

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

Daily Worker

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They Did "Not Choose"

The Soviet flyers who have been acclaimed from coast to coast by the American workers as symbols of proletarian genius and power, are remarked in the bourgeois press to have cancelled an engagement to appear at an American Legion flying show in honor of the New York police flying corps.

About this, an evening swill-barrel of sex and silliness, remarks that the American Legion is "not a militaristic or jingoistic order."

The strike-breaking and fascist role of the American Legion is too well-known to deserve space in an American workers' paper to refute it by reciting the countless times the American Legion has acted as fascist shock troops for the employers against the workers.

Centralia—and Ten Years of Change

Behind the bars of Walla Walla penitentiary in the state of Washington, are eight working class fighters for whom November 11 is the tenth year of torture and imprisonment.

But to do so, we must estimate the changes that have occurred and the present relation of social forces and their organizational expression.

In the past world war, the I. W. W. (Industrial Workers of the World) despite all its syndicalist confusion, was the outstanding organization struggling against imperialist war, though only a few of its more ideologically advanced members were conscious of its role.

The I. W. W. did not understand, and hence could not follow, the theory and practice of Leninism, which would have clearly shown it the impossibility of dividing the class struggle in two supposedly separate and independent parts—the economic and political.

This fight of the I. W. W. in war industry, against the Lumber Trust of the Pacific northwest, drew upon it the fire of all forces of capitalist terror.

The illusion of "peace" woven around "Armistice Day" was taken advantage of to wage war against the workers.

As a result all members of the I. W. W. in the hall, and some outside, were jailed for murder, and that same night one of the most ghastly murders was carried out, when Wesley Everest who had been captured after a battle, was taken from jail by business men, horribly mutilated, hung, riddled with bullets and his body cast in a grave—the location of which is unknown to this day.

As in Gastonia, no one of those responsible, although the leaders were well known, was ever prosecuted. The mock trial, held under conditions of martial law, resulted in Eugene Barnett, Ray Becker, Bert Bland, O. C. Bland, John Lamb, James McInerney, and Britt Smith, being sentenced to the penitentiary practically for life.

Today the Gastonia case is a new expression of the rising general class struggle in the United States. It more emphatically shows the new inter-twining of the economic and political struggle against capitalism as a whole.

The Communist Party, responding to every struggle, broadening its basis continuously in the everyday class battles and connecting them up with the general class struggle for the overthrow of capitalism, is the inheritor of all the revolutionary traditions of the I. W. W., of Bill Haywood, Ford and Suhr, Joe Hill, Frank Little, and the Centralia victims as well.

In this period, when after years of re-construction the Soviet proletariat is launching an offensive in socialist construction, while in the capitalist world the proletariat is passing over to the offensive and

AMALGAMATED AIDS TERROR IN TWO CITIES

Helps Break Dress Strikes in Phila., Cincinnati

Sabotages Raab Men Has Phila. Worker Put in Solitary

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 8.—The third week of the strike of the 400 clothing workers at the Raab Brothers clothing factory in Cincinnati finds the ranks of the strikers as firm as ever.

With the Amalgamated Clothing Workers officialdom having shown themselves out for fat salaries and dues alone, the strikers at the Raab shop are beginning to realize that these misleaders are adding the boss in his plan for greater speed-up and wage cuts.

The Raab workers struck on Oct. 22 against wages of \$18 to \$22 a week, showing that the wage had been cut in half since. Besides this the number of coats turned out per day have been increased in three years from 350-400 to the present total of 500-600, or double the amount.

The boss was forced to back out on another attempted wage cut on (Continued on Page Two)

FISHWICK PLANS HIS OWN UNION

But Miners Continue to Join the N.M.U.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 8.—The Fishwick administration of District 12 (Illinois) of the United Mine Workers of America wants a union of its own.

Startled by its rapid growth of the National Miners Union, to which the rank and file of Illinois' 50,000 coal miners turn. Fishwick and his aids, including he \$25,000 a year operators' personal manager, Frank Farrington, have decided to try and capitalize some of this rebellion for themselves.

Fishwick's official publication, The Illinois Miner, in its latest issue, announces the plan to form a "national council" of representatives from anti-Lewis locals in other districts, and to hold a convention, financed by District 12, at which a (Continued on Page Two)

TERROR INVOLVES BUILDING TOILERS

The seven Gastonia strike leaders, railroaded to jail for 20 years by the mill owners courts because of their leadership in the Gastonia strike, were victims of a government terror drive operating not only in Gastonia but throughout the U. S. A., it will be shown at a mass meeting of building trades workers (Continued on Page Two)

Use Socialist Competition to Build Labor Defender

Drive for 50,000 Readers Begins on Centralia Terror Anniversary, Ends on Paris Commune's

A proletarian competitive drive, of the nature used in the Soviet Union between factories to intensify the building of Socialism, will be started on November 11, tenth anniversary of the Centralia terror, for building the "Labor Defender," official organ of the International Labor Defense and only labor pictorial in America.

The drive will last until March 18, 1930, 50th Anniversary of the Paris Commune, when it is expected,

colonial revolt everywhere is shaking imperialist power, the Communist Party calls upon American workers as a part of their immediate tasks, to demand the release of the Centralia lumber workers with the same spirit and determination as they defend the textile workers who defended their union and their class at Gastonia.

Launch Huge Industrial Undertakings to Mark 12th Anniversary in USSR

Huge Metal Works, Mines, Collective Farms Inaugurated

Terror in Palestine, Manchuria Against Workers Who Celebrate

(Wireless By "Improccor") BULLETIN. JERUSALEM, Nov. 8.—Arabian workers, still seething with revolt against the British imperialists and the Zionist-Fascists, combined their celebration of the Twelfth Anniversary of the October Revolution with a demonstration against the Balfour Declaration which enslaves the Arab workers and peasants under the British-Zionist imperialist yoke.

Shops were closed and flags and posters against the Balfour declaration were borne aloft throughout the city. In Haifa, a similar demonstration was broken up with police brutality.

MOSCOW, Nov. 8.—The Twelfth Anniversary of the October Revolution was the occasion of the opening of seventeen huge new industrial undertakings under the Five Year Plan for Socialist Construction in the Soviet Union.

Among the greatest of these were the giant metal works at Nizhni Novgorod, and nine coal mines and blast furnaces in the Donetz Basin. While over a million workers and peasants and members of the Red Army and Navy marched twelve miles through red-banner bedecked Moscow and pledged to do their utmost to speed the successful completion of the Five Year Plan long before the five years called for, similar great demonstrations were (Continued on Page Three)

SECOND MINEOLA TRIAL UP SOON

Seven Fur Workers Involved in Frameup

A mass meeting called by the Mineola-Gastonia defense committees of New York will be held in Webster Hall, 11th St. and Fourth Ave., Wednesday, at 7:30 p. m. There will be a report from the TUUL Labor Jury sent to the trial in Charlotte, and Fred Beal and Ben Gold will speak on Gastonia and Mineola cases.

Mineola, Long Island, Ku Klux Klan controlled, awaits impatiently the day this week or next when seven fur-workers, members of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, go on trial with five years of prison facing them.

Thousands of New York needle trades workers are determined there will be no triumph of the united front of bosses, right wingers and white sheeted kleagles. The case has become famous since it first came up during the general needle trades strike in New York in 1926.

The seven workers, convicted in 1927 and sentenced to 2-1/2 to 5 years, appealed the case and gained a new trial, which is to be called any day now at Mineola.

The workers in danger are Samuel Mensher, Otto Lenhart, Oscar Malloff, Martin Rosenberg, Joe Katz, Joe Weiss, and Jack Schneider. They are being defended by the International Labor Defense, which is now raising funds to save them as well as the Gastonia strikers from long prison terms.

Two workers are already serving (Continued on Page Three)

FIVE GASTONIA PRISONERS WAIT BAIL IN PRISON

Must Be Freed For Further Class Work; I. L. D. in Appeal

\$20,000 Is Need at Once Philadelphia Sends \$400 Promises \$1000 More

It is now 17 days since the vicious class verdict of the jury of reactionary, fundamentalist farmers, and the heavy prison sentences of the mill owners' judge, Barnhill, was imposed on our comrades at Charlotte, North Carolina.

The big fact that should startle all labor today is that five of our convicted Gastonia strikers and organizers, in spite of the fact that they have been admitted to bail, are still sitting in their prison cells in the Mecklenberg County Jail, at Charlotte, North Carolina.

They have been robbed of days of freedom and activity in the ranks of labor fighting in the class struggle because we have not been energetic enough in securing the \$27,000 bail demanded by the capitalist courts.

It has been a torturous effort to raise the \$7,000 necessary to secure the release on bail of K. Y. "Red" Hendryx and Fred Beal. Hendryx was sick for days in prison before the cash bail of \$2,000 was secured. Beal was finally released on \$5,000 bail in face of the fact that the mill owners announced he would never breathe free air again. But the others still sit and wait the action of labor to secure their release during the short time that the appeal in the case will be pending in the higher courts.

The assignment of the task of raising bail to the various districts of the International Labor Defense has always been made. The release of Beal, however, necessitates some rearrangement in these assignments which have now been worked out as follows:

New England (Boston) District: To raise the \$2,500 necessary to secure the release of William McGinnis.

New York District: To raise the \$5,000 demanded for Clarence Miller.

Philadelphia District: To raise the \$5,000 demanded for the release of Joe Harrison. The Anthracite District will cooperate.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Districts: To cooperate to raise the \$2,500 asked for William McLaughlin's release.

Detroit District: To raise the \$5,000 to free George Carter. The Minneapolis and the Agricultural District will cooperate in this effort.

The Chicago District must be left free to raise the tremendous bail demanded for the six comrades who have been thrown in jail on sedition charges. Clarence Hathaway, Chicago district organizer of the Communist Party, alone among the seven arrested, with warrants out for more

STOP ELLA MAY MURDER 'PROBE' WHEN WITNESSES SEE MURDERER IN JURY

Judge Holds 14 for Grand Jury Which Already Whitewashed Nine of Them; Fraud Exposed

Workers Testify to Identity of Loray Agents Who Did Shooting; Prosecutor in Lynch Gang

GASTONIA, N. C., Nov. 8.—Although many witnesses were still to be heard from, worker witnesses who wanted to identify the killers of Ella May, the "prosecution," headed by Gastonia City Solicitor Carpenter, suddenly called off the hearings today. The fact that the grand jury had to be in court to pass inspection of the witnesses, and that Howard Shope had already pointed out Grand Juror W. A. Gardner as one who "favored a man I saw among the killers," it is understood here, precipitated Carpenter's decision to end the farce. The mill owners' forces could not have other witnesses corroborating Swope.

Judge P. A. McElroy then declared that fourteen of the men identified during these hearings as among the murder gang, would be held to the grand jury for indictment. The grand jury of Gaston County, completely under control of the mill owners, has already refused to bring in true bills against nine of them. Those held are:

Horace Wheeler, Jack Carver, W. M. Borders, Troy Jones, Fred T. McGowan, E. F. Haynie, L. M. Sossoman, Lowrey Davis, O. H. Lunsford, Theodore Simms, George Fowler, M. H. Holbrook, L. H. Thompson and Yates Gamble.

All these men are either bosses or hired gunmen of the Loray mill, against which the strike was declared, in the course of which Aderholt's raid took place and the Gastonia case arose. They had smashed a union meeting in South Gastonia September 14, followed a truck load of workers from Bessemer City out onto the highway, blocked and wrecked the truck by driving a car in ahead of it, then opened fire into the truck, and pursued them with shot as they fled. The first shot fired killed Ella May, an active National Textile Worker Union member of Bessemer City.

The first nine gangsters identified at the coroner's inquest were freed by the grand jury, one member of which, according to Swope, was in the murder gang. Fake Investigation. Mass resentment and the desire to do a better job of white-washing forced Governor Gardner to order a re-opening of the investigation and he appointed for that purpose Judge McElroy. Major Bulwinkle, attorney for the Manvi's Jenckes Co. Loray mill, defended those identified as a leader of another lynch party that flogged N. T. W. Organizer Ben Wells, pretended to prosecute. The whole procedure was obviously a trick to stifle protest.

In the course of the investigation, however, much proof that the murderer is known and that he is an agent of the Loray mill came out. Bill Bradley, who was in the truck, testified that one man in the gang held up his hand when the shot hit Ella May and called out: "Hey there, fellows, that'll do."

J. B. McClendon, another unionist, said that as he and others were carrying Ella May to a nearby house, a member of the murder gang came up and ordered them to stop. He explained that he was taking the dying woman to the houses for treatment. He was permitted to proceed while others in the group were held on the roadside. "I don't want to kill you," the Loray gunman said, "but I'll do it if any of you try to run away."

Hobart White, 16, testified that he offered to fight one member of the mob when the truck was held up, but the man assaulted him with a weapon, breaking his arm. ones Makes a Bull. Union witnesses were compelled by Major A. L. Ulwinkle, chief of the Loray lawyers, to touch each of the 16 defendants they accuse of complicity in the shooting. This was after George Lingerfelt, driver of the union truck, had testified that he saw one of the gangsters with a gun. "Who was it?" demanded Bulwinkle. "It was the one with the (Continued on Page Three)

Leaksville Mill Strikers Have Got to Have the Daily Worker!

What Workingclass Group Will Be the One to Adopt These Workers?

The strike of the Leaksville, North Carolina woolen mill workers is the first answer of the Carolina textile workers to the bosses' effort to shoot the National Textile Workers' Union out of the South.

Enraged at the fact that N. T. W. leaflets and copies of the Daily Worker distributed to the Leaksville men woke those workers up to the class struggle, the Leaksville woolen mill bosses have resorted to the mill bosses' usual weapon—terror.

And that terror must be answered by the fellow workers of the Leaksville strikers—answered by a display of solidarity which will keep the enthusiasm of the Leaksville workers on the picket line at the highest possible pitch.

It's the duty of working class groups to adopt the Leaksville mill workers and see to it that the Daily Worker is rushed to them—and kept coming to them always.

What's the working class group that's going to grab the honor of being the first to rush to the aid of the Leaksville mill strikers? Leaksville's got to be adopted by a working class group. Adopt it at once!

Are we with the Leaksville strikers? Or are we going to let their strike be crushed by the mill owners' terror—and the mill owners' murder inciting press? Workers, snap into it as you've never done before. The terror (Continued on Page Three)

NEW YORK WORKERS GIVE MAMMOTH RECEPTION TO SOVIET FLIERS AT POLO GROUNDS TODAY

Today the Polo Grounds at 155th St. and 8th Ave., will be the scene of a tremendous climax to the series of spectacular working class receptions that have overwhelmed the four Soviet fliers at every stopping point on their symbolic passage over the United States to New York, the goal of their long flight from Moscow.

Seattle, with a field reception of 30,000, San Francisco, Chicago, where 20,000 workers jammed the largest hall available; Gary, Ind., and Detroit, with 8,000 jubilant workers participating in a field welcome, and 35,000 clogging three halls and surrounding streets, all reported mass demonstrations of unprecedented size and enthusiasm.

Expect Record Demonstration. But indications are that the New York reception today, which begins at 6:30 p. m., will be the greatest manifestation of solidarity with the first workers republic yet given to the courageous flying ambassadors.

The Friends of the Soviet Union Society, in charge of the reception, announced yesterday. Fully 50,000 New York workers are expected to take part. All of the 75-cent seats have already been sold out, and the \$1.00 and \$1.50 tickets are dwindling rapidly, the F. S. U. states. The feature of the mass demonstration will be the addresses of Semyon Shestakov, Philip Bolotov, Boris Sterling and Dmitry Fufayev, who comprise the crew of the U. S. S. R. plane, Land of the Soviets, the conquering air journey of which symbolized the scientific and Socialist advance of the Soviet Union. The airman will tell of their hazardous 13,300 mile flight over the uninhabited wilds of Siberia, the treacherous Bering Strait and the mountains Aleutians, where their plan nearly met disaster in a squall, and down the west coast of the American continent to Seattle. They will also deliver to the American working class greetings of (Continued on Page Two)

FISHWICK PLANS HIS OWN UNION TO FOOL MINERS

But Workers Continue to Join the N.M.U.

(Continued from Page One)

Fishwick, and his coal operator friends, think, or at least hope, that the miners merely want some other union than the U. M. W. A. They point out that Lewis has wrecked the U. M. W. A. until his amazing career of corruption and sell-out, his abandonment of Connellsville coke and Kentucky strikers in 1922, his surrender to the operators in the strike last year, a strike which he criminally failed to provide for.

Farrington, admitted back to the U. M. W. A. by Fishwick, is now in position to repeat his former charges that Lewis got a \$700,000 bribe for selling out the 1922 strike. But still the miners fail to rally to Fishwick's side in the present court battle with Lewis over the control of District 12. They persist in remembering that from 1926 to the end of last year's strike, Fishwick worked hand in hand with Lewis in all this treason and corruption. They remember that Farrington is a paid agent of the bosses, too. They see that Lewis has confessions from some of Fishwick's lieutenants that the Fishwick administration stole miners' money on a large scale. They join the new union, their own union, the National Miners Union.

Always Ready to Please.

So Fishwick hopeful that all they want is a new union, whether they run it themselves or not, offers them this. The answer will be given in four sub-district conferences held day after tomorrow, in Springfield, Staunton, Belleville and Harrisburg, and in another called for a later date, in West Frankfort. These conferences are organizational councils of the N. M. U., to which are also invited delegates on an equal basis of representation, from all U. M. W. locals that have repudiated both Lewis and Fishwick. This is the real union, a miners' union for miners, had few seem to be led by Fishwick's sham.

Food Workers Meet

(Continued from Page One)

izer of the Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers, and a representative of Bakers' Local 500, also spoke. Gertrude Welsh, secretary of the Food Workers Section of the League, was chairman.

Johnstone traced the development of the T. U. U. L. as an educational organization in 1920 to its development to a revolutionary trade union center at the Cleveland convention.

"Through amalgamation, the T. U. E. L. paved the way for this development," he said.

The A. F. of L. had neither the will nor the power to cope with organizational problems of the workers in the present era of rationalization of industry, Johnstone showed. He quoted examples of man-power displaced by widespread introduction of the machine.

"The A. F. of L. is a business agency for the perfection of industrial efficiency. The TUUL fights rationalization and attacks on workers' standards of living.

"It fights, too, all forms of class collaboration and especially against discrimination against Negroes," The speaker said.

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

Plan Armistice Meets

(Continued from Page One)

Propaganda, has announced the organization of ten monster counter-demonstrations throughout the city on Monday evening, beginning at 8 p. m. at the following places:

Stone and Pitkins; Intervale and Wilkins; 10th St. and 2nd Ave.; 149th St. between 3rd and Bergen; Grand Street Extension; Columbus Circle; 110th St. and 5th Ave.; 137th St. and 7th Ave.; 50th St. and Fifth Ave.; B'klyn.; Whitehall and South Ferry.

At these meetings the real purpose of the celebration of Armistice Day will be explained by 45 of the leading speakers of the Communist Party. Many fraternal trade unions and other labor organizations have already announced their intention of participating in these meetings.

The importance of this Armistice Day is especially in the crisis of capitalism which is fast sharpening the persistent daily recurring crashes on the stock market, despite the attempts of the country's richest men and the bosses' most prominent politicians' agitation. To the contrary there is gradually developing the realization that a panic of tremendous proportions is rapidly gaining momentum as a result of the sharpening crisis which is developing. The demonstrations on Armistice Day will therefore make the counter-offensive of the workers against the bosses and the whole system which is bringing in its wake and increased suffering of the great masses.

