

TEXTILE CONFERENCE IN CHARLOTTE STARTS DRIVE

Workers and Peasants of Mexico Rally to Aid of Gastonia Defendants

Three More Witnesses Tell of Police Statement Before Raid They Would Slay Unionists
"Let's Go Down and Kill That Whole Bunch," Said Gilbert After Beating Up Old Woman

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 13.—The trial of seven Gastonia strikers and organizers the mill owners and their state government are trying to railroad to thirty year sentences in prison because a chief of police was killed June 7, while he was leading a murderous raid on the Loray mill strikers' tent colony and headquarters, will go on tomorrow morning, and all next week, with scores of witnesses testifying to the premeditated and murderous character of the raid, and to the fact that the shooting was started by the police.

Witnesses will further expose the character of the police deputies and company stool pigeons who were all the prosecution was able to use in its attempt to build a chain of perjury and prejudice that will give the strike leaders what amounts to life sentences.

Saturday three witnesses for the defense brought out more facts of the events of June 7. W. E. Ray, a textile worker, told how Policeman Gilbert acted on the night line. Gilbert was one of those who a few minutes later was accompanying Chief of Police Adersolt in the attempt to disarm the strikers' guard at the union lot and tent colony, in preparation for the massacre that was to be perpetrated by the police.

Ray witnessed the attack by the Gastonia deputies on the strikers' tent colony, which marched from the tent colony and National Textile Workers' Union headquarters toward the Loray mill, and was broken up, just before the police attacked the headquarters.

He testified that he saw Tom Gilbert blackjack a man and then knock down old Mrs. McGinnis, a grandmother, but one of the pickets. Then Gilbert said, "Let's go down here and run them out and tear their place up. I'd like a woman as soon as a man."

Marie Huntzinger, a 17 year old striker, member of the Youth Department of the N.T.W.U., corroborated the testimony of all other defense witnesses who were at the strike meeting which preceded the picketing, and refuted the prosecution witnesses' coached testimony that Beal told the pickets to go into the mill, and to "shoot and shoot to kill." Beal told them only to go to the mill and picket, and that a group of the night workers would come out and join them on strike. He said nothing about shooting.

Huntzinger saw the battle, and testified that Gilbert attacked the guard, Harrison, and that the police fired the first shots.

During the cross-examination, the prosecution attorneys pointed dramatically up to the gallery, where he labor jury, with two Negro members on it, sits throughout the trial, ready to report to the working class he results and methods of the prosecution's attempted railroad.

The gallery is the Jim Crow section, and the whole labor jury sits here in solidarity with the two Negro members, who were thrown out of the regular section for the white audience down below.

The prosecution tried to intimidate the labor jury was influencing the defense witness by boarding at her mother's boarding house.

Saw First Shot Fired. Floyd Rathbone, a textile worker, old of events at the meeting, testified that Beal did not make the remarks ascribed to him by the prosecution's perjurers, and told also of Policeman Jacksons beating up a striker on the picket line, and of Gilbert's declaration that the time had come to go up and kill out all the unionists.

He also saw the police fire the first shot at the union grounds, that they had gone there soon after reeking up the picket line, and eventually in agreement with Gilbert's announcement that it was time to fill all the unionists. Rathbone saw Gilbert holding the guard on the ground, after the police had wrestled away his gun, and other police eating him with their guns.

Rathbone told of Gilbert's attempt to raise a gang a few days before the actual raid, when he met a crowd of boys at a Gastonia lunch counter and told them that they "could go down to union headquarters any time they wanted and raise hell, and if they needed any liquor, he would get it for them."

All witnesses testified the police had been drinking.

AFL MISLEADERS BLOCK CITY-WIDE TRUCKERS STRIKE

25,000 Drivers Demand Sympathy Walk-Out With Oilmen

700 Join; Scabs Hurt

TUUL Bares Sell Move Fruit Strike Brews

The A. F. I. sell-out artists prevented a general strike of the 25,000 New York truck drivers organized into the International Brotherhood of the Gas and Fuel Drivers' Local 533, whose members forced the present struggle of the gasoline truckmen.

Dawson has revealed through the capitalist press that delegates from the 18 local unions, empowered to vote a city-wide trucking walkout, met late Friday night, and although the sentiment of the rank and file was overwhelmingly in favor of immediate struggle, the A. F. I. misleaders "held them back" because of the "grave consequences to the public" which would have ensued.

The bureaucratic machinery of the Brotherhood was brought into play and decision delayed until tomorrow, when the delegates will reconvene in the offices of Local 533, at 208 W. 14th St., after the sentiment of the drivers has once more been "sounded out." Thomas Lyons, secretary of the brotherhood council, has admitted that the delay is a customary A. F. I. sell-out maneuver by declaring: "The men are ready to back up the gasoline truck drivers in their demands. It will hardly be..."

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SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN NEW PROTEST AGAINST OUTRAGES OF NANKING

MOSCOW, Oct. 13.—A capitalist news agency last night reported that the Soviet government has protested to China against new attacks along the Manchurian border growing out of disputed possession of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The latest protest said Soviet gunboats escorting merchant ships along the Amur River at the mouth of the Sungari river were obliged to take decisive measures against an unprovoked Chinese machine gun attack at dawn on Saturday.

There were casualties among the crews and serious damage to the ships, the protest said. It also accused the Chinese of floating mines in the Amur River to destroy Soviet shipping.

DAVIS, HEENAN SPEAK FOR BOSS AT A. F. L. MEET

Delegates Take Expensive Vacation

TORONTO, Canada, Oct. 13.—With only \$60,000 to pay for rent of the imposing hall of the Royal York Hotel here, \$60,000 that would save the Gastonia defendants, or win the New Orleans strike, or the Elizabethton strike, or feed the still closer Hamilton car workers, the A. F. L. convention delegates treated themselves to two more glorious days of vacation. There are thousands of dollars to meet their hotel and junketing expenses in the A. F. L. treasury, so why worry about starving strikers, says the misleader. So no sessions on Saturday or Sunday.

Davis Speaks.

On Friday, the main business consisted in hearing that usual yearly cheering report from Secretary of Labor Davis to the U. S. A. Davis told them the same old list of "funny" stories, and then assured them that unemployment would be solved.

He didn't worry them any more about the resistless march of the labor displacing machine, or excite them about speed-up, etc. He just told them, "Our country is contented. Worker and employer are interlocked in a goodwill which neither cares to break."

Of course he was talking of the sell-out in New Orleans and at Elizabethton, not the volley of shots at Marion.

Peter Heenan, Canadian Minister of Labor, told of social insurance in Canada, including old age pensions. This was in answer to Davis' whose only social plans were pictures of the possible short hour age of the future, with co-operative housing developed—and no proposals for bringing it about.

The Daily or the Mill Bosses' Press for Southern Workers?

Workers Must Decide; Two More Units Adopt Mill Villages.

Two more units of the Communist Party in New York have adopted southern mill towns.

With its contribution of \$6, Unit 4F, Section 2, assures the mill workers of Kings Mountain, N. C., that they will receive a bundle of 60 Daily Workers every day for a week.

And Unit 2F, Section 2, has contributed \$3.25, which assures the mill workers of Belmont, N. C., that 33 copies of the Daily Worker will come to them daily for one week.

These units must follow up their contributions and see to it that the mill workers of Kings Mountain and Belmont continue to receive the Daily Worker steadily. All Communist Party units, all working class groups must adopt a southern mill town or village and assure the workers there of receiving the Daily Worker, so that these workers may not be left in a wilderness during their coming great struggles, under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union, against unbearable exploitation and terror by the mill bosses.

Individual workers must also send at once their contributions to the "Rush the Daily South" Drive.

While mill workers in hundreds of mill centers in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia find themselves without the Daily—"the union paper"—as Carolina mill workers know it—

While calls for the organizers from the National Textile Workers come in from these mill villages and towns and villages—

While representatives of the workers in scores of these mill centers are sent to the Charlotte conference to plan for the coming struggle against the mill bosses—

While the mill bosses' high-priced staff of lawyers screams for the long imprisonment of seven organizers and members of the National Textile Workers Union—

While these things go on, the mill workers are being deluged with the papers of the bosses, which denounce the N.T.W.U., the Charlotte

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'City of Bread' Begins Today on Page Four



"The City of Bread," the fine novel by the Soviet writer Alexander Neweroff, begins today on page four of the Daily Worker.

Workers will be fascinated in accompanying Mishka, the 12-year-old poor peasant lad, on his far journey to Tashkent in search of bread for his family.

With Mishka, on the journey to Tashkent, the worker will meet the

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7,500,000 Soviet Wheat Acres to Combat Famines

Mean Flour for Gov't Bakeries in 5-Yr. Plan

MOSCOW, Oct. 13.—The entire Soviet Union will participate tomorrow in a day of "collectivization" for the purpose of convincing peasants of the necessity of merging their land into large-scale Communized farms, a capitalist news service reported last night.

The rapid growth of such farms is an outstanding factor in the Soviet economic situation. On May 1, 1928, there were only 33,000 such farms. The figure in 1929 will exceed 100,000, covering 38,000,000 acres and embracing more than 3,000,000 peasant households.

By January 1 there will be 120 government "bread factories" backed by 7,500,000 acres of grain-growing land. During the present year about 20 per cent of all marketable grain has come from these government and Communized farms. It is hoped to simplify the Soviet bread problem by raising this percentage to 45 in 1930.

U. M. W. A. GANG EXPOSING GRAFT

Split Widens; Fishwick Shows Up Vote Frauds

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 13.—The split widens between the two U. M. W. A. cliques which are both fighting for the right to sell out the miners in Illinois, the largest U. M. W. A. district, which has about half the union membership, such as it is.

While the National Miners Union draws in the miners, John Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and Harry Fishwick, who now has the grafter, Frank Farrington back in the union to assist him battle for control of the Illinois union treasury and the right to levy check-off, are hurling anathemas at each other.

"Discover" Frauds. When the Save-T.-U. Union Movement gained a majority of the votes in the 1926 elections, Fishwick and

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WOMEN TO SEND BANNER TO USSR

Working Women Election Rally on Oct. 17

The United Council of Working Women is cooperating with the Women's Department of the Communist Party to make the Working Women's Election Rally to be held at 8 p. m. Oct. 17 at Irving Plaza, Irving Pl. and 15th St., a success. The council has issued a special leaflet on the meeting.

At the mass rally a banner will be given to the women of the workers' delegation to the Soviet Union to be presented to the women of the USSR.

In its leaflet the council warns the working women against the pro-

CHARLOTTE MEET OUTLINES FIGHT ON TEXTILE BOSS

Manifesto of Southern Textile Conference Is Adopted

Gives List of Demands

Battle Along Economic and Political Lines

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 13.—A manifesto unanimously adopted by the Southern Textile Workers today, and endorsed by the Trade Union Unity League Southern Convention, also meeting today, outlines the struggle in the South. It was proposed to the conference by James P. Reid, national president of the National Textile Workers' Union, and seconded in a vigorous speech by Bill Dunne. It states that the conditions under which the southern textile workers live and toil are worse than in any other section of America.

"The only comparison," says the manifesto, "is to be found in the conditions in India and China. Wages and living standard of the southern mill workers approach closely those of the so-called 'coolie' labor in colonial countries, of workers who suffer from both class and racial oppression while their imperialist masters prepare for new wars to decide which group of imperialists shall get the loot."

"The industrial situation of the South is carried through at the expense of masses of the newest recruits to the ranks of the industrial workers upon whose backs is built what is called Southern prosperity. 'This prosperity is class prosperity. The masses of the workers suffer'..."

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2,000 IN WINDOW WASHERS STRIKE

Will Start Wednesday; Union Vote Tomorrow

Two thousand window cleaners will be involved in a general strike to start Wednesday at the call of the Window Cleaners Protective Union, it was announced at union headquarters at 15 E. Third St. yesterday.

The men are waking out because the Manhattan Window Cleaning Employers' Protective Association has refused to grant new union demands. These include the 40-hour 5-day week; increased minimum wage from \$45 to \$49 a week; proper safety appliances; adequate compensation, insurance and equal distribution of work in slack periods.

The strike call will be endorsed by vote at the union membership meeting at Manhattan yeum, 66 E. Fourth St., at 7:30 P. M. tomorrow night.

Eight hundred window cleaners are already out as a result of a

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GASTONIA MEET HERE TUESDAY

Defense Conference to Be at Irving Plaza

Plans for broadening the joint Gastonia defense and relief campaign will be discussed at a mass conference Tuesday night at 7 o'clock at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Plaza. The conference has been called by the New York district of the International Labor Defense and the New York local of the Workers International Relief.

A call has been sent out to trade unions, shops, workers' clubs and other working class organizations pointing out the necessity of intensifying the campaign to defeat the conspiracy of the mill barons' courts and to strengthen the heroic fight of the Gastonia textile workers. All working class organizations are urged to send delegates to this mass conference.

paganda of the bourgeois women's organizations which have been mobilized for the election campaign, pointing out that the Communist Party is the only Party of the working class.

OVER 300 DELEGATES FROM 175 MILLS LAUNCH UNITED ATTACK ON SPEED-UP, LOW PAY, FASCIST TERROR, LONG DAY

Trade Union Unity League Southern Convention Meeting Same Time; Lays Basis for Militant Organization in All Industries

Foster, Reid, Harper, McDonald, Point to U. S. S. R. As Example; Call for Union of Negro and White Workers Against Bosses

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 13.—Two great delegate meetings, the Southern Convention of the Trade Union Unity League, now in session, and the Southern Textile Workers' Conference, which started yesterday, are coordinating organization work and laying a broad basis for an intensive drive in the textile industry of the South against wage cuts, the 12-hour day, the speed-up, and stretch out system, and the barbarous campaign of terror and attempts to kill union leaders by process of law for which this section has lately become notorious.

PLAN FOR STRUGGLE.

The Southern Textile Workers Conference being held in Charlotte marks a tremendous advance over the Bessemer City conference in influence upon and in the organization of the textile workers throughout the South. Three hundred and thirty-eight elected delegates, representing directly 60,000 textile workers, gathered at the Auditorium to lay plans for struggle for the economic demands they there formulated.

NEEDLE WORKERS HOLD 5 ON \$37,000 FOR SELF DEFENSE

Terror Against Chicago Needle Workers; Jail Five

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The right wing clique of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Chicago, in its despair and rage against the militant dressmakers who defended themselves against attack by right wing sluggers while distributing circulars, caused the arrest of five of the militants on Friday, and are aiding in the attempt to railroad these workers to the penitentiary.

Bail of \$37,000 for the five was fixed by the vicious labor-baiting judge, under the influence of the I. L. G. W. U. reactionaries. The International Labor Defense, working with the Needle Trades Industrial Union put up the bonds.

The workers will have a jury trial. The entire left wing movement in the needle trades here has mobilized behind the Needle Trades Industrial Union. The militant workers state that they are determined to continue defending themselves and to crush the terror of the right wing.

CHICAGO, (By Mail).—The Needle Trades Industrial Union is making itself felt as a force among the needle trades workers in Chicago, it is shown, by the attacks of the right wing union misleaders, using gangs of thugs, on the girls distributing leaflets for the militant union.

Last Wednesday, Oct. 9, militant workers distributing leaflets in the needle trades center on Jackson, between Market and Franklin were met by thugs hired by the right wing.

At previous distributions the thugs had threatened physical injury to the girls should the latter attempt to give out the leaflets again. This time the girls were accompanied by the men of the N.T.I.U., and many sympathetic workers as well. When the thugs attacked they met with fierce resistance, and were beaten.

The police later came to the aid of the bosses, misleaders and thugs by pouncing on the members of the industrial union.

Terrorizing the girls at the head-

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ORLEANS BOSSES ADMIT BLACKLIST OF GAR STRIKERS

Street Railway States Will Keep Its Scabs

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 13.—The New Orleans Public Service Corporation, woner of the street car lines which have been struck now for over four months, yesterday announced that even though the men had voted 794 to 39, to return to work, only 150 would be hired at present, only about 600 altogether, and that in every case the company would pick the men it wanted back, and would take only enough to add to the force of scabs now employed. The company would not discharge any scabs.

The vote to call off the strike was accompanied by a reservation demanding arbitration of what seemed to be a black list clause in the contract. The action of the company now settles that matter. It is not only blacklist, but a very complete and open form of it.

Called in Priest.

The contract was negotiated by President Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees, under the direct auspices of William Green, president of the A. F. L., and after negotiations through the intermediary of a Catholic priest, named Grady. The deal was signed in New York about a month ago, and was at first indignantly rejected by the New Orleans strikers, by a vote of 1,000 to 80. As soon as this happened, Green, Mahon and the U. S. government began a merciless bull dozing drive against the strikers, threatening to expel their locals and trying in every other way to make them accept the open shop, blacklist agreement, which besides,

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National Movement to Aid Gaston Prisoners Swelling

Negroes Active in Toledo; Hear Poyntz; 250 Organizations to Confer in Cleveland

Fifty Negroes of Toledo, Ohio, is now conducting a drive for 50,000 new members by January 1, 1930. The workers of Duluth, Minnesota, crowded Campbell Hall and pledged a Tag Day, to take place on Oct. 19. In Minneapolis and Milwaukee, large groups heard Poyntz who related the events in Gastonia from the time of the Loray Mill strike until the trial now taking place in Charlotte.

In Chicago, workers filling Ultran-

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Foster, Knight, Melvin Speak.

At this opening meeting, William Z. Foster, general secretary of the Trade Union Unity League; Russel Knight, of the National Textile Workers' Union; James Reid, president of the N.T.W.U.; Sophie Melvin, released Gastonia defendant; Hugo Oehler, southern organizer of the N.T.W.U.; George Maurer, of the I.L.D.; J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the I.L.D.; Solomon Harper, Negro member of the workers' jury in the Gastonia case; Elbert Tetherow, of the N.T.W.U.; Elmer McDonald, young worker from Gastonia, recently in the U. S. S. R. children's delegation, and organizer Byers, spoke.

They outlined the development of the class struggle in the new South and pointed out that the time is rapidly approaching for widespread strike movements to enforce the demands of the southern textile workers.

Foster told of the role of the T. U. U. L. in the American labor movement and the necessity of a revolutionary trade union center.

"Elmer McDonald, who has just spoken to you," he said, "has returned from the only country where the workers and farmers have taken the last step towards emancipation.

Exposes U. T. W.

"You southern workers are just taking the first step, which is organization into militant trade unions. The idea spread by the U. T. W. labor fakery that by appeal to bosses and their government the workers can get better conditions is an illusion that must be combated. Class collaboration is the policy of treachery and surrender. All that you can get is just what you force the bosses to grant by organized strength.

