



Socialist Rivalry in Drive to Rush Daily Worker South New York Unit Challenges Other Workers' Groups

Socialist rivalry among the workers and peasants and their organizations in the Soviet Union, Socialist rivalry in industrial construction in the first workers' and peasants' republic, is one of the big forces in putting over the Five-Year Plan for Socialist construction. And Socialist rivalry between the workers of the Soviet Union and the workers of the other European countries is an idea that's spreading like wild-fire among the European workers. The idea is for the Soviet workers to increase constructive work, and the workers in capitalist countries to intensify the fight against fascism, social-fascism and capitalism. And now here's yet another form of revolutionary rivalry—in the "Drive to Rush the Daily Worker."

The members of Unit 7F, Section 3, of the Communist Party, in New York, get the credit for originating this dandy idea. They've pledged \$2.50 a week to adopt the mill town of Greenville, S. C., and see to it that the mill workers of Greenville receive the Daily regularly. And Unit 7F, Section 3, challenges all of the units of Section 3 in making collections so that the Daily Worker can be rushed to the southern workers! Snap into it, all Communist Party units, and all workingclass groups. Take up the challenge of Unit 7F, Section 3! Don't stand by doing nothing while your fellow workers in the South appeal to you to rush the Daily Worker to them! Adopt a southern mill village, and see to it that the Daily gets to the workers there regularly! Below the coupons today we're printing the first part of the list of those who've responded to the appeals of the southern mill workers for the Daily Worker.

FOR ORGANIZATIONS (Name of Organization) Address: City and State Amount:

- Sam Sarnor, Proletos, N. Y. C. 5.00 Jack Lennox, Bronx, N. Y. 1.00 Lett, New York City 1.00 Nick Marx, N. Y. C. 1.00 Julius Littinsky, Bklyn, N. Y. 15.00 Finnish Working Women's Club, Brooklyn 2.00 H. V. ... 5.00 Unit 12, Section 3, N. Y. C. 5.00 Adolph ... 1.00 Chas. Moschel, Cincinnati, O. 10.00 Abraham Siegel, N. Y. C. 2.00 Finnish Working Women's Club, Brooklyn 2.60 P. Melder, Grand Rapids, Mich. 1.00 Section 2, Unit 11F, N. Y. C. 2.50 J. James, N. Y. C. 2.50 Unit 12, Section 3, N. Y. C. 1.00 N. Papalexatos, So. Bend, Ind. 5.00 A. Symphizer 1.00 Section 3, Unit 12F, N. Y. C. 2.50 Albert Gerling, Madrid, Iowa 2.50 Mrs. Liberman, N. Y. C. 1.00 Steve Morasky, Caldwell, Ohio 2.50 J. L. P. Flushing, N. Y. 1.50 Nathan Rosen, