

THOMAS SHOWN AS CANDIDATE OF BUSINESS MEN

No Workers on "Non-Partisan Committee"

(Continued from Page One)

to check the steady march of technical unemployment," and ask for a campaign for unemployment insurance.

Weinstein characterized this as "the kind of vague, sinister twaddle peddled by the socialists in an effort to delude the workers that the capitalist city government can support the workers and that it is an impartial instrument."

As against these vague demands of Thomas which are calculated to delude the workers into accepting the system of rationalization, the Communist Party offers the following concrete demands on unemployment:

(1) Wages. Equal pay for equal work. General raising of women workers' wages in correspondence with the price in the cost of living and productivity of labor.

(2) Working Hours. Introduction of a 7-hour day and 6-hour day for harmful occupations. A 4-hour day on Saturdays and the days before holidays.

(3) Labor Protection. Prohibition of night work, overtime, and work in particularly difficult and harmful occupations, and underground work for women and persons under 18.

(4) Unemployed shall be entitled to unemployment benefit which can secure the maintenance of their families and dependants during the whole period of unemployment.

Women workers shall be entitled to unemployment benefit to the same amount as that of male workers. Relief work must include such work as may be performed by women without danger to health.

Right of unemployed women workers to have equal representation with men workers on all State, municipal and other organs looking after the unemployed. It shall be forbidden to dismiss expecting and nursing mothers.

The Trade Union Unity League is the American section of the R. I. L. U. All working women should see to it that their union or a progressive group in the union, or a group of workers in the shop, or that individual workers join the T. U. U. L.

defense of the Gastonia prisoners, of Accorsi and of the other victims of the classes war in whose interests the I. L. D. has always and will always fight."

These include the 40-hour, five-day week; increase in minimum wage from \$45 to \$49 a week; employers' provision of proper safety devices; adequate accident compensation insurance; and equal division of work in slack periods.

The last general strike of window cleaners occurred two years ago. It lasted nearly three months. Eight hundred men who ceased work last Tuesday will be included in Wednesday's strike.

A parade from Manhattan Lyceum to the City Hall, where a demonstration will be held, will mark the first day of the strike.

THE WORKING WOMAN IGNORED BY A.F.L.

Get Only Platitudes from Convention

(Continued from Page One)

The A. F. of L., in its convention at Toronto, Canada, has so far had nothing to say about women workers except the usual platitudes. The bourgeois organization, the woman's Trade Union League, nearly all of the members of which are bourgeois professional women, even go so far as to fight against special protective legislation for women, as being "discriminatory."

Quite different are the demands issued by the Red International of Labor Unions in its last convention. The entire list of demands relative to working women is quoted.

The R. I. L. U. shall fight for the following program of demands for women workers:

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Paper Mass Meeting. The Paper Plate and Bag Makers Union, Local 107, is calling a mass meeting Tuesday, Oct. 15, 8 p. m., at Grand Masonic, Ludlow St., New York, 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 53th St., Brooklyn. A second night is being organized. All workers interested are invited to attend our meetings, Monday and Friday at 8 p. m., Sunday at 1:30 p. m., at 80 E. 11th St., room 227. No rehearsal on Wednesday due to the playwrighting class at the Workers School. Applications for membership will be received at the school.

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Spanish Night. Under the auspices of Unit 2, Section 4, a Spanish night entertainment will be given this Saturday, Oct. 19, 8:30 p. m., at 28 W. 113th St. Music, refreshments, dancing. Admission, 50 cents.

Theatrical and Art Workers. An organization and business meeting of the Theatrical and Art Workers will be held Thursday, Oct. 24, 3 p. m., at 121 W. 51st St.

CITY GOV'T LETS LOOSE TERROR ON TRUCK STRIKERS

1,500 Massed to Aid the Bosses

(Continued from Page One)

Tuffy, 18, a bystander, was shot in the back while attempting to make for cover and is reported to be in a critical condition.

Immediately one of the patrolmen "escorting" the truck opened fire on the strikers, and within 15 minutes 40 more Tammany police had arrived on the scene.

Crashing head-on into a striker's sedan, one of the gangster cars was crumpled into a mass of twisted tin, and the gorillas temporarily gave way.

In spite of all her trickery to conceal the facts from her relatives and friends, a music teacher discovers the secret and, through a gentleman of the cloth, blackmails the old dame into consenting to her daughter's marriage with him.

The musician is willing to accept the somewhat damaged girl and assures the mother that he, himself, is a "natural child." The old dame consoles herself by concocting a story to the effect that the musician is really a bastard son of Napoleon III with which she properly impresses her neighbors and relatives, thus saving the face of the family.

Josephine Hutchinson, as the daughter, portrays the simpleton with comical acting, without descending to the burlesque, as is so often the case with other performers in similar parts.

Alma Kruger, as the mother gives an excellent performance of the strike or dispatching more police into the strike zone.

The general trucking strike demanded by representatives of the 25,000 organized truckmen at a meeting last Friday has been definitely blocked by A. F. L. officials.

Leaders of Local 553 yesterday notified the executives of the other truckmen's locals to withhold action for the present and called off the meeting set for today, at which the general strike was to have been called.

The T.U.U.L. is today distributing copies of a leaflet formulating the demands of the strikers, calling upon them not to be terrorized into submission by the police and gorillas, urging that rank and file committees take full charge of the struggle.

"The republican and democratic politicians are helping to mislead the workers to scab against you," the leaflet says. "They are also bringing in gangsters to prevent these workers from joining you."

Workers Delegation. Russell Knight, one of the original 16 defendants charged with murder in the Gastonia case, and released when the prosecution made its strategic retreat in the beginning of the present trial, was elected by the conference as a delegate to the Twelfth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

The celebration is held Nov. 7 in Moscow, U. S. S. R. He is being sent in response to an invitation from the Friends of the Soviet Union. Knight will join other members of the workers delegation in New York City on Oct. 18.

Greetings to the conference were read from workers' organizations all over the entire world, including branches of the International Labor Defense, National Miners Union, Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, Defense committees in various cities, the Automobile Aircraft and Vehicle Workers Union, the Marine Workers League, and one from Ben Wells, the organizer who

was beaten up and threatened with lynching, by mill bosses' agent recently.

Many Greetings. All these telegrams expressed determination to fight on for the release of the seven defendants in the Gastonia case, for solidarity with the southern textile workers and all southern labor in its fight against the fascist terrorism, and long hours, low wages, impossible living conditions in mill villages, stretch-out, etc.

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CIVIC REPERTORY 14th St. Evs. 8:30, Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:30. 50c, \$1. \$1.50. EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director Tonight—"The Cherry Orchard" Tom. Night—"The Bourgeois" Ten. Night—"The Secret"

William J. Harris, Jr. presents THE CRIMINAL CODE by Martin Flavin with ARTHUR BYRON NATIONAL 41st St., W. of 7th Av. Evs. 8:50, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. MOMART THEATRE Falton St. & Rockwell Pl., Brooklyn "SEEDS OF FREEDOM" and NINA TARASOVA in Russian songs Continuous 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. POPULAR PRICES

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FURNISHED ROOMS 123 East 116th St. Heated rooms: large and small; all improvements; near airport. Tel. Lehigh 1890. STOCKHOLM (By Mail).—The average wage for male workers in Sweden has dropped to \$729 a year, it is reported.

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

Nineteenth Century Morals

Civic Repertory Presents a French Play of the Victorian Age

(Continued from Page One)

"MADEMOISELLE BOURRAT," by Claude Anet, on exhibition at Eva LeGallienne's Civic Repertory Theatre on 14th St. is probably the best acted play in town at this moment, if acting is gauged by the effectiveness with which the performers seem to "live the parts" they play.

This French comedy reveals a cross section of the upper middle class at the close of the Nineteenth Century. Madame Bourrat, the penurious, grasping shrewish wife of a forlorn husband of the "substantial class" of society of that day, discovers that her daughter, a pathetic victim of arrested mentality as a result of a puritanical upbringing, is about to give birth to a child. The father is the gardener.

In spite of all her trickery to conceal the facts from her relatives and friends, a music teacher discovers the secret and, through a gentleman of the cloth, blackmails the old dame into consenting to her daughter's marriage with him.

The musician is willing to accept the somewhat damaged girl and assures the mother that he, himself, is a "natural child." The old dame consoles herself by concocting a story to the effect that the musician is really a bastard son of Napoleon III with which she properly impresses her neighbors and relatives, thus saving the face of the family.

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LAND OF SOVIETS IN US ON MOSCOW TO NEW YORK HOP

May Fly Atlantic; Is Greeted By Workers

(Continued from Page One)

Navigator Boris V. Sterlingov said. The all-metal Soviet-built ship kept only 15 feet above the waves for most of the distance because of the fog and winds, the maximum elevation being 1,000 feet.

The plane followed the irregular shoreline all the way, thereby flying almost twice the air line distance from Waterfall to Seattle.

Work will begin immediately on the removal of the pontoons which were affixed to the craft for the Trans-Pacific crossing and landing wheels will be substituted. Inspection of the motors will determine whether the stop here will be for longer than three days before the hop to San Francisco is made, after which the twelfth anniversary of the Proletarian Revolution.

Plane Weatherworthy. The Land of the Soviets left Moscow on Aug. 23, flying across Siberia and thence to Alaska by way of the Aleutian Islands. Many times the plane was threatened with destruction, battling gases, snow, fog and rain nearly all the way, but proved itself to be the equal, if not the superior, of any plane built by the capitalist powers.

Last week it was forced down by engine trouble at Craig, Alaska. A new engine, forwarded from Seattle, was installed and the flight resumed yesterday.

The North Pacific route is one of the most dangerous air lines in the world, having been attempted but twice before, with disastrous results. Much of the time of the fliers was occupied with gathering geographic and atmospheric data to be used in future Trans-Pacific flights.

The F. S. U. has announced that upon the successful completion of the present journey, the U. S. S. R. may inaugurate regular air service to the United States.

SELL OUT TOWBOATMEN (Continued from Page One)

given deckhands on single-crew boats. The men will not have Sunday as their exclusive day off nor will their allotment for lunch be raised from 80 cent to \$1.25 as they demanded.

Charging the ballot box was stuffed, fully half of the men refused to vote at Sunday's meeting. Many openly expressed their disgust at Maher's tactics and agreed the Marine Workers League was completely justified in predicting a scab out.

"The worst feature of this is the two year agreement," the Marnie Workers League, 28 South St., said yesterday. "The sell-out gives official seal of the union to the ten

hour day."

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OPEN AIR MEETS

Pier 14 at 12 noon. Pollock. Pier 36 at 12 noon. V. Smith. Decatur Ave. and Gunhill Road at 8 p. m. Bakers Local 164. L. Baum. 62nd St. and Amsterdam Ave. at 8 p. m. G. Ackerman, S. Brody, S. Bloomfield. Bleeker and McDougall (Report to 27 E. 4th St.). G. Di Bartolo, C. Linpa, E. Borg, J. Codkin. Paper Box Makers, Grand Mansion, 73 Ludlow St. at 8 p. m. on Gastonia. (Indoor.) F. Biedenapp, Myrtle and Skillman St. at 8 p. m., Brooklyn. J. Magliacano, Belcastro, Donaldson, Sultan.

BOYS SELL DALY IN CHARLOTTE COURT; WORKERS CALL FOR IT

Gastonia Workers Spread Meaning of Their Newspaper Thru South

(Continued from Page One)

mill workers of the South receive the Daily Worker every day. Working class organizations must adopt a mill town or village, and see that the Daily is sent there regularly.

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

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

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Unit 12, Section 2. Educational meeting Tuesday, Oct. 15, 6:30 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 Tuesday, 7 p. m. Executive meets 6:30. Roll call.

New Soviet Note Threatens Action to Stop Continued Invasions by White Guards

SEMEOFF, AIDED BY JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, COMMANDS BANDS KILLING MANY SOVIET CITIZENS

Note Through German Embassy to Nanking and Mukden Cites Amur Violations

Punishment Threatened for Bombarding of Ships, Killing Soviet Sailors

MOSCOW, Oct. 14.—The invasion of Soviet territory by czarist white guards and Chinese bandits is active under the command of General Semenov, officer of the Japanese army, and other numerous Soviet citizens have been killed by these invaders.