The U. T. W. is an auxiliary to the bosses, while the N. T. W. U. is the enemy of the bosses. The U. T. W. with its advocacy of efficiency schemes to increase production helps the bosses to maintain the stretch-out system. The U. T. W. has deserted the Marion strikers. At Danville, Asheville and other textile centers, the bosses have encouraged their workers to join the U. T. W., as they realize its usefulness to them as a means of curbing the militancy of the workers and quelling revolt."

Foster was interviewed by capitalist press reporters after the meeting. They wanted to know the main issues in the struggle and concentrate on the racial question as a means of creating prejudice.

They refused to use what Foster said about intolerable conditions and

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SENTENCE MUTINEERS.

PARIS, (By Mail).—A court-martial was held on board the gunboat "Remiremont" on the mutineers of the French vessel "Gethary." The sentence has not been published.

AFL MISLEADERS BLOCK CITY-WIDE TRUCKERS STRIKE

25,000 Drivers Against Using Scab Gas

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necessary to call them out on strike. I think the men will walk out" despite all the official efforts to stop them.

The strike would involve drivers in the following branches of trucking: grocery, flour, furniture, paper box, chicken market, building materials, coal, wood, gasoline, milk, railway express laundry, piano moving, transfer and baggage, theatrical transfer, cleaning and dyeing and even funeral hearse driving.

The 4,000 fruit and produce truck drivers, whose strike was recently sold out by the same Teamsters Union officials, who is feverishly working to dissipate the general strike sentiment, are also ready to walk out, accompanied by 3,000 or more food handlers employed in the produce markets.

Strike Spreads
The strikers declared yesterday that 700 more drivers have quit their posts in sympathy with the demands of the oil truckmen, including 200 members of the Grocery Truck Drivers, who transport food from jobbers to retail stores, and 500 of the 8,000 organized Newark gasoline truckmen.

Several clashes between strikers and scabs were reported over the week-end, although A. F. L. betrayers have refused pickets to turn the other cheek when attacked by strike breakers, police or gangsters. Hundreds of the latter, who use Tammany Hall's 14th assembly district headquarters as a mobilization point, and at whose disposal have been placed autos belonging to the district, are in the employ of the Standard Oil Company and other affected distributors. Carloads of them, accompanied by mounted, motorcycle and foot police, and armed private detectives, trail the scab-driven trucks; they "guard" the property of the oil barons by viciously breaking up picket lines and assaulting any strikers unfortunate enough to be caught alone in the strike zones.

Scabs Provoke Pickets
Three scabs who provoked pickets near the Pratt Plant of the Standard Oil Company on Saturday had to be taken to the Greenport Hospital for treatment. Later in the day three other scabs, unloading two trucks at a Standard Oil filling station, at N. 15th and Franklin Sts. taunted a number of strikers who were passing in an automobile. A brick fight followed, and while a crowd of workers collected to cheer on the strikers, the scabs and their Tammany guards fled to a warehouse of the Austin-Nichols Co., where 300 drivers have walked out in sympathy with the oil truckmen.

The strikers are seriously considering the Metropolitan Area Trade Union League's urgent advice to form workers defense corps for protecting pickets against the combined terror of the Tammany police, scabs, gunmen and private "detectives." Also preparations for the impending union sell-out against which the T. U. U. L. has warned the men are being made under their eyes. In addition to forestalling the general strike, the A. F. L. fakers have signed agreements with two independent distributing companies, the Crystal Corp. and the Parker Oil Corp., both of Brooklyn, in the face of the strikers' demands for a collective agreement.

The misleaders are now simulating a disagreement among themselves, the better to facilitate the coming betrayal, the T. U. U. L. said in a statement issued yesterday, in which it again urged the strikers to form rank and file yard committees, take the struggle out of the hands of the A. F. L. officials, call a general trucking strike and join with the rail, waterfront and filling station men in order to effect a complete tie-up of oil and gasoline deliveries.

According to the T. U. U. L. Wm. Jacobs, who was acting business agent of Local 553 at the beginning of the strike a week ago, when Dawson did a disappearing act, has set up headquarters of his own and is dickering with the Standard Oil barons for a sell-out. He has announced that the company is willing to treat with the strikers, granting any pay increases and a guarantee of no discrimination, but that it refuses to recognize the right to organization, which in the opinion of Jacobs is a small matter. He is offering to arrange a "peace parley."

Dawson, who took the reins away from Jacobs a few days ago, and Lyons, secretary of the brotherhood council, claims that Jacobs is no longer connected with the Teamster Union, that he "has no authority to carry on negotiations for us," thus preparing an alibi for the betrayal.

Block Intervention.
The threat of Tammany authorities to openly "intervene" in the struggle, on the excuse that fire houses and hospitals are not being adequately supplied with fuel, was blocked when the union announced Saturday: "We will see that there is no shortage of gasoline for fire engine houses or hospitals. We will be glad to let our union drivers deliver gasoline to institutions when public health and safety is at stake."

The sentiment of drivers in all branches of trucking is unanimously for a general strike, the T. U. U. L. states, as most of the trucks are now powered by gasoline that has been delivered by strike-breakers and is therefore "scab gas." In the fruit and produce trade the light week-end business was carried on as usual, the truck owners having agreed to temporarily suspend section 9 of their agreement with the commission merchants, which provides that out-of-town trucks must unload at West St. and their contents be reloaded into trucks of the Market Truckmen's Association.

However, the possibility of a renewal of the fruit truck drivers strike has merely been put off for a few days rank and file members of Local 202 say. Truck owners and merchants will meet with state commissioner of agriculture Wednesday to settle the "legality" of the load-unload rule, under which poor farmers who truck their produce to market here are compelled to pay nearly \$25 a load extra.

U. M. W. A. GANGS EXPOSING GRAFT
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Lewis combined to simply steal the election. Now Fishwick has suddenly discovered that gr-a-frauds were perpetrated in that election. Open charges of corruption and vote stealing by President Lewis and his appointees in the recent international election re made in the Illinois Miner, official organ of District 12. "When and where in the history of Dame Democracy was there ever such brazen larceny of agency of ballots as was witnessed during the last international elections of our union," asks the Miner in a 4-column editorial. "If, as it has been said, Tammany Hall voted tombstone and Bill Varr corpses, then the minions of John L. Lewis voted graveyards and hecatombs."

10 Million Dollar Rayon Co. Bans Union Organizers

Girls Rebellious Against \$11.52 Weekly Wage, Eager for Union, Says Relief Organizer

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 13 (FP)—No labor organizer will be permitted within spysglass distance of the new \$10,000,000 rayon plant of the American Enka Corporation here, company officials declare. Secretary Vanderhooven, of the Enka unit of the rayon trust, made this assertion to a meeting of the Carolina Bankers' Association.

The rayon boss stated that his firm "is building upon the cooperation of the citizens of this state" to make sure that organizers—described as "men who come here to inject their poison into the minds of girls who work in happy surroundings at the new \$10,000,000 plant."

18 Cents an Hour.
GASTONIA, N. C., Oct. 13.—Caroline Drew, Workers' International Relief representative in the South, who visited the Enka plant together with a National Textile Workers Union organizer several months ago, told a Daily Worker reporter today about the intense dissatisfaction among the women and young girls hired to learn the special process from women workers brought in from Holland to teach it.

"The turnover among the textile workers is very great because 18 cents an hour is all the owners of the \$10,000,000 plant are paying," she pointed out. "The plant is running in three eight-hour shifts, and the munificent wage of \$11.52 a week has made the girls rebellious and ready to organize into a union. When the bosses decide that the process is thoroughly learned, the rate is raised to 25 cents an hour—\$16 a week is the goal," Drew said.

Dealt With Unions.
"The Enka management has had a little experience with unions in Nashville," Drew remarked with a smile. "When that \$10,000,000 plant was being built, the building trades workers pulled several strikes and Secretary Vanderhooven's hatred of unions probably grew more intense when he was forced to give in to their demands and pay out a little more of the corporation's money in wages."

Southern organizers of the National Textile Workers Union were amused when reporters asked them whether the Enka plant officials' threats will keep them away, and replied, "We're aiming to organize all the textile workers and that goes for rayon plants too, we're not U. Nited Textile Workers fakers. We don't run away."

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The threat of Tammany authorities to openly "intervene" in the struggle, on the excuse that fire houses and hospitals are not being adequately supplied with fuel, was blocked when the union announced Saturday: "We will see that there is no shortage of gasoline for fire engine houses or hospitals. We will be glad to let our union drivers deliver gasoline to institutions when public health and safety is at stake."

The sentiment of drivers in all branches of trucking is unanimously for a general strike, the T. U. U. L. states, as most of the trucks are now powered by gasoline that has been delivered by strike-breakers and is therefore "scab gas." In the fruit and produce trade the light week-end business was carried on as usual, the truck owners having agreed to temporarily suspend section 9 of their agreement with the commission merchants, which provides that out-of-town trucks must unload at West St. and their contents be reloaded into trucks of the Market Truckmen's Association.

However, the possibility of a renewal of the fruit truck drivers strike has merely been put off for a few days rank and file members of Local 202 say. Truck owners and merchants will meet with state commissioner of agriculture Wednesday to settle the "legality" of the load-unload rule, under which poor farmers who truck their produce to market here are compelled to pay nearly \$25 a load extra.

U. M. W. A. GANGS EXPOSING GRAFT
(Continued from Page One)
Lewis combined to simply steal the election. Now Fishwick has suddenly discovered that gr-a-frauds were perpetrated in that election. Open charges of corruption and vote stealing by President Lewis and his appointees in the recent international election re made in the Illinois Miner, official organ of District 12. "When and where in the history of Dame Democracy was there ever such brazen larceny of agency of ballots as was witnessed during the last international elections of our union," asks the Miner in a 4-column editorial. "If, as it has been said, Tammany Hall voted tombstone and Bill Varr corpses, then the minions of John L. Lewis voted graveyards and hecatombs."

The Illinois Miner addresses the Kentucky district, where in 1926 Lewis received 2,684 1/2 votes to none for John Brophy, his progressive opponent. "Verily, perfection was achieved at last," writes Editor Oscar Ameringer, "when Col. Samuel Pascoe cast the 100 per cent vote of the 100 per cent exonerated (non-dues paying) membership of the non-existing District 30, of which he was spook president for John L. Lewis and his 'distinguished associates'."

Ameringer is a Socialist, a personal friend of Farrington, and in 1926 and since has spent a lot of time boosting Lewis. But business is business with Ameringer, and when not running a real estate game in Louisiana, he takes his orders from the District 12 machine.

In another 4-column editorial, the Illinois Miner asks, "What's the idea, fellows? Must Illinois, too, go down in shambles such as have overtaken our brothers outside of this state? Isn't the conflagration which gutted our erstwhile glorious union disastrous enough yet to suit our fiddling Nero? Does it pain him (John L. Lewis) that the Illinois coal industry is 'beating back', is recapturing some of the markets which his mysterious solicitude for the welfare of the non-union operators of Kentucky has deprived us?"

The "mysterious solicitude" for the Kentucky operators refers to a charge made, and backed by much evidence, by Farrington just before he was caught taking \$25,000 a year from the Peabody Coal Co., that Lewis took a bribe of \$750,000 from the southern coal operators in the 1922 strike to desert the miners there, and crush them to work, although they wanted to strike.

FOSTER TO OPEN MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA

Marine Workers Ask for Date in Baltimore

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 13.—Fighting capitalist rationalization, the long work day and low wages, the Trade Union Unity League of this city has arranged a mass meeting for all workers, Wednesday, Oct. 16, at 8 p. m., at Boslover Hall, 701 Pine St.

The speaker will be William Z. Foster, general secretary of the T. U. U. L., now on tour throughout the main industrial centers of the country, reporting to the workers the results of the Trade Union Unity Convention in Cleveland. The general secretary's tour is not only a speech making affair, but is to stimulate the formation of active and well functioning district organizations of the T. U. U. L.

The Philadelphia League summarizes the needs of the workers in that center in a series of slogans: Against Capitalist Rationalization (Speed-up), Organize the Unorganized, 7-Hour Day 5-Day Week, For Social Insurance, For Class Struggle—Against Class Collaboration, For Militant Industrial Unionism—Against A. F. of L. Craft Unionism, Against Imperialist War, Defend the Soviet Union, Full Social, Racial and Political Equality for Negroes, Organize Youth and Women Workers, Organize Within the Reformist Unions Against the Bureaucrats, Defeat the Misleaders of Labor, Build Labor Unity, Build the T. U. U. L., For World Trade Union Unity, For a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

Speaks To Sailors.
The Trade Union Unity League headquarters at 2 West 15th St., has received a request from the Marine Workers League, Baltimore office, for Foster to speak at a mass meeting of marine workers to be organized at 1710 Thames St., Baltimore, in addition to his other regularly advertised meetings in Baltimore. The T. U. U. L. office is making an effort to accede to this request.

The Baltimore meeting will be in the evening, October 14. The day after the Philadelphia meeting, the T. U. U. L. general secretary will speak in Chester, an important manufacturing town of Pennsylvania. This city has witnessed a number of insurgent movements among the shipbuilders and oil workers recently. A strong T. U. U. L. movement can be built up here.

2,000 IN WINDOW WASHERS STRIKE
(Continued from Page One)
strike called last Thursday against employers carrying compensation insurance with the Empire State Mutual Insurance Company, just declared insolvent.

The union demands compensation for injury for the workers. Fifteen employers have already yielded to this demand, Feinstein reports. He adds that the union is negotiating with about 70 firms not affected by the present stoppage. Twelve of them have signed agreements on the unions' terms.

Preparations are being made for a permit to be held Wednesday when the general strike will start. The parade will commemorate window cleaners killed on the job. It will also protest against employers and their state agents who withhold by trickery compensation for industrial victims.

WIR Arranges Tours for Workers to USSR
The Workers International Relief has arranged special trips for workers, to reach Moscow by May 1st and November 7th of each year. The entire cost of the trip is \$300 and includes ten days' stay in the Soviet Union, with free travel, free visas in the Soviet Union, free entertainment, food and lodging.

Only workers will be accepted for these tours. The members of the delegation, as guests of the Moscow W.I.R., will have reserved places on the grand stand in the historic Red Square during the celebrations.

Moderate weekly payments, to be completed before the group leaves, can be arranged. For more detailed information write to S. Rappaport, Workers International Relief, 949 Broadway, Room 512, New York City.

Does the Coming of the Soviet Plane Mean Anything to You? Of Course It Does!
You are asked to send or bring to the office of the F. S. U. all moneys collected for the Truck and Tractor Campaign and also for buttons and tickets for the reception of the fliers. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY banners welcoming the fliers to New York; ORDER your tickets for the reception; INTEREST individuals and organizations to advertise in the magazine we are issuing in honor of the Soviet aviators. Rates: \$100 per full page; \$10 is the smallest amount accepted from any organization.—Personal greetings \$1.

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION
175 FIFTH AVENUE Room 512 NEW YORK CITY
ALGonquin 2745

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. 17, at 8 p. m.

Paper Mass Meet.
The Paper Plate and Bag Makers Union, Local 16, is calling a mass meeting Tuesday, Oct. 15, 8 P. M., at Grand Mansion, 73 Ludlow St. Newark, in defense of the Gastonia strikers. 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 55th 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 Pine St.

Unit 12, Section 3.
Educational meeting Tuesday, Oct. 15, 8:30 p. m., Comrade Jack Hardy will lead a discussion on the election campaign.

Unit 2F, Section 6.
Meets Tuesday, 6:30 P. M., at 46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn. Roll call.

Unit 10F, Section 1.
Educational meeting today, 7 P. M. Executive meets 6:30. Roll call.

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WORKERS SCHOOL STARTS SECOND WEEK TONIGHT

Eighteen Additional Courses Begin

The second week of the Workers' School opens today with 18 additional courses in the following subjects:

Marxian Economics B. Principles of Marxism II. Imperialism and War. History of Class Struggles I. History of CPUSA. Russian Courses—Political Grammar, History of American Labor Movement.

Theory and Practice of Trade Unionism. Problems of the Revolutionary Movements in Latin America. Additional classes in: Principles of Marxism I—1 class. Program of C. I.—1 class. Problems of Communist Organization—1 class. Fundamentals of Communism—4 classes.

Public Speaking—1 class. The first week of attendance was marked by the spirit of genuine enthusiasm. The registration was record breaking—over 1,200 for the first time along, and necessitated the doubling of quite a number of classes.

During the coming week the Students' Council will be formed, after all the classes will have elected their secretaries. Along with this will be launched the Workers' School Journal, which will be run under student management editorship and by student contributions. It is the hope of the school, both in the study methods in classes, as well as in the activities outside of classes to develop the student initiative to the fullest extent.

To make the courses 100 per cent efficient, all students are urged to attend their class punctually and regularly.

Hauptmann's Weavers for Gastonia, Sat.

A special midnight performance of Hauptmann's Weavers, a benefit for the Gastonia struggle, will be given next Saturday, 11:30, at 55th St. Playhouse, east of Seventh Ave., under the auspices of the Workers International Relief. Tickets are \$1 and should be bought in advance as there are only 300 seats.

"SEEDS OF FREEDOM" AT THE MOMART THEATRE.
"Seeds of Freedom," the story of Hirsch Lekker, the young Russian worker who lost his life some 25 years ago for his revolutionary opinions, will be shown at the Momart Theatre, Brooklyn, today.

A representative product of the Soviet studios, certain scenes or entire sequences seem to lend themselves peculiarly to a dramatic photographic treatment. The art of the Russian life lies there, in the selection of the situations as much as in their treatment of them. L. M. Leonidoff, of the Moscow Art Theatre, and recently seen in "Czar Ivan the Terrible," as chief performer—he enacts a dual role. On the same program famous Russian singer Nina Tarasova in a selection of Russian songs.

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

AMUSEMENTS

SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of W. 4th St. E. 8:30. Mats. 2:30. QUEENIE SMITH in the Musical Comedy Sensation THE STREET SINGER ANDREW TOMBS

MASQUE 45th W. of B'way. Evg. 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. THE ARISTOCRAT OF THRILLERS! ROPE'S END English Cast Includes Ernest Milton

ETHEL BARRYMORE THEATRE 7th St. W. of B'way. Chck. 9:44 Evg. 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. JOHN Comedy Bird N Hand DRINKWATER'S BIRD N HAND

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

CIVIC REPERTORY 14th St. Evg. 8:30. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:30. 50c, \$1, \$1.50. EVA Le GALLIENNE, Director Tonight—"The Sea Gull" Tom. Night—"The Cherry Orchard"

"For Any Kind of Insurance" CARL BRODSKY Telephone: Murray Hill, 5551 7 East 42nd Street, New York

DR. J. MINDEL SURGEN DENTIST 1 UNION SQUARE Room 803—Phone: ALgonquin 8185 Not connected with any other office

Dr. ABRAHAM MARKOFF SURGEN DENTIST 240 EAST 115th STREET Cor. Second Ave. New York Office hours: Mon., Wed., Sat., 9:30 a. m. to 12; 2 to 6 P. M. Tues. Thurs., 9:30 a. m. to 12; 2 to 8 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Please telephone for appointment. Telephone: LEhigh 6024

Dr. M. Wolfson Surgeon Dentist 141 SECOND AVENUE Cor. 9th St. Phone, Orchard 2323. In case of trouble with your teeth come to see your friend, who has long experience and can assure you of careful treatment.

Unity Co-operators Patronize SAM LESSER Ladies' and Gents' Tailor 1818 - 7th Ave. New York Between 116th and 117th Sts. Next to Unity Co-operative House

Cooperators! Patronize SEROY CHEMIST 657 Allerton Avenue Estabrook 3215 Bronx, N. Y.

Conrad Frances Pilat MIDWIFE 351 E. 77th St. New York, N. Y. Tel. Rhineclander 3516

MELROSE Dairy RESTAURANT Comrades Will Always Find it Pleasant to Dine at Our Place. 1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., Bronx (near 174th St. Station) PHONE—INTERVALE 9149

MEET YOUR FRIENDS at Messinger's Vegetarian and Dairy Restaurant 1763 Southern Blvd., Bronx, N. Y. Right off 174th St. Subway Station

RATIONAL Vegetarian RESTAURANT 199 SECOND AVE. UE Bet. 12th and 13th Sts. Strictly Vegetarian Food

All Comrades Meet at BRONSTEIN'S Vegetarian Health Restaurant 558 Clarendon Parkway, Bronx

HEALTH FOOD Vegetarian RESTAURANT 1600 MADISON AVE. Phone: UNIVERSITY 5865

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

Hotel and Restaurant Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers 123 W. 51st St. Phone Circle 7336

Now is your opportunity to get a room in the magnificent Workers Hotel Unity Cooperative House 1800 SEVENTH AVENUE OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK Cor. 110th Street Tel. Monument 0111

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS MEET 1st Saturday in the month at 2361 Third Avenue, New York. Ask for Hanks' local 164 Tel. Jerome 7086 Union Label Bread

THE DAILY OR THE MILL BOSSES' PRESS FOR SOUTHERN WORKERS

Workers Must Decide. Two More Units Adopt Mill Villages.

(Continued from Page One)
conference, and call for the imprisonment of the seven union organizers and members.

Which shall it be for the Southern mill workers—the Daily or the press of the mill bosses? Militant workers and organizations must decide at once. Funds must be sent for the "Drive to Rush the Daily Worker South."

My contribution is my answer to the question as to whether the southern mill workers shall have the Daily Worker or the mill boss-owned press.

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

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class.
Phone: LEhigh 6582

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

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

Australian 'Labor' Party Is Put Into Power to Carry Out Capital's Attack on Labor

ARBITRATION ISSUE USED AS A SWINDLE TO GIVE REFORMISTS CHANCE TO DELUDE THE UNIONS

Workers by Mass Militancy Were on Road to Destroy Arbitration Humbug

By Feigning 'Attack', Capitalism Makes 'Labor' Defend It Against Workers

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 13.—The "Labor" Party has won the general elections defeating the previous administrative party, the "Nationalists" (which correspond to the British conservatives), the laborites at the last accounts gaining 11 seats in the lower house, the Nationalists losing seven, the "Country Party" losing four, and the "Independent Nationalists" gaining three.

Reformists in Saddle. Social reformism is now in the saddle in Australia as in England. It is placed in power by the clever maneuvers of Australian-British capitalists to serve as social imperialists in defending capitalism against the deep and rising struggle of the Australian working class.

This maneuver of Australian-British capital turned upon the question of arbitration. In former years, with at least a degree of capitalist expansion and prosperity, capitalist establishment and both federal and state arbitration courts to prevent the trade unions from taking advantage of their comparatively strong position, always whittling down their demands and by small compromises not only defeating greater gains, but inculcating a deep-seated legalistic dependence of the unions on arbitration courts, raising up a generation of union officials who were better lawyers than leads of struggles.

Workers Turn to Left. With the last two years of ever worsening economic situation, Australian capital not only refused to grant better conditions, but made a sharp attack on all standards of the workers. In award after award of the arbitration courts robbing or un-

TEXTILE, T. U. U. L. MEET IN SOUTH

Charlotte Conventions Huge Success

(Continued from Page One) the necessity for organization. The capitalist papers next day featured the interview with Foster trying to minimize the importance of the conference. Only that part of the interview dealing with the "Negro problem" was used.

Stir Lynch Spirit. "Communists advocate full social equality for Negroes," was the headline in most papers. They intimated that the N. T. W. program advocates inter-marriage. This is a deliberate attempt to stir up the lynching spirit on the part of the capitalist and middle classes inflamed with race hatreds, as newspaper accounts made it appear the principal purpose of the N. T. W. is to organize Negroes for insurrection against the state to obtain social equality.

The T. U. U. L. is being held this afternoon concurrently with the southern textile workers' conference. Sol Happer told the conference: "One important lesson of the Gastonia trial and of the whole struggle is the necessity of solidarity of workers of all races. We must not allow the bosses to divide our ranks. We must fight shoulder to shoulder, black and white alike, against the bosses, not against each other."

The applause which this speech of a Negro worker received was astounding to the capitalist press reporters present at the mass meetings as was the fact that white workers sat with Negro workers on the floor of the conference without any Jim Crowing.

The insistence upon courageous facing of the Negro problem by the conference on the part of Harper, Foster and other speakers was played up today by the southern press in an effort to stir up to a greater pitch of frenzy the racial prejudices of the southern bourgeoisie.

Sophie Melvin declared that: "Those of us against whom charges were made were not guilty and just as innocent as the seven upon whom the mill owners are trying to vent their rage. We will continue to fight and to arouse the working class to protest until every one of them is unconditionally free to return to the ranks of militant labor to take their places in the leadership of coming strikes for better conditions. The prosecution has dropped entirely its former pretense of impartiality and has exposed itself as a group of lying hypocrites. Recognizing the weakness of their case, they are depending on appeals to racial, religious, and political prejudice to influence the jury of fundamentalist farmers to send the defendants to the penitentiary."

"The terror has brought home to us all the necessity of solidarity the lessening of unity of all workers of all races and trades in the fight of workers against bosses. The terror, the prosecution, legal and extra-legal, will continue until smashed by

The Significance of the Red Internat'l of Labor Unions

ALTOGETHER too few American workers know that the biggest trade union body of the world, the Red International of Labor Unions, issues an official organ of its Executive Bureau, "The Red International of Labor Unions." This issue now circulated here, Vol. I, combining Nos. 6 and 7, contains a wealth of material of great value to all workers, who may obtain it through the Trade Union Unity League.

A. LOSOVSKY, General Secretary of the R. I. L. U. explains the significance of the fact that "Social Imperialism is in Power," the fact that the so-called Labor Party must now demonstrate in practice the strength of its alleged "constructive socialism," how it proposes to realize its theory that workers can attain social peace without any revolutionary overthrow of the existing order, and what its words about "peace and disarmament" are worth in deeds. Losovsky has some predictions on these matters which are summed up in saying that "the period during which these parties (the German social-democracy and the British Labor Party) are in power, will be a period in which the working masses will move away from the social democracy," disillusioned, and toward the Left.

If the trade union masses must enter the struggle against war, and the "must" ones in not because anyone expects masses to hop about by command and without comprehension, but to be driven by deep necessity, then it is well that all active rank and file workers in trade unions know about "Amsterdam, the R. I. L. U. and the War Menace." We attempt to sum up this highly important article by saying: The Amsterdam International says that it is against all wars, but actually supports a class war and opposes the class war. The Red International of Labor Unions is not against any and all war, but against imperialist wars, while standing for the class war. It is against imperialist armies and in favor of the class army. "The difference," it says, "between the defense of an imperialist government, and the defense, with rifle in hand, of the Workers' government, is a big difference which must be understood and then acted upon."

In all realignments of the imperialist governments, it is essential to look first for what changes occur in the war plans against the Soviet Union. In organizing an anti-Soviet bloc, international imperialism does not assist the fascists to come to power in Poland and Lithuania, because fascism is the form of government best answering to the tasks imposed by war preparation. Fascism tries to do more than technical preparations—to mould the mass mind for war, to paralyze labor's class resistance. In Germany the socialists drive revolutionary workers out of factories, set up fascist groups and fascist mutual benefit bodies, and cultivate demagogic ideas of "national culture, traditions," etc., says an article on "International Fascism and War Danger."

What are the problems of the revolutionary workers in the British trade unions? Harry Pollitt tells of the development since the 1926 general strike up to the recent conference of the R. I. L. U. Supporters in India" is advised as an article which not only analyzes the Indian labor movement, but which gives directions that will count for much in days to come. "The Struggle for Social Equality for Negroes in the South," by Jack Johnstone, an article on the Mexican trade unions, an account of the split in the Philippine unions, an article on the Australian Labor Movement which reveals a very important development, and an account of the split in the Foodworkers International, go to round out an issue of great importance for all militant unionists to study in the R. I. L. U. official organ, obtainable through the Trade Union Unity League.—H. G.

aim at a revolution which will overthrow the capitalists, and race equality is a part of that. Race equality is ultimately inevitable under any circumstances. The Negro is now in the situation that the Jew was in Russia before the Russian revolution. The Jew was oppressed, slain by thousands in pogroms, regarded everywhere as an inferior race. Today the Jew has gained full social equality in Russia, and the old theory of race inequality has disappeared like a myth. We believe that the same thing will happen in the South for the Negro."