Workers, come on time to the meetings and bring with you your fellow workers and friend

Communist Activities

Unit 15, Section 2.

Monday at 9 p. m. sharp. All members of Section 2 must attend their respective unit meetings during the week of Nov. 11-14. Those absent will be dropped from the list.

Y. C. L. of East New York.

Joint open forum and 12th Anniversary Celebration at 345 Bradford St. Sunday at 3 p. m. Entertainment: refreshments.

Unit 5, Section 7 Bureau.

Meets Monday, 9 a. m., at 2901 Mermaid Ave.

Unit 4, Section 6.

Meets Monday, 6:30 p. m., at 122 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn. Non-attendance will be considered as resignation from the Party.

Unit 12 Bureau.

Meeting Monday, 6:15 p. m.; absent comrades will be disciplined.

Unit 12.

Meets Tuesday, 6:15 p. m.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Workers Laboratory Theatre.

Rehearsal Monday, Friday and Sunday, 7:30 p. m., at 89 E. 11th St., room 337.

French Workers Dance.

A dance will be given by the "Club de l'Education Sociale" (French Workers Social Club) at Unity House, 1890 Seventh Ave., Saturday night. John C. Smith's Negro orchestra will play dance music.

Hudson Youth Hike.

Members of the Harlem Progressive Youth Club go on a hike this Sunday, meeting at 1492 Madison Ave. at 9 a. m.

Co-operative Lecture.

Dr. Lee S. Powell will speak on nutrition Sunday, Nov. 10, 10:30 a. m., in the Co-operative Colony Auditorium.

Williamsburgh Comrades.

All Williamsburgh comrades are requested to serve as ushers at Polo Grounds reception to Soviet fliers. Watch press for time and place of meeting for ushers.

New Esperanto Class.

The New York S. A. T. has decided to start a new class in Esperanto. Write to Esperanto Fraction, 259 E. 81st St. for information. Organizational interested in a discussion on "Esperanto and International Correspondence" or in organizing correspondence circles should also communicate.

U. C. W. Council Lecture.

Com. M. Toff will tell "What Is Going on in China" at the Nonpartisan Workers Childrens School, 1822 B'klyn. Ave., B'klyn., on Monday evening. Arranged by Council 8.

11 ANTI-FASCIST TOILERS JAILED

(Continued from Page One)

workers, many of them Italian, showed their sympathy with the demonstrators.

The demonstration had been going on for a half hour when the police swung into action against the workers. Traffic policemen rode their horses into the ranks of the workers, while other policemen tore up signs carried by the demonstrators and roughly handled the workers.

The demonstrators kept reforming their lines as the police pushed their ranks apart. The arrests came after the assembled workers had heard Gino De Barto, national secretary of the Anti-Fascist Alliance, Louis Candela, and other Italian workers' leaders assail the Mussolini terror reign.

Eleven workers arrested were brought to Jefferson Market Court and fined \$5 each. They refused to pay the fines and served the day in jail.

The demonstration yesterday is the beginning of a wide series of protest demonstrations of the anti-fascist worker of the United States against the fascist terror, stated Gino De Barto of the Anti-Fascist Alliance, who was among those arrested.

The object of the demonstrations is to compel the murderous regime of Mussolini to free all the proletarian political prisoners now in Fascist dungeons, to abolish all exceptional laws against workers, and the notorious special tribunal, De Barto said.

"In spite of police prohibition," stated De Barto, "in spite of terror and arrests, we will continue this campaign of agitation until, with the help of the American workers, the Italian workers overthrow fascism."

Forty-six independent firms, employing 200 workers, have accepted the union's terms.

Feinstein and the membership denounced the conviction and sentencing to 30 days of three strikers arrested yesterday and this morning. All three were tried and sentenced before noon.

The three men are Joseph J. Quire, sent to 54th St. Court and has already been sent to Welfare Island. The other three were sentenced in Sixth Magistrate's Court, the Bronx.

Revive Building Terror

(Continued from Page One)

at 2 p. m. today at Irving Plaza Hall, 16th St. and Irving Pl. The meeting is called by the Building and Construction Section of the Trade Union Unity League.

Charles Frank, Negro member of the Labor Jury, will tell building trades workers the vital necessity of perfecting their organization in order to resist this terror drive. He will report on the findings of the jury.

Through its open policy of class collaboration, surrender and betrayal, the officialdom in the A. F. of L. building trades unions are direct supporters of the sweeping repression, the T. U. U. L. holds. Its viewpoint will be explained by national organizer Jack Johnstone, who will report the achievement of the Cleveland convention.

CALL Y. C. L. TO "CENTER."

All Young Communist League members are instructed by the District Executive to report at 12 noon today at the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square.

MASS RECEPTION TO USSR AIRMEN IN N. Y. TODAY

Expect 50,000 Workers; Concert, Sports

(Continued from Page One)

solidarity from the Soviet workers, and may possibly announce whether permission to span the Atlantic and fly home in the Land of the Soviets has been given them by Osoaviakhim.

Give Banner to Fliers.

Following the speeches in interest will be the presentation to the airmen of 200 banners from working class organizations here and in Philadelphia, Boston, and centers in New Jersey, Connecticut and other nearby states. Bus loads of workers from all of these places are coming to the demonstration.

"Arsenal" takes its material from the Revolution in the Ukraine, most of it quite familiar to people who have seen Russian pictures. The director's way of handling this material is quite unfamiliar. You will see figures appear on the screen—they will disappear and not be seen again—and in the usual "continuity" sense they will seem to have no connection with one another. Horses will be given spoken titles. You will suspect that the director is being symbolic—the arsenal itself, for instance, quite obviously stands for the working man and the ends for which his labor is being used—but there is a complete absence of the customary use of inanimate objects as cinematic symbols.

"It is the people and the action that are symbolic. The train-wreck is not a literal train-wreck although it is pictured with realistic detail—it is man's inability to run things he does not know how to run. The soldier who wants to be a worker is not an individual—he is the spirit of man struggling with his own ignorance and the ignorance of his fellow-man, the spirit that bullets cannot kill.

"So put away all expectation of any story, or history. 'Arsenal' is

The working class audience will join in singing revolutionary battle hymns under the leadership of Ivan Stechenko, noted Russian basso, who will introduce new Soviet songs, and a rousing parody of the old peasant favorite, "Dubinushka;" the Freiheit chorus of 300 voices has prepared a splendid program.

Six hundred members of the Labor Sports Union who have been in strenuous training for weeks will give an exhibition of mass athletic drills unlike anything seen outside the first workers republic. A specialty will be the formation of a huge living representation of the hammer and sickle.

A bronze plaque to be cemented on the wall of the Osoaviakhim Building in Moscow, as a lasting memorial of the flight and the solidarity of American and Soviet workers which it represents will be presented to the fliers by the Friends of the Soviet Union.

The carpings of the capitalist press, which through a New York Daily News Editorial has criticized the four proletarian birdmen for refusing to attend an American Legion flying show, will be answered by the mammoth workers mobilization at the Polo Grounds today. All out to the reception!

Triumphant Socialist economy in the U. S. S. R. is widening the creak threatening world capitalism. Olgin will show. He will point out the tremendous incentive that Socialist economy in the U. S. S. R. receives through the success of the Five Year Plan, which the Soviet workers and peasants, moved by proletarian ambition, will finish in four years.

WORKERS SCHOOL WILL HEAR OLGIN

(Continued from Page One)

New York workers will be given an opportunity to understand the Five Year Industrialization Plan, outstanding feature of the 13th year of victorious proletarian revolution when M. J. Olgin, of the Morning Freiheit, lectures on the plan at the opening session of the Workers' School forum at 8 o'clock tomorrow night at 26-28 Union Square.

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WINDOW BOSSES OFFER REJECTED

(Continued from Page One)

Striking window cleaners, at a meeting in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., yesterday overwhelmingly rejected the terms offered by the Manhattan Window Cleaning Employers' Protective Association at a conference Thursday with representatives of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, which is leading a general strike of 2,000 workers.

The boss' association had offered a \$2 increase in the minimum wage instead of the \$4.50 demanded by the union, had rejected the demand for a 40-hour five-day week, as well as most of the other demands of the union. The employers had also made a counter demand that the union refuse to sign agreements with firms outside the association, many of which have been forced by the strike to grant union demands. This the union categorically refused to do.

Forty-six independent firms, employing 200 workers, have accepted the union's terms.

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at 2 p. m. today at Irving Plaza Hall, 16th St. and Irving Pl. The meeting is called by the Building and Construction Section of the Trade Union Unity League.

Charles Frank, Negro member of the Labor Jury, will tell building trades workers the vital necessity of perfecting their organization in order to resist this terror drive. He will report on the findings of the jury.

Through its open policy of class collaboration, surrender and betrayal, the officialdom in the A. F. of L. building trades unions are direct supporters of the sweeping repression, the T. U. U. L. holds. Its viewpoint will be explained by national organizer Jack Johnstone, who will report the achievement of the Cleveland convention.

CALL Y. C. L. TO "CENTER."

All Young Communist League members are instructed by the District Executive to report at 12 noon today at the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square.

Director of 'Arsenal' Explains Significance of Soviet Film

IN "THE CHANNEL ROAD"

THE Film Guild Cinema, which is presenting today the American premiere of "Arsenal," the remarkable film of the struggle for control during the October Revolution of the forces of the Bolsheviks and Petlura, has just received a statement from Dovzhenko, the Ukrainian director of "Arsenal," in which he writes of the ideas which motivated the production of "Arsenal."

"It is every artist's right that his work should be allowed to speak for itself, without editorial explanations or foot-notes. But with motion pictures, the eye and mind of the spectator are so habituated to certain kinds of things that when something comes along so different that it is likely to be bewildering, it is only fair to the picture, and to the person looking at it, to speak a guiding word in advance.

"Arsenal" takes its material from the Revolution in the Ukraine, most of it quite familiar to people who have seen Russian pictures. The director's way of handling this material is quite unfamiliar. You will see figures appear on the screen—they will disappear and not be seen again—and in the usual "continuity" sense they will seem to have no connection with one another. Horses will be given spoken titles. You will suspect that the director is being symbolic—the arsenal itself, for instance, quite obviously stands for the working man and the ends for which his labor is being used—but there is a complete absence of the customary use of inanimate objects as cinematic symbols.

"It is the people and the action that are symbolic. The train-wreck is not a literal train-wreck although it is pictured with realistic detail—it is man's inability to run things he does not know how to run. The soldier who wants to be a worker is not an individual—he is the spirit of man struggling with his own ignorance and the ignorance of his fellow-man, the spirit that bullets cannot kill.

"So put away all expectation of any story, or history. 'Arsenal' is

Dismiss 2 Communist Girls; Gave Leaflets

(Continued from Page One)

Disorderly conduct charges against two Young Communist League girls arrested at the 14th St. armories Thursday while distributing League leaflets to soldiers were dismissed yesterday at Jefferson Market Court.

The arrested were Isabel Kleimont and Anne Jacobs.

Office Workers Meet

(Continued from Page One)

Ten thousand leaflets will be distributed over the week-end to office workers in the Wall Street district, urging them to attend a special meeting called by the Office Workers Union to discuss the conditions brought about by the recent Stock Exchange crash, and to mobilize Wall St. office workers to join the union.

The meeting will be held at Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., next Monday, Nov. 11, at 6:30 p. m.

ONE WEEK From Today November 16

ALL PARTY MEMBERS DAILY WORKER READERS WORKERS FROM THE SHOPS WILL WEND THEIR WAY TO ROCKLAND PALACE West 155th Street, Corner Eighth Avenue

TO ATTEND THE Daily Worker Entertainment and Dance THIRD PERIOD

YOU MUST COME TO HELP THE DAILY WORKER BUILD A MASS CIRCULATION IN ALL BASIC INDUSTRIES SO THAT IT CAN ASSIST IN GIVING LEADERSHIP IN THIS PERIOD OF INTENSIFIED CLASS STRUGGLES.

REGISTERING YOUR ATTENDANCE WILL MEAN THAT YOU ARE COOPERATING IN MAKING THE DAILY WORKER A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT TO HELP FIGHT THE WAR DANGER, THE RIGHT DANGER, RATIONALIZATION; TO DEFEND THE SOVIET UNION AND BUILD THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF U. S.

AMUSEMENTS

STARTING TODAY! Celebrating the Twelfth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution!



'ARSENAL'

—greater than 'TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD'—

The Film-Epic of the UKRAINIAN Revolution depicting with amazing force the titanic struggle for control between the Bolsheviks and the forces of the bourgeoisie headed by PETLURA

—billed as the equal of "POTEMKIN"—

Special Added Super-Attraction: "THE SOVIET FLIERS IN AMERICA" a remarkable film showing the enthusiastic receptions given to the fliers in Seattle, San Francisco, Chicago, Detroit and New York—ALSO THEIR START FROM MOSCOW.

FILM GUILD CINEMA

52 W. 8th Street (bet. 5th & 6th Aves.) SPRing 5095-5050 Direction: Symon Gould. Continuous Daily Noon to Midnight. Special Forenoon Prices—Weekdays 12-2, 35c—Sat. & Sun. 12-2, 50c

KARL AND ANNA

By LEONHARD FRANK GUILD THEATRE, WEST 52nd STREET, EVENINGS 8:50 MATINEES THURSDAY and SATURDAY 2:40

CAMEO 2nd big week A picture which should not be missed! Around the World via Graf Zeppelin

A. H. WOODS PRESENTS EISE FERGUSON SCARLET PAGES

CASINO 30th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Tue. & Sat. at 2:30 FRITZ VICTOR 'MILIE SCHEFF IN HERBERT'S MODISTE' Evenings and Saturday Mat. \$1 to \$3 Wednesday Matinee \$1 to \$2

FULTON W. 46th St. Evs. 8:50 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 GEORGE M. COHAN GAMBLING The Talk of the Town! CIVIC REPERTORY 14th St. 6th Ave. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thur. Sat. 2:30 50c. \$1. \$1.50

THE PEOPLES INSTITUTE AT COOPER UNION at 8 o'clock—Admission Free SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10 PROF. F. J. E. WOODBRIDGE "FASHIONS and PHILOSOPHY" TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12 DR. C. R. STOCKARD "THE SENSES WE LEARN WITH" FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15 DR. EVERETT DEAN MARTIN "MIND AND THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE DOCTRINE OF EVOLUTION"

INGERSOLL FORUM PYTHIAN TEMPLE THOMAS JEFFERSON HALL 135 West 70th St. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10 THOMAS WRIGHT "A Reconsideration of Some Philosophical Issues" ADMISSION 25 CENTS

EAST SIDE OPEN FORUM THE CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS 8 Second Avenue SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 8 P. M. TOM TIPPET "MURDER IN MARION" Admission Free. Everyone Invited

LABOR TEMPLE 14th St. and Second Ave. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10 5:00 p. m.: DR. G. F. BECK "EUROPEAN IMPRESSIONS: II FRANCE" (given as a travelogue) 7:45 p. m.: AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CHURCH AND FORUM CHARLES C. WEBBER "THE FUNDAMENTAL DRIVES OF LIFE" DR. HANNAH STONE "BIRTH CONTROL"—ALL WELCOME—

Philharmonic - Symphony TOSCANINI, Conductor CARNEGIE HALL This Sunday Afternoon at 3 BEETHOVEN—HAYDN—STRAUSS CARNEGIE HALL Thurs. Evening, Nov. 14 at 8:45 Friday Afternoon, Nov. 15 at 2:30 Sunday Afternoon, Nov. 17, 3 HANDEL—WETZLER—MOZART BEETHOVEN—HAYDN—WAGNER Third Concert of Junior Orchestral Series CARNEGIE HALL Saturday, Nov. 16 at 11 A. M. BRUNNEN—SCHUBERT, Conductor Soloists: NINA KORBETZ Music by Russian Composers ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway)

FURNISHED ROOMS 133 East 110th St. Heated rooms large and small; all improvements; near subway. Tel. LEhigh 1890.

No-Tip Barber Shops 26-28 UNION SQUARE (1 flight up) 2700 BRONX P'K EAST (corner Allerton Ave.) Phone: LEHIGH 6382

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

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

Comrade Frances Pilat MIDWIFE 351 E. 77th St., New York, N. Y. Tel. RHineclander 3916

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

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

All Comrades Meet at BRONSTEIN'S Vegetarian Health Restaurant 558 Clermont 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 BUSINESS MEETING Held on the first Monday of the month at 8 P. M. One Industry—One Union—Join and Fight the Common Enemy! Office Open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Unity Co-operators Patronize SAM LESSER Ladies and Gents' Tailor 1818 - 7th Ave. New York Between 110th and 111th Sts. Next to Unity Co-operative House

DR. ABRAHAM MARKOFF SURGEON DENTIST 249 EAST 115th STREET Cor. Second Ave. New York DAILY EXCEPT FRIDAY Please telephone for appointment Telephone: LEhigh 4022

DR. LEO M. POWELL will speak on "NUTRITION" TOMORROW, at 10:30 A. M. COOP. COLONY AUDITORIUM 2700 Bronx Park East Arranged by Cultural Committee

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

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

OLD FOLKS WITH "YOUNG" KIDNEYS People past middle life need not yield to kidney or bladder weakness. Many older folks, formerly suffering from backaches, night rining, irregular, painful elimination, etc., now have comparatively "young" kidneys thanks to a proper diet and Santa Midy capsules. Genuine bear signature of Dr. L. Midy, noted French physician. Good drug stores can supply them.

IN THE SHOPS

HIT LACKAWANNA SHOP CRAFT MEN FOR "CHARITIES"

Men Are Hog-Tied in Company Union

(By a Worker Correspondent)
BUFFALO, N. Y. (By Mail).—Shopmen working on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad are getting sick and tired of having to stand for long hours and bum wages. They are in a company union, being forced to join it.

And they realize that the Federated Shop Crafts of the American Federation of Labor is nothing much different than a company union.

The men in the D., L. and W. shops are being steadily bled for payments to many different kinds of funds fronted by the company tools and stools who run the company union. The workers in the shops of the Lackawanna are never consulted about these payments. When the bosses want a payment made, the men that hold out are canned pronto.

The Lackawanna bosses have a particular pet religious "charity" organization, so the shopcraft men have to shell out their hard earned dough to that. It amounts to \$3, a measly amount, eh, but not so for a Lackawanna shopcraft worker.

We'll have to pay to this bunch every year from this year on, whether we get anything out of that institution or not, or out of us. Some of the men complained, and the foreman asked them if they wanted to lose their jobs.

They recently packed up the insurance payments from \$1 to \$1.50 a month. Like being in the company union, naink this insurance is compulsory.

What with the 12-hour day for many, and no pay raise for five years, working on the Lackawanna is not sweet. For the day when the railroad workers are amalgamated in one strong fighting union!

C. R.
Lackawanna Shopman.

Labor Defender Drive

(Continued from Page One)
large gold embossed silk banner for the I. L. D. District obtaining most subscriptions, which District will have the privilege of electing a member from that district to tour the country for the Labor Defender with expenses paid; an embossed silk banner for the I. L. D. Branch obtaining the most subscriptions and a silk banner for every district obtaining the quota of new subs assigned to it. A gold I. L. D. medal, mounted as a pin or on a lapel button as is desired, will be presented to the persons coming in second and third respectively in this competition.

In addition, a bound volume of the Labor Defender for the years 1928-1929—a story in pictures of the struggles of labor throughout the world for a period of two years—will be given to every individual obtaining 25 subscriptions or over. A volume of Ralph Chaplin's poetry, written while the workingclass poet was still behind bars, will be presented for every 10 subs obtained by one person.