Today, the Soviet Foreign Commissariat handed the German embassy a note or transmission to the Nanking and Mukden governments, protesting at the increased anti-Soviet attacks, particularly in the Amur region, the showing of fixed and floating mines, the bombardment of Soviet ships, killing and wounding of Soviet sailors, and other offenses of the invaders of Soviet territory.

PARTY PLENUM UPHOLDS LINE

Opposes Revolutionary Tasks

(Continued from Page One)

ts in America, as well as the political degeneration and disintegration of this movement on an international scale, was given full attention against Lovestone Renegades.

A thorough discussion was given to the question of the struggle against the right-wing opportunists Lovestone, Gitlow, Wolfe and others, the measures that have been taken by the Party for the eradication of this group within the ranks of the Party. The Plenum unanimously upheld the actions of the Political Committee in the exclusion of the renegade elements and in the campaign conducted for the purification of the Party against its poison. The gains that were made in uniting and clarifying the party with the enlightenment campaign were discussed at length with an unsparring criticism of the shortcomings of the enlightenment campaign.

An outstanding feature of the discussion was the general agreement that the Party has been united as never before and enormously strengthened during the struggle against the right opportunist renegades and against this struggle.

Sharp criticism on the other manifestations of right danger were accompanied by expressions of unanimous opinion that the elimination of the Lovestone group of treason does not by any means complete the struggle against the right opportunist danger, but that on the contrary this danger has its roots in the historical conditions of the present American capitalist society as well as in the negative aspects of the Party history.

The discussion brought out certain needs for amplification on some important points of the Thesis, but entirely in line with the Thesis. The labor Party question was brought up repeatedly by a number of speakers. The Secretariat thereupon presented to the Plenum a motion covering the necessary amplification of the Thesis on the Labor Party policy, completely in line with the Thesis as originally presented. The motion was considered by the Secretariat as merely a necessary statement of policy for the guidance of the various districts as follows:

1. The militant putting forward of the Communist Party as the revolutionary Party of the working class.
 2. Development of united front movements with workers' class organizations on general political issues and the winning of the support of these organizations for Communist Party candidates in election period.
 3. Propaganda for the Labor Party slogan, organized from below, on the basis of a struggle against the social reformists with the building of broad class revolutionary labor unions or shop committees as a preliminary condition for the formation of such a Labor Party, local or national.
 4. Fight against opportunist proposals of socialist party, Mustekes, etc., for the formation of local or national labor parties.
- The Secretariat then proposed that the Thesis be elaborated along the lines of the discussion, and that regard to certain injustices that were done in the Party during the enlightenment fight which has now been overcome, the following motion should be adopted:
- That the Plenum of the Central Committee states as a very important achievement of the Party that the Party and its leadership has succeeded in liquidating factionalism, to smash old factional

Japan Govt. Throttles All Left Wing Unions; Arrests 16 Militants

TOKIO, (By Mail).—A meeting of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the left trade union, "Kiogo Kai," was raided by the police and 16 members arrested.

The Japan Home Ministry has issued a declaration that all left trade unions are to be dissolved, because "they are a tool of the Communist International." All funds of the unions have been confiscated and the leaders arrested.

divisions within the Party and to unite the Party on the basis of the C.I. line in the struggle against the right danger.

In order to continue the work and Party leading organs new forces as well as those who were eliminated from this work or from the leading organs of the Party because of the factional fight, the Plenum of the C.E.C. indicates the necessity of bringing into the C.E.C. and Political Committee, as well as into district leadership, new forces and the forces of the former minority who were eliminated or barred from the work in these organs on the ground of the now-liquidated factionalism.

The motions were carried unanimously, with the exception of the vote of Comrade Weisbord who abstained.

Trade Union Report.

Comrade William Z. Foster reported on the question of application of the new line of Communist tactics in trade union work, as established by the Sixth World Congress and by the sharp contradictions of capitalism since the World Congress noted by the Tenth Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

Particular problems in the organization of the unorganized in this country, the enormous opportunities in this field as a result of sharpening of the class struggle, the previous misconceptions and deviations which arose out of an underestimation of the situation were dealt with at length in the report and in the discussion which followed. The building of new unions and the application of Party policy in various important fields, such as mining, textile, shoe, needle trades, etc. was discussed with particular attention to each.

The work of the Party fraction in the Trade Union Unity League in building up the League as the new trade union center, was the center of attention. In all aspects a great deal of self-criticism was made by many speakers.

A telegram of revolutionary greetings was sent by the Plenum to the defendants in the Gastonia trial.

After a discussion participated in by many speakers and after the summarizing remarks of Comrade Foster, the draft resolution on Trade Union work was presented. Amendments by Weisbord of a polemical nature directed against the C. I. line, the Party line and the Party leadership, were voted down unanimously except for the mover's vote.

The trade union draft resolution was unanimously adopted to be amplified, with sections of criticism on youth work and a statement of general policy on youth, also on women—also further elaboration of section on shop committees, so that it may bring out very clearly the points elaborated on in the course of discussion.

News from Mexico.

Comrade Moreau was given the floor to announce the recent actions of the Communist Party of Mexico in fighting the right danger in the Mexican Party, which fully endorsed the expulsion of the Lovestone renegade opportunists in the Communist Party of the U.S.A. and at the same time expelled from its own ranks four renegades of equally opportunist character.

The Plenum passed a motion unanimously approving the actions of the Mexican Communist Party and sent a communication to the brother Party to that effect.

Weisbord Removed from C. C.