"When I say that we stand for social, political and racial equality, I mean just that, to the fullest extent. The theory of inferior races is an employers' theory. "You have just listened to a Negro speaker," Foster told the delegates. "It is a sign of new times in the South when a Negro speaker is given such a splendid reception by white workers. The white workers of the South must learn a new lesson, but I think it will be learned sooner than anyone realizes. We must have all workers in one union, white and black, and not have a policy of arraying workers against each other."

Still worse, the vain boasts of Nanking, of finishing the Chang Faw-wei rebellion in the south, are now admitted false. Chang Faw-wei having established contact with the Kwangsi forces and the combined force making for Canton.

Two Kinds of Fakers. TORONTO, Canada, Oct. 13.—The British fraternal delegates, representing the reaction in British labor officialdom as they do, were still so far to the left of the A.F.L. "fat boys" that their speeches as always sounded almost radical.

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class. TORONTO, Canada, Oct. 13.—The British fraternal delegates, representing the reaction in British labor officialdom as they do, were still so far to the left of the A.F.L. "fat boys" that their speeches as always sounded almost radical.



WORKERS SWELL GASTONIA FUNDS

Negroes Hear Poyntz Speak in Toledo

(Continued from Page One)

ian Hall, sent a telegram to the defendants, vowing words of solidarity. In Detroit a functionaries' conference was held. Poyntz addressed also Polish and Lithuanian meetings, at which many in attendance heard about Gastonia for the first time. In Buffalo, Negro and white workers added themselves to the ranks that are forming a united front for the defense of the seven in Charlotte. Poyntz addressed workers in St. Paul and Gary. A Women's Mobilization meeting was held in Chicago. Poyntz will in the near future speak in the Illinois Mine District.

Cleveland Conference Oct. 21. Two hundred and fifty organizations are expected to participate in a conference on Oct. 21st, in Cleveland, Ohio. Acceptances from various organizations are pouring into the Ohio District Office of the International Labor Defense.

Steve Carr, of Wheeling, W. Va., will continue the campaign into the outlying districts when he will speak in Newcomerstown, W. Va., on Oct. 26th.

House To House Collections. House to house collections of workers and contributions from the Progressive Group Carpenters and the Women's Consumers Education-

IN THE SHOPS

Cleveland Car Union Fakers Give Floor to Politicians

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CLEVELAND (By Mail).—The bosses having got a grip on the workers of the Cleveland Ry. Co., a "personal" and "welfare" department were organized to take care of the whole union-busting scheme. Committees under company supervision were elected to take care of these departments.

It was interesting to see the loud-mouthed "good union men" opposing each other as candidates for these spying outfits. The members of the union executive board were tripping over each other in their zeal to serve on these committees.

These "good union men" are now helping the company in an attempt to squeeze money out of the car riders and turn them against the carmen by offering us an eight-hour day on condition that we get the city council to O. K. the expenditures that it would incur.

This expenditure could only be met by an increase in car fare or a reduction in the company's dividends. The latter would be highly improbable as the city council and its traction committee are under the thumb of the Railway Company which in turn is owned by the Van Swerigen interests.

Our president, Fred Shultz, conducts our business meetings in a very arbitrary manner. At our last al League in Los Angeles, brought \$300 from that city. A huge conference is planned for Oct. 25, and several thousand application cards have been requested.

In Philadelphia, the Lettish local of the International Labor Defense collected \$72.99. In Gary, Ind., scene of many struggles, Ukrainian workers raised \$25.

In Oakland, California, the newest International Labor Defense branch organized, bears the name of Fred Beal, who is the National Textile Workers' Union organizer most seriously threatened by the capitalist court in Charlotte.

In Scarsdale, N. Y., the Women's Alliance of the White Plains Community Church, has contributed \$25 to the campaign.

Poyntz To Speak in St. Louis Today. Poyntz will speak in St. Louis today and tomorrow, at a mass meeting and at a conference. On the 16th and 17th will find her at Pittsburgh where she will address a mass meeting and a conference for

FAKERS AID IN CO. SCHEMES IN CLEVELAND RY.

Union Heads Turning Local Into Co. Union

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CLEVELAND, O. (By Mail).—So far as the street car men of this city are concerned they might as well be organized in a company union as the one in which they are organized, division 258 of the Amalgamated.

Since 1924 when the Supreme Court of Ohio declared the closed shop contract then existing between our local union and the Cleveland Railway Company illegal, our union officials have done everything possible to convert our local into a company union, and they would have succeeded by now if it were not that their class collaboration activities were exploited in the columns of the Daily Workers and by leaflets distributed by the Communist Party.

These misleaders of ours began their dirty work first, by deceiving the carmen into signing up for a "Retirement, Sickness and Benefit" plan as being negotiated by our international union with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York, when in reality the scheme was fixed up by our employers and our union was allowed no say in the matter whatever.

Having succeeded in this piece of cowardly work they next bulldozed the ex-service men in the employ of the company into joining a company legion post. I must state to the credit of those men who served overseas that only a few of them joined this potential strikebreaking outfit.

They next organized an orchestra and a baseball team. I will tell more of this faking in my next letter.

CARMAN No. 2.

3,000 Leather Workers Locked Out In Austria

VIENNA (By Mail).—Three thousand leather workers are involved in the lockout enforced by leather employers in lower Austria.

The working class cannot simply lay hold of the ready-made state machinery, and wield it for its own purpose. This new Communist (Paris Commune) breaks the modern state power.—Marx.

TERRORIZE CHI. NEEDLE WORKERS

(Continued from Page One)

quarters of the union, at 28 South Wells St., they practically instituted martial law, when twenty cops entered the headquarters and hustled to jail the workers pointed out to them by the right wingers.

The headquarters of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is being guarded by a dozen cops and the entire clothing district has been "placed under police protection."

The work of N.T.I.U. will be redoubled despite the terror, its officials announce.

Greater Gastonia defense activity. She speaks in Washington, the afternoon of the 20th, in Baltimore the evening of the 20th, and in Philadelphia the 21st.

A LIVING DEATH Faces the Seven Gastonia Textile Strikers and Organizers

Murders and floggings have been the methods of the mill bosses and their agents in the South in answer to the workers' attempts at organization.

Increased activity in building the National Textile Workers Union and the International Labor Defense has been the answer of the workers of the South to the bosses' fascist terror.

The mill barons now plan to railroad the leaders of the strike to a living death—to rot in the capitalist prisons—to keep them out of the labor movement. SET THEM FREE!



Greater Mass Pressure of the Workers Will Liberate the Gastonia Prisoners!

Show your class solidarity by contributing towards their defense.

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- My Isle of Golden Dreams—Waltz..... International Orch.
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PARTY LIFE

Resolution of Student Body of Young Workers League Training School

The following telegram was received today from the 40 students at the Young Workers Training School who have just concluded five weeks of intensive training in Cleveland:

National Executive Committee,
43 East 125th Street,

Fully aware of tremendous revolutionary tasks confronting us in this period of sharpening class struggle, we students of National Training School returning to posts assigned by National Executive Committee pledge ourselves to devote all our energies strengthening League among proletarian youth in line with decisions Sixth World Congress, Tenth Plenum CI, Fifth World Congress YCI by purging League all opportunist and right elements as exemplified by Lovestones, Canonicos and social reformists. We will orientate the League to the basic industries, establish shop nuclei, organize the unorganized youth, strengthen work in the armed forces aiming to develop proletarian leadership on road to Bolshevization of Young Communist League in United States.

STUDENT BODY.

Repudiate Lovestone Renegades

Dear Comrades:

At the last Party membership meeting, Thursday, Sept. 19, I voted against the expulsions of Lovestone and his followers, because I thought that Lovestone was fighting in the interest of the workers and not against the C. I. Since then I have read very carefully the Daily and some of Lovestone's factional documents and letters. Now I know that Lovestone is fighting against the C. I. and is trying to split the Party, under the cloak of fighting "for" the decisions of the Sixth World Congress.

I repudiate my former position because I didn't know enough of the whole situation then.

I want to state that I will support the CEC and fight for the line of the C. I. against the Lovestone splitters.

Comradely yours,

EULALIE G. MENDES.

Central Control Commission Decision on the Case of J. O. Bentall

The Plenum of the Central Control Committee has expelled J. O. Bentall, until now a member of the CCC, from the Communist Party of the U. S. A. for a rabid anti-Comintern and anti-Party attitude as expressed in his statement to the CCC (to the effect that the present leadership of the CI is deviating from Leninism, that he will fight it, that he is beginning to lose faith in the CI, that the ECCI wants to crush the American Communist Party, etc.), also for the further reason that Bentall has given organizational and active support to the renegade Lovestone group, as proved by his name being attached to certain documents of the splitters, especially to their purported "appeal" of October 2nd, while Bentall was still a member of the Party.

Neither previous standing and record in the Party, nor a mere formal acceptance (in words only) of CI and Party decisions can offset such ideological and organizational alignment with the splitters and slanderers of the Comintern and of the Party as Bentall's.

CENTRAL CONTROL COMMITTEE, CP OF USA.
CHAS. DIRBA, Sec'y.

Denounce Attempts to Wreck Party

Sub-District Executive Committee,
Communist Party Los Angeles.

Dear Comrades:

I received your questionnaire and am glad to answer now that I am fully convinced to break away from the so-called Lovestone group.

