense will put on something over a hundred witnesses.

The prosecution takes great liberties with its evidence. Witnesses Saturday freely changed the testimony they gave at the first Charlotte trial.

Twist Previous Evidence. Mrs. Connie Neal, who operated a boarding house in Gastonia on June 7, told again her story of K. Y. Hendricks' running into the house after the shooting, and saying that Ader-

FAMOUS WRITERS AID 7 ON TRIAL

The Central Committee of the Workers' International Relief in Berlin has issued a call among world famous intellectuals and writers for support of the Gastonia strikers. Among those who have signed the call are Upton Sinclair, Maxim Gorki, Henri Barbusse, Carl Lindhagen Prof. Alfred Goldschmidt and in the name of the Central Committee of the W. I. R., Georg Ledebour and Willi Munzenberg.

Erwin Piscator, known as the most modern producer, openly advocating a revolutionary stage as a weapon of the class struggle, has called on various American writers to show "that the intellectual workers are forming one united front to give a voice to their indignation."

Gerhard Pohl, German writer and biographer of Upton Sinclair, also sent a telegram to Upton Sinclair which reads in part: "16 arrested textile workers are threatened by the same fate as met Sacco and Van zetti. . . the prosecution has proposed the death penalty. We must rouse the world conscience. The right of mankind is at stake."

In Berlin a meeting of the shop

(Continued on Page Two)

STRIKE OF 2,000 FRUIT TRUCKERS TIES UP MARKET

Tie Up Fruit Market; Bosses Plan Sell

(Continued from Page One) ...noon, they began calling by telephone the garages in which they work. By 4 o'clock all of the 500 truck drivers then on duty walked out.

The Walker administration yesterday rushed to the aid of the produce bosses by dispatching over 300 coppers to the strike area along West St. to prevent, if possible, the strikers from carrying out their plans of mass picketing. The workers, who ordinarily report for work between 10 p. m. and 2 a. m., announced that they would maintain picket squads throughout the night in shifts of 50 men each.

The immediate effect of the strike, the drivers said, will be a tie-up of approximately 2,000 fruit cars, worth about \$4,000,000 of fruit and produce. The terminals most affected are those of the Lackawanna Railroad at Hoboken, the New Jersey Central in Weehawken, the Erie in Hoboken, Jersey City and Cruxton and the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Terminals in Jersey City.

Members of the boss association admitted that the strikers "are in control of the situation," and while Michael Kearns, president, said that the bosses would not attempt to bring in strike-breakers at once, he hinted darkly that "there are more ways than one to break a strike," a cynical remark which is interpreted by militants among the rank and file as the only way it is possibly to be interpreted—boss overtures look in glibly at the buying up of the union "leaders."

The contract between the Railroad, Port and Terminal Workers Union and the produce bosses expires this week and it is believed that if the truck drivers maintain their militancy despite their class-collaborationist leaders, these workers will join the walk-out.

The strike comes at the height of the grape importing season, with many carloads of grapes coming into the city from California. At Kearney, N. J., 1,000 carloads are waiting to be moved. Besides the \$4,000,000 worth of fruit and vegetables rotting in railroad yards, the strike will also affect the \$1,000,000 worth of perishables that are freighted into New York daily. Many members of commission houses have been forced to rescind orders. It is estimated that the loss to the trade will amount to \$400,000 for every day that the strike lasts.

Early Saturday approximately 300 drivers for the Standard Oil Co. went on strike, demanding wage increases, time and a half for overtime, and the restoration of 12 workers in the Pratt branch, who were discharged for taking part in union activities.

N. Y. Boat Workers in Demand for Strike

(Continued from Page One) Sunday night in the same hall. Many of the men came to the Marine Workers League at 28 South St. and expressed their opinion of Maher's treachery in sizzling terms.

The towboatmen are sick of their miserable conditions and are willing to a man to fight for an improvement. As one member said, "We're starving on the job anyway, so we might as well starve on strike." Their demands included \$25 monthly increase in pay, time and a half for overtime, Sundays off exclusively, and higher subsistence rates.

Militant speeches were made by dozens of members. Pointing to the strikes in other industries—especially the truckmen—many members reminded their fellow workers of last year's sell-out. They demanded an immediate strike.

Maher refused to take a strike vote, but it was taken spontaneously. When one of the members called, "All those who came here to vote strike, stand up!" practically every man in the hall rose and applauded. Finally Maher permitted a motion that the negotiating committee meet the boatworkers again under the condition that if they refuse to grant the demands, a strike vote be called within 24 hours. No sooner was the motion unanimously passed than Maher flatly refused to abide by it, and stated that the whole thing would be brought before another meeting next Sunday.

Maher has shown clearly he is fighting on the side of the boatowners. The Marine Workers League is calling meetings and distributing leaflets on the towboats this week, urging the men to take the union into their own hands, call the strike regardless of Maher and elect their own strike committee. Only in this way will they be able to get any improvement in conditions, the League declares.

Twenty Hour Strike Won at Jahncke Dock

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 6.—One of the shortest strikes ever known in New Orleans was won when 600 Jahncke Dry Dock ship-builders and boiler-makers returned to work within 20 hours. They struck against a "dog wash" shift from midnight to morning, which would have cut down their overtime.

Must Increase Mass Pressure to Free Gastonia Prisoners!

(Continued from Page One) embodied in letters and telegrams calling for immediate action among secretaries across the country.

Increased efforts on the part of the workers, nationally and internationally, were determined as the only method by which the remaining defendants, Fred Beal, Louis McLaughlin, William McGinnis, George Carter, Joseph Harrison, K. Y. Hendricks and Clarence Miller can be saved.

Masses Alone Can Save.

"It must again be emphatically reiterated that the freeing of the seven workers now on trial," the committee declared, "depends primarily upon the broadening of the mass base of our Gastonia campaign in every district, in every city. Toward this end the Gastonia committees in all cities, under the leadership of the International Labor Defense, must at once mobilize their forces to reach ever larger masses of workers."

A statement to all organizers of International Labor Defense, Workers International Relief, and National Textile Workers Union units in United States declared "the strategic court maneuver of the textile mill owners strengthens the possibility of sending the seven textile workers and organizers now on trial to long terms in prison—actually life sentences."

The statement further declared, "the act of the mill owners, decided on in secret conference with Governor C. Max Gardner, himself a mill owner, in discharging sixteen of the indicted strikers and organizers, and placing second degree murder charges against the remaining seven, comes as the result of mass pressure of the workers internationally as well as nationally; because of the militant and courageous

ORGANIZERS IN TEXTILE MEET

(Continued from Page One) were denied the workers. The U. T. W. sent a group to break up the meeting, but it didn't work.

At Norfolk, Amy Schechter and Delmar Hampton appealed to the workers to support the International Labor Defense. The meeting was at the Arcade Theatre. Another meeting is being held tonight at Winston-Salem, from which militia was shipped to try and break the Marion strike. Saul and Buch will speak here.

At all these meetings there are distributions of the Gastonia Labor Defender, and of the Daily Worker, and steps are taken to form or to enlarge existing branches of the I. L. D.

Deputies Murdered Strikers.

MARION, N. C., Oct. 6.—R. W. Baldwin, president of the Marion Manufacturing Co., which called out the sheriff's force and thereby started the Marion massacre last Wednesday, refused yesterday to consider the compromise to settle the strike which F. G. Gorman, vice president of the U. T. W. offered him.

In Saturday's session of Judge Harding's court, where the whitewashing investigation of the murderous deputies goes on, striker witnesses testified that Sheriff Adkins, and his deputies, W. A. Fendorf, Robert Ward, Broad Robbins, Bill Biggerstaff, Taylor Green, and Charles Tate, fired on the workers.

Saw Killers. A. L. Stewart, a striker, said: "I never saw nor heard any shots fired from the ranks of the strikers," also that he saw no other strikers armed with walking sticks except George Jonas, one of those killed.

Another striker, Thomas Patten, denied that the strikers were armed, and said: "Looked like they shot to kill anything they came to. 'Clean them up, clean them out,' the sheriff was shouting."

"I saw Vickers fall and I saw Jonas lying wounded and bleeding up against the fence, with handcuffs on his hand," Patten said.

Sheriff Counts Votes. Sheriff Adkins walks freely about town, out on bonds supplied by the Marion Manufacturing Co., and bewails the effect the shooting may have on his political ambitions. He says:

"When I ran for sheriff I carried the district by a big majority, despite the fact that it votes republican, they voted for me because I was a friend and they had confidence in me."

"But if I should have to run now they wouldn't give me 10 votes. They have all turned against me."

YOUNG GIRL COMRADE WISHES to share a two-room Apt. Write Daily Worker, Box 25.

International Barber Shop
M. W. SALLA, Prop.
2016 Second Avenue, New York (bet. 103rd & 104th Sts.)
Ladies Bobs Our Specialty
Private Beauty Parlor

Dr. M. Wolfson
Surgeon Dentist
141 SECOND AVENUE, Cor. 9th St.
Phone: Orchard 332.
In case of trouble with your teeth come to see your friend, who has long experience, and can assure you of careful treatment.

COMMUNISTS HIT GARDNER TERROR ON MILL WORKERS

Governor's Message Is War Declaration

(Continued from Page One) did in the case of the murder of Ella May. The Marion massacre occurred the day after the governor's statement directed against the Communist Party and the working class appeared.

And Shooting Followed. "This statement was a new declaration of war on the workers of North Carolina by the capitalists and their government. There was no delay in opening fire. The Marion massacre must be regarded as another bloody act in the general offensive now going on against the workers and their living standards.

Those present at the meeting, Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker, Eli Keller, of the National Textile Workers Union; Ludwig Landy, of the Workers International Relief; Alfred Wagenknecht, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, recently returned from the South; Harriet Silverman, of the New York Workers International Relief; Abram Jakira, organization secretary of the International Labor Defense and J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, decided upon plans to broaden the campaign.

Saturday night at the Daily Worker-Freiheit bazaar in Madison Square Garden will be known as Gastonia night and the released men defendants will speak there.

Mass Demonstrations. Broad mass demonstrations were decided upon in all sections over the land. The three released women will tour the Southern cities on behalf of the defendants, and the men defendants will speak in cities throughout the North. Mass demonstrations will be held everywhere.

Special Agitational Leaflets. Thousands of leaflets will be printed on the new developments of the case calling on workers to broaden the mass base of the protest—nationally as well as internationally.

To Expose Industrial Conditions. Exposure of the industrial conditions in the South, to acquaint workers everywhere throughout the world of the 60-hour week for \$10 and \$12 a week will be increased.

The proletariat of the entire world will be brought to hear of the terrible pelagra conditions in the Southern mills—of the wooden shacks in which the workers reside—of the state of terrorism and semi-starvation in which the bosses have forced the Southern masses.

TOWN HALL Sat. Aft., Oct. 12, at 3 Cleveland String Quartet with Arthur Loesser

5 Workers Killed By the Bosses in MARION, N. C.
The White Terror in the U. S. A. Increases!
Seven Gastonia working-class leaders are in greater danger than before at the trial in Charlotte, N. C.
The International Labor Defense is their shield and the shield for the entire working class. It fights for all workers suffering capitalist "justice" in class-warfare.
It Fights for Salvatore Accorsi, Framed Up for Murder
Accorsi has been extradited to Pennsylvania, and only the increased pressure of the working class will save him.
Are You a Member of the I. L. D.?
Is Your Organization a Member of the I. L. D.?
The International Labor Defense is in the midst of a drive for 50,000 new members by January 1.
It prepares for new working-class struggles. It fights the battle not only in court but on the field and in the newspapers of the working class throughout the world, mustering mass protest to aid in the struggles.
The International Labor Defense Notified the World of Gastonia
It raised mass protest that released sixteen of the Gastonia prisoners. It fights for increased protest to save the remaining seven who are now in greater danger than before. Arrests increase everywhere. 105 waiting trial in Chicago. Sixty arrested in Pittsburgh. Thousands throughout the land!
Join the I. L. D. and Help Defend These Class-War Prisoners
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.

2016 Second Avenue, New York
Ladies Bobs Our Specialty
Private Beauty Parlor

Dr. M. Wolfson
Surgeon Dentist
141 SECOND AVENUE, Cor. 9th St.
Phone: Orchard 332.
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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COMMUNISTS HIT GARDNER TERROR ON MILL WORKERS

Governor's Message Is War Declaration

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American Finance Imperialism Busily Intriguing for Control of Reparations Bank

PROPOSES BROADER POWERS AS A CENTRAL 'CLEARING HOUSE,' WITH REPARATIONS SECONDARY

Americans Lining Up Backing Among Other Nations Against Great Britain

Seek Control Over European Finance, But Guard Power of U. S. Federal Reserve

BADEN-BADEN, Germany, Oct. 6.—That the Hague conference of the League of Nations settled nothing but what should be the outlines of a new conflict between the imperialist powers, is seen in the first getting together of the delegates to the organization conference on the "Bank for International Settlements," which itself clearly is a misnomer as it settles and can settle nothing.

The American delegation, which has the job of squelching opposition, particularly British, is busily intriguing to gain a weight of authority on its side, by what is termed "intimate personal talks" to probe the views of other delegations.

Bank Power Big Question. Greater than any other question appearing on the surface, is the scope of the bank's powers. On this, three supposedly separate views are reported:

"1. To reduce (though why the term "reduce" should be used for functions not yet established except as subtle American propaganda) the bank to a reparations receiving station, taking over the functions of the Agent General for Reparations under the Dawes Plan"

This seems to be the British proposal, as it logically flows from their international financial position of defense against American financial power, though the reports given out do not state which delegation proposes this.

"2. To make the bank a clearing house for banks of issue."

This second idea is openly espoused by the American delegation, which "explains" their determination to "limit" the bank's function to that of a clearing house for central banks (of the various nations), including the receiving of reparations under the Young Plan. This obviously makes reparations the secondary rather than the primary business of the bank, and would open the way for aggressive American finance imperialism to gain actual control under the innocent-sounding idea of it being a mere "clearing house."

"3. To establish a world super-bank competing with financial institutions already operating internationally."

U. S. Anxious To Control. This third idea is unidentified as to origin, but its statement reveals certain things. Firstly, the fact that the American delegation opposes this, is not proof that they have not given initial currency to the idea, since by opposing it in favor of the second they can appear to be ready to give way to opposition which not only fears American control, but any control over national interests—at the same time securing through the "clearing house" arrangement the practical essence of control.

Secondly, while American finance capital wants to control European finance through the bank, it by no means wants the bank to be such a "world super-bank" as would limit or supervise the American Federal Reserve.

Upon this specific issue of jealous guardianship of American interests, the American delegation is as touchy as any other, laying down as unconditional that, whatever the bank's scope may be, the Federal Reserve of America must have a veto right on whatever operations of the bank affect American finance. They cite as an example, and a very important example, that should the bank wish to sell bonds in the United States, the approval of the Federal Reserve would have first to be secured. Apparently, the prospective bonds against reparations, one of the big "successes" of the Hague conference, may thus be issued only by consent of American finance capital.

EMPIRES CLASH AT AFL MEETING

(Continued from Page One) a request from the Canadian government that it will kindly vacate the hall it hired for the convention, the biggest in Toronto, so that an entertainment for MacDonald can be given there. Canada, after all, is still a part of the British empire.

New Orleans Still Strikes. Green explained to the council today that the New Orleans strikers were still stubborn, and that they refuse to accept the sell-out agreement arranged for them by Green in person, and the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees. Something will have to be done about this in the convention, Green's line at present being to conceal the fact of the revolt of the rank and file, and lay the blame on the company.

A. J. Muste, of the fake progressive group in the A. F. L. is expected to appear at the convention and be elected. However, it will serve to raise Muste, who is not dangerous to the Green leadership and will give proceedings, and give opportunity to many amount of Anti-propaganda.

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

U.S. Angry at Power of British Influence in Argentine Affairs

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 6.—The Argentine Senate is now discussing a bill already passed by the lower Chamber of Deputies, to nationalize petroleum. This is a new source of irritation to American imperialism, to add to many others based on Argentina favoring British capital.

Washington dispatches plainly state Yankee anger at favors shown the British Royal Dutch Shell, at Argentina's coldness toward the Monroe Doctrine, her excuses at not attending the Pan-American conferences, her failure to sign the Kellogg Pact and delaying discourteously in inviting Hoover to visit.

American oil companies are known to be in frequent conflict with other Latin American governments which are not hostile to America, but wish to collect their fees as lackey soft if by insisting on oil wells being let run a full capacity, in order to get royalty money when the companies want to cut down production to hold up oil prices on the world market.

rest" in the southern textile industry, and what the National Textile Workers Union is fighting to overcome, is contained in the following figures:

The workers living under these conditions are rallying for the great Textile Workers Conference, to be held October 12 and 13 in Charlotte, along with the southern convention of the Trade Union Unity League, which will come at the same place October 13. These two conferences will lay the basis for a broad and militant movement against southern mill owners' exploitation of labor, against low wages, stretch-out, long hours and the mill village slave pen system. They will create organization into militant unions of southern labor, to carry through this fight.

Bought By Mill Owners. Mrs. Neal was spirited away from Gastonia after the shooting and is brought back by the prosecution only when her testimony is needed. She is known to have admitted to friends that the evidence was bought and paid for by Manville-Jencks. Another discrepancy in her two stories, both under oath, is that in the first trial she said Hendricks was accompanied by a woman. Saturday she alleges he was alone.

Another prosecution witness whose story was mysteriously strengthened between the trials was Mrs. Grigg, who admitted in her first story on the stand that she called the police when mill thugs started an attack on speakers at the strike meeting preceding the picketing. This first story smashed the prosecution's announced theory that the strikers telephoned the police to lure them into an ambush. In her testimony Saturday Mrs. Grigg's story assumed the form that because she "couldn't stand such carrying on" she telephoned the police when the picket line started for the mill. Her testimony and that of her sister, Mrs. Tom Jenkins, and Jenkins, told in varying versions of Beal's instructions to the pickets to "go to the mill," or "go into the mill," or "go, fellow workers, go"—no two of them being able to agree.

Admit Seeing Mill Gunmen. She did admit seeing a number of Loray gunmen penetrating that colony, with white badges on their arms, and her exultation because now she thought they would "clean it out" (break it up with fire and bullets, as in the Ludlow massacre. Mrs. Griggs and her statement Saturday made an interesting admission that she "didn't have to tell the police where to come, as they were expecting her telephone call." When Jimison, attorney for the defense, asked her "Then you had made an arrangement with the police to send this call?" she hastened to cover the slip and deny this.

She made an attempt to prejudice the unionists a trial before the jury of religious elderly farmers by saying that she "would have considered it an insult to be asked to join the union, as she saw hugging and kissing on the union lot."

She testified that some girls across the street yelled, "Guards, do your duty," just before the shooting started. She said Saturday that the shot that killed Aderholt came from behind the union buildings, whereas other prosecution witnesses claim it came from in front of the buildings, and still others allege it was from the side.

Scab Girl on Stand. Grace Duffey, the witness for the prosecution who was exposed in the first trial as having been bought by Manville Jencks by being given a job as private secretary when her testimony was needed, appeared again Saturday, and claimed she heard some one say, "Shoot him," but was unable to identify the voice.

This scab girl had also kept her information that she heard the speakers on the stand at the union meeting before the picket line was formed say, "Go to the mill and into the mill," a profane! sec. until she got her price, a good job from the Loray management, one week before the trial started.

In both trials, Duffey told of seeing the picket line go toward the mill and return, after being broken up by police, and then of hearing shots. In her first testimony she said, "150 shots," which sadly contradicted the other prosecution witnesses, who told of about 16 shots. Saturday, she said, "quite a lot of shots," and "I not" could budge her from that.

Grace Duffey told of seeing McLaughlin go into the woods and search for a gun with a searchlight, and bring it out, but on cross examination, admitted it was a gun emptied at the strikers by one of the police, and thrown by the police into the woods.

An idea of what causes the "un-

BOMBAST FADING WITH NANKING'S DISINTEGRATION

Bankrupt, Disunited and Disgraced

SHANGHAI, Oct. 6.—No publicity puffing can longer disguise the fact that Chiang Kai-shek's "government" at Nanking is grouping collapse. It is now begging the American Oil Company to pay taxes in advance, to obtain \$5,000,000, the company to get 20 per cent rebate on the normal total of tax levied.

Nanking needs money badly to try, as usual, to bribe some of the militarists now turning against it, to remain "loyal." The disintegration of Nanking's authority is visible on every hand. The fake "left" Kuomintang "reorganization" group flaunt manifestos against Chiang Kai-shek on Shanghai's streets. General Fang Chen-wu, removed from office as Governor of Anhui and commander of 40,000 troops, was imprisoned at Nanking but has escaped from prison under Chiang Kai-shek's very nose and rejoined his army.

Chang Fa-kwei's "Ironsides" are heaving their way toward Canton to proclaim it independent under the fake "left" or "reorganization" group of Wang Ching-wei, with the well known British subsidized Kwangsi troops cooperation. It is now confirmed that Feng Yu-hsiang is moving troops south toward Hankow, claiming Shensi province is unable to furnish food.

Indicative of Chiang's precarious position, is the hope expressed by the "reorganizationists" (who until now demanded that he resign) that he will not resign, as they now hope to see him disgraced by defeat in war. Nanking policy toward the Soviet Union has brought nothing but ridicule to Nanking and ruin to Mukden, and in the north there is report of the re-establishing of the old Anfu military clique of generals in a bloc against Nanking.

NMU LEADS FIGHT ON AVELLA CUTS

(Continued from Page One)

2.—That this yardage cut in entry rates was but a feeler to gauge the sentiment of the miners: if this cut went through without resistance then the company would know they could put across as many more cuts as they wished.

Watches Boss. The special meeting decided that it could not call a strike in support of the entry men, as the base for such a strike was removed by the transference of the men to other working places. However, the local union decided that in the event there is a wage cut in the P. & W. mine, a special meeting shall be called to undertake the necessary measures to stop the wage cut.

The pit boss promised the men 45c. for each car of slate loaded in the entries, but Mr. Hall at a meeting of the bosses emphatically forbid any dead work in the entries.

Local Union 104, N. M. U., emphatically advises the men to refuse to work in the entries unless the yardage is paid, urges the miners to join the National Miners' Union, fight the wage cuts, fight the company union, the U. M. W. A., and to fight any discharges or discrimination.

Exposes U. M. W. A. The N. M. U. has issued a statement, explaining the situation to the miners, and pointing out that strike action is the only thing the boss really pays much attention to. The statement says:

"There are some men in the P. & W. mine who still support the United Mine Workers of America, and who believe that the U. M. W. A. is 'coming back.' Some of these men are very sincere and to them we wish to point to the record of the U. M. W. A., a record of sell outs and betrayals as bad as union has ever been damned with. The strikes since 1919 have been 'won,' even the last strike of 1927-28 was 'won.' The miners know that all the strikes have been won for the coal operators and lost by the miners. The 'winning' was of such nature that the U. M. W. A. lost over 400,000 members, and what remain of it today is only through

South: "The mill owners are trying to smash by violence and murder the National Textile Workers' Union because it is mobilizing the mill workers for a struggle against starvation wages, stretch-out, child labor and long hours."

The good will of the coal operators, who wish to maintain the U. M. W. A. as a check to real organization, the National Miners' Union. The Superintendent at the P. & W. said that he would join the U. M. W. A. This is what all of the bosses are saying and doing. In the open shop W. Va. and Kentucky the coal operators are signing the miners in the company stores into the U. M. W. A., because its their union; defending their interests and not the miners' interests. Lewis said in 1927 in the convention: "We will do anything to protect the interests of our friends, the coal operators. The operators now force the men to join the U. M. W. A. to join the U. M. W. A. to protect Lewis' interest."

Other Wage Cuts. The statement calls on the miners to all join the N. M. U. and wage a real fight against wage cuts. A leaflet recently issued by the N. M. U. tells of other wage cuts, saying:

"The Pittsburgh Terminal and other large companies have made another big cut. Recently they cut the day men from \$5.50 and \$5.00 down to \$5.00 and \$4.50; pick miners from 85c to 75c per ton; machine loaders, from 58c to 52c per ton; cutters, from 11c to 10c per ton, etc. Many companies are cutting still below the 1917 scale. Hours are increased. No deadwork paid for, such as slate, rock, water, timbering, etc. Safety conditions are neglected, causing a higher toll of death. The tonnage system is practically abolished everywhere. No checkweighman! No Pit Committees! Some companies are installing the infamous screen coal system which the miners drove from the industry years ago. The companies use the spy and blacklist system. The miners are robbed right and left by the 'pluck-me' company stores.

"The bosses will beat the miners down still more unless the miners fight back. The operators will try to beat you down to the conditions existing in the Southern states. In Kentucky and elsewhere the miners lead out an entire 'cut' of coal for the flat rate of \$2.57; which is an average of 16 cents per ton."



WILLIAMSON MINERS STARVE

Slave Wages and High Prices in W. Va.

(By a Worker Correspondent) WILLIAMSON, W. Va. (By Mail) —It is early morning and the fog hangs low and heavy as the coal miners go to work. It will soon be winter and colder and gloomier than ever, with rain and snow.

See what kind of life the miner leads. Up early in the morning and after a frugal breakfast goes to the mine. The miner must buy some \$40 worth of equipment before he can go to work. The commissary prices are about 35 percent higher than the stuff is worth. The miner must also furnish his own light and explosives.

On entering the mine, you find a 36-inch vein of coal with a soft top. The result is that the miners must work in a kneeling position. They put in many braces to support the top. No pay for this.

After an arduous day in the mine the miner comes out to find that a state mine inspector has condemned part of his equipment. He must buy new equipment at the company store.

Let's visit the company store. We find a fair assortment of second class merchandise at higher than first class prices. The miners live in company houses. They are mere shacks, some lacking windows and others

without a door or part of the roof. However, the miner pays rent for a first class house. He is also charged for fuel, coal and light whether he uses them or not.

The schools are poor and not well attended, as the miner can't afford school books at the prices the company charges. That is why there are so many illiterate miners. Many miners' children nare working at pitifully small wages. Their parents need the money.

On the other side of town you find a large house with a lawn and garage. It is the manager's house. He is fat and sleek. His woman and children are clean and well fed. He gets

a heavy discount at the company's store and does not work on a "production basis." Taken all in all the Williamson coal miners are overworked and underpaid. They need the support of the entire working class.—Just a Worker.

CZECH ARMY MANEUVERS. PRAGUE, (By Mail).—The great autumn maneuvers of the Czechoslovakian army are taking place in the Kremier and Prerau districts. President Masaryk, the French General Petain and members of the Yugoslavian general staff are present. Leaflets explaining the role of bourgeois militarism have been distributed amongst the soldiers.

BUATEMALA QUAKE THREATENS. GUATEMALA CITY, Oct. 6.—The volcano Santa Maria was alarming the populace of surrounding villages today by throwing great quantities of ashes.

Two great lakes were formed near the village of Chimacoy in the central department of Chimaltenango, the water rising through crevices in the ground. Authorities were working to dispose of the increasing amount of water.

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

IN THE SHOPS

The Club Rules Army Jail at Governors Island

(By an Ex-Soldier Correspondent)

I am an ex-military prisoner of the U. S. Army. I was tried by a general court-martial and found guilty. I was given a stiff sentence, which included also a dishonorable discharge. The general court-martial is the highest court the army has.

The sentence for those found guilty of desertion is usually from 1 to 2 1/2 years at hard labor, and dishonorable discharge. I was sentenced to serve at the Atlantic Branch, U. S. disciplinary barracks at Governor's Island, N. Y.

This military prison can be seen from the Battery, New York City. It is a round, red building with old guns on top of it. When I arrived there, I was finger-printed and given a dark-reddish brown suit. It had my number, on both knees, and on my back.

I became a number without a name. I was then taken into the executive office, where the sergeant on duty gave me a lecture. "We try to treat you like a man here," he

said, "but if you misbehave, we use this" and he picked up a club and started shaking it.

This sergeant often gave us "man to man" talks with a club shaking in his hand.

Once he took a parole prisoner who "had had a few drinks in him" across the yard and up the tower steps. All at once we heard a noise, which to many of us sounded like he had hit his club against the steps, but no! he had hit the parole prisoner on the head, knocking him unconscious.

He was relieved from duty a short time. To add insult to injury he was put back on duty, in the executive office.

In this prison there are two tiers of cells. There are 25 cells there.

In each cell there are 10 double-decked beds, five on each side. One man sleeps on top and one on bottom. A cell when filled holds 20 men. In each cell there is a wash-bowl and a toilet. During the many months I was there, about 300 men were always confined there. We were worked very hard.

To Be Continued.

LOW WAGES PAID WORKERS IN N Y HOSPITAL

Miserable Conditions Added to Long Hours

(By a Worker Correspondent) The Presbyterian Hospital (Medical Center) is the newest private hospital in New York, and the biggest ever seen. In this hospital many workers slave—food workers, laundry help, etc.

The working conditions here are miserable. We work 10 to 12 hours a day, and we are paid only \$15-\$17 a week. The help is fed the worst food possible, rotten meals that would give a man ulcer of the stomach. These are the conditions in health institutions under the capitalist system. There is only one way for the hospital help to get rid of these rotten conditions, that is to organize a strong union and then we could get human conditions.

—Hospital Worker.

Without a door or part of the roof. However, the miner pays rent for a first class house. He is also charged for fuel, coal and light whether he uses them or not. The schools are poor and not well attended, as the miner can't afford school books at the prices the company charges. That is why there are so many illiterate miners. Many miners' children nare working at pitifully small wages. Their parents need the money. On the other side of town you find a large house with a lawn and garage. It is the manager's house. He is fat and sleek. His woman and children are clean and well fed. He gets a heavy discount at the company's store and does not work on a "production basis." Taken all in all the Williamson coal miners are overworked and underpaid. They need the support of the entire working class.—Just a Worker.

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International Youth Day and the New Line in the Young Communist League

The present period of increasing radicalization and sharpening struggles brings before the Young Communist League the problem of becoming a mass League. In order to accomplish this the League must review its work and bring in new methods of work, more adapted to the present conditions. Our first test was the Red Day. After the partial success in the Red Day the International Youth Day became a further test.

The analysis of the results of the Red Day proved conclusively that neither the League nor the Party were yet ready for the struggles to come. To a great extent the membership was passive and did not mobilize for work. In the League we saw that too many past traditions exist in our work and hamper it. That is why in the period between Red Day and International Youth Day we made efforts to correct the situation.

The International Youth Day carries with it militant traditions of the struggle against war. In the U. S. A. it also carries with it a history of passivity, of small meetings limited in many cases to the membership of the League and the Pioneers. It has not as yet traditions of militancy in our own country. In the whole past history of the League we had only one outstanding good Youth Day meeting and that was in Chicago in 1927 where over a thousand workers attended. Since the League as a whole was not militant, the Youth Day meeting even there was not marked by any militancy in spite of the attendance.

The CI decision created a new basis for our work. The League began to prepare for militant struggles. The test of this militancy was to be first the Red Day and then the International Youth Day. The League was the life of many Red Day meetings. But there were as yet too many shortcomings.

In Philadelphia an indoor meeting was held and while the YCL did organize an outdoor demonstration after the meeting, there was a lack of organization, lack of preparation. Many comrades underestimated the militancy of the workers. In its analysis of the Red Day, the League did not spare itself and found that it did not do enough work, that it failed to attract large numbers of working youth, even commensurate with its influence.

Profiting by the experience of the Red Day, the League in Philadelphia began preparing for Youth Day even before the Red Day. The whole League was activated. Membership meetings held during the campaign showed an attendance of over 80 per cent of the membership. Unit attendance jumped to 80 or 90 per cent. Already with its face towards the large shops, the League consolidated its work by the establishment of a nucleus in a radio plant employing 14,000 workers and the issuance of a shop paper.

As a main method of mobilizing the working youth for the Youth Day, the Bureau had instructed all units to hold an open air meeting each week and end up with two in the week preceding the Youth Day. All Negro connections were visited individually and brought to League meetings. Over fifteen open air meetings were held in Philadelphia alone attracting over 1500 workers. Over one hundred connections were secured at these meetings, held largely in Negro sections. Over ten thousand unit leaflets were issued for this campaign, mimeographed and printed. Besides this 12,000 National League leaflets were imprinted for the various shops and distributed. Committees visited every sympathetic youth organization.

On the day of the demonstration three thousand special leaflets were distributed at Atwater Kent and a noon day meeting was held at which in spite of a drizzle over 200 workers attended.

Eight open air meetings and four indoor meetings were arranged for the eve of Youth Day. Because of a veritable downpour these open air meetings were not held.

For the demonstration itself intensive preparations were made. For weeks the League and the Pioneers drilled and learned how to march and sing. Dozens of banners were prepared and for the first time in Philadelphia five great cartoons drawn by one of the local comrades, showing John Porter, the electric chair and Gastonia workers, the Soviet Union and the attack upon it by China and the imperialist robbers, etc. The picture of John Porter headed the demonstration. All demands of the League were included in the slogans. The uniformed ranks of the League and the banners of the various organizations marching with it made a great impression on the workers.

The columns assembled about ten blocks from City Hall Plaza and with singing and cheering marched. A solitary cop tried to stop the march but gave it up.

At City Hall Plaza over 700 workers attended the demonstration. The speakers, among them one of the organizers of the National Textile Workers Union, were received with applause and cheering.

After the demonstration the whole crowd marched to a hall about three blocks away and packed it in what the comrades reported was one of the most enthusiastic meetings held in Philadelphia.

From the indoor meeting over 300 workers marched back to the headquarters. The next day, in spite of the constant rain, over 250 people attended the first League rally at the Pioneer Camp.

Ten young workers, all of them working in large plants, joined the League at the Youth Day meeting and rally.

As a result of the drive a new shop nucleus was established in a radio plant employing 7,000 workers and ten workers besides those that joined at the meeting joined the League.

Unquestionably the campaign was a success. It is necessary to analyze its shortcomings as well as see the reason for its success. We must not repeat the error of the past campaigns. We must consolidate our gains.

In Philadelphia as everywhere the radicalization process is moving onward. The tremendous increasing speed-up in the radio plants, the wage cuts amounting in some cases to thirty-five and forty per cent (Philco-Radio from \$7.20 for an operator to \$4.30), the lay offs of tens of thousands of workers (Atwater Kent Radio, six thousand laid off in the space of three weeks) drives the workers leftward. A number of strikes have taken place recently. More are coming. The working youth particularly feels the attack of the bosses. It is beginning to react. A number of workers from the great radio plants attended the IYD meetings. This radicalization of the workers places before the League the problem of organization, now more sharply than ever before.

In its preparation for the IYD, the League considered this and organized its work accordingly.

In Philadelphia the Lovestone renegades secured no hold in the League. Let them deny radicalization. The League membership in the shops feels it and reacts to it. Because of the defeat of the opposition in the Philadelphia organization, we have been able to unite the League for mass work.

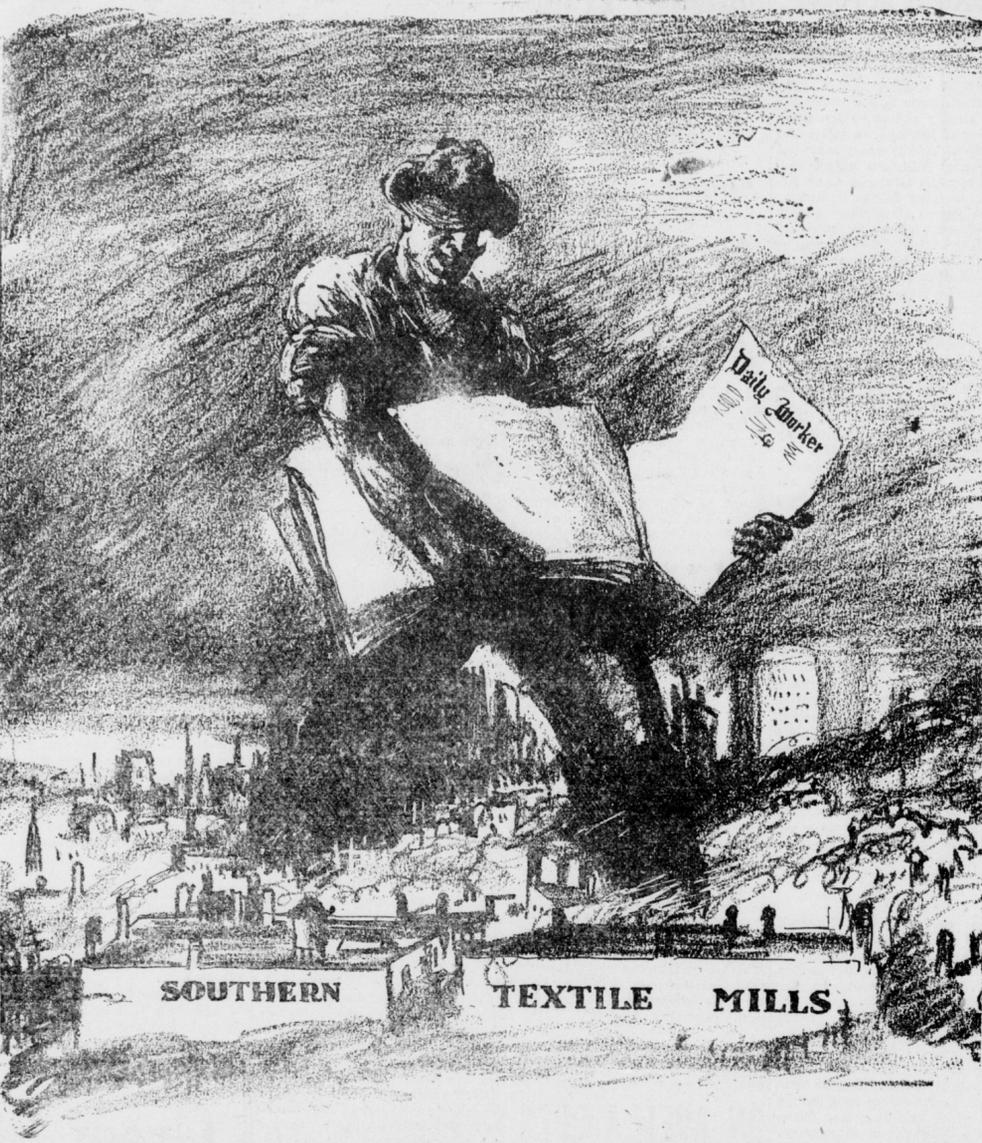
Real Communist discipline was created. This, combined with a conscious desire to do work, helped us carry thru the campaign. There were no leaves of absence, no transfers, no breaches of discipline. All members attended to the work. Those that did not were cleansed from the League. Their place was taken by active American workers.

But there were many shortcomings. Too many. The entire absence of anti-imperialist work, the poor work of the industrial department, and other committees, the bad work among children (only 50 Pioneers at IYD meet) underestimation of the work among Negro youth and the presence of not more than 20 Negro workers at the meeting, the poor cooperation of the Party and the evident underestimation of youth work by Party members, all of these factors indicate that we are not yet ready to occupy our position at the head of the struggles of the workers.

Much more activity is necessary. With the organization of the TUUL we can and must do more work among workers in the shops in basic industries. We have yet to reorientate ourselves further to the war industries. Too few of us work in large shops as yet. Too few connections in the armed forces.

History itself is defeating the renegade opposition. The League will help the Party in smashing the remnants of the social democratic traditions. In constant struggle for Bolshevization against the right wing, with self criticism under the banner of the YCL and the Party leadership, the League will move forward towards the conquest of the working youth—towards becoming a mass Young Communist League.

"RUSH THE DAILY WORKER TO THE SOUTHERN WORKERS" By Fred Ellis



Thousands of appeals for the Daily Worker, the "union paper," as the mill workers know it—have come from hundreds of southern mill towns and villages. Militant American workers must answer these appeals by sending contributions to the "Rush the Daily to the Southern Workers' Drive."