A sharp divergence from the line of the Party as exhibited by Comrade Weisbord was discussed at some length together with actions of this comrade prior to the Plenum and following the receipt of the Comintern Address in this country. The Secretariat presented a resolution covering this question which, with the exception of the vote of Comrade Weisbord himself, was unanimously adopted by the Plenum. This resolution sharply characterized the open opportunistic perspective of Weisbord as to the development of the Communist Party and of the proletarian revolution in the United States, together with his open ac-

SOCIALISTS IN HIGHEST BERLIN POSTS GRAFTERS

Evidence Proves Lord Mayor Took Bribes

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The examination of employees of the Sklareks clothing and goods company, which arises over the graft charges against the Berlin socialist municipal government, confirms the truth of the accusation made against the socialist Lord Mayor Boess (now in the United States on a tour "for inspiration"), that Boess "purchased" from Sklareks for his wife, a mink fur coat worth four thousand marks for only four hundred.

The Communist paper "Rote Fahne" deals today with the career of the socialist Kohl, who became rich as a result of dealings with Sklarek, whereas formerly Kohl was a penniless vagabond. In order to deflect attention from the stinking corruption among the socialists, the socialists are trying to spread tales about various organizations in which Communist Party more crassly shown than in the right wing opportunism in relation to Negro work. White chauvinism, a fundamental part of the ideology of imperialism, is systematically cultivated in the working class and is constantly corroding even the Communist Party.

Yesterday's "Rote Fahne" deals with the denials by leaders of the "Reichsbanner" of charges that the latter organizations officially maintained connections with the Sklareks, the "Rote Fahne," proving with photographic reproductions of documents, that through its leaders the Reichsbanner was supplied with uniforms by Sklareks at about fifty marks each, although made of shoddy material. The leading body of the Reichsbanner received about two marks "commission" on each uniform supplied, therefore all complaints by members concerning the profiteering price (the uniforms cost Sklareks about twenty marks) and poor quality, were suppressed by the Reichsbanner leaders.

A motion was carried to send a cablegram to the Executive Committee of the Communist International, as follows:

Plenum of Central Committee American Section of Communist International, the first since liquidation of factional struggle with aid of Executive Committee of the Communist International, unanimously greets Executive Committee of the Communist International, pledging all energies for defeat of right wing renegades, for combatting colluders and for winning leadership over majority of American proletariat in rapidly increasing and intensifying class struggles of third period, thereby effectively meeting war danger. Unanimously adopted. These follows line Sixth World Congress and Tenth Plenum. Organizational changes endeavor rectification previous factional discriminations and drawing new proletarian forces into leadership. Under Comintern leadership Central Committee Plenum points way for development revolutionary mass Party in America.

Representative To International.

A motion was unanimously carried that the Plenum send a leading comrade to represent the Party in the Communist International. It was proposed that the Party once for all break with the habit of considering the choice of its representative as a secondary question to be considered after the other needs of the Party. In view of the international situation, and the need of supplying the ECCI with the best forces for conducting the struggle against the right wing in the Comintern, it was proposed that the Plenum proceed to elect the best comrade for the post.

On this basis a comrade was unanimously elected.

Reinvigorating Polburo.

The following motion, made on behalf of the Secretariat, was unanimously adopted:

That the Central Committee approves the proposal of the Secretariat adopted by the Polburo to reinvigorate the political functioning of the Polburo of the Central Committee and that the Secretariat be organized as an administrative secretariat to prepare the work of the Polburo and to carry out its decisions.

In fulfillment of the earlier provisions adopted in respect to the filling of vacancies on the Political Committee and the Central Committee the Secretariat unanimously proposed the following additions.

To The Political Committee.

Wm. F. Dunne; John Schmies; Harrison George; Clarence Hathaway.

Candidates of Political Committee.

Smith; Ford; Kamp.

To the Central Committee.

Dunne; George; Ford; Smith; Hathaway; Antonov; Kamenovitch; Alpi; Wicks; Anderson; Devine; Johnstone; Harvey.

Candidates To Central Committee.

Sazer; Simons; Aronberg.

After a discussion a motion to accept the proposals of the Secretariat was adopted against one vote.

Comrade Weinstein, on behalf of the Presidium briefly summarized, citing the achievements of the Plenum, the demonstrated unity of the Party on the line of the Communist International, its will to fight for that line and to lead the working class in struggle, and the need now to put the decisions into living reality.



GASTONIA JUDGE WARS ON "REDS"

With, Beal Testifying Attacks Communism

(Continued from Page One)

by the witness is worthy of belief. It is a matter of impeachment. If the defendant is a Communist, and is making an effort to overthrow the government, when he comes to trial under the laws of that government, he ought not to expect to be tried as a loyal citizen of that government. When a man goes on a witness stand, he subjects his life and his beliefs to the security of cross examination. The jury is entitled to know what manner of man he is.

This can only mean one thing: Communists cannot expect a fair trial under a government they do not support, and their views impede their testimony. They are outside the law, in Barnhill's estimation.

This ruling takes its place beside the worst of the rulings of Judge Thayer in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, as a vicious anti-labor decision. It shatters the illusion the capitalist press has built up that Barnhill is an exception to the rule, and that he is the personification of the bourgeois "ideal" of an impartial judge.

Beal Testifies.

When the sharp legal battle between the defense and prosecution on this question arose, Beal was on the witness stand. Under direct examination, Beal had told about his record as a leader of textile workers, in various strikes. He told of working in the textile mills of Lawrence, in various strikes. He said the National Textile Workers Union was organized because the United Textile Workers had become hopelessly reactionary, expelling from its ranks all progressives who believed in a militant struggle for better conditions for the textile workers.

Beal stated the N. T. W. U. sent him South to organize the highly exploited Southern workers, in December.

In March, said Beal, the Lory mill workers sent for him to help the morganize a union.

The Masked Gangsters.

He told the often repeated story of the strike at the Manville-Jencks Lory mill, of the picket lines broken up with the utmost brutality by the police, of the destruction of the old union headquarters by the masked gang of Lory mill bosses' hirelings, and the voluntary formation of the strikers' guard to protect the new headquarters.

He described the work of the Workers' International Relief in the tent colony it had established for strikers evicted with their families, their little ones and their sick, by the Lory bosses. He told of the feeding of the strikers by the W. I. R. He described the help given strikers arrested for strike activities by the I. L. D.

Repeats His Speech.

Then Beal was questioned in detail by both the defense and the state as to the content of his speeches,

IN THE SHOPS

Out for Easy Pickings, Lewis Pretends to Fight Corruption

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ORIENT, Ill. (By Mail).—A fight between two of the fakers' cliques in the United Mine Workers is going on. John L. Lewis, president of the so-called "International" union is fighting the fakers of the Illinois district of the U. M. W. A. He is doing that of course not because he is not a faker himself but because he wants to finish the job for the coal bosses and to take the remnant of the treasury in Illinois. Some of the miners are still under the illusion that Lewis is going to clean out corruption and everything will be O. K. in the U. M. W. A.

To blind more miners and get rid of Fishwick's grafters, more easily to put in his own, the Lewis machine is holding mass meetings through the state with a demagogic slogan to "clean out corruption." Every local union is invited to send a speaker as official representative. One of these mass meetings was held on Sept. 29 at West Frankfort, Ill. Local 203 sent three observers to find out what is behind the movement.

especially at the meeting near the union headquarters, on the afternoon of June 7. Beal gave a long speech on unionism, being the substance of his speech on the afternoon in question. It disconcerted the prosecution considerably to have Beal thus get before the jury an exact presentation of the program of the N. T. W. U. and a description of the conditions in the Lory mill against which the workers were striking.

Beal explained that he told the strikers not to attack the police, as that was what the police were trying to prove, to get an excuse to throw all of them in jail and break the strike. He said he never advised the strikers to shoot but maintained their right to self-defense.

"The bosses always send their stool pigeons and agents provocateurs in to start trouble and then blame all the violence upon the strikers," declared Beal.

Police for the Bosses.

Beal answered the question of the prosecution, "Why didn't you get protection from the police?" by stating that the police were dominated by the Manville-Jencks Company, and were always against the strikers.

When he proved this by reviewing the violence of the police and mill thugs from the beginning of the strike. This was followed by a recital by Beal of the events of June 7. He described the attempt of the boss' stool pigeons to break up the meeting just before the picket line went to the mill. Beal stated that workers still in the Lory mill were ready to join the strikers and the picket line was sent to give the signal for the strike and cheer them as they came out.

After the picket line left, Beal went inside the office of the union. Twenty minutes later, Vera Buch, Amy Schechter, Sophie Melvin and Edith Miller returned and told how the police had broken up the picket line with brutality.

Shooting Started.

Then they heard shots and believed the Manville-Jencks "Committee of 100" gangsters had arrived to raid the headquarters, destroy it, and shoot the organizers. They lay on the floor to escape bullets coming from the police. There were no guns in the building, and no one fired from the building. Harrison was brought into the hall wounded and Beal took him to the hospital. Then Beal went home, and found a car full of Lory gunmen there, and came to Charlotte to consult Tom Jimison, attorney for the I. L. D. Jimison advised him to go to a friend's home in Spartanburg until recalled by Jimison.

Beal then told how he was arrested in Spartanburg, and taken to jail in Monroe, passing through Gastonia.

Rank and File Rule.

The prosecution attempted to show Beal as a dictator of the union in Gastonia, but Beal insisted that the National Textile Workers' Union

According to the observers' report not a speaker at the mass meeting offered any concrete solution of the unbearable conditions of the miners, because no one was permitted to speak no how to solve the real problems. Even simple questions were not allowed.

At the W. Frankfort mass meeting chairman James Teague of W. Frankfort spoke. Like all fakers he said everything and nothing. He attacked the National Miners Union and Freeman Thompson, one of its leaders. He said that once at Belleville he asked Thompson "where he got his money to start a new organization" and Thompson "refused to answer a question."

On that statement, one of the Orient observers, Louis Joich stepped to the chairman and told him that he will make a motion that Thompson be given an opportunity at his next meeting to answer that charge, but the chairman said he would not entertain such a motion. So the fakers refused to face the leader they slandered before the miners. —L. J.—Orient Miner.

is a democratic organization, controlled by rank and file workers. He said the strike committee was in charge of the strike.

The prosecution produced a file of Daily Workers and Labor Defenders and read all letters and articles written by Beal, asking him if his statements were true. He declared that they were.

The attempt was made to prove that the N. T. W. U., the I. L. D. and the W. I. R., the Communist Party of the Young Communist League are all identical in membership and purpose, and that Beal was the boss of them all in Gastonia and responsible for all of their activities.

This is to make the jury think that Beal was the "ringleader in a conspiracy to overthrow the government, using strikers for that purpose, to which the murder of police was incidental."

The prosecution questioned Beal about his activities in New England, textile strikes, attempting to picture him as a professional trouble maker.

Prosecution Theory.

The prosecution is trying to convince the jury that Beal's theory was that in order to win the strike and overthrow the government, it was necessary to shoot the police.

"Don't you know that there is no such animal as peaceful picketing?" Cansler, of the prosecution, growled at Beal. The judge permits Cansler to make accusations and lectures camouflaged as questions, such as the above. This is done despite the objections of the defense. A constant fire of objections by the defense was overruled by the court, which has dropped all pretense of impartiality.

Beal has made a very good witness. Cansler has been unable to break his testimony down, or to confuse him in the least. Beal is quiet, self-possessed, and answers each vicious insinuation, countering Cansler's speeches with statements of fact, and giving full explanations of the purposes of unionism. It is expected that he will be on the stand all day, at least. As the defense plans to put all of the defendants on the stand, the trial will probably last the rest of the week.

Gastonia Protest Echoes in Africa, Argentine

(Continued from Page One)

release of these two martyrs. But Yankee capitalism will destroy itself with this new injustice. The fighting spirit of Gastonia and southern proletariat, black and white, who are struggling together against their exploiters in the interests of their class, will question in a short time the illusion that the U. S. capitalists are the most strongly entrenched in the world, and the American proletariat will fight with greater impetus than any other part of the world, for the freedom of the working class."

10,000 SLAVE IN BIG TUBE PLANT IN YOUNGSTOWN

Hell in Indiana Harbor Tin, Coke, Steel Mills

(By a Worker Correspondent)

INDIANA HARBOR, Ind. (By Mail).—I was working for the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. here. There are three different plants here which are controlled by the Youngstown Steel Co., the T. Mill, where they make plates and tin, the coke plant, where coke and gas are manufactured, and the steel side, where pipes, sheet plates, and steel bars are made.

