

TODAY IS THE LAST DAY TO REGISTER TO VOTE FOR THESE CANDIDATES ON COMMUNIST TICKET!

Table with columns for City Ticket, Borough Tickets (Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn), and candidates for Mayor, Board of Aldermen, and Board of Aldermen.

VOTE RED! VOTE FOR YOUR CLASS! VOTE COMMUNIST! REGISTER TODAY! VOTE RED! VOTE FOR YOUR CLASS! VOTE COMMUNIST! REGISTER TODAY!

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

Daily Worker

FINAL CITY EDITION

Vol. VI, No. 187 NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1929

PROSECUTION BRINGS RACE ISSUE IN GASTON TRIAL

Southern Textile Workers Conference Opens in Charlotte Today to Plan Great Drive

Foster, Starts for Textile Conference, Predicts Big Struggle Against Terror

T.U.U.L. Convention Sunday in Same City Will Send Speakers, Build Local Organizations

SIXTH DEATH IN MARION KILLINGS COP ADMITS SHOT

Whitewash Proceeds in Harding's Court

DEMONSTRATE IN FRONT OF JAIL

Force Release of Nine Jailed in Oakland

YOUTH HAVE INTENSE INTEREST IN RESULTS OF CHARLOTTE MEET

Organizer Explains Young Workers Importance in Southern Industry; Most Exploited

RENEWED STRIKE OF SOLD PRODUCE DRIVERS LOOMING

3,000 Food Handlers May Join; Bosses For Lock-Out

Workers, Meet Mishka in the Daily Monday



This is Mishka, whom you will meet in the Daily Worker Monday.

CHILDREN TELL OF USSR TRIP

The kids in Soviet schools really rule the teachers instead of the teachers ruling the children.

PROLONG WINDOW WASHERS STRIKE

10 Firms Yield Union Insurance Demand

HAIL FOOD UNION DRIVE AT MEET

Shop Delegates Will Direct Campaign

OIL TRUCKMEN'S STRIKE SPREADS; CHAUFFERS JOIN

AFL Official Calls for Govt. Strikebreak; Terror Grows

WHALEN DOUBLES POLICE

TUUL Calls for Fight On Intervention

CLAIMS IT IMPEACHES CREDIBILITY OF DEFENSE WITNESS IF NEGRO WAS SPEAKING FROM THE SAME PLATFORM

Judge Still Withholds Ruling on Charge of Communism Against Defendants and Defense Witnesses, But Jury Has Been Notified

Young Mill Striker Calls on Workers to Rush Daily South

"I myself am a mill worker, 15 years old," said Binnie Green, young Gastonia striker yesterday.

NEGRO WORKERS ON LABOR JURY AT CHARLOTTE ANALYZE OUSTING

Explaining to the members of the working class the significance of labor of exclusion of Negro workers from the court room at Charlotte.

FREE THEM! IS WORLD CRV ON BEHALF OF GASTONIA PRISONERS

Rank and file interests in the fate of the seven Gastonia prisoners has caused the Norwegian Confederations of Trade Unions and Labor Party of Norway to send \$266.49 to aid the International Labor De-

HELP DEFEND GASTONIA AND OTHER CLASS WAR CASES BY ATTENDING BIG I.L.D. REVEL TONIGHT!

League to act as a jury of the American working class in the trial of the seven strikers and union organizers of the National Textile Workers Union in Charlotte, N. C.

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RENEWED STRIKE OF SOLD PRODUCE DRIVERS LOOMING

Racketeering Compact May Be Broken

(Continued from Page One)

came known. It is expected that over 3,000 good handlers employed in the markets, whose agreement with the produce bosses runs out today, will go on strike with the truckmen.

The agreement between the truck owners and merchants paved the way for the "settlement" arrived at by the hauling contractors and the labor leaders of Local 202, International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs. Its chief provision is aided at the small independent truckmen and the farmers who ship their produce by truck direct to the local markets.

TUUL Sees Monopoly.

The Metropolitan Areat Trade Union Unity League, in a statement issued yesterday, charged that the New York market truck combine, assisted by the A. F. L. misleaders, and with the connivance of the railroad magnates who were losing business to the independent truckmen, jockeyed the strike to establish a monopoly of fruit and vegetable delivery here.

A tremendous outpour of protest from poor farmers who must now pay up to \$25 a load extra for having their produce delivered to merchants here has forced Acting Governor Lehman, through State Commissioner of Agriculture Pyke, to "urgently request" the truck owners and commission merchants to suspend the racketeer agreement. A conference of boss truckmen, farmers and merchants has been called for Wednesday at the Port of New York Authority.

"Means Lock-Out."

W. W. Smith, president of the fruit and produce trade association, said yesterday that his organization would "obey" the state request, but said grimly, "It will mean a lock-out." The truck drivers, those most concerned in the flare-back of their betrayal, will have no voice in the state negotiations.

The U. U. L. points out that their one real "gain" from the struggle, having lost their demands for the 8-hour day and time and a half for overtime, is the inauguration of the speed-up in market trucking. Previously the drivers were allowed to wait with their loads until these were sold to the merchants; now, under the sell-out agreement, they must unload at the market immediately and rush back to the terminal for another load.

SIXTH DEATH IN MARION.

(Continued from Page One)

to pieces a mass picket line about 7 o'clock Wednesday morning last week.

The fake investigation of the slaughter is still going on in Judge Harding's court today. All of the strikers questioned told of the deliberate attack, first with tear gas bombs, and then with pistols on the 70 workers of the night shift who had struck at 1 a. m. against the blacklist, and were picketing the gateway of the mill to warn the day shift away.

Admits Killing.

All of the strikers declared that there were no guns among them. Eleven of the 16 deputies named as killers have testified before Judge Harding's sympathetic court that they "fired only in self defense." One deputy, Robert Ward, member of the 105th militia regiment (engineers) today told of firing three shots into one striker, and then three more into another. He alleged, of course that he did it in self defense.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Women's Mass Meeting.

A mass demonstration of protest against the Gastonia frame-up will be held in conjunction with an election rally of women workers at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Pl., on Oct. 12, at 8 p. m.

Anti-Religious Affair.

Under the auspices of UUnit 5, Section 7, at 2901 Mermaid Ave. Sunday, Oct. 13, at 5 p. m. Interesting program. All invited.

Columbus Eve Dance, Harlem.

The Harlem Progressive Youth Club will give a dance on Columbus Day, Oct. 12, at 1492 Madison Ave. Good band. All welcome.

Workers Laboratory Theatre.

The "Gastonia" strike play "White Trash" is now in rehearsal. Bookings may be made with L.A. De Santos, 1271 54th St., Brooklyn. A second cast is being organized. All workers interested are invited to attend our meetings, Monday and Friday at 8 p. m., Sunday at 7:30 p. m., at 80 E. 11th St., room 327. No rehearsal on Wednesday due to the playwrighting class at the Workers School. Applications for membership will be received at the School.

Red Dancers.

The Dancing Group organized last Friday under the direction of Comrade Edith Seal will meet today at 2:30 p. m. sharp at Irving Plaza, Irving Pl. and 15th St.

Communist Activities

Anti-Religious Affair.

A lecture on religion and an anti-religious entertainment will be given Sunday ("Yom Kippur"), Oct. 12, 7:30 p. m., at 1400 Boston Ave., arranged by Upper Bronx Number 1 Unit of the Young Communist League. All League members and young workers are invited. Admission is free.

Unit 12, Section 3.

Educational meeting Tuesday, Oct. 15, 8:30 p. m. Comrade Jack Hardy will lead a discussion on the election campaign.

THEATRE REVIEWS

Maurice Dekobra's Novel at the Cameo

Maurice Dekobra's widely-read novel, "The Madonna of the Sleeping Car," which has been accorded an elaborate production abroad, will have its American premiere at the Cameo Theatre today. Maurice Gleize directed the film.

"The Madonna of the Sleeping Cars" as a book has sold millions of copies in fifteen languages and the American edition has gone into seven printings. Maurice Dekobra, its author, was born in Paris in 1885.

In addition to "Two-Gun Ginsberg," an all-talking comedy which is the chief supplementary attraction on the program, a Sidney cartoon called "Karnival Kid" is offered.

FRENCH PICTURE AT FILM GUILD CINEMA

The Film Guild Cinema will present "The Soul of France," beginning today. The film was produced by Jacques Haik. This French picture is based on a successful novel

OIL TRUCKMEN'S STRIKE SPREADS

(Continued from Page One)

thugs, hundreds of whom the bosses have recruited through Tammany Hall from the "Little Augie," Frankie Yale and De Vito gangs, brutally attacked strikers on the Williamsburgh Bridge. A window cleaner working near the Standard Oil plant on Kent Ave., Brooklyn, was knocked unconscious by a Tammany policeman for making a remark to a scab.

Want More Gunmen.

But not content with the terrorism which had previously sent four strikers to the hospital, the Standard Oil barons are advertising for underworld "guards" at \$25 a day. Police Commissioner Whalen has redoubled the number of police assigned to "protect" the scabs and beat up pickets. Patrolmen, motorcycle and mounted police, accompanied by cars full of gangsters, are trailing the scab-driven trucks, clubbing all workers who dare to cross their paths.

Despite this heavy "protection," the oil distributors have notified Tammany authorities that the danger of all gasoline and oil deliveries being stopped is acute, a cue for the authorities to step in and break the strike on the excuse that lack of fuel for fire stations and hospitals gives rise to a "public menace."

"Dry Up City."

A serious shortage of gasoline was reported in the Chelsea and Greenwich Village districts yesterday, with the strikers determined to "dry up the city." At the same time, in Nassau County, movement of gasoline was being conducted at about 50 per cent of normal delivery, according to Standard Oil officials. The Inwood, L. I., station, which normally delivers about 2,000,000 gallons of gasoline and oil weekly, was an armed camp, with 200 armed strikebreakers taking the place of 125 strikers. A convoy of police accompanied each truck.

When a Tammany fire chief approached strikers yesterday and asked that special arrangements for carting oil and gasoline to the fire houses be made, he was told: "It's up to police commissioner Whalen to get gas for you. He's sending out enough police to guard the strikebreakers."

So far the efforts of the A. F. of L. officials to swerve the militancy of the truckmen have proved unavailing, but the Trade Union Unity League, while urging the strikers to prepare for militant resistance of any possible federal, state or city intervention, also warns them to guard against the impending sell-out maneuvers of the Teamsters' Union misleaders, who betrayed the produce truck drivers' strike last week.

The new fighting labor center calls for the immediate formation of rank and file committees, the cooperation of rail waterfront, oil depot and filling station men in a united struggle and the formation of workers' defense corps to protect pickets against the police and gangster terror.

The shiftiness of the A. F. of L. fakers is well personified in Dawson, union business manager, the T. U. U. L. states. This misleader, who mysteriously "disappeared" when the strike broke, has now, in the words of the truckmen, "come to life." That there is some rift between the fakers which bodes no good for the rank and file is indicated by the fact that Dawson's first act was to move strike headquarters from the Longshoremen's hall to Royal Hall on East 44th St., Manhattan, and displacing William Jacobs, who was the acting business manager.

TUDOR INN

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!

FURNISHED ROOMS
153 East 11th St. Heated rooms; large and small; all improvements; near subway. Tel. Lehigh 1890.

GIRL WISHES TO SHARE APARTMENT WRITE BOX 50, DAILY WORKER

Patronize No-Tip Barber Shops
26-28 UNION SQUARE (11th up)
2700 BRONX P K EAST (corner Allerton Ave.)

International Barber Shop
M. W. SALA, Prop.
2016 Second Avenue, New York (bet. 103rd & 104th Sts.)
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1,200 ATTEND AT WORKERS SCHOOL FOR FIRST WEEK

Bronx School Opens; Many New Classes

The completion of the activities for the first week of the Workers' School shows the tremendous progress of the School in every respect, as compared to previous years.

The total enrollment is already well over twelve hundred, 90 per cent of which consists of factory workers. Only about 20 per cent are registrations for English classes, the balance taking courses in principles of Maxim Leninism, History or Training courses.

Together with the opening of the School the Ruthenberg Library opened with several hundred additional volumes. The Library is open every night between 6:30 and 9:30 p. m. The reading room is open during the same hours.

The Bronx Branch of the Workers' School, at the Co-operative Colony, 2700 Bronx Park East, has also begun its term with sixty students. Two new classes will begin this week.

The week of Oct. 14-19 will be the last week for late registrants. Those who will register or change classes after this week will be required to pay a dollar extra for lateness.

Anti-Fascist Meeting at Irving Plaza Today

An anti-fascist meeting will be held today at 2:30 at Irving Plaza, in commemoration of Antonio Barra, who was murdered in Detroit last year by the fascists.

On Columbus Day in 1928 a group of fascists, marching in a parade with black shirts, fired on anti-fascists, killing Barra and wounding another Italian worker, Lentricchia. The story of the shooting and the increasing use of fascist methods will be told by speakers in Italian and English.

W. I. R. WORKERS CHORUS ENGLISH LANGUAGE Now Being Organized
Register at Workers International Relief, New Address: 849 BROADWAY, Room 512. Telephone ALgonquin 8945

LECTURES AND FORUMS

LABOR TEMPLE
14th St. and Second Ave.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13
5:00 p. m.: —
DR. G. F. BECK
LITERATURE
"Charles Beard (the Melioristic Picture)"

7:45 p. m.: —
AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CHURCH AND FORUM
EDMUND B. CHAFFEE
"The Social Hope of the Ancient World"

—ALL WELCOME—

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PYTHIAN TEMPLE
THOMAS JEFFERSON HALL
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"Science Or Religion: Which?"
ADMISSION 25 CENTS

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Gastonia Strikers and Candidates to Speak at Womens Election Rally

The Communist candidates, William W. Weinstein for mayor, Otto Hall for controller, Harry M. Wicks, for president of Aldermen, will be among the speakers at the Working Women's Election Rally and Gastonia Defense Demonstration, Thursday, Oct. 17, at Irving Plaza Hall.

Cafeteria Union Drive Hailed By Membership

(Continued from Page One)

unorganized shops will serve on the organization committee which will direct the campaign.

The meeting approved the recommendations of the Executive Board for a banner of greeting to the Soviet Fliers when they arrive in New York City next week.

The banner will read: "Cafeteria Workers' Branch, A. F. W., Sends Revolutionary Greetings to the Soviet Fliers—to the Workers of the U. S. S. R."

Delegates were also elected to represent the union at the Youth Conference for the Defense and Relief of the Gastonia strikers to be held Sunday at Irving Plaza, 16th St. and Irving Pl.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

\$1—CHAMBER MUSIC—\$1
Six Fri. Eve. Concerts, Nov. 15, Dec. 27, Jan. 24, Feb. 14, Mar. 21, April 11.
Stradivarius Quartet, Martha Graham Stringwood Ensemble, Old World Trio, Musical Art Quartet, Tolleson Trio

\$1—ARTISTS' RECITALS—\$1
Six Fri. Eve. Concerts, Oct. 18, Nov. 29, Dec. 20, Jan. 17, Feb. 7, Mar. 7.
Nina Tarasova, Lily Ney, Erna Rubinstein, Nicely-slaw Muz, Russian Sym. Choir, Dorsha, Dancer

Washington Irving High School Irving Place and 16th Street
For subscription to each series of six concerts, both series \$2. Mail orders to People's Symphony Concerts, 32 Union Square (Study, 3887). Also on sale at Macy's and Wanamaker's.

Philharmonic - Symphony TOSCANINI, Conductor
CARNEGIE HALL, This Sun. Aft. 3:00
ROSSINI—BRAHMS—TOMMASINI WAGNER

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., Oct. 17, 8:45
Fri. Aft., Oct. 18, 2:30; Sat. Eve., Oct. 19, 8:45 (Students); Brooklyn Academy of Music, Sun. Aft., Oct. 20, 3:15.
HANDEL—WETZLER—FRANK RESPIGHI

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AMUSEMENTS

The Theatre Guild Presents
KARL AND ANNA
By LEONHARD FRANK
GUILD THEATRE, WEST 52nd STREET, EVENINGS 8:50
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY 2:40

"THE CRIMINAL CODE"

MARTIN FLAVIN'S STARTLING PRISON PLAY
with ARTHUR BYRON
NATIONAL THEATRE 41st St., West of 7th Ave., Evenings 8:50
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY 2:30

SECOND BIG WEEK!

55TH STREET PLAYHOUSE
154 West 55th St. (Between Sixth and Seventh Avenues)
Continuous performances from 2 p. m. to midnight. Popular Prices.

The American Premiere of Gerhart Hauptmann's world-famous Revolutionary Drama

"THE WEAVERS"

which is a bitter attack on the landed gentry and factory owners of Nineteenth Century Germany
Filmed in a manner closely resembling "Potemkin"
Under the direction of F. ZELNICK
Cast of "The Weavers" includes some of Germany's foremost stage and screen artists—Paul Wegener (of "The Golden"), Wilhelm Dieterle (star UFA player), Theodore Loos (of "Metropolis")

AHWOODS ATTRACTIONS
HARRIS THEATRE MATS. WED. 5:00
W. 42nd ST. SAT. 5:00

The Melodrama That's Different
with PAUL CAVANAUGH PHOEBE FOSTER A. P. KAYE FREDERICK WORLOCK DRAMWELL FLETCHER EDWARD RIGBY

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Japan Turns Over \$700,000 to White Guard General Leading Attack on Soviets

SOVIET AMBASSADOR AT TOKIO PROTESTS SHARPLY TO FOREIGN OFFICE AT TREATY VIOLATION

Big Government Bank Allowed to Pay Huge Fund Belonging to Soviet Union

Tokio Government's Complicity Shown by Tale of General's "Disappearance"

TOKIO, Oct. 11.—Official Japanese aid to the Czarist white guards to attack the Soviet Union, given the infamous white guard general Semenov, is seen in the protest made by Alexandre Troyanovsky, Soviet ambassador to Tokio delivered to the foreign office today.

The Soviet ambassador called the Japanese government's attention to the violation by Japan of the Soviet-Japanese treaty of 1925, which provided that all property of all previous Russian governments should be turned over to the Soviet Union.

The violation was committed by permitting the Specie Bank of Yokohama, which is practically if not formally a government institution, to pay to the white guard general Semenov about \$700,000 once held by the defunct "Far Eastern Republic."

The bank makes the excuse that Semenov and another ex-czarist officer, Michael Potdiagin, who also shared in this deal, "played an important part" in the development of the defunct "republic" when as a matter of fact Semenov, before, during and after that "republic," merely played the role of a bandit counter-revolutionary ready to serve any imperialism then invading the Soviet Union, and gave but the faintest recognition, if any, to the "Far Eastern Republic."

Sheltered by imperialist authority, mostly Japanese, but at times by America, Semenov wilyly massacred and robbed the Siberian peasantry and townspeople east of Lake Baikal and in the Amur region.

Now this monster mass murderer is given \$750,000 by Japan and allowed on Japanese soil openly to organize and arm the white guards who are at this moment trying to break through the Red Army lines on the Soviet-Manchuria frontier.

In the ambassador's protest to the Japanese foreign office, it is noted as an extraordinary circumstance that though the Japanese courts issued an order Thursday to the bank,

SWEET FUTILITY.

GENEVA, Oct. 11.—Although no attention will be paid to it, Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary of the League of Nations today sent all nations the League "recommendations" to reduce sugar tariff on sugar, thus to reduce sugar prices and increase consumption. This is the best the League can do to solve the world crisis arising from too much sugar.

YOUNG GASTONIA STRIKER CALLS ON WORKERS TO RUSH 'DAILY' SOUTH

15 Year Old Binnie Green from Gastonia Says Daily Worker Is Needed

(Continued from Page One)

that the workers all over the world are ready to fight for them. "The mill workers say they no longer will have the Gastonia Gazette but will have the Daily Worker, for it is the only paper that tells the truth."

"All the mill workers I know in the South are saying, we must have the union paper, the Daily Worker, it is our paper."

"The Daily Worker should go to every worker in the South, not just only to Gastonia, but all over the South, to keep the workers' eyes open."

"You workers who read the Daily should do your best to see that every worker in the South can have the Daily every day."

As Binnie Green, fresh from the southern front of the class struggle in the United States says, all workers, and all working class organizations must see that the Daily Worker is rushed to the workers in the South who are demanding that they receive the Daily each day.

To answer the appeals of these workers means a tremendous financial burden which all militant workers must help bear.

Individual workers must rush funds at once to the "Rush the Daily Worker to the Southern Workers' Drive."

Working class organizations must adopt a mill village, and see that that village is supplied with bundles of the Daily every day.

\$2.50 each week from a Communist Party unit, or other working-class organization means that a bundle of 25 Daily Workers can go to a southern mill village each day.

\$10 a week will bring 100 copies of the Daily Worker to the workers of a southern mill village every day.

What's the answer of the militant American workers to the workers of the South?

The enclosed contribution is my answer to the appeal of the southern mill workers for the Daily Worker.

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

I want the enclosed contribution to go toward rushing the Daily Worker to my fellow workers in the South.

Name

Address

City

Amount \$

FOR ORGANIZATIONS

We,

(Name of Organization)

City and State

wish to adopt a southern mill town or village, and see to it that the workers there are supplied with copies of the Daily Worker every day for weeks. We enclose \$

Kindly send us the name of the mill village or city assigned to us, for we wish to communicate with the workers there.

France 'Nervous' Over Navy, Boosts Budget 54 Percent for 1930

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The "interesting contribution" which Ramsay MacDonald says the next five-power conference "will make to the League of Nations Preparatory Disarmament Commission" appears to be, for one thing, a sharp conflict with France over submarines and also with Italy, who insists on naval equality with France.

France has the biggest total submarine tonnage, 94,000, of any power; the U. S. has 90,000; Japan, 75,000; Britain, 86,000 and Italy, 40,000.

France is building 14 submarines now, and has increased its naval budget 54 per cent for 1929 over 1928. French authorities are announced as being "nervous" at the coming conference.

RACE ISSUE IN GASTONIA TRIAL

Witness States Gilbert Threatened Raid

(Continued from Page One)

and Bulwinkle were trying to either incriminate him or get him to testify for the state.

Attorney Cansler of the prosecution also read Saylor's affidavit made the day after the kidnaping of the three organizers when Wells was beaten and threatened with lynching. Cansler attempted to poke fun at Saylor's declaration that he saw Carpenter and Bulwinkle and that they helped to organize the Loray gang that swept through three counties the night after the mistrial resulted from the insanity of Juror Campbell.

Despite Judge Barnhill's ruling yesterday excluding the testimony of Gladys Wallace that Buch and Melvin had been beaten on the picket line, by the police, the defense succeeded in getting a great deal of such testimony into the record today over the strenuous objection of the prosecution. It showed the brutality of the police, their hatred of the strikers and subservience to the Manville-Jencks Co., which necessitated arming the guards to protect the union.

Flat contradiction to the perjury of the state's witnesses who testified that K. Y. Hendricks ran into the house of Connie Neal, asking to be hid and saying, "We have shot Aderholt and Gilbert," was given in the testimony of Dewey Martin this morning. Martin told how he had returned from the picket line which the police had broken up with vicious brutality, and went to the house of his father-in-law, Tom Phifer, near the union headquarters. Mrs. Connie Neal was there, also Mrs. Tramble, Tom Phifer and Martin's wife. They were standing in the back yard when the shooting occurred. Hendricks arrived while the shooting was going on, so that it is impossible that Hendricks could have been at the union headquarters when Aderholt was shot.

While standing in the back yard, a boy ran by and told them the police had been killed. He said, "The police are looking for Beal." Martin, Hendricks and Martin's wife went back into the house, and found Hack Wilson, one of the Loray Committee of 100 there. Wilson left, returning ten minutes later with a white handkerchief around his arm. Hendricks was with Martin and the others all the time.

Judge Shields Police.

When Martin started to tell how Officer Jackson had knocked Earl Tompkinson down on the picket line and then kicked him, and how the police had knocked old Mrs. McGinnis down, the prosecution objected. Barnhill sustained them, and this testimony was ruled out as irrelevant. Marti also testified that he had been beaten by the police, only a few days previously, they would be looking for him, and that he had better get out of town and offered to take him away in an auto.

Hendricks refused, saying, "I have done nothing wrong. I don't have to run away." Then Hendricks went home to sleep and was arrested.

Insinuations.

No more vicious cross examination ever took place in a court room than that to which Jake Newell of the prosecution subjected Martin in the attempt to discredit him and impeach his testimony. Lying insinuations, vile suggestions, and innuendo were resorted to by Newell. The mill bosses' attorney tried to give the jury a picture of Martin as an immoral scoundrel. He tried to charge by his questions that Martin ran away with other men's wives. Newell based all his insinuations solely upon the fact that Martin went with Weisbord, Cecil Berger, and two women strikers to New York to appeal for funds for the Workers' International Relief to feed the Loray strikers. Newell intimated repeatedly, despite objections from the defense, overruled by the judge, that Martin believed in free love and that this tour for the W. I. R. was immoral.

Newell then asked Martin the

UNDER 'PARITY' ALL EUROPE TO RUSH TO ARMS

Armaments Only Begin With Talk of Peace

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Bourgeois press reports state that President Doumergue of France is visiting in Belgium to strengthen France's alliance there, and forecasts similar advances toward Poland and Jugoslavia, in fear of military disadvantages arising from the British-U. S. conversations.

Geneva reports, usually the voice of the League of Nations, say "disarmament circles" are speculating that the principle of parity as reached between the U. S. and England, will bring more armaments than before, since many nations will demand "parity" with their immediate rivals.

This is obviously the result in the Mediterranean, where not only the Franco-Italian controversy over "parity" will arise, but where Spain also claims a right to a large navy. Then Jugoslavia, which starting to build a navy will never agree to a smaller one than Italy, and Italy, he it noted, demands "parity" with France—which has no intention of disarming, but quite to the opposite just increased her naval budget 54 per cent for 1930.

question, "Didn't you speak from the same platform as Otto Hall, Negro Communist, who advocated racial equality?"

The court ruled against this question.

Reads Daily Worker.

"Aren't you a correspondent of the Daily Worker, Communist paper?" Newell asked.

"No but I read it every chance I get," Martin answered.

"When did you begin your career as a union orator?" asked Newell.

"Well, I began to speak for the union soon after we went on strike," Martin stated.

"What did you say?"

"I told the workers that the only way to win better wages was by sticking to the National Textile Workers' Union and fighting the bosses," said Martin. "When the new union headquarters was finished, I made a speech, and Gilbert was standing alongside the stand. He said to me, 'ou had better make much of it, Big oy, for your headquarters won't stand up there for a week.'"

Saylor's Tells of Shot.

Before Martin took the stand Saylor was again, today, subjected to sneering accusations by the prosecution, who framed their lying insinuations in the form of questions. These questions were often so flagrantly vicious in intent and so irrelevant that they had to be ruled out by the court, but not before the desired effect had been made by the jury.

Saylor repeated his testimony of yesterday that the first shots came from the police.

Who Said "Shoot?"

John Woodie, mill worker, today reiterated the statement of all defense witnesses that Beal did not advise the strikers to shoot the police, as charged by the prosecution. He testified that he heard Jackson tell Aderholt that there was no need of going down to the union headquarters after breaking up the picket line, as "the trouble there is all over."

It has been shown by the testimony of several defense witnesses that the remark, "Shoot 'em down," came not from the strikers but from some unidentified citizens across the street, and was directed not to the workers' guard but to the police.

Saylor's a. o said he had been kept in jail eleven days without a warrant or a charge against him. He said he had seen two policemen administer a severe beating to McGinnis, trying to extract a confession in jail.

Il Duce Doesn't Trust His Fellow Fascists

ROME, Oct. 10.—A bulletin of the Fascist party last night announced the reduction of the Fascist Grand Council from 52 to 20 members. The Council is the executive branch of the government, and the reason for the change is seen in Mussolini's speech of Sept. 14, declaring that the council had too many members to assure secrecy.

He is intending to make his dictatorship even stronger in the council, for this reason having given up seven cabinet posts recently to devote more time to ruling the council.

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

WHEN YOUR BACK SEEMS BREAKING

Backaches arising from stooping or reclining often mean kidney need help. Aid them by avoiding meats, spicy foods, liquor, and take Santal Midy capsules. They also help irregular, scanty or burning passages and night rising from bladder weakness. Genuine bear signature of Dr. L. Midy. All drug stores have them.

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Soldiers in Canal Zone Cheated Right and Left

(By a Worker Correspondent)

I am a soldier of the U. S. Army stationed in the Canal Zone, Panama. You would find me typical of most of the buck privates in Ft. Randolph, Francefield, Davis, Gatun, etc. The recruiting posters promising good wages and good times enticed me into the army at a time when I was unemployed. The "good wages" consists of \$21 per month. From this sum we must pay for uniforms (these are supposed to be free, but if we don't buy it we get extra fatigue and other hardships from the officers). From our meagre pay we are also forced to contribute to the Salvation Army, sick and death benefit funds for officers, funds for magazines, etc. When you add to this the petty grafting in connection with the canteens you will realize that there is very little left of the \$21 per month. The canteens are created from money mainly raised by the men. They charge exorbitant prices and have a check "credit system" by means of which most of our pay is taken away from us before the

month is up. "You'll never get rich. You son-of-a—!" This line of the army song is more truth than poetry. The idea is: keep the soldiers broke. This will keep them in the army, prevent them from "going over the hill" (deserting), etc.

I know a case of a soldier put in the guard house for four or five months. When he got out, he had his time limited. He should have been paid \$105 but he only received \$84. When he complained to the officer he was forced to turn in his money and he did not receive a damn cent.

Then there are our "beloved" supply sergeants who run a little racket of their own, but the company commander is directly responsible for this. The private is allowed \$164 of clothing for three years. But the soldier never takes that amount. If the soldier takes a pair of shoes on his account, the supply sergeant checks him off for several coats and breeches at the same time. The extra money is pocketed by these "high price glory" boys. I will tell more in my next letter.

NEGRO WORKERS ANALYZE CASE

(Continued from Page One)

system of exploitation, oppression, robbery, plunder and slavery by the bosses. The workers' interests are the same and require the unity of all workers, white, black, brown, yellow, in fighting against our common enemy and exploiter, the capitalist class.

Boss Splits Workers.

"The capitalist class of the United States in order to maintain and preserve their system of robbery and plunder of the working class maintains the system of race discrimination between Negro and white workers. This is done for the purpose of keeping the workers separated, keeping them divided and far apart in order to prevent the workers from uniting and organizing together in order to fight for better working and living conditions, for their emancipation from capitalism."

"The whole history of the American labor movement is filled with evidence of how this system of race discrimination has been time and time again used for the purpose of putting one race of workers against another race of workers."

"The action of the court in refusing to permit us to sit in the courtroom either upstairs or downstairs (with the other members of the labor jury) is another evidence of the whole vicious system of race discrimination which is used by the capitalist class against Negro workers. The fact that this is done by the court attendant itself, exposes this whole system in all its brazenness."

Increasing Efforts.

Workers in New York will hold another mass conference for Gastonia defense and relief, Tuesday, Oct. 15, at 7 p. m. in Irving Plaza. The New York district of the International Labor Defense and the Workers International Relief are arranging the conference and expect to jam the large hall full with workers protesting the Southern mill-owners' brutalities and murders.

Kansas City and Denver Workers Active.

The International Labor Defense today received word from the I. L. D. branch in Denver that their organization and the Workmen's Circle raised \$72.50 at a recent supper in behalf of Gastonia. A bazaar held in Kansas City Sept. 21 and 22 netted \$258.62.

Pennsylvania Workers Meeting for Gastonia.

The workers of Allentown, one of the largest textile centers in the land are rallying to the support of the textile strikers in the South and the 3 Bethlehem workers charged with sedition whose trial will be in December.

Workers from Eastern, Baltimore and Allentown will meet in New York on Oct. 15, at 2 p. m. at 119 N. Third St., to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the death of the 3 martyrs, Ella May and the 3 other strikers, killed by capitalist agents.

YOUTH HOLDING CHARLOTTE MEET

In Unity With Textile And TUUL Conference

(Continued from Page One)

work before 12 years of age.