The Sellout of the Tunnel Workers Strike

By A. L. FISHER

The Patrick McGovern Construction Co., which has a contract with the city to install a new water system from Yonkers to Astoria, L. I., at the price of 44 million dollars and to be completed within six years, was to pay prevailing scale of wages and to have all necessary safety devices on the job, according to the contract.

The workers, of course, did not get the prevailing scale of wages. The work in the shafts is very dangerous with little or no safety devices. The men work as far as 500-600 feet below surface with the water sometimes reaching their belts, due to inefficient pumping devices. These men were forced to work long hours, with no overtime pay, in order to complete the work in time.

As a result of these conditions, on September 23 at 3 p. m., several hundreds of workers went on strike. They demanded \$1.37 1/2 an hour for drillers instead of \$1.00; \$1.12 for helpers and muckers instead of 80 cents and 65 cents an hour respectively.

More escapes, better pumping devices, etc. The strike that was called by the Compressed Air, Foundation and Sewer Construction Workers Union, Local No. 63, affiliated with the A. F. of L., found a splendid response in those workers. Irish, Negro, and some Italian workers have united to fight their common enemy, the Patrick McGovern Co. The number of strikers increased daily. The shafts were almost completely tied up, with the exception of three or four, where the company with the aid of the Tammany police succeeded to operate the shafts with strikebreakers.

While these workers were almost 100 per cent on strike, the blasters an engineers union also affiliated with the A. F. of L., ordered their members to continue to work, on the ground that they had a "verbal agreement" with the McGovern company that no sympathetic strikes shall take place. Mr. Flynn, the delegate of the blasters' union, told his members that if they strike, they will be fined.

This open treachery on the part of the officials of the blasters' and the engineers' unions enraged the strikers and one after another would rise at their strike meetings to denounce the strikebreaking of

these officials and demand that these workers strike. Due to the militancy of the strikers and due to the open strikebreaking activities of the blasters' and engineers' union officials, many blasters and engineers left the shafts and strove in solidarity with the other workers.

But as the strike developed it became obvious that the officials of the union did not call the strike to better the conditions of the workers. This was evidenced by many outstanding facts. In addition to the mild demands put forth by these officials, they have tried by all means to extinguish the militancy of the strikers. They have tried to convince the workers that by sending a committee to Governor Roosevelt or LaGuardia, the bosses' nominee for mayor in New York, that they will help the strikers. They have been telling the strikers that the law is on their side and will not allow Patrick McGovern to exploit them. What law! The laws passed by Tammany Hall to which Pat. McGovern is a generous contributor! They have not once mentioned the fact that mass picketing is necessary. Not one attempt was made to force the officials of the blasters' and engineers' unions to call their men out on strike. In short, it became obvious that they were working for the interests of the bosses.

The building and construction workers section of the Trade Union Unity League, realizing that these workers are being sold out by the A. F. of L. officials, warned the strikers of this. It put forth its own demands, which met with great enthusiasm on the part of the workers. Our leaflets were read eagerly, our speakers were met with tremendous applause. Time and again after our speakers got through the strikers unanimously voted to continue the strike until all demands are gotten.

The building and construction section of the T.U.U.L. put forth the following demands in contrast to the A. F. of L.:

- (1) Six-hour day for all workers in the shafts.
- (2) Five-day week.
- (3) Immediate installation of proper safety devices.
- (4) Hot water and rub-down facilities.
- (5) Full time pay for workers when ill or for accidents on the job.
- (6) Recognition of union, immediate discharge of all strikebreakers.
- (7) No discrimination against Negroes.
- (8) An increase in wages to be equal to the prevailing weekly scale of wages.
- (9) Double pay for overtime.

But the T.U.U.L. did not have any illusions. We knew that in order to get these demands the present leadership must be shoved aside. And we urged the strikers to take matters into their hands by establishing rank and file committees in charge of the strike, mass picketing, more Negro workers on the committees, decrease in initiation fees, election of shaft committees, etc.

The "leaders" of the strike began to feel shaky, for these demands found splendid response in the strikers. They had to make haste. And when on Saturday, September 8 it was proposed at the meeting to send a committee to ask the T.U.U.L. for help and to ask George Powers, who spoke at their meetings to volunteer his services to the strikers. Mr. Lynch, the business agent, said that he is seeing red. But the workers did not care if it was red.

The militant spirit with which the T.U.U.L. urged the workers to fight and the demands put forth by the T.U.U.L. appealed to the workers and the cry of red did not scare them at all. Being afraid that the workers would adopt the recommendations made Mr. Moran, vice president and chairman of the meeting, adjourned the meeting hastily. He said that the proposals "may be brought up next day."

On Sunday, at 2 p. m., they hired an exceedingly small hall and packed it with the "good boys." Hundreds of strikers were kept out. At the meeting the executive committee reported of a settlement with McGovern of \$1.50 a day below prevailing scale of wages, completely forgetting the rest of the demands. In order to make the strikers believe that it is a victory for them, they invited other fat officials of the A. F. of L. to "congratulate" the boys. And thus the strike was victoriously sold.

In reviewing this strike we must come to the following conclusion: 1. That the A. F. of L. officials have once again proven its servility to the bosses, closely connected with the bosses parties (the colluding with Roosevelt and LaGuardia for "help"). 2. That the officials of the A. F. of L. are acting as strikebreakers for the bosses and therefore must be fought (refusing to call out

THE PEASANT MOVEMENT

The Presidium of the International Peasant Council to the National Peasant League of Mexico in Vera Cruz.

The Nationalist Peasant League of Mexico is faced with the necessity of conducting a merciless struggle against the government which has gone over to the side of the imperialists and concluded a close alliance with the Catholic Church, with the rich landowners, with the counter-revolutionary officers corps and with all the other forces of reaction. At the moment, the government is conducting a policy of white terror against the revolutionary peasant leaders, and is thus preparing the way for an open attack upon all the achievements of the revolution and for the re-establishment of all the old privileges of the rich landowners, the priests and the capitalists.

In this critical moment, a number of Communist officials of the Peasants League, including its leader, Ursulo Galvan, have gone over to the side of the reactionary government, the rich landowners, the priests and the foreign capitalists. The International Peasant Council (The Peasant International) has decided to expel Ursulo Galvan from its ranks on account of this treachery and declares that any attempt on the part of Galvan to speak in the name of the Peasant International, is a deception of the peasant masses. The Peasant International appeals to all the members of the League in Vera Cruz and in other parts of Mexico, to distribute declarations amongst the broad masses of the Mexican peasantry. The Peasant International demands the condemnation and the expulsion of Ursulo Galvan and of all other traitors to the cause of the working peasants and the agricultural proletariat, from the ranks of the League.

The Peasant International is firmly convinced, that the exploited masses of the village poor will continue, despite the treachery of their leaders, to oppose energetically the reactionary plans of the government, and, in alliance with the working class, will continue their merciless struggle against the rich landowners, the capitalists and the imperialists, for the establishment of a real workers' and peasants' government in Mexico.