I have never opposed the Open Letter and the Address of the CI. I accepted it fullyheartedly. I was opposed to the expulsion of our ex-leaders and I held to my Communist duty to help them get their appeal against the CEC decision of expelling them, before the CI.

With the act of Lovestone refusing to go to Moscow and defend his appeal and instead making demands of the CI to condemn the CEC of the U. S. A. clarified the situation in my mind that Lovestone fights not only the decision of the CEC but also the Communist International. Furthermore the last attack on the Party headquarters proved to me that these ex-comrades are not only renegades, but a bunch of gangsters who will do anything in their power to help ruin the Party.

I therefore take it upon myself, together with the Communist Party of America to fight against this clique, which is representing the Right danger in the International. I only regret that I did not foresee this before.

Comradely Yours,

M. LUBARTOFSKY.

"VEERY GOOD NEWS AUSTRALIAN"

By H. HANKIN

Veery good news, plenty good news, twenty thousand Australians killed!" so called the Gyppo newsboys through the streets of the Australian camps as they extolled the exciting nature and excellent quality of their war.

That happened a few years ago, but still news from Egypt reminds many Aussies of that naive method of news selling, however much they may dislike being reminded of the period of their military service.

And is the news from Egypt good from our working class standpoint?

Yes and No! From the viewpoint of the militant unionist it leaves much to be desired, but still beneath the surface are the portents of vast social changes.

We in Australia with our experience of droughts are given to respecting the power and importance of good water supplies. We have witnessed marvelous achievements with the husbanding of comparatively small quantities of water. But it is hard even for us to realize that the whole economy of Egypt is based upon the water supply of one river, the Nile. One main branch, the White Nile, takes its rise in Lake Victoria, Nyanza, from whence it runs through the Sudan and Egypt to the sea, a distance of three thousand miles. The other branch, the Blue Nile, rises in the mountains of Abyssinia and joins the main stem near Khartoum. This latter branch has been the subject of intrigue by a big American syndicate which seeks to control it from within Abyssinian territory. The only fertile areas of Egypt are the Nile valley and delta and the oases. These cover 13,600 out of the total 383,000 square miles of Egyptian territory.

THE SUDAN

South of Egypt, the Sudan with a population of seven millions and a fertile area of 383,000 square miles represents a menace, but also the development of the Sudan will absorb more of the precious water of the Nile, the life stream of Egypt. This is particularly ominous in more ways than one. The absence of coal deposits in Egypt and the scarcity of oil indicate electricity from the water power of the Nile as the only possible basis of future industrialization.

The rulers of Egypt have always realized that control of the Sudan meant control of Egypt; and the present treaty that Great Britain would foist upon the country is in conformity with this ancient principle.

BRUTAL TASKMASTERS

Historically, Egypt is a story of the exchange of one set of brutal taskmasters for another. After many vicissitudes the country was conquered by the Turks in the sixteenth century. I remained nominally a province of the Turkish Empire until 1914 and paid tribute as such. This tribute was fixed in 1873 at \$675,000 per annum.

During the fifties a French subject, De Lesseps, was given a concession to build the Suez Canal. A company with a capital of \$8,000,000 in £20 shares was formed. The Khedive who had granted the concession subscribed for 176,000 out of the 400,000 shares. The job was completed in 1869. In the interim the American Civil War had given a great impetus to Egyptian cotton growing; and now the attention of the big capitalist powers, particularly England, was drawn to the joint advantages of exploiting the short cut to India and the Pacific, and the labor power of the Egyptian workers.

The Khedive was desirous of developing his country economically,

THE BACK SIDE.



By Fred Ellis.

THE CITY OF BREAD

TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN

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GRANDFATHER died, grandmother died, then father. There was only Mishka left, with his mother and two little brothers. The youngest, four years old, the middle one, eight. Mishka himself was twelve. The younger ones were little good-for-nothings. One kept crying for porridge, the other whittled away at the weathercock to make a horse to play with. Their mother was weak from hunger. When she went down to the river for water, she could scarcely drag herself home again. She wept and would eat tomorrow, but hunger had no pity. First they carried mujiks to the graveyard singly; then two at a time. Uncle Michael died, Aunt Marya died. In every house they were laying out the dead. There used to be horses and cows; but they had been eaten; now people were beginning to catch the dogs and the cats.

It set Mishka thinking.

The family was large, but workers few. He himself was the only responsible one. And had not his father said to him before he died:

"Mishka, now you will be the head of the house. . ."

"Mishka went out into the street; the mujiks were talking about Tashkent. Bread was very cheap there, only getting there was hard. Two thousand versts away. Two thousand versts back. Without money it could not be done: you had to pay for your ticket, you had to pay for your pass.

Mishka stood there listening for a long time, then he asked: "Could a boy go there too?"

"What, do you want to go?"

"And what if I do? I could crawl into a corner somewhere and nobody'd see me."

The mujiks laughed.

"No, Mishka, you'd better stay home. A young one like you would never set back alive. Keep on growing five years more, and then go."

But Mishka was not impressed. He saw it before him—Tashkent, the City of Bread—and was unafraid. When he began to feel a little timid, he reassured himself:

"You can try it, can't you, you're not a girl. If no one gives you break on the way, you can hire yourself out. The whole summer long you have been doing the plowing in father's place, and you know about harnessing horses, too. You may be small, but there are not many big fellows can beat you at work."

MISHKA went around deep in thought. He could not get it out of his head—Tashkent, the City of Bread. He tried to picture it: two thousand versts—not so far. A long way on foot, yes. But sitting in the train you fly there in three days. People would see it was a young one sitting there, they would say: "Let him be, Comrades, that's Mishka, a famine child. What's there to him anyway? Half a pood, ras's and all." If they chased him out of the car, he could hold out two days up on the roof of the train. He had climbed up trees after rooks' nests, and that was worse than roofs, but he had never fallen out. . . .

He caught sight of his friend Serioshka Karpukhin, a year younger than himself. Good.

"Let's go together."

"Where?"

"To Tashkent for bread. It's more fun with you. If anything happens t'you, I'll stick by you. If anything happens to me, you'll stick by me. Anyway, there's nothing to eat round here."

Serioshka was doubtful.

"And if it rains?"

"The rain is warm in summer."

"And if the soldiers chase us?"

"We'll keep out of their way."

Serioshka was not convinced. He picked his nose reflectively, then he said:

"No, Mishka, we'd never get there."

Mishka swore:

"We'll get there, by God, only don't be afraid. There are Red Army soldiers all over now, they won't chase us away. They'll see we're famine children, and they'll give us bread."

"But we're only little, we'll get frightened."

Mishka began arguing it out with him. They weren't so little. It didn't hurt, Serioshka being younger. Mishka would look out for everything himself: he'd find places in the train, he'd do all the begging for both, hell, they weren't girls! Suppose things didn't go so well, they could stand it. If they did get chased off the train, it wasn't so terrible with two of them together. They would stay somewhere till morning, then go a little way on foot. Then they would crawl into a car again as soon as the conductor wasn't looking.

"And when will be get back?" asked Serioshka.

"We'll get back soon. Four days there, four days back, at most. We'll each of us get together twenty pounds of bread that's all . . . so it won't be too heavy. . . ."

Serioshka's eyes sparkled with joy.

"I could carry a pood!"

"You won't have to have a pood. They take it away if you have a lot. Better take a couple more trips once we know the way."

"Don't let's tell anyone, Mishka."

"All right! You'll know and me, and nobody else. Koshka and Vanka would want to come along, and they're even scared of rabbits. How far would we get with them!"

"And you're not afraid?"

"Why should I be afraid? Why, I'd even go to the graveyard at midnight."

(To be Continued.)

The Mexican Communist Party Fights Opportunism

By ALBERT MOREAU.

Since the assassination of President-elect Obregon in Mexico, on July, 1928, deep economic and political changes have taken place manifesting themselves in important events characterized by a realignment of class forces with the ascending revolutionary tide of the oppressed workers and peasants.

The repercussions following the assassination had further divided the gap between the government forces—the official instrument of American imperialism whose interests are well represented by Ambassador Morrow—and the Catholic Church, having the support of a substantial part of big landowners and generals. This antagonism came to a climax in March, 1929, when the reactionary generals and big latifundistas, with the support of British imperialism, rose up in arms.

The uprising sought to seize the state power from the hands of Portes Gil-Calles group. The American government immediately stepped into the situation, and by its direct support given to the government of Mexico the uprising was smashed in less than two months in spite of its widespread character.

The national bourgeoisie, obeying the orders of its imperialist masters, came to an agreement with its vanquished enemy. There were two important factors in the signing of the pact between the Mexican government and the Church which were the motives for Mr. Morrow to act as a mediator in behalf of American imperialism.

(1) The imperialist necessity of uniting all bourgeois forces under the hegemony of Wall Street. This was essential in view of the splendid opportunities for American financial interests to further expand in building new railroad lines and introducing rationalization in the textile, mine and oil industries. Mr. Morrow has secured Calles as head of the Mexican railroad as a sure guarantee for the American bankers to be the sole foreign investors.

(2) The March uprising revealed the potential revolutionary power of the oppressed masses. The armed peasants who during the civil war (March, 1929) acted in many instances as an independent force against the reactionary generals, constituted a permanent danger for the bourgeoisie, hence for American imperialism.

RADICALIZATION.