10,000 Men Employed.

The three plants employ about 10,000 men. Of these between 3,000 and 4,000 are young workers under the age of 25 years. There are workers of many different nationalities such as Poles, Hungarians, Negroes, Mexicans, Slavs, Russians, etc. The bulk of the workers are foreign born. At least one third of all workers employed are Negro and Mexicans. These workers are among the most exploited in the mills. There is a large number of young girls working in the plants.

Low Wages and Long Hours.

In the tin mill they work eight hours, three shifts. While we are supposed to be working six days a week, too often many of us are forced to work seven days a week! The girls get about \$15 a week while the men receive \$4.40 a day. The bosses of course, have the bonus system in all shops, which means greater speed-up, more production for the boss.

Negroes Slave Worst in Coke Plant.

In the coke plant there are mostly Negroes and Mexicans. These workers are forced to slave for eighteen and twelve hours a day. Many work overtime for the same pay. The seven day week is an established fact. The wages are \$4.40 and up. Of course, here too the boss has the bonus system. The speed-up is used most extensively. A great number of these workers are young. (To be Continued)

Not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield these weapons—the modern working class—the proletariat.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Fred Beal

BRANCH OF THE I. L. D.

was formed last week in Oakland, Cal. Three Ukrainian workers clubs with 210 members, in New York, affiliated with the International Labor Defense several days ago. These are the latest new groups to join in the drive for 50,000 new members of the I. L. D.

DO YOU BELONG TO AN I. L. D. BRANCH? IS THERE AN I. L. D. BRANCH IN YOUR DISTRICT?

If not, then form one as soon as possible and join the fight against capitalist speed-up, wage-cuts, brutalities, against murders such as at Marion and at Gastonia.

50,000 new members in the I. L. D. by January 1, 1930!

50,000 new subscribers to the Labor Defender!

The Labor Defender is the monthly publication of the International Labor Defense. It is the most popular labor magazine in the country.

Southern workers call it the "UNION BOOK."

If you want to protect the organization of workers in America, if you are for strong, fighting unions, you must Join the I. L. D. and read the Labor Defender!

The bosses of Gastonia are determined to send Fred Beal and his six comrades to prison for 30 years. Will you let them?

Join the fight to save the union strikers and leaders by joining the International Labor Defense.

Fill out the following blank and send it in.

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

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

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

See.....

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PARTY LIFE

Lovestone's Plans to Split the Party

By PETER HAGELIAS.

Lovestone chose to take the path of the right wing opportunists at the time when he was still in Moscow. The Communist International in its Address drew the attention of our Party to that effect. Four months later, we find Lovestone and his followers excepting the line and policies of the International Right opportunists, and fighting our Party and the Comintern, not any longer under a cloak (although claiming that they are fighting for the line of the Sixth World Congress) but openly. Lovestone and his followers claim in their factional documents that the Communist Party of the U. S. A. is "their" Party, and they try to make us believe that they do not have any intention of splitting the Party, but that their struggle is to correct the line of the Party and of the Comintern. But there is enough evidence to convince every honest Party member that in reality they are fighting the C. I. and undermining the prestige of our Party among the American masses, in the name of Leninism, and the decisions of the Sixth World Congress, as always was the case of all the right wing opportunists and renegades. Brandler of Germany, began his fight against the C. I. in the name of the decisions and line of the Fifth World Congress, Trotsky decided to fight the Comintern in the name of Leninism, the same thing holds true with amon, with Louie, Max Eastman and etc. Now Lovestone accepts and uses the same tactics as all the renegades of the Communist movement.

The Lovestoneites claim that our Party today is not making any progress because it follows an incorrect line. But the progress of our Party's work in the South and the T.U.U.L. convention in Cleveland prove not only to the Party members, but also to the whole left wing movement the correctness of the line of the C. I. and also the growing mood for struggle among the toiling masses of this country.

The Lovestoneites, who were in Cleveland with headquarters at one of the hotels there, during the period of the T.U.U.L. convention, did not dare to come across with their opportunist line and against the line of the Party which has been accepted enthusiastically by the 690 delegates representing all the basic and important industries of the U. S. The Lovestoneites when they saw the tremendous success of the convention they did not have the guts to put up a fight in defense of their social democratic resolution on the Labor Party which was defeated by the proletariat delegation pitifully.

TAKEN DEFINITE STEPS

Lovestone and his followers today are taking definite steps in the direction to split our Party and to organize another anti-proletariat party, which will give comfort to the enemies of the working class and will aid the imperialist masters in their infernal schemes against our Party and the whole working class.

In one of the caucus meetings which took place in Cleveland during the T.U.U.L. Convention at their headquarters in the hotel, Lovestone added to the order of business the question of issuing a newspaper to fight the Party and the Comintern. He brought out arguments to justify his actions that they cannot use the same methods as Trotsky did—the capitalist newspapers, therefore it is absolutely necessary, Lovestone said, to publish their own newspaper, which will do their dirty work just as good. When some of the comrades, who were present at the caucus meeting (including myself who was confused at the time) told him that this act is the first step for a second party and that we were against such a splitting step, he put up his deputy, Zam, to attack us and to argue that we were expressing the "splitting policy of the Central Executive Committee!"

That caucus meeting was enough for some honest and misled comrades to begin thinking the matter over more seriously, and gradually come to the conclusion that Lovestone is following the line of the international right wingers and is a renegade and enemy to our Party.

Furthermore he gave instructions to some of his one hundred per cent followers that when they go back to their respective posts to intensify their activities and carefully make plans to bring under their control the organizations that they are working with. Particularly these instructions have been given to some of the delegates representing new unions.

Without going any further it is plain to every Communist Party member that the Lovestoneites are using all methods at their disposal to split not only our Party but to split also our new revolutionary unions. Our Party, without any hesitations, must take immediately drastic steps to isolate and destroy this counter-revolutionary elements from our Party.