Holding up the November Special Soviet Anniversary number of the Labor Defender, a 40-page labor pictorial, as an example of what the Labor Defender will be like in months to come, there is great confidence felt in the attainment of the goal set for March 18, 1930.

The subscription quotas have been assigned as follows:

- District 1, 1,000 subs; District 2, 2,500; District 3, 2,500; District 4, 500; District 5, 2,000; District 6, 2,000; District 7, 2,500; District 8, 2,500; District 9, 1,000; District 10, 500; District 12, 1,000; District 13, 1,000; District 14, 1,000; District 15, 500; District 17 (Dakotas and Western Farm Region), 500; South Carolinas, Florida, Texas, etc., 2,500; District 16 (Anthracite) 1,500.

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

LEAKSVILLE MILL STRIKERS

HAVE GOT TO HAVE "DAILY"

(Continued from Page One)

against the Leaksville strikers is growing daily. Rush the Daily Worker to Leaksville as well as to every mill town and village in the South!

We said the other day we'd print a list of the more recent workers' groups who came to the aid of the southern mill workers by helping to rush the Daily South.

Well, we've not forgotten that; look for the list in our next issue. But meanwhile get busy, workers, and workers' groups, and send your contributions to the "Drive to Rush the Daily South."

Daily Worker,
26 Union Square, New York City.
Here's my answer to the Leaksville strikers' demands for the Daily Worker.

Name

Address

City

State

Amount \$.....

Not a Cent as a Rule on Pay Day for W. Va. Miners

(By a Worker Correspondent)
MORGANTOWN, W. Va. (By Mail).—Conditions for the miners in this section are so bad that the miners don't draw anything on pay day, because the little they earn is spent in the company stores.

If they don't spend the money in the company stores they won't get any work in the mines. If the boss don't discharge you at once, he puts you in a working place where the miner cannot earn \$1 a day and must leave the job to make room for a miner that will spend all he earns in the company store.

There are miner in northern West Virginia, District 31, that have not drawn money so long that they've forgot what money looks like. One Scotts Sun miner got pay of \$2.80 after the checkoff by the company store was \$42.12.

He decided to go to Morgantown to purchase some meat, and after the city butcher gave him the meat he started to pay him in local company brass money, forgetting all about his money. Butcher says to

him, I can't use this stuff. Miner says, I been working in Scotts Run eight months and this is my first pay. I forgot all about real money; using the company brass money so long I began to think it was real money.

This is the kind of thing we are putting up with in northern West Virginia. This District 31 was once well organized under the United Mine Workers, and the members put up a good fight to save their union and working conditions, but the little the labor fakery did not destroy in the past they are doing now.

Lewis sent his chief, Van Bittner, to northern West Virginia and in the first speech I heard the same remarks as he made to the miners of Alabama and Tennessee. He said, "Before I leave West Virginia I'll have the miners here organized 100 per cent," and 100 per cent was correct—100 per cent scab—same as Alabama and Tennessee. (To be Continued)
W. VA. MINER.

LAUNCH HUGE SOVIET WORKS

Industrial Progress Marks 12th Year

(Continued from Page One)
held in every part of the Soviet Union.

In Leningrad, Kharkov, Kiev, Odessa, Vladivostok, and in scores of great industrial centers of the Donetz and Kuznetz Basins, the celebration of the Twelfth Anniversary was turned into a pledge by millions of workers and peasants to accomplish results in Socialist industrial upbuilding which would far exceed the plans of the Five Year Plan.

In Moscow, following the great parade, which started from the Red Square after being addressed by Stalin, Rykov, Kalining Voroshiloff, Mikoyan and other leaders of the Soviet Union, thousands attended the Twelfth Anniversary Festival at the Moscow Great Theatre. Representatives, not only of Moscow industries, but also workers and peasants representing the national republics, the towns and the villages, from Communist Party and Youth League organizations, and from the Trade Unions, again and again pledged that their organizations would work unitedly for socialist construction under the Five Year Plan.

Greater enthusiasm has seldom been seen at Moscow celebrations of workers.

Amidst great applause, Michael Kalinin, Chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars, referred to the great achievements during the first year of the five year plan.

He promised unexpected speed in Socialist reconstruction, especially in the collectivization of agriculture.

Large anniversary meetings were held in every factory and workers' institution in Moscow. Foreign workers' delegations were fraternally welcomed. Leningrad reported the arrival of English, Irish and French workers' delegations.

Among the great industrial undertakings launched on the Anniversary Day under the Five Year Plan, were six textile factories, many sugar, leather, brick, glass, furniture plants, and sawmills. A total of 80 new industrial units were started.

Eight great power stations were launched in the Urals, Donetz, and the Ukraine. Many railways, tramways, hospitals, schools, and shops were opened.

One of the most inspiring features of the occasion was the opening of hundreds of new collective farms, and the organization of Red grain transports everywhere.

The greatest of Soviet Union radio stations, the Trade Union Central Council's station broadcasting on 100 kilowatts, was opened on 12th Anniversary Day, as a further mark for the great progress of the Five Year Plan.

The Soviet workers displayed great interest in the welfare of the Red Army on the Manchurian bor-

STOP ELLA MAY PROBE; HOLD 14

Case Ends, Workers Identify Juror

(Continued from Page One)
blu eneektie," answered Lingerfelt, looking at the defendants. Although there were five members of the mob there with blue neckties, Troy Jones, wearing a tan and blue tie, stumbled to his feet as if to admit he was the man Lingerfelt meant.

The Lora counsel, taken aback by the stupidity of their man, Jones, mumbled their displeasure and decided to force union witnesses to identify mobsters by touching them.

Jones lost his wife during the Lora strike. "I refuse to live with a scab," said Viola Jones, 19, her black eyes flashing. Instigated by Bulwinkle, Jones sued the National Textile Workers Union for \$100,000 for alienating Viola's affections.

Major Bulwinkle got another jolt from Lingerfelt, who answering in detail to state questions. "Why didn't you tell all this to the coroner's jury," thundered Bulwinkle. "I wasn't asked," responded the union man quietly, looking toward County Solicitor John G. Carpenter, under whose direction the grand jury refused to indict anyone for the murder of Ella May.

D. L. Case, who says he was on the union truck by accident, proved to be a star witness. Asked to identify the man who shot and killed Ella May, he walked straight up to Horace Wheeler, under \$5,000 bonds, and touched him. "He fired with a blue steel, medium-sized pistol from the left side of the road," testified Case. "As Ella May toppled over, she cried: 'Oh, Lordy, he's killed me!'"

The attorneys put Case on the stand. "How do you know he's the man who fired," he was asked. "He had a funny-looking left hand—three fingers were gone." Wheeler had kept his hand concealed under his hat but while Case was testifying he nervously shifted his position and newspaper men saw the deformed hand.

der, on the Twelfth Anniversary. Presents innumerable were sent to the men guarding the Soviet Union from imperialist attack.

Leningrad and Moscow workers alone presented thirty tanks to the Red Army, with funds collected by the Ossoaviakhim, the Soviet Society for Defense of the Soviet Union.

(Wireless by Inprecorr.)
BERLIN, Nov. 8.—A great workers' demonstration at the Lustgarten was the Berlin toilers' way of showing their solidarity with the workers of the Soviet Union on the Twelfth Anniversary of the October Revolution.

Tens of thousands of workers took part in a procession, carrying banners and transparencies, pledging the German workers' defense of the Soviet Union. The presence of large forces of police failed to awe the workers.

Hamburg workers defied a police prohibition to hold a huge Twelfth Anniversary demonstration. Three workers were arrested and many injured when fired on by police. The Young Communist, Werner Schroeder, shot by social democratic police at a prohibition proletarian youth demonstration on Nov. 1, died yesterday.

(Wireless by Inprecorr.)
PRAGUE, Nov. 8.—Six great demonstrations by Prague workers marked the celebration here of the Twelfth Anniversary of the October Revolution. A general strike proclaimed for Nov. 7 by the Czechoslovak miners was halted by terrorism methods. Meetings thruout the country were brutally attacked by police and troops.

(Wireless by Inprecorr.)
BRUSSELS, Nov. 8.—Arrests of scores of Belgian workers, here and in Antwerp, accompanied by police brutalities, occurred at the workers' Twelfth Anniversary celebration.



SECOND MINEOLA TRIAL UP SOON

Seven Fur Workers Involved in Frameup

(Continued from Page One)

prison sentences of five years as a result of this case. They are Morris Malkin and Leo Franklin, who have been 10 months to date at Sing Sing.

The case drew wide attention because of the bitter antagonism of the court—which permitted the attorneys to drag in issues of Communism, of the defendants' beliefs, and accusations of "You are an enemy to this country, to law and to order."

The atmosphere was greatly similar to the more recent Gastonia case. The needle trade workers have formed Mineola Gastonia committees, in the various shops, and a meeting held last Wednesday at Irving Plaza, was splendidly attended.

"Save the Mineola and Gastonia strikers" was the cry at the conference. The workers present were urged to raise funds, and to intensify the drive to have the union members pay up the 50 cent assessments agreed to for the Gastonia strikers.

Began in 1926.

The case grew out of an alleged assault on a certain small fur shop in Mineola, the Barnett Fur Company, in 1926. Barnett was unable to identify the strikers as his assailants in court. A scab, a right winger by the name of Sarcus, named the defendants on trial as having been present on the scene.

Case Heresy-Hunt.

The case rapidly grew into a heresy hunt. The scab also named Ben Gold and I. Shapiro as having been present at the alleged attack. Gold and Shapiro were declared innocent.

The other nine workers, including Malkin and Franklin, were found "guilty." Their case was appealed. The judge confirmed the verdict on Malkin and Franklin, and ordered a new trial for the remaining seven.

Beal Eager to Return South.

(Continued from Page One)
worker who thought I was from the U. T. W.

"The Southerner glared at me. Get out of here, he said, You're from the U. T. W. and they come down here to cheat us out of money and then run away."