"The greatest number in the South entered the mill before the ages of 12 and 16. . . ." (From the same bulletin.)

Taking the textile industry as a whole, there were 200,000 young workers between the ages of 16 and 19 years in the entire American textile industry. This was in 1920—and only includes young workers between the ages of 16 and 19. Now, after nine years of the most intense machination and simplification of the processes of the textile industry, we can certainly estimate that there are at least 500,000 young workers between the ages of 10 and 24 in the entire textile industry, and certainly a quarter of a million young textile workers in the South.

These young workers work for wages of \$4, \$5 and \$6 per week. Pellagra and consumption are not uncommon. The speed-up (called stretch out in the South), the long hours and low wages have left a marked effect on the youth. The young workers in the South, who trace their descent back to the sturdy mountaineers of the North Carolina and Tennessee mills, are gradually becoming a race physically weaker than their ancestors. (Pellagra increased about 50 per cent in the last year in the state of North Carolina). These conditions have had their greatest effect on the youth. Therefore their role in all the struggles in this industry. The textile industry internationally is in a crisis. Over-production, a fundamental contradiction of capitalism, is the main cause of the crisis in the textile industry. The markets remain relatively the same while output grows under modern machine methods with the severe intensification of labor. The textile bosses, therefore, must—in the nature of things under capitalism—compete with each other by cut-throat methods in order to capture markets. In order to undersell each other they must "lower production costs." This they do by rationalization—speed-up, lengthening hours, the conveyor system, gearing machinery to a high speed, etc. Their second method of "liquidating" their crisis is war. (Hence the crisis in the textile industry can be seen as one of the factors making for war.)

The international character of the crisis and the international character of capitalist rationalization in the textile industry can be clearly perceived when we realize that within the last year there have been strikes in the textile industry as far apart as Gastonia, N. C.; Bombay; India; Lanashire, England; Ludlow, Mass.; Czecho-Slovakia and the north of France—all these strikes being primarily the efforts of the workers to struggle against the effects of capitalist rationalization. In the southern states intensification of labor has already assumed a classic form. The whole structure of capitalist prosperity in the South is based on the highest degree of rationalization. The youth, as a result, is rapidly displacing the adult workers in the industry and therefore are playing an important part in the struggles of the workers.

It is symbolic of the Southern struggles that 6 of the 7 present defendants now on trial in Charlotte are young workers.

It is also significant that three of the workers massacred in Marion were young workers.

In Elizabethton, and in the Loray strike, young workers played an active and sometimes leading role. So much so, in fact that when young workers in the uniform of National Guard came, the youth took the initiative in pointing out their strike-breaking role and in such an effective manner that troops very often had to be withdrawn. It is also interesting to note that one of the released defendants in the Gastonia trial, J. C. Heffner, a young textile worker, was a member of the National Guard.)

The bosses have made tremendous efforts in the South to win the youth. The young workers meet on every hand a barrage of capitalist propaganda aimed at poisoning them

against the working class. The "Gastonia Gazette" puts the matter quite bluntly for the mill bosses, speaking in reference to baseball teams for young worker finances by the bosses:

"Mill owners and executives could well give some thought to . . . financing . . . teams for the youngsters of today will be the operatives tomorrow. Train these young teen age boys in the principles of Americanism, fair play and clean sportsmanship now, and there will never be any further troubles in this country to equal those we had passed through this summer."

"Fair play and clean sportsmanship" obviously means collecting a mob of 300 armed thugs and beating one unarmed man almost to death. "Americanism," according to the "Gastonia Gazette," seems to be the doctrine of slow starvation or outright death through pellagra. The "troubles" referred to are the struggles of the workers in Gaston County to organize themselves, and the Loray strike. Company sports is not the only way, however, countless crumbs are offered to the young workers—a fake summer camp of Manville Jencks, ice cream suppers, barbecues, patriotic organizations, etc. We may expect even further and more intense efforts on the part of the bosses to win the youth.

The Youth conference at Charlotte becomes therefore a focal point for all young workers. The Charlotte Youth Conference will present the issue sharply to the young workers: Equal pay for equal work; a \$20 minimum wage; 15 minute rest periods each day; an 8 hour day for all workers—an even shorter workday for the young workers; abolition of child labor, etc. The Charlotte Youth Conference will point out the general nature of the struggle has already assumed a political form, that it is a struggle not only for hours and wages, but also a sharp struggle against the boss police, courts, National Guard, in short, against the repressive state apparatus of the bosses. Further, the Youth Conference will point out the increasing danger of war against the workers' fatherland, the Soviet Union, and between the United States and Great Britain and how the crisis of the speed-up in the textile industry is intimately connected up with the war danger.

Youth Sections as the special organizational form for the young workers will be stressed. Special youth activity must be emphasized. The drawing in of the young workers into the workers' defense corps in each mill, is another point that will be stressed.

SACCO and VANZETTI Were Burned to Death FOR THEIR BELIEFS

and now living death, 30 years imprisonment, faces the seven Gastonia strikers for their ideas.

The International Labor Defense has told the world that the union leaders and strikers are being tried for their beliefs—for daring to fight for better conditions—for defending themselves from boss-police.

The boss attorneys showed their hands yesterday and proved to the blindest worker that the International Labor Defense was right. The mill bosses openly named the Sacco-Vanzetti case as their precedent.

They want to kill workers for their beliefs!

The I. L. D. fights for workers to be able to strike, to picket without being killed like the Marion strikers, like Ella May.

Have You Joined the I. L. D.?

This organization is conducting a drive for 50,000 new members by January 1, 1930.

Affiliate!

Get Your Union to Build an I. L. D. that will fight the bosses' drive against workers!

Get in touch with the following district organizers of the I. L. D. throughout the United States.

NEW YORK—Rose Baron, 89 E. 11th St., Room 423.

CHICAGO—Morris Childs, 23 S. Lincoln St.

PITTSBURGH—Max Salaman, 119 Federal St., Room 416.

PHILADELPHIA—Jennie Cooper, 1124 Spring Garden St.

BOSTON—Robert Ziegler, 113 Dudley St., Room 6.

DETROIT—Arnold Ziegler, 2182 Woodward Ave.

CLEVELAND—George Lloyd, 226 W. Superior Ave.

LOS ANGELES—E. Firestone, 113 Stimson Bldg., Third and Spring Sts.

SEATTLE—Ella Reeve Bloor, Hotel Calhoun.

KANSAS CITY—Roy Stephens, 524 W. 10th St.

BUFFALO—B. Ross, 26 W. Huron St., Room 2.

CHARLOTTE—N. C.—G. Saut, 310 Court Arcade.

SCRANTON—E. A. Mike Harrison, 315 Ad-Lin Bldg.

Or fill in the following blank and become a member of the International Labor Defense.

I want to join the International Labor Defense. Enclosed find 25 cents for initiation fee.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

International Labor Defense 80 E. 11th St., New York City

Plenum of Communist Party of Mexico Approves Expulsion of Lovestone-Pepper Group

"Especially on the American question, the Plenum manifests its complete solidarity with the measures taken by the Central Committee of the Communist Party in expelling the Lovestone-Pepper group whose opportunist line had put the American Party in the impossible position to carry out its enormous tasks and to effectively solidarize itself with the struggles of the Latin-American Parties and the oppressed masses of the Continent. The drastic measures adopted by the ECCI against the opportunist actions of the Lovestone group that hindered the work of the American Party have proven to be completely justified in the ulterior actions of Lovestone in performing the raid and burglarizing the offices of our brother Party.

Such acts prove conclusively the complete degeneration of this group, acts which definitely divide it from the working class of the United States and of Latin-America."

PARTY LIFE

REPUDIATES LOVESTONE

In view of the fact that I have been a member of the opposition group (Lovestone) to the Party and 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, and the splitting tactics they have used in breaking away from the Party and the League, have fully convinced me that they are trying to wreck the Communist Party and Young Communist League. Their right wing character is fully exposed in condemning the 10th Plenum, and in trying to show that the Comintern and the Y.C.L. are revising the line of the Sixth World Congress. Their splitting tactics are shown in their appeal to the Comintern and in their coming issuance of the counter-revolutionary yellow sheet, "The Revolutionary Age," in which they will slander the Party and the League much more, and which will assist them in the formation of an anti-Communist Party, and by all the false and slanderous documents they have circulated among the Party and League comrades in order to start confusion in the ranks of the Young Communist League and the Communist Party of America.

Recognizing my errors, as an agent of the renegade Lovestone and his followers, I call for the condemnation of my activities in their behalf. I stand ready to take my place in the League as a disciplined and loyal member of the Young Communist League.

Yours for a mass Communist Party and Young Communist League.
HARRY EISENMAN.

JAPAN'S COLONIAL POLICY IN KOREA

By carefully studying the history of the penetration of Japanese imperialism in Korea, beginning with 1876, when Japan forced upon Korea the treaty, right up to the present day, we see one and the same line consistently carried out: the elimination of all factors, political or economic, which might hinder the growth of Japanese capital in Korea, as well as retaining at the same time in the old regime all which would hinder Korea's development into an independent state.

Suppressing by armed force all movement the aim of which was a radical change from the old feudal regime and to clear the path for more progressive capitalist relations, and supporting as a rule the more reactionary elements of the country, Japan on the other hand willingly carried out those reforms which helped to strengthen her position in the economics of the country—the reform of the currency, carried out by the Japanese banks; the organization of a banking apparatus completely subjugated to Japan; the introduction of private ownership of land, the construction of railways, ports, and so on. These measures, extolled by Japan as a greatest favor to Korea, which had so to say promoted her from a backward country to one of the most advanced, bringing the Koreans out of their state of barbarity to the state of "cultural people," etc., were but a hindrance to the independent development of Korea and only helped the Japanese traders, the Japanese capitalists to get huge profits without much trouble, whilst the old feudal orders were in reality strengthened, such as feudal land tenure, the old forms of exploiting the peasantry, the feudal gentry, etc. The thoughtful protection of the survivals of old forms of economy in Korea and the Japanese control over the banking and financial system of the country resulted in native commercial, and in particular industrial capital, developing at an extraordinary slow pace, leaving the field empty for the activities of their competitors from Japan.

Japan's annexation of Korea (1910) only formally reinforced the existing state of affairs. After the annexation Japan took further measures to strengthen her position: besides putting up new barriers to the development of native capital (the law of 1911 which hindered the industrial activity of Korean capitalists), the unification of the small banks into one industrial bank was carried out, an Eastern Colonization Company was formed, which undertook the buying of land from the Korean peasantry with the assistance and the direct pressure from the state apparatus; attention was directed towards squeezing foreign capital out of the positions which it has already succeeded in gaining in Korea up to the annexation, and a law was issued limiting the industrial rights of foreigners in Korea.

At the present time all the commanding heights in the economics of Korea are in the hands of Japanese imperialism. In the mining industry, with the exception of a small share falling to foreign capital (13 per cent of the total output), and the small percentage of Korean capital (16 per cent), the basic capital belongs to Japan. Practically the entire output of the basic branches of national economy are exported to Japan. In 1926 of the total output of 118,000 tons of pig iron 104,000 tons were exported to Japan; out of the 422,500 tons of iron ore produced in 1927 about 169,000 tons were exported raw, the rest as pig iron; about half of the coal produced is exported. Practically the entire output of gold is exported. Thus Korea is deprived of the chief forms of natural riches and raw materials, which are practically completely swallowed up by Japan.

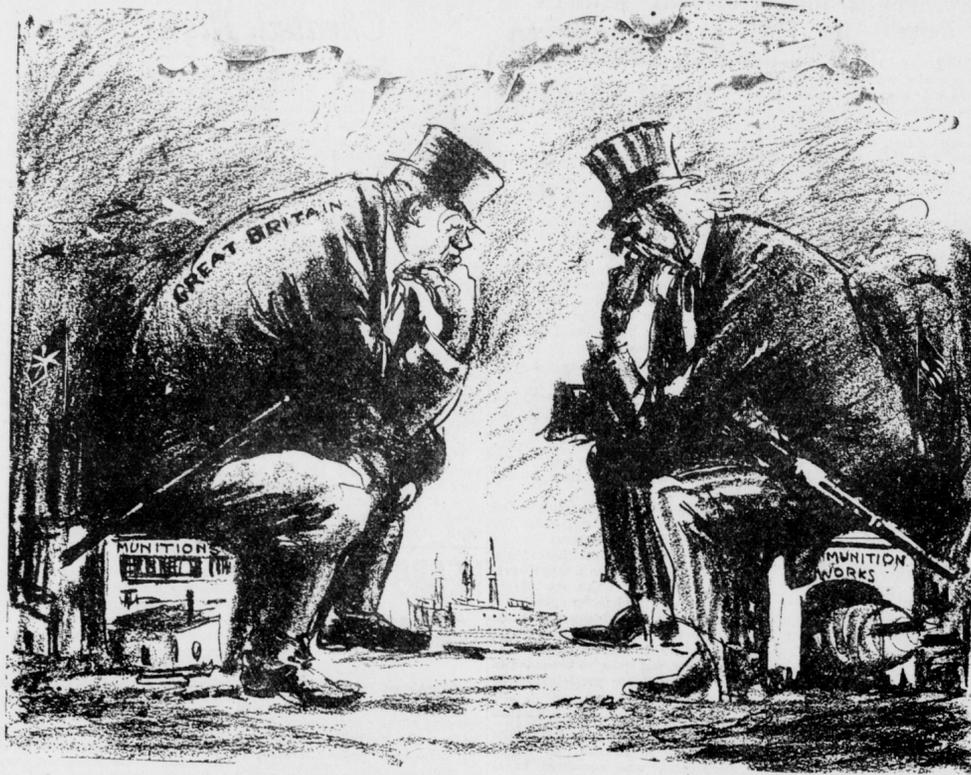
The manufacturing industry in Korea is very poorly developed and is primarily adapted to handling the first stages of semi-manufacture of agricultural raw materials. Big factories are literally counted in units. Practically half of the entire production of Korean industry is supplied by the food industry enterprises (rice cleaning, flour mills, distilleries, etc.). The textile industry is very weakly developed, and with the exception of three or four large mills (belonging to the Japanese) are concentrated in dwarf-like enterprises. The chief mass of the production (more than 70 per cent) belongs to the Japanese. Transport, the banks, and the entire currency system is likewise in Japanese hands. Japan does not limit herself to foreign trade, where she occupies all predominant posts in export (in 1910, 70 per cent of export belonged to Japan, in 1928, more than 90 per cent) she is squeezing native capital out of the home market, penetrating into the most far-distant corners of the colony with her products. These few data permit us to draw the conclusion that Korea has been transformed by Japan into a raw material basis and market for the products of her industry.

Even now Korea is a typical agricultural country. The basic mass of the production of her national economy comes from agriculture (70 per cent). The peasantry comprise 80 per cent of the total population of the country. As a result of the support to the feudal elements in the Korean villages and likewise as a consequence of the plundering activities of the Japanese financial organs (in particular the Eastern Colonization Company) a process of differentiation in the village and the peasantry's loss of land is taking place in a very sharp form.

	1914	1916
Landowners	46,754	103,654
Peasant-Holders	459,517	524,066
Half-Rentiers	1,065,705	892,624
Rentiers	911,261	1,185,674

Here we see clearly the tendency towards a constant contradiction of the middle groups at the expense of the extreme groups. On the other hand, the energetic activities in buying land carried out by individual Japanese and organizations such as the Eastern Colonization Co. have given large tracts of land into the hands of the Japanese. The activities of Japanese imperialism, however, in buying up land and supporting the landowning-feudal elements have far from resulted in the development of big landowning economy, which would have been a progressive form of carrying on agriculture as compared with the present form. All the lands which are in the hands of the big landowners and Japanese capitalist organizations are cultivated in parcel-plots, which are rented out. As a result, Korea at the present time is in a state when about 84 per cent of the landowners, peasants, own tiny plots of

"WAR BETWEEN US IS UNTHINKABLE"—RAMSAY MACDONALD. By Fred Ellis



More War in China

By HARRISON GEORGE.

Swiftly developing events in China prove over again that "the situation in China" is a part of the world situation. And the world situation is marked by an increasingly precarious equilibrium of imperialism, by a sharpening growth of imperialist contradictions.

Just as "the American situation," so "the Chinese situation" was picked out by the Right elements at the Sixth Congress of the Communist International and afterwards as a place for a reformist line to be followed because, to these Right elements, whose outstanding spokesman on this point was Pepper, China under the Nanking regime of the Kuomintang was going to be "stabilized," centralized, pacified and what not, with the aid of American capital.

This has been also the line of the press spokesmen of American imperialism, and the American press, since Chiang Kai-shek welcomed the American Kemmerer Financial Mission, has been filled with fairy tales of the "development of China as a united, democratic, 'modern' and (of course) 'independent' nation."

Unfortunately for this view, the Kemmerer mission was treated to the music of artillery by the Kwangsi British clique attacking Nanking concurrently with the mission's arrival and the Third Kuomintang congress, by the furtive hostility of Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan

land; 64.5 per cent of all rice fields and 57.5 per cent of the dry-farming fields are cultivated by renters.

Even now the most binding forms of rent are in force in Korea (rent in kind, by working the rent off, and so on), which swallow up more than 50 per cent of the produce received from the cultivation of the land. The burden imposed on the peasantry is made still greater by the entire system of taxes and payments (irrigation, for agricultural improvements, etc.), which results in the extreme impoverishment and the ruin of the peasants, bringing at the same time huge profits to the Japanese usurpers. Those extremely insignificant agricultural measures which Japan does carry out in Korea are directed mainly towards insuring the transfer of the great possible amount of agricultural produce to Japan. Thus, whilst the rice harvest from 1922 to 1927 increased from 15 million koku to 17.3 million koku (1 koku is about 5 bushels), the export of rice increased from 3 million koku to 6 million, that is, was doubled. The consumption of rice in the country decreased during these years from 11 million koku to 9.9 million koku. Despite the increased rice harvests, its consumption in Korea is thus gradually falling. Most of the peasants raising rice have not the possibility to consume it as food. In value the rice exports comprise more than 60 per cent of the total exports. The Korean peasants thus work for export, feeding on cheap Manchurian millet which is imported to a great amount in the colony (in 1912 millet was imported to the sum of 273,000 Yen, in 1918 to the sum of 15,500,000 Yen). The cotton raised in Korea is likewise practically wholly used for the needs of the Japanese textile mills.

In the economic sphere we thus see that Japan has ensured herself the monopolistic exploitation of all the riches of the country, of the entire production of the economy of the country, by cultivating the most backward methods of carrying on this economy and by artificially suppressing all the signs of more progressive forms. This sufficiently clearly proves the incorrectness of the views held by those who consider that the activities for the development of the Japanese imperialism in Korea had a progressive significance for the development of the country.

The picture is likewise none too cheering in the political and cultural sphere. The complete absence of the freedom of speech, press, meetings, the crying inequality of the Korean and Japanese in the courts, the inequality of the children of Koreans and Japanese in the schools, the lack of any elements of democracy in the administrative system (the so-called Council of Governor-Generalship which the Japanese make out to be the height of democracy, is nothing but empty fiction). All this is directed at suppressing and depersonalizing the Koreans, instilling in them feelings of reverent fear of all that is Japanese.

To support its policy the Japanese Government creates a firm support in the person of the dregs of the Japanese population emigrating from Japan. In 1926 in the police orders alone there were 19,000 such loyal servants of Japanese imperialism. Two divisions of gendarmery were formed of these. Besides this the ranks of the so-called "reserve army" were augmented by them—a regiment of spies and firemen's brigades, ready at the first word to strangle the smallest outbreak of national protest of the Korean population.

Besides putting into force suppressive measures, the Japanese government attempts to win the support of the Koreans by playing on race and chauvinist feelings. Widespread propaganda of the idea of the brotherhood of the yellow nations against the nations of other races is carried out for this purpose. This propaganda is gaining some success amongst the backward strata of the Korean population.

All this complicated system of measures of political and economic compulsion, however, is unable to break down the Korean nation's hatred of the oppressors and their will for freedom. Parallely with the intensification of Japanese oppression there grows also the spontaneous feeling of protest amongst the Koreans, which from time to time finds outlet in powerful national movements of protest against oppression (for instance, the March movement in 1919). Up till now the Japanese imperialists have found it comparatively easy to deal with these outbreaks, which were led by opportunist elements, having no complete program of action, and therefore incapable of leadership. At the present time a new political force is rapidly forming and consolidating itself—the Korean proletariat. The recent Gensan strike proved that the proletariat of Korea is becoming a militant power. The proletariat will be the class which will unite and direct in the proper channel the general feeling of protest, and under its leadership, with the assistance of the proletariat of Japan and other countries, the Korean nation will achieve its liberation.

ASAGIRI.

and the Japanese-backed Shantung war as some of many factors showing anything but national unity and consolidation.

Now, once more, quiescent conflict has become open with the formidable revolt of Chang Fa-kwei and his "Ironsides," his jointure with the still powerful Kwangsi forces, an edging south by Feng's army-portending attack, the "secret" arrival at Hongkong of the "left" Kuomintang leader, Wang Ching-wei, where he could scarcely remain without British consent, and a manifesto by this "left" flaunted under Nanking's nose on the streets of Shanghai.

So much for things at the top, where conflicts merely reflect the growing contradictions of the leading imperialist powers, whose insoluble contradictions demand and whose limitless perfidy makes possible for them to intrigue against each other in the most brazen manner for control of China, although meanwhile they are united in egging all their various militarist lackeys to harass and attack the Soviet Union.

At the bottom, the agrarian crisis intensifies and the conditions of the proletariat grow even worse than they were before the Northern Expedition of 1926-27, both agrarian and proletarian discontent expressing itself in growing strike movements and peasant rebellions. This discontent also finds political expression on a still higher level in widespread protest at the attack on the Soviet Union by Nanking and Mukden creatures of imperialism.

The actions of the so-called "left" Kuomintang are most revealing. After a long period of comparative quiescence, it now circles like a vulture over Nanking, with its chief sheltered under the wing of British Hongkong and its own "left"-colored General Chang Fa-kwei in armed rebellion joining forces with the known British-owned Kwangsi clique, driving for Canton with both arms to crush and money to bribe Canton commanders.

This "left" Kuomintang movement trades upon the mass hatred for the Chiang Kai-shek regime of white terror and corruption, and Britain, undoubtedly working under an understanding arrived at with Japan, finds it needful to give its drive against American hegemony through Nanking a "left" face, precisely because of this mass hatred, Britain's aim being to wrest control of the South, and as much of central China as possible, from Chiang Kai-shek.

No longer, however, does Wang Ching-wei even call his movement "left" in official statements. Now it is known as "the reorganization movement," and it is significant that it maintains an open headquarters in Shanghai's foreign settlement which is really British ruled, and in which settlement the Communists are compelled to hide in illegality. With good reason do the "reorganizationists" protest the allegation that they have anything to do with the Communists.

They have nothing to do with the interests of the Chinese masses nor the Communist Party which represents those masses. But the "reorganizationists" have plenty to do and are perfectly connected with imperialist exploiters and oppressors of the Chinese masses, in spite of their demagogic denunciation of Chiang Kai-shek for imperialist connections.

Where the rub comes is that Chiang Kai-shek now represents a different imperialist connection than does Wang Ching-wei, though they may change sides tomorrow, or unite against a third rival, and unless and until all rival imperialisms and their Chinese lackeys are swept aside by a workers' and peasants' revolutionary government, China will continue to be unstable, disunited and a plaything of imperialism.

The Right elements in the Communist International reject the view that China is involved in the crisis and contradictions of world imperialism. The Right renegade Lovestone in 1927 conceived that, in China, America was a submissive "catspaw" of British imperialism. In 1928, the Right renegade Pepper conceived that China would be stabilized by American capital, with British imperialism calmly looking on. In 1929, the renegade Cannon who pretends to be terribly "left," asserts that China is a free and independent power by saying that imperialism had nothing to do with the attack on the Soviet Union in Manchuria.