The Presidium of the International Peasant Council.

I SAW IT MYSELF

Translated by Brian Rhys. Reprinted, by permission, from "I Saw It Myself" by Henri Barbusse, published and copyrighted by E. F. Dutton & Co., Inc., New York.

THE RED MAID

(Continued)

Among this group—exiles in the very heart of their country—this tender-hearted rationalist, this mystic with a logician's mind, found her combative spirit to revolt both strengthened and quickened. For this was a secret little circle of fiery souls, comparable to those bands hidden away in the catacombs in the days when Christianity was a people's religion, ground under the Roman heel. Later, when speaking of this period in her life, she would say: "We kept our eyes fixed ahead." She led the austere and ascetic life of a poor school-mistress, bought old clothes and boots in the Temple Square in little second-hand dealers' shops. She incurred debts because she used to buy books, and above all because she bent in pity over every victim, every sufferer. She who had given her all to the cause of revolution could not but give freely to others of all that was in her hands, her head, her heart. And if she ever had tender feelings other than for her mother they were never revealed—even though stories will have it otherwise—and doubtless she was reluctant to confess them even to herself.

THEN came the Franco-German War: then the defeat and the fall of the Empire. Afterwards came that great upheaval of a martyred people—the Commune. Now was revealed the treachery of those bourgeois republicans who were 'democrats' only in so far as they were opposed to that half-caricature, the descendant of Napoleon I. Now came the bitter deception: men learned the perfidy of those whose 'solid front' was solely turned against the Emperor. Now that the bourgeoisie themselves were enthroned, their one thought was to be rid of the common people; fear and hatred could plainly be read in their eyes.

This little school-mistress, dark-eyed and dark-robed, threw herself body and soul into the Communal cause. She preached revolt and organized it. Dressed in men's clothes and gun in hand, she went down into the mud of the trenches, into the hail of bullet and grape-shot. She was Revolution incarnate, now that she knew bourgeois liberalism to be a hollow mockery, and understood the hideous hypocrisy that had moved the great bourgeois republican, Jules Favre, to embrace her theatrically in public, at the same time as Ferre, before the crowd—the better to choke the life out of them both and out of those who stood behind them, with his Judas kiss.

IN the defeat that followed, in the suppression of that revolt, she played her full part and more. Only a miracle saved her from the rifles, machine-guns and bayonets of the army of Established Order, from the drunken hordes of the 'avengers' let loose in Paris, inculting, striking, torturing and killing haphazard in the streets. And sometimes even the crowd, poisoned by the vile catch-words of 'peace and order,' heaped insults on the vanquished.

For all these poor creatures and tools, who know not what they do, she showed her pity; pity, too, for those who carried out the orders of the blood-thirsty regime—pity wide and deep, such as is bred of intelligence. When she saw the pale-faced Bretons firing on the Communards, she said: "These men do not understand. They have been taught that they must fire on the people, and they believe it; they are believers. Money, at least, is not their midicement. Some day they can be won over by being taught to believe in justice. Above all, we have need of those who do not sell their services."

THE STRIKE MOVEMENT IN FRANCE

The strike movement in France increased tremendously in the last year. In spite of the relatively improved capitalist economy, the wages of French workers remain on a very low level, representing only about 2-3 of the wages of German workers and less than half of the wages of American workers. The French workers' real wages are only about 60 per cent of pre-war scale. From October, 1927 to April, 1929, retail prices increased 29 per cent, while nominal wages decreased from two to five per cent.

The continued decline in real wage became an important factor in increasing the competitive ability of French capital on the inner, as well as on the international market. Every raise in real wages puts French capital in a less advantageous position in the struggle for world markets. To avoid this, the French bourgeoisie puts up the most determined resistance to the labor movement, mobilizing against the workers, parliament, capitalist courts, the police, militia, the social democratic and christian trade unions.

On June 25, the French parliament with a majority of all capitalist (including the social democratic) votes, against the 12 Communist representatives, passed a law for compulsory preliminary discussion of all struggles between workers and employers. Before calling a strike or declaring a lockout, both sides must enter into negotiations. However, while employers who declare a lockout without preliminary negotiations are liable to a very small fine, workers organizations and individuals who, without negotiations, "provoke a strike," are to be fined 10,000 francs.

Law Favors Reformists. The employers will enter into negotiations, but only with the social democratic unions which follow a policy of class collaboration and whose leaders always betray striking workers' interests. The revolutionary Unitary Trade Unions will be declared illegal and destroyed through large fines imposed on them—or so capitalists hope! Another sneaking but important attack on labor is the law proposed by the socialist deputy, Hervare. The representatives elected by the workers in the mining industry to watch for safety of the mines, a very important victory for the workers, will under the law, be abolished and replaced by inspectors appointed by the Minister of Labor on recommendation of the reformist trade unions.

Trops In All Strikes. In the last six months the courts have increased activity in aid of employers. For the smallest strike, strikers are charged with "violation of the freedom to work" for scabs or with resistance to police or militia. Active workers are brutally ailed in wholesale fashion, whether or not they participate in the given strike. Not one strike passes without intervention of the militia of "mobile guard."

The strikes in the last few months in Carnacort, where 80 per cent were women; in Paris building trades; on the docks of Bordeaux; in the textile factories of Rouen; in the building trades of Marseilles, Dungeurque and other places, were all accompanied by demonstrations against the repressive measures of the government.

Reformists Defeat Strikes. Government reaction works in conjunction with strikebreaking by the reformist trade unions, which fight preparations for strike and try to avoid them through compromise with employers. The smallest concession is touted by them as a "great victory." Practically every defeat of the workers comes from this treachery of the reformists. In many big factories where 99 per cent of the workers were unorganized, and hence not influenced by the reformist union bureaucrats, strikes there were carried out energetically, with good class solidarity and ended in victory.

Nothing can stop the growing strike movement. In the first five months of this year 494 strikes occurred, involving 173,000 workers. Outstanding among them were two strikes of four or five thousand agricultural workers of the Arles district and the general strike of the Paris postal employes on June 4. The French agricultural workers live in the most terrible conditions; their wages are miserably low, and their hours very long. Of the three or four million only 20,000 are organized. Red Unions Lead. The strike demonstrated the awakening of the agricultural proletariat. In spite of the police terror the nearly 5,000 agricultural workers of Arles won the eight-hour day, better wages, better food and living quarters. This strike was led by the militant Unitarian Trade Unions, which are affiliated to the R. I. L. U.

In almost all strikes the workers demanded an increase in wages, the eight-hour day and recognition of representatives elected by the workers to guard their interests. In most of the strikes the workers won wage increases. This was at once followed by further rationalization by the capitalists and more intensive exploitation of labor, which in reality lowers wages. Therefore, the strikes which ended victoriously created conditions demanding a new struggle on a much higher level.

the blasters and engineers on strike).