Beal insisted that he was from the National Textile Workers Union. The worker was suspicious. He ordered Beal from the door at the point of a shot-gun.

"Several weeks afterward, during a picnic held at Gastonia, I ran across this worker," Beal said. "He came up to me frankly, and put out his hand, 'I was all wrong' the worker told Beal. 'I see now the National Textile Workers Union is altogether different from the United.'"

No Trust in A. F. L.

Beal states that throughout the South the American Federation of Labor is very little trusted. The attitude of the workers was generally that of the one mentioned above.

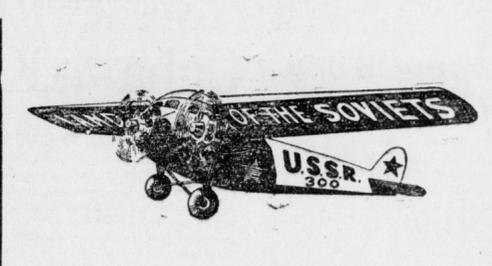
Occasionally bursting into a hacking cough which he and Y. Hendrix suffer from, Beal declared, "If it was not for the workers of the land and the world, we would be electrocuted by now. I expect I'll have to serve the stretch, unless the workers continue and increase their protest. The International Labor Defense, in its appeals for mass protest saved our lives, and I want to give them credit," he declared.

Goes to Boston.

Beal will leave here Sunday for Boston, where he will be greeted at South Station at 1:55 p. m. by hundreds of workers eager to meet him. He will then leave for Lawrence, his home town, arriving there at 4:20 o'clock for another demonstration.

The entire seven strikers will be greeted at a mass welcome November 15, at Star Casino, New York City. Calls come constantly from scores of workers' organizations, liberal clubs, etc., asking for Beal and the defendants to speak before them.

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



Monster Reception and Concert

4 Soviet Fliers

to be held at

POLO GROUNDS

155th Street, at Eighth Avenue

HOW TO REACH POLO GROUNDS: Sixth or Ninth Avenue "L" to 155th Street; Broadway Subway to 157th Street; Jerome Avenue Subway to 167th Street—change for Sixth or Ninth Avenue "L" to 155th Street

TODAY

at 6:30 p. m.

100-PIECE ORCHESTRA ARNOLD VOLPE, Conductor

IVAN STESCHENKO

Celebrated Russian Basso of the Chicago Grand Opera

FREIHEIT GESANGS VEREIN—300 VOICES
LABOR SPORTS UNION—600
OTHER EXCELLENT FEATURES

Each Flier Will Greet the American Workers

All Seats Protected from Rain

Get Your Tickets in Advance

(All 75c tickets have been sold.)
\$1.00 and \$1.50 each

Tickets to be obtained at the office of the Friends of the Soviet Union, 175 Fifth Ave., Room 511; Cooperative Restaurant, 28 Union Sq.; Russky Golos, 64 E. Seventh St.; St. Marks Theatre, 133 Second Avenue



Statement of Working Women on Kate Gitlow

The Central Executive Committee of the United Council of Working Class Women at its meeting, held, on Wednesday, October 2, unanimously accepted the resignation of Kate Gitlow. It declares that Kate Gitlow's resignation comes as a result of the fact that she has come in conflict with the line of the United Council of Working Class Women, which stands for revolutionary working class policy in the United States and for the organization of the working women on the line of the class struggle. Kate Gitlow has aligned herself, with the social reformist Lovestone-Gitlow group, which is fighting the line of the Soviet Union, which is opposed to the Five-Year Plan and which is supporting the right reformist elements in the Soviet Union.

The United Council of Working Class Women endorses the progress made by the Soviet Union in carrying out the Five-Year Plan and recognizes that the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union are building up socialism and that the October Revolution is the inspiration and guide of the oppressed of all countries. The meeting of the Central Committee of the U.C.W.W. declares that within the last few months Kate Gitlow has been playing a double role while pretending to support the revolutionary movement, she has secretly made use of her post, secretly to work with the reformist renegade group of Lovestone and company who are fighting the militant revolutionary movement in the United States. This is noticeable in her sabotage in such events as:

- (1) Failure to call a protest meeting and to mobilize the women around the murder of Ella May Wiggins.
- (2) At a time when all militant organizations were making an intensive mobilization for participation on August First, she left the city for her vacation and returned only on the day before the demonstration.
- (3) Although she was elected as a delegate for the Cleveland Convention which was held on August 31, and September 1—three months ahead of time—she failed to go to the convention and failed to consult the C.E.C. about changing her mind about going, and to point out its significance to the United Council of Working Class Women and to draw the women's council to the militant revolutionary organization of the T.U.U.L.

The Central Committee of the U.C.W.W. notices the ever increasing activities of the bourgeois social reformist women's organizations. These organizations aim to win the great masses of women for the reformist women's organizations. These organizations aim to win the great masses under their influence and aim to divert the growing resistance, and radicalization on the part of the working women which is the result of the intensive exploitation from moving in a left direction. They aim to utilize the working women as willing tools in the coming imperialist war. With the increasing fascist terror of American imperialism, the ever nearing war danger, and the imminent peril of the war against the Soviet Union, the Central Committee of the U.C.W.W. declares that at such a time reformist leadership and reformist policies are the greatest menace to the interests of the working women. Only revolutionary leadership that stands firmly for a line of decisive militant action can take advantage of the increasing opportunities to win the masses of women away from the bourgeois and social reformist influences and for revolutionary struggles against imperialism.

In reviewing the work of the council with Kate Gitlow at its head, the council points out that the organization has been built on too narrow a base, that while it has conducted very important work in assisting the class struggle of the workers, its activities have not been deep enough nor have they borne sufficiently a class struggle character. In order to broaden the organization it is necessary to more directly mobilize the proletarian housewives and to participate much more in all local class struggle activities as well as in the general class struggle movement. It is likewise necessary to reach more Negro women who are being drawn into industry on an ever increasing scale, as well as to reach women of various nationalities which can be done only by sharpening the militant character of the organization and its forms of activity. It is necessary to combat any pacifist illusions which the bourgeoisie is continuously spreading in order to win the masses of women for struggle against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union, the workers' fatherland.

In accepting the resignation and condemning the position of Kate Gitlow, the council demonstrates its will toward accomplishing the building up of a powerful United Council of Working Class Women and for fulfilling the task for which it has been built with great masses.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE U.C.W.W.
P.S.—Since then practically all of the local councils have been visited by members of the C.E.C. of the U.C.W.W. at which resolutions were adopted supporting the present C.E.C. of the U.C.W.W.

At a general membership meeting of the members of all the councils a resolution was introduced and adopted supporting the present C.E.C. of the U.C.W.W. The vote was 330 for and 10 against.

The following councils have been visited by members of the Central Executive Committee at which resolutions were adopted, pledging to intensify their activities with the line of the Executive Committee. These councils are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, Newark 1 and 2, Paterson, Passaic, Cloakmakers 1 and 2 and others.

Duplicity, an Art of Social Imperialists

By proposing a motion in parliament to approve of resuming relations with the Soviet Union, Arthur Henderson, foreign secretary of Great Britain, Tuesday opened the way to break off even the existing negotiations with the "oviet Union and paved the road to war on the workers' republic. To honest workers this may seem contradictory, but the labor imperialist government of England is not composed of honest workers.

Before election MacDonald was forced by mass demand to promise to resume relations. After elections the government stalled as long as possible, then proposed the same insulting terms as the Tories demanded. The Soviet Union ignored them and again the mass demand forced it to modify or pretend to modify the terms.

By using the present opposition of the Tories, whose chief, Baldwin, amended Henderson's motion to "deplete the fulcrum" of the "labor" government to keep to the Tory policy for enmity toward and war against the Soviet Union, even though Baldwin's amendment does not carry by vote, the MacDonald regime has an excuse to break off negotiations or resume its insulting stand toward the Soviet Union.

This opposition was strengthened at the hour Baldwin's amendment was made, by the London Chamber of Commerce sending the government a declaration that resumption of trade and industrial relations with the Soviet Union "is possible only when" the Soviet Union "restores confiscated property of British citizens and refunds repudiated debts."

The "labor" party government has this policy itself, so it did not need this information, but can use this "opposition" to point at as justifying no relations, when the Soviet Union rejects the demand to take back from Russian workers the factories they won by revolution and give them to British bondholders or to pay Britain for the countless crimes and limitless damage it did to Soviet interests, by invading and murdering and destroying in aid of czarist counter-revolution in an attempt to destroy the Soviet government.

WHY MacDONALD SHOOK HIS HEAD.

The indiscreet "Echo de Paris" has revealed why the loudly touted "joint statement" of Hoover and MacDonald on the freedom of the seas died screaming. Following the Rapid set-to, in which the representative of American imperialism bludgeoned the figure-head of the British empire into an agreement to abandon the "right" of search and seizure of neutral vessels in the next imperialist war, and to dismantle British naval bases in the West Indies, Halifax and Esquimaux, MacDonald cabled his colleagues for approval.

A special "labor" cabinet meeting, attended by the heads of the army, navy and air forces, was called immediately. Arthur Henderson, speaking for the imperialists, denounced the tentative agreement, vetoed the draft of the "joint agreement," and declared that if the Kellogg pact meant anything, as he knew it didn't, dismantling of the naval bases was out of the question. They would be needed in the impending mass slaughter. He insisted that MacDonald be instructed to protect the British empire better than he was doing or come home. Mack was cabled to forget it, which explains why the Hoover-MacDonald statement said nothing in particular.

Alexander, chancellor of the exchequer, admitted that even if the agreement was carried through, the naval budget, now around \$280,000,000, would still be \$270,000,000, thus showing up the falsity of the "disarmament" proceedings.

Delivering his report in parliament the other day, MacDonald, when asked whether he had made any concessions to American imperialism, shook his head. The thought of the enormous blunder from which he was saved in the nick of time by his pals on the "labor" cabinet had apparently made his tongue cleave to the roof of his mouth.

Cuba—Keystone in the Arch of Empire

By HARRISON GEORGE.

THE island of Cuba, with an area about equal to that of Pennsylvania, has a special importance greater than its size would indicate, precisely because it occupies a strategic position in relation to the imperialist world and represents, with the present Yankee dominance through the "republic" of Machado, a fortified outpost of American imperialism pressing still further southward and making the Caribbean an American lake.

Julio Mella, murdered last year in Mexico by agents of Machado at the orders of American imperialism, once referred to Cuba as no longer an independent republic, but a "Yankee plantation." This was and remains true, but Cuba is more than a plantation which produces 28 per cent of the world's sugar. The sugar is incidental to the main importance of Cuba in the fight between American and British imperialism for world domination.

By its position athwart the eastern area-way of the Caribbean Sea, not only the Caribbean, but the whole Gulf of Mexico is subject to the naval power of the United States. This is most necessary to the United States plans for pushing its control into all Latin America, but naturally meets the resistant force of British imperialism, which though weak in comparison is nevertheless strengthening its defenses, both in capital investments and naval bases throughout all this region in anticipation of the coming war with the United States.

The fact that American imperialism, in its first infant steps in imperialist aggression, during the Spanish-American war, seized Cuba as one of its chief prizes, indicates how Wall Street regards Cuba as necessary to its aim of world dominion. Nor has the United States for one moment released its grip on Cuba. On the contrary, that grip has been ever tighter. Wall Street intended and still intends never to release Cuba from its grip (however much it be willing for the Cuban bourgeoisie to play at independence with a parliament whose acts an American general supervises and a president who gets his orders from the National City Bank). This is shown by the infamous "Platt Amendment" forced on Cuba in 1901, which binds Cuba to the chariot of American imperialism by forbidding its government to make treaties Washington don't like, compels this "independent" nation to do all that Wall Street desires, or agree in advance to suffer armed occupation.

POWER SWEETER THAN SUGAR.

With this control, Cuba has been an important outlet for surplus capital, no less than \$1,505,000,000 of Yankee wealth being invested there, largely in sugar production—though this wealth and the matter of sugar, as remarked, not the main thing desired by American imperialism. To press its control over Mexico, Central America and the northern coast of South America, all regions of enormous natural resources in oil, minerals, fibers and other products, and to control the eastern approaches to the Panama Canal, is far more important than sugar, important though sugar may be, although it is just now a drug on the world market.

The recent Wall Street loan of \$50,000,000 to the Machado "government," in spite of the economic insecurity of Cuban economy based on the tenuous value of sugar in a world over-supplied with that com-

modity, indicates clearly that at this particular moment of history America by no means will permit a loosening of Cuba's chains—barring a revolution stronger than its own power, or an armed attack by another imperialist power taking it away from Yankee hands.

Nor is this, in view of the general world struggle between England and America, beyond the bounds of possibility. MacDonald's trip to America only certified that Britain would not dismantle a solitary naval base of the many which menace American power in the Western Hemisphere. The Halifax base must be kept, so it was said, because some mysterious "Canadian imperialists" would raise the devil if it were dismantled. But nothing was said about the British naval base at Jamaica, only 85 miles south of Cuba. MacDonald would be exposed completely if he would have claimed his "desire" to dismantle bases in the Caribbean and Mexican Gulf is defeated by "Jamaican imperialists."

THE PLAY OF WORLD FORCES.

The whole area of the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico is a powder magazine where the two great imperialist rivals watch each other. Although the British investment in Cuba by no means compares to that of America, being only some \$75,000,000, England undoubtedly appreciates the value of having American control ousted, just as America appreciates sticking, for strategic reasons. This must not be forgotten in estimating an apparently "spontaneous" movement to oust America which is not based on the mass revolutionary initiative of the workers and peasants of Cuba, but which is led by dissatisfied elements of the nationalist bourgeoisie.

American imperialism has its naval base at Guantanamo in Cuba, another in the nearby Virgin Islands, and still another in Porto Rico. But against these are the British naval bases at Jamaica, another at Trinidad, one in British Honduras, still another in British Guiana—nor must one forget the base at the Dutch Island of Curacao, it being understood by those who understand anything, that the Royal Dutch Shell Oil Company which owns not only Curacao, but great properties in Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia—in all three of which imperialist rivalry has recently turned into covert armed struggle—will in a world war side with England.

THE PERSPECTIVE FOR MASS REVOLT

The workers' revolutionary movement everywhere, not only in America and England, but particularly in these two rival imperialist countries now arming for war, must realize the powder magazine which is the Caribbean, and Cuba that is its center. Also, they must realize that the low-sided economy of Cuba, which (being based on an over-produced commodity) is in such a crisis that great masses of its 3,500,000 people are literally starving, and that this is creating a ferment of revolutionary desperation among the masses only weakly reflected thus far by the intellectual and petty-bourgeois independence movement.

Yet without these masses of workers and peasants, no independence movement can hope for success. It is therefore imperative, because the struggle for Cuban independence is part of the world revolution, that the greatest attention and aid be given the workers and peasants of Cuba in their struggle, most particularly, of course, by the revolutionary workers of the United States.

The Meaning of the Stock Market Crash

By LEON PLATT.

(Continued)

PART II.

In the period between October 1, 1928, and September 1, 1929, the market value of shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange advanced by 30,338 million dollars while during the month of October, 1929, the market value of these stocks decreased 9,500 million dollars. We must state that the lowering of the stock value does not necessarily mean a decrease in national wealth, i. e., in the wealth of capitalism, yet at the same time we must state that the increase in stock valuations on the market, the billions of dollars made in speculation, was one of the most outstanding contributing factors to American prosperity, which is now being greatly affected.

If we are to take the market value of the stocks for the month of October, 1929, of such industries which are today in a comparative "business boom," like the automobile industry, we will find a decrease of 1,157 million dollars, chemical industry—996 million; public utilities, 3,403 million; railroads, 578,005 million and so on.

It is true that the automobile, chemical, railroads and other important industries are basically making their profits from the surplus value created by the workers they employ, yet no one can overlook the source of immense income that nourished the entire capitalist superstructure that was derived from the trade on the stock market. In addition to that we must also consider the fact that industrial enterprises, like General Motors, Standard Oil, etc., are themselves heavy investors in stocks and were directly involved with their financial resources in the present stock crash.

The situation described above is seriously undermining capitalist stabilization in America and explodes the myth of American prosperity.

"Reactions such as we are undergoing now may perhaps affect a small percentage of the people, but they are likely to affect persons whose activity if itself impaired, results in corresponding impairment of the productive and consumptive power of many others." (Journal of Commerce, Oct. 31.)

It would be wrong to think as some of the capitalist press does, that all that would be affected by the stock crash is the luxury and semi-luxury trade. The most immediate problem capitalism is faced with today is the great curtailment of the buying power of the working masses as well as of the petty bourgeoisie. Hundreds of thousands of investors who bought stock on the margin* basis and hundreds of thousands of small investors who bought stock on the installment plan, and the great number of the small bourgeoisie, salaried men, skilled workers who have invested all their life savings in stock and were completely annihilated in the first line of the crash.

The financial crises, the destruction of hundreds of thousands of small investors, will greatly diminish the buying power of the masses which began to be affected even prior to the stock break. The Journal of Commerce in questioning business leaders in many lines of industry stated that the opinion expressed is:

"A general impairment of the buying power as a result of the huge actual and paper losses suffered by bona fide investors as well as margin speculators was feared."

This situation made itself already felt in the metal industry. Mr. Vogelsong, president of the National Metal Exchange, stated:

"Of course, the declining stock market may seriously impair the purchasing power of the people, in which case the consumption of metals may be curtailed." (Journal of Commerce of October 30.)

The J. of C. of November 2 also states that it is the opinion of underwriters and company executives of the insurance business, that as a result of the stock crash:

"In the first place evidence has already developed that some and perhaps many outstanding accounts are going to be very difficult of collection."

USING THE OXYGEN RESPIRATOR.

The working masses are being flooded with propaganda that the organized pool of the most powerful financial institutions will stabilize the stock market and will bring stocks back to their level. The damaging effects of the stock crash is shown by the fact that the president had to assure the "nation" that "business is sound."

We here do not mean to say that various financial combines and investment trusts did not exploit the misfortune and bankruptcy of the small investor and speculator. Millions in commission profits were made by the various banking houses. However, this very fact in itself did not only not solve or alleviate the crisis; on the contrary, it only accentuated it.

For solving the crisis of stabilizing the market by any financial pool is simply impossible. Capitalism can not be reconstructed; the very fact that such financial institutions like the House of Morgan and others of its kind and the Federal Reserve Bank were wiped aside in the stream of the stock crash is a proof that capitalism can not overcome its internal contradictions, and only a proletarian revolution can solve the economic problems of present day society. The Journal of Commerce gave therefore a very correct estimate of the meaning of the statements of Hoover and Klein when it said:

"It may be that these statements perform somewhat the same useful function that is rendered during a theatre fire when the statement is belloyed from the platform that there is no danger, and that the exits are sufficient. . . . If they were face to face with a question they would probably justify themselves by saying that their statements are intended for the great mass of

people who may have been frightened by stock market reverses and that they have to speak accordingly." (Journal of Commerce editorial, October 31, 1929.)

In the present situation it is also interesting to note that the stock crash is taking place in a period of abundant credit. The same situation did not exist in the past financial crises. The rate of interest was lowered by the Federal Reserve Bank from 9 per cent to 5 per cent, yet in spite of all these advantages the financial press had to state: "Gone is the illusion that credit elasticity would obviate a recurrence of market crises."

In the financial world great doubt is being expressed if the banking pool will be able to advance stock prices from their present level. The great deal of stocks purchased by the banking pool for the artificial support of the market is now gradually being put back on the market. It is also true that the stock bought by individual investors will not be kept, but quickly resold on the market. Considering this question the Wall Street Journal stated Oct. 31:

"No committee of bankers, however powerful, could effectively peg prices with stock coming from every direction. . . . The result has been a decline which if extended over a given period of time is without precedent."

The promises of so-called relief, the closing down of the stock exchanges for the week end in New York and other cities, the cutting down of the trading hours, the reconsolidation of the financial forces, etc., etc., is no relief at all and does not solve the situation. The Journal of Commerce in one of its editorials sensed the artificial oxygen respirator that capitalism is resorting to in support of its decaying body and to prolong its parasitic existence.

"Put this whole thing in a nutshell and it amounts to saying that the relief already furnished is no relief at all in any permanent sense, and that it may be made a source of danger instead of help, but that the relief which comes from real treatment of the underlying conditions is still needed."

The Journal of Commerce says, "The relief which comes from real treatment of the underlying conditions is still needed." Of course the Journal of Commerce, an organ of finance capitalism, can not see that the real treatment is destruction of private property and the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, under which only planned economy is possible. All that American capitalism succeeds to patch up and solve through the use of an oxygen respirator is only further sharpening and strengthening the capitalist contradictions.

In this connection it will also be of interest to analyze Hoover's statement of "sound business" and Julius Klein's radio speeches of "continued prosperity." Both of these two statements and efficiency engineers of American imperialism put two main conditions for continued prosperity. 1. If consumption will keep up with production, and 2—if the output per workers will further be increased. In the special report by Hoover's committee on recent economic changes it is stated:

"So long as the appetite for goods and services is practically insatiable, as it appears to be, and so long as productivity can be constantly increased, it would seem that we can go on with increased activity."

However, the very crux of the matter is, that the markets for American made goods are shrinking, competition becomes more fierce and the very effects of capitalist rationalization upon the American workers are such that the workers revolt against it. In other words, the main basis of capitalist prosperity in America is here being put on two most contradictory capitalist phenomena, whose development only showed a continuous sharpening of the contradictions of capitalism.

EFFECTS OF THE STOCK CRASH ON THE WORKING CLASS.

The first effects as a result of the violent crash on the stock exchange is the numerical growth of the American proletariat, which will come as a result of bankruptcy of the small investors and speculators. Greatly hit is also the labor aristocracy, corrupted by the capitalist class and involved in stock speculations as a means of escaping from the ranks of the working class. This stock crash will further sharpen the developing crisis in social reformism in America, which thought of turning the workers into capitalists, through stock ownership, management participation, etc.

As far as the working class is concerned, it must be stated that this condition can only become worse. To counter-balance its losses on the stock market, capitalism will increase the exploitation of the working class, through the wiser use of capitalist rationalization and lowering of the standard of living. The present existing structural unemployment can only be increased. The Commercial and Financial Chronicle of October 26, 1929, one of the most responsible organs of American finance capitalism already sounded the key note when it stated:

"It seems doubtful if in the near future plasterers and other skilled labor can continue to get \$15 a day and make \$75 by simply working five days a week."

The recent attacks on the working class, as expressed in the Gastonia verdict, the attacks on the Communist Party and attempts to drive it into illegality are forerunners of greater attacks on the American working class, brought about by the entrance of American capitalism into a deep going crisis. The working class will have no choice but to resist these attacks, which can only be carried on effectively under the leadership of the Communist Party and the Communist International.

POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE STOCK CRASH.

It would be wrong to think that the crash on the stock market is only affecting American economy. Just as the contradictions of capitalism in other countries are also affecting American capitalism, so

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(Continued.)

The Kirghiz were not terrible at all, only queer. It was unbearably hot; at the station, with the heat coming from the trains, you could hardly breathe, yet they went around in shubas, and every one of them wore a big fur hat, with long ear flaps. They did not talk as we do either: Tara-bara, tara-bara—you could not understand a word! They all carried whips in their hands, and they squatted on their haunches. They fingered the mujiks' coats, and the women's dresses, and peered into the samovars.

Yeropka, the little mujik, brought up three of them at once, displayed his watch, stood there with his hands on his hips. Easy to fool the Kirghiz—what does Asia know about anything?

The Kirghiz showed their white teeth, passed the watch from hand to hand, tried to open the case. Yeropka yelled in the ear of a wrinkled old Kirghiz:

"It's a wonderful watch—German make!"

The Kirghiz nodded his head.

"American gold!" shouted Yeropka still louder.

Semen with the red beard pulled the women's skirts out of his deep dusty sack, held them up so that the wind caught them like sails, and he too began yelling right into the ear of the Kirghiz:

"Bik Yakasha! Once they belonged to fine ladies!"

The Kirghiz kept chattering tara-bara, tara-bara! You couldn't understand a word.

Semen danced around them.

"A fine lady's skirt, a fine lady's skirt. Maybe in Moscow . . . big city . . ."

Ivan Barala scraped the soles of the shoes with his knife:

"Uncle, just feel that leather! Feel it! Don't be afraid, you can't tear it. You can go through water with them, you won't get wet. They're calf's leather. I'd keep them to wear myself, only I can see you need them."

The Kirghiz nodded their fur hats, then without warning turned and went away.

Yeropka ran after them:

"Shaitan-Maitan, you'll be sorry about my watch!"

"Hey, there, wait a minute, take it for three poods."

And the Kirghiz waved them away with their hands.

All sorts of goods were hauled out of the railroad cars to be sold.

And what an uproar! They exchanged silver for paper money. They refused to exchange gold. They drew from their sacks the tobacco they had brought to sell, they flourished jackets and skirts, stamped around in their heavy boots.

Mishka would have liked to get down and run around the station, but he was afraid. If he didn't get back to the train in time, he would be left behind. He saw a Kirghiz going by, could not be patient any longer, drew out his knife and displayed it. The Kirghiz stopped, took the knife from Mishka, pulled out the blade, showed his white teeth, ran his finger along it. Leaning out of the car, Mishka shouted as loud as he could:

"For sale! For sale!"

The Kirghiz babbled something and shook his head.

Mishka yelled still louder:

"One pood!"

The Kirghiz shook his head still harder.

Mishka looked around him helplessly. He knit his brows in the effort to show some way of making himself understood, then he tried talking a sort of broken Russian so the other would understand it.

"Wheat! Wheat! One pood!"

A Russian from another car spoke to the Kirghiz in his own tongue:

"One pood!"

The Kirghiz spat angrily:

"Eh, eh, Uruss!"

Mishka asked the Russian softly:

"How much does he offer?"

"He doesn't offer anything, he's swearing."

As the Kirghiz turned away, Mishka yelled after him:

"Kirghiz! Kirghiz! Shurlum, yurlum! Go buy a cap!"

The mujiks laughed, and Mishka laughed too, at his own cleverness in learning to speak Kirghiz. He could not stay in the car any longer, he could not bear to sit still, and a moment later he had jumped down from the train.

His nostrils were assailed by the penetrating odor of hot cabbage soup coming from an immense iron pot. The woman who was selling it stood over the pot and called:

"Cabbage soup, hot cabbage soup!"

On big sheets of iron lay roasted liver, camel heads, mutton entrails and stewed fish. Jars of boiled milk beckoned alluringly. The smell of bread drifted the heart.

Mishka displayed his old cap and his knife on its leathern thong.

"Buy, buy!"

His glance fell on the liver, on the mutton entrails, and he came to a halt.

"Auntie, give a little to a famine child!"

(To be Continued)

much more are the contradictions of American capitalism sharpening the contradictions of world capitalism. The observer of the developments prior to the stock crash could see clearly that world capitalism is organically interlinked. The increase in the rate of interest in the Federal Reserve loans brought with it immediately a raise of interest by the Bank of England, by the German Reichsbank, by the Bank of France, etc.

The high rate of interest of short term loans in the United States, brought back to the U. S. A. not only the short term loans made previously to other countries, but a continuous flow of gold from other countries into the U. S., thereby greatly depleting the gold reserves in many European countries, particularly in the Bank of England.

The migration of British and other capital to the U. S. A., the high rate of interest of loans greatly effected business conditions in Great Britain. Capital which would ordinarily be invested in British industry was shipped to America and poured into the speculations on the stock market. Consequently, the depletion of the gold reserves in Great Britain lowered the value of the pound and increased the cost of living. Generally speaking, the crash on the New York Stock Exchange also brought a violent slash on the stock markets in foreign countries. The popular belief in the security of American investments was very attractive for foreign capital.

However, with the crash on the New York stock market, large sums of American surplus capital were released, which are today looking for a sphere of investment. This means that the tide of the flow of gold will turn in the reverse direction—from America to other countries. This will mean that the value of the British pound will rise. The release of American capital will sharpen the struggle between the United States and England and between all imperialist powers generally for the control of markets and spheres of investment. This brings the danger of war between the imperialist powers and particularly against the Soviet Union still closer.

In conclusion, it must be stated that the recent events in the United States definitely bear out the correctness of the analysis of the Sixth World Congress, Tenth Plenum of the Comintern and the October Plenum of the Communist Party of America concerning the sharpening of capitalist contradictions. The development on the stock market which is a reflection of the entire economic system bringing American capitalism into a period of crisis once more rejects the opportunism of the exceptionalist theories of Lovestone.

Let the apologists of American imperialism and the victors of the "Victorian Age" speak of the second industrial revolution, of a rejuvenated capitalism; the rotten foundation of capitalism, the sharpening of the capitalist contradictions on one hand and the growth of socialism and planned economy in the Soviet Union on the other hand, will break the majority of the American working class away from capitalism and entrust its leadership into the hands of the Communist International and its American Section in the successful struggle against capitalism and all its agents.

*Margin buying is when the speculator furnishes only part of the money necessary to purchase the stock, and the broker guarantees the balance. If there is a serious decline in the market price of the stocks purchased, the margin may be quickly wiped out and if the speculator does not supply additional funds to maintain his margin of the stocks bought, the broker has the right to sell the stocks and thereby the speculator losing all his money.

(THE END.)