Various elements tending to the Right because they fail to find the Leninist key to complicated imperialist intrigue in the Orient, forget a major lesson of the Sixth Congress of the Communist International and solve imperialist contradictions in their own heads, seizing upon the undoubted unity in hatred among imperialist rivals against the Soviet Union, and at every instance when world imperialism unites to attack the Soviet Union, break out with some statement revealing a concept that the imperialist powers are united everywhere else.

The danger in this is that in such cases as in China or Latin-America, the imperialist rivalries concealed behind national bourgeois and feudal groups are forgotten, and the road is opened for Communist Parties in such cases, to err in support of some "progressive" or nationalist-reformist group, or liberal bourgeoisie, in reality lining up for one imperialism or the other, instead of taking an independent line of struggle against both, rallying the masses against both in a national-revolutionary fight for a workers' and peasants' dictatorship.

Recent indications are that American imperialism is somewhat disappointed in Chiang Kai-shek. Major General Butler of the U. S. Marines, who commanded 5,000 marines for 18 months in China to help Chiang Kai-shek to power, at a recent lecture in Brooklyn "predicted" that there would soon be a change in the "government" of China, which he scathingly described as no government at all but "three or four war lords eating up the country."

As coming from one war lord to another, this was rather unkind to Chiang Kai-shek, and it can be put down to mean that American imperialism is thinking of replacing Chiang Kai-shek by some more servicable lackey, not because Chiang is a war lord, but rather because he is an expensive and ineffective one.

Whether this is carried through or not, the fact remains that "the Chinese situation" is inextricably involved with the world situation and all its contradictions.

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I SAW IT MYSELF

Translated by Brian Rhys

The Pit Horse.

YOU are leaving the surface of the earth. Above you, had seen everything bathed in the light of the sky; the pavements in the little town shone like golden fruits. Before her door, the housewife gave her doormat a drubbing. Through the wide open door came a warm murmuring: over the dark stove, spangled with her lines and cricles, French beans were dancing in the boiling pot. The two hands of the old woman at her knitting shaped a cup. There were bands of children, many-hued; their voices also ranged through all kinds of colors.

Now that you are down the mainshaft and have left the world above, look at your guide.

"I can't see a thing."
There's a nasty smell. Our noses take us towards it. A great black mess lies there. A coal wagon? No, it's warm. It is—it is... something that would look like a horse, if one could but see it, a living horse, a horse of glesh and blood.

"He has no name, of course. Too dark for that. Strike a light. Hallo! did you see the rats escaping from that pot where the horse's food is put? He never eats it; much too filthy."

"How does he live, then?"

"Well, he doesn't speak, so we can't say."
The horse is lying on the wagon rails, and the rail runs over a swamp and the water comes oozing and squirting up through the planks underneath, when your foot presses on them.

"HIS hooves are rdding. They call this disease the rot or the "toad." His hooves indeed look very like toads. Hard work and disease have done for his teeth, his eyes, for his hide too, nearly. He has become one with the mud, the last home of all things.

"His work is to go up and down the tunnel, dragging the loaded wagons. He would not stir unless compelled to: too tired. The long effort of his working life weighs upon him, breaks him.

"To keep him at it they open his cadaverous, pendulous jaw. They tie a strong round his tongue and pull on that. He is used to pain, but feeling the tug on the roots of his tongue, he plods on, for all the scraping of ceiling and wal on his raw flesh. There is one place where the tunnel is so low that heaost go down on his haunches and crawl along on that. They beat him."

"Who do that?"

"Men do."

"The bare places on him are more plentiful than the hide, and at every joint a furrow, a hole or hollow marks a sore. If there were light to see, he'd show his red, red heart, just as the false god in churches shows us his painted heart. But there's no light. Up top, on the floor of the world, there is joy in the blessed rain, the wind, the fresh air, the breath of water and the feel of the sun. Even cold is to some extent a delightful sensation. Down below, where your grave shall be, there are the worms at your door—and the old horse."

"BUT this is frightful."

"As you put it, nad so nicely. But what's more frightful is to think that there are masses of these horses underground: ten thousand in France. Don't let us be too sweeping; it's foolish to go in for generalizations and use the word "all," because they shut you up with a single exception. But among this ten thousand, these looming phantoms of the infernal regions, how many can we count who haven't the strength to fight a rat, or who have one eye swinging loose, or both eyes put out, or rotting feet, or flanks spit open like some mother of soddows? How many who cry out in their pain? It's a rare thing, a horse that screams. But you hear that down here."

"That's because we're here; and so he's tumbled down to rest. But he does a twenty-four hour day."

"Twenty-four hours in the twenty-four?"

"Neither more nor less; the three shifts of miners use the same animals in turn. They grind these flesh-machines till they drop, cutting out all waste in sleep. They don't last quite as long, still it's the system which brings in best profits to the contractor."

"But if horses didn't do the work, men would have to."

"Work should not mean torture to anyone."

"So a horse is 'someone'?"

"Yes. I pity horses just as much as men. Oh! don't raise your hands in astonishment, I beg you. What I have just said was instinctively, a cry from the heart. But I can give reasons for it, for I belong to that plain rough school which does explain such cries, just as it explains dreams."

"I HAVE long noticed that when I see a blind man and his dog I feel just as sorry for the dog as for the blind man. And if I dared speak out my mind I should say that I felt sorrier for the animal than for the man."

"There's a reason for that, especially for us fellows who build upon reason. Here it is: Man sometimes is buoyed up and inspired by visions. When the believer suffers pain, he says: "It's all to the good." When he dies, he sighs "At last!" Or he is sustained, as we are, by confidence in the future, and he knods, when he is suffering, that sometimes suffering can cease. Our martyrs and our tortured of today are sustained, not by the symbolism of a cross, but by the very frame and ordering of things; they know that they are painfully at one with the realities of life. And there are other times when man is sustained by alcohol.

"Further, it must be said that if we men suffer, it is nearly always our own fault. It's because we allow ourselves to be imposed upon by laws or ideas, by crimes we commit or allow to be committed. But animals have neither knowledge nor belief. They can't act of themselves; they are therefore the true innocents. They suffer because of man. They have nothing to do with their suffering, but you and I have. Now that is the suffering I cannot bear."

"FOR animals suffer just as much as men. When it comes to cries or bleeding or dying, we creatures are all one. The machine that suffers is made of bones, flesh, nerves and brain. And if animals are humble and backward creatures, instead of being capitalists of the intellect, that doesn't make it less true that they're fitter with the same cog-wheels inside to catch up misery and pain. Besides that, men's instincts and feelings, disturbing though they may be, are quint-essentialized, microscopically analyzed (read our young novelists of today) compounded of unknown elements, ill defined, dangerous, contaminated by that disease of civilization which we call "complications." But those of animals—even their egotism—are pure and impeccable. Our eyes—crystal witcheries; their eyes, rough diamonds, poor in subtleties, rich in transparency. But a truce to those disquisitions on eyes; a creature lies here that has neither light nor eyes."

"LET us sum up and say: life is greater than all else; knowledge and intellectual inquiry, and great masterpieces and psychology and super-psychology are little things besides life itself. Life cannot be abstracted from the ability to suffer and the right not to suffer at all; in this vast field, the emancipation of the one cannot be considered apart from emancipation of the other. His business about horses is man's business; and if horses are not organized in their own interests, we are, on their behalf. Peoples of all countries—even of lower race—unite! And so true is this that instead of going up top among the refined, the wise and the happy, and the so-called elite who have helped since the beginning of time to crush the armies of the humble and lowly, I would rather stay down here a little beside this flayed morsel of life."

"Everything obeys positive laws, and not sentiments."

"Stay, comrade! I agree with you there, but sentiment is not a cause; it is an effect. Here, it finds inward expression. Nhe anomaly works out in our natures in the shape of revolt and anger and lovin-kindness. And the anomaly means the twist given to that great sovereign law which forbids us to enslave others, ordains us to respect life."

"I regard this suffering beast as I regard the red flag."

"In old times, men solemnly sacrificed the Scapgoat. The sins of a people were unloaded on the haer of a beast that was doomed to execration and death. My mind has always been haunted with the idea that the Scapgoat was innocent. Let there be no blinking of eyes; we are not nearly so free of that scandalous old myth as we think. And nothing will ever be achieved as long as the conscience of slaves is only just wide enough awake to let them avenge their wrongs on the heads of other sufferers."

(THE END.)