The radicalization of the masses due to the economic crisis, the organization of the Revolutionary Trade Union Center and the Workers and Peasants Block under the leadership of the Communist Party, were a constant menace to the national bourgeoisie. The simultaneous attack upon the revolutionary workers and particularly upon the Communists during the uprising is a decisive evidence of that menace.

Since the conclusion of the pact, and as a part of this pact between the Mexican bourgeoisie and U. S. imperialism, the government has initiated a campaign of terror against the revolutionary trade unions and the Communist Party. The fascist "Labor" Code, the assassinations and deportations of the leaders of the proletariat, aim at the complete annihilation of all genuine revolutionary forces fighting the national bourgeoisie and its imperialist lords. The struggle of the exploited workers of Mexico against the combined reactionary block is a struggle against rationalization which is being rapidly introduced in the textile industry, mines, oil fields, etc.

In the midst of the vicious government attacks upon the revolutionary workers, stands the treachery of Ursulo Galvan, head of the National Peasants' League. This traitor was responsible for the execution of Guadalupe Rodriguez by the orders of Calles. The Communist Party of Mexico expelled Ursulo Galvan.

RIGHT WING CRYSTALLIZES.

The Communist Party of Mexico, which followed an opportunist line at the beginning of the uprising, quickly corrected its mistakes. It called for an independent struggle against both the reactionary generals and the treacherous Federal Government. The opportunist elements within the Party refused to accept the policy of the Party. Galvan was the first to refuse, and he immediately passed into the ranks of the enemy. But opportunism had only begun. The Party soon found that within its Central Committee a crystallized group of Right opportunists was determined to put up a strong resistance to the new policy.

The Party Plenum was held in July in the midst of a heated atmosphere produced by the resistance on the part of these elements fighting, not for the persecuted workers and peasants, but for an alliance with the government, with the bourgeoisie—with American imperialism. The opportunists, Diego Rivera, Reyes Perez, Luis Monzon and

and he had embarked upon an ambitious program of public works. Irrigation canals, railroads, telegraphs, bridges, lighthouses and sugar-mills were built and the area of arable land was increased from four million acres to five and a half million acres. All of this took place within twelve years.

At first the efforts of the Khedive had been attended with a certain amount of prudence, but thereafter he grew increasingly reckless and gave more and more tasks to British engineers and financiers at exorbitant prices. This resulted ere long in Egypt being in possession of assets worth about a third of what they had cost. This again provided a situation that the Khedive's creditors were only too anxious to further exploit. In 1875 the British state was used and the Khedive was forced to sell his shares in the canal.

BRITAIN ACQUIRES CANAL

The British government bought them for \$4,000,000 through the firm of Rothschilds. In passing it may be mentioned that these shares earned \$30,770,729 during the year 1920-21 alone. In addition to this seizure of the shares (for that is what it was in effect) two comptrollers-general (one British, one French) were appointed in charge of Egyptian finance. The Egyptian debts were consolidated at 7 per cent interest with the exception of some owing to the firm of Fruhling and Goschen, in which a director of the Bank of England was interested. These latter loans continued at the old rate of 10 and 12 per cent.

Fritz Bach capitulated before the tremendous tasks of the Party which is to lead the exploited masses whose fighting mood shows a growing radicalization. This radicalization is evidenced by a series of strikes which are taking place in spite of the white terror.

FASCIST CAMPAIGN "MERE ACCIDENTS."

In the face of the sharpening struggle against the imposed arbitration, prohibition of strikes, etc. (Fascist "Labor" Code), against the reaction of the government and the yellow labor leaders, these opportunists propose an attitude of "passivity" to be adopted by the Party. All their arguments tended to a liquidation of the Party.

They refuse to see the radical changes in the situation of the country, the counter-revolutionary character of the bourgeoisie, the systematic fascist persecutions, etc. They interpret this last as "individual" acts not having the pressure from the center (Government). Another grotesque opportunist line brought forth by these allies of the reaction is their proposal to make an alliance with the so-called petty-bourgeois group represented by Denegri. Denegri is the co-author of the "Labor" Code!

It is interesting to take the case of every one of these four renegades in order to point out the necessity of a merciless struggle against opportunism in our brother party.

The "theoretical" of this right wing group, Fritz Bach, a strong supporter of Lovestone for a long time in the American Party question, has come out with a monstrous falsification of Leninism. He maintained at the Plenum that the Communist Party of Mexico must make an alliance with the national bourgeoisie for national independence and against imperialism. The Party, taking a true Leninist position, rejected this line. While the Communist Party in a colonial or semi-colonial country makes a temporary alliance with the petty-bourgeoisie if the latter will really fight for national independence and against imperialism, such conditions do not exist in Mexico today.

The bourgeoisie, including the petty-bourgeoisie, in alliance with the reactionary feudal landowners, forms a solid counter-revolutionary bloc fighting for American imperialism and against the workers and peasants. This petty-bourgeois, opportunist ideology of Mr. Bach is reflected in his personal attitude towards the Party in refusing—when ordered by the Party—to leave the lucrative position he is holding in the Department of Labor of the Mexican government. His answer was: "I think I can best serve the working class by keeping the job."

LIVED BOURGEOIS LIFE; INCURABLE

Diego Rivera accepted a government appointment as Director of the School of Beaux Arts, without the consent of the Party. He refused to make a public denouncement of the government and to sever his friendly relations with the Vasconcelistas (supporting the bourgeois candidate Vasconcelos). He stated that because he is accustomed to lead a bourgeois life it would be impossible to continue being a member of the Party, that he made a mistake by entering the Party.

Luis G. Monzon accepted an appointment of the government as "labor" attache to the Mexican Embassy in Berlin. He leaves Mexico to take the position in defiance of Party orders. The fourth opportunist leader, Reyes Perez, puts himself at the head of a "Rubio-for-President" group in the state of Jalisco, a true fascist organization. Rubio is Ambassador Morrow's choice to succeed Portes Gil. Perez also sold himself to the government and American imperialism by accepting the position of Secretary of the Department of Labor of the state of Jalisco.

These traitors and renegades were expelled from the Party. The expelled opportunists have developed a theory of exceptionalism which brings them in line with Lovestone and his group. The refusal to see the growing radicalization of the masses in Mexico brought them to the conclusion of adopting a "passive" attitude. No perspective for intensified struggle against imperialist oppression. On the contrary, they propose an alliance with the oppressors. Like the renegades of our Party in the United States, they fight the Party at a time when the blackest reaction is sweeping the country, when persecutions, jailings and assassinations are being conducted against the militant leaders.

The struggle against opportunism in the Mexican Party is part of our general struggle against the international right wing. The Mexican Party feels that by purging itself from the opportunist elements, it strengthens itself and enables the Party to go ahead with its struggle against the fascist terror, to mobilize the workers and peasants to fight the future battles of the proletarian revolution.

MARTIAL LAW

November, 1914, saw Egypt under martial law and a rigorous censorship. While Egypt was assured that her part in the war would be that of a neutral, in effect her labors were conscripted, her native troops and products were used and put to war purposes.

At the close of the war the allied propaganda in relation to the rights of small nations prompted the proposals of an Egyptian delegation under Zaghlul to go to London and put the case for Egyptian independence. Passports were refused and Zaghlul and three other members of the Wafd were arrested and deported to Malta on March 8, 1919. Followed then the Allies' recognition of the British seizure of Egypt; then extensive rioting broke out all over Egypt and British and Australian troops were used to suppress the agitation of these simple Egyptians who had taken seriously the Allies' cant about "self-determination."

Parliamentary government has since been granted and revoked several times and last year—July—the Egyptian parliament was suspended for three years. Within a few weeks of this suspension hundreds of newspapers were suppressed, meetings of the Wafd (Nationalist Party) were prohibited and a complete dictatorship was established.

PUPPETS OF IMPERIALISM

The chief puppets of Great Britain in Egypt are at present King Fuad and Mahmoud Pasha, the prime minister. The last-mentioned is to appear before the reassembled Egyptian parliament in two months'

time. It is his intention to submit the treaty for approval by his countrymen. The treaty is said to represent the last word of the MacDonald government on the Egyptian question.

UNIONISM IN EGYPT

Unionism did not commence until 1919. It developed in the face of tremendous obstacles. Yet in 1920 there were 38 unions in Cairo, 33 in Alexandria, 18 in the canal zone and six in provincial centers.

The Egyptian socialist party was formed in 1920. In 1921 it was instrumental in calling into existence a Confederation of Labor.

The Egyptian Communist Party was formed from the socialist party in 1922. As soon as the Zaghlul government came into office in 1924 it commenced a series of attacks against this party, crushed it out of existence, made it illegal and gave all its leaders long terms of imprisonment.

The Egyptian worker has but a short union history, yet in that short time he has shown a formidable militant spirit. On one occasion, the strike at the cement works at Maasarah, the unionists seized the factory where they were employed, and although police were sent to dislodge them the strikers showed such a determined attitude that the company entered into negotiations with them.

The Confederation of Labor has been dissolved, hundreds of members of unions belonging to it have been sacked. Persecution has followed on persecution, making the work of trade unionism almost impossible.

Conditions were on the down grade until 1927, when a fresh series of strikes pulled them up a little. Wages for highly paid clerks and skilled workers are \$5 to \$8 per month, and for factory workers on to four shillings per day for a working day of 8 to 14 hours.

Should the treaty be accepted the growth of the working class movement will probably frighten the Egyptian bourgeoisie into amiable relations with imperialism; this will ensure the help of the noble white race (Australian?) in "restoring order" when necessary.

If the treaty is not accepted the noble white race will "restore order" without an invitation.