Revolt in the South

(ITS MEANING TO THE NEGRO MASSES)

The recent violent attack upon the textile workers of the South (Gastonia, Marion, Charlotte) is by no means the result of any sudden degeneration of the capitalist class of the South but it is simply a development of the terror practiced for decades by these land and trading capitalist against the toiling Negro masses before the industrialization of the South began. What is new is that now the lynch-law of capitalism against its slaves extends to the white as well as to the black workers. In spite of this, however, many of the white workers, not understanding that the issue is, and has always been, one of class against class still believe that the lynch terror is a question of race against race.

Today, however, the struggle calls not only for the unity of workers of both races in the South but of all races of the world. No longer can the white workers of the South allow a vicious race prejudice, taught them by their capitalist masters in order that these masters might more easily exploit them, stand between them and their fellow black workers in their struggle to build a militant, courageous, rank and file unions in the South. Once and for all, they must be made to realize that the time has now arrived when this dastardly prejudice must be uprooted in the most militant fashion possible.

Already, however, signs of progress in this direction are being manifested, where the white workers in the mills of Gastonia, under the militant and fighting leadership of the Trade Union Unity League and the Communist Party, are openly working among the Negro workers and calling upon them to join the new Left Wing trade union—the National Textile Workers Union.

The American Federation of Labor, which has been received with open arms and glad heart by the mill owners, these bosses being well aware that this bureaucratic organization would utilize all of its influence to turn the revolutionary spirit of the workers into reformist channels, is being emphatically scorned by the workers. Very rapidly are these workers coming to realize that the leadership of the A. F. of L. is a treacherous leadership, as for instance in Marion it has employed all of its power to sell out the workers but has not succeeded. The workers realize that the entrenchment of the A. F. of L. in the South means disaster to the workers, black and white, and steps are being taken by these workers, as they must be taken by all workers, to defeat the policy of open betrayal of the interests of the American workers sponsored by the A. F. of L.

Events of historical importance are now taking place in the South. Events such as have never before been known in this section of the U. S. In Gastonia, S. C., one of our Negro organizers was rescued by white workers from a lynching mob, formed by the mill owning capitalists.

A workers' jury, recently arrived in the South, including among its members two Negro workers, one from the T.U.U.L., the other from the American Negro Labor Congress, created a sensation in this locality. It was something decidedly unusual in these parts for the two races to fight jointly against the combined forces of white terror which has been carrying on its depredations for decades. The white comrades of the workers jury showed to the workers of the South what is meant by solidarity in the class struggle by refusing to be separated from the Negro jurors and by joining them in the Jim-Crow gallery, where the capitalist overlords, in their efforts to break this real class solidarity, forced the Negroes to sit. The white comrades remained in the Jim-Crow gallery, despite numerous threats from the gory lynchocrats.

The seven comrades and white workers of the South must be saved! The liberation of the black and white workers of the South must be saved!

The present issue in the South is of paramount interest to the Negro masses since they suffer most from the oppression of the white ruling class, who is directly responsible for the lynching and burning at the stake of many of their number.

With the establishment of a militant trade union movement in the South the Negroes will be able to resist more militantly these brutal attacks which must inevitably come from the ruling class, and can count on the powerful support of the left wing union.

The bosses of the South, being more conscious of their position than are the workers, realize that a left wing union movement in the

HAIL, THE SOVIET FLYERS!

By Fred Ellis.



The Sixth National Congress of the Young Communist League of Great Britain

By W. RUST.

The political background of the Sixth National Congress of the Young Communist League showed in sharp relief the salient features of the third period. The Congress opened two days after the International Red Day and took place in Manchester, the center of the struggle of the half a million locked-out textile workers against the wage-cutting rationalization drive organized by the joint forces of the employers, trade union bureaucracy, and the Labor Government. A few miles away was the big imperialist Jamboree a vivid reminder of the militarization of the youth and the fact that a signal feature of the present situation is the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the revolutionary workers for the leadership of the youth. The Congress met a few days after Henderson had informed the Soviet representative that there could be no recognition with "guarantees" thus openly stating that the Labor Government intended to carry out Baldwin's war plans. In honor of the Indian Revolution the Congress elected two of the Communist leaders of the revolutionary proletariat, Comrade Bradley and Usani, as honorary members of the Presidium.

The task of the Congress was to understand the meaning of this new period and on the basis of this understanding to show in a practical way the new forms and methods of work which the Y.C.L. must develop, in order to overcome its isolation and to become the leaders of the masses of young workers.

The achievement of the Congress was that it showed sharply and for the first time the necessity for a decisive change in the whole work and method of the League towards mass activity, and explained in a practical way how this change must be carried out. In other words, the Congress showed how to carry out in Great Britain the "New Course" decided upon by the Fifth World Congress of the Y. C. I.

This change is of the utmost importance because the British Y. C. L. still in many ways resembles a kind of Young Communist Party, and up to this Congress had not clearly recognized the fact that it does not grow because it does not carry on a youth policy by attractive and interesting methods.

The second achievement of the Congress was the political unanimity and discussion on and the adoption of the resolution dealing with the struggle against the Right danger in the ranks of the Party and League, the routing out of which is the chief inner-Party task. This firm and clear resolution marked the beginning of a decisive struggle on the part of the League against the Right danger and has had, no doubt a profound effect in the ranks of the Party. It is quite clear, that the decisions of the League Congress in this respect considerably influenced the discussion in the Central Committee of the Party and contributed towards the drawing of the resolution of the Central Committee which for the first time correctly analyzes the Right danger and states what must be done in order to eradicate it.

It is important to emphasize that the Congress was able to reach these achievements because it utilized the method of self-criticism. For the first time we had a Congress of self-criticism, and it was precisely because we were able to see ourselves as we really are that the delegates understood the burning necessity for a real change in the work of the League. This is especially true of the decision regarding the Right danger. The League was able to play this important part in the Party life because it analyzed the forms of the Right danger in the League

South will mean a challenge to their years of misrule, therefore they will utilize every weapon at their command to crush the union.

In view of these facts the entire working class of America must realize that the seven workers now in prison must be freed. This can be done only by our organized might, by the organization of shop committees, defense committees and the utilization of every method at our disposal to secure the release of our heroic organizers, now languishing in the prison cells under the vicious system of racial and class oppression.

Down with the mill hells!
Down with pellagra and consumption!
Long live the unity of black and white workers!
Long live the establishment of a new left wing union!
Free our seven comrades!
Defeat the capitalist murderers!
Long live the Trade Union Unity League!
Long live the Communist Party!

—HAROLD WILLIAMS.

THE CITY OF BREAD

Translated from THE RUSSIAN



(Continued)

HIS mother lay on the bed, moaning. The youngest, Fyedka, tugged at her dress, stuck his thumb in his mouth, cried for bread. The middle one, Yashka, was making a wooden popgun, so he could shoot sparrows and eat them. He was thinking:

"I'll kill three, and eat all I can hold. I'll give just a little to Fyedka and mamma. Oh, if only I could hit a pigeon!"

Mishka strode into the empty, hungry izba, pushed his cap back on his head, frowned. Suddenly he looked like a regular grown-up mujik, standing there with legs spread apart in true mujik fashion.

"Why are you lying down, Mamma?"

"I'm not feeling so well today, little son."

"I want to go to Tashkent, to get bread."

"What Tashkent?"

"There's a city by that name, two thousand versts from here, and bread is very cheap there."

Mishka spoke quietly, sensibly, like a real, grown-up mujik. His mother regarded him with wondering eyes.

"What are you chattering about—I don't understand you!"

Mishka began telling everything in due order. There were heaps of berries there, and everybody had more bread than he could eat. He, Mishka, could bring back thirty pounds with him at a time. (He made it thirty on purpose, so that his mother would be more impressed.) He talked logically, like a book. Everything the mujiks had told him, everything he had thought of himself—he poured it all out. To get there would take four days at most—to get back four days, at most.

"Don't be afraid, Mamma."

"But if you don't come back again?"

"I will come back again."

"But think, little son, every night I'll be lying awake because of you, I won't be able to think of anything but you. Why, even the big mujiks don't go off like that."

"It's worse for the mujiks, Mamma. They have to have tickets and passes, but it will be easy for Serioshka and me to slip in somewhere. Anyway, there's no one but me to go. Can you send Fyedka or Yashka anywhere? And there's nothing to be afraid of."

"But, look, Mishka in God's name I beg of you don't climb up on the roof of the train. You might fall down, God forbid, at night, and that would be the end of you. Better go down on your knees and beg them to let you sit somewhere in peace. What shall I do if I am left alone?"

"Don't be afraid, Mamma, I won't fall off."

Mishka examined his bark sandals, worn through at the heels, and scowled.

"No good, these damned things."

But the next moment he brightened up.

"It's not cold any more, I can go barefoot."

HE sharpened his knife to a fine edge on the whetstone, bored a hole in the handle with an awl, and fastened it to his belt with a leather thong, so that it would not get lost. He poured some salt into a rag, knotted it tightly so that the salt should not spill out; twisted a rope cut of flax, for an emergency—who could tell what might befall on the road! His father had always done it that way: when he drove to market, he would take along an extra axle, a wheel and a shaft. Wheels Mishka did not need but a rope one can always use.

His mother got out a pood sack, and began sewing patches on either side of it.

"Will one sack be enough, Mishka?"

"Better make it two, things won't fall through with one inside the other. Maybe the bread I get will be in small pieces."

His mother agreed.

"That's right, Mishka, and take whatever they give you. Perhaps you'll bring back a little seed, too, and we'll have something to sow."

His mother went into the store room and took off her coarse red peasant smock, and began cutting it up for a sack.

Yashka stopped work on his popgun to stare at his big brother.

"Mishk!"

"Well?"

"Is Serioshka going too?"

Mishka did not answer. He went out into the courtyard, and looked about him.

Famine!

Here lay a wheel, there a yoke, but there was no horse, and there was no cow. Formerly, the hens used to go cackling around and the cock crowed with all his might; now there were only posts and a broken-down roof. Well, never mind. If only he could get to Tashkent things would be better. The important thing was not to be afraid. Others went, Mishka could try it too. It was only in years that he was a youngster; when it came to doing things he was as good as any of the big fellows.

(To be Continued)

showed how clearly the Y.C.I. understands the situation in Great Britain, and what is necessary to be done in order to build up the League.

The Congress showed, of course, very many weak sides. The weaknesses shown during the three days at Manchester expressed in a concentrated form all the weaknesses of the League. First and foremost we must emphasize the political weakness. The discussion did not show that the meaning of the third period and the "New Course" had been thoroughly grasped by the entire League, especially the question of how to carry out the new methods, and to shake off the old traditions and inertia. No discussion took place on the report of the Executive of the Y. C. I. and the discussion on the Political Report was very general. This brought out especially the fact that a very weak spirit of internationalism exists in our ranks. The active role of the Y. C. I. brought this home very forcibly to the delegates. This is one of our biggest difficulties which prevents us getting out of our national rut, and prevents us from utilizing the valuable experiences of other Leagues.

On all League questions the discussion was much too general. Neither the reporters or the participants in the discussion showed in an exact way the meaning of the mistakes and their causes. This, of course, arises from the general weakness pointed out in the resolutions, namely, the exceedingly weak mass work and the tendency to talk about mass work and to use phrases instead of actually carrying it out. Above all this shows the separation of the League from the mass of the young workers.

The discussion was almost entirely monopolized by the leading members and functionaries, which is a bad sign of the passivity of the general membership. Further, the above criticism of the discussion also shows that the weakness of our leading members is a matter of serious concern, and that the strengthening of the leadership is a vital need.

Insufficient preparations had been made for the Congress, both politically and organizationally, a number of local organizations were not represented, and the Congress itself was not well organized.

This critical examination of the results of the Congress shows that it marks the beginning of a new stage of the development of the League, and that the achievements give the basis for the overcoming of the present crisis. The Congress faced the new situation and adopted resolutions which clearly state the new tasks of the League.

Despite the fact that the Y. C. L. is a small organization it contains within its ranks many of the most active elements amongst the young workers, and it can and will develop into a mass organization in the course of the mighty struggles which lie ahead in Great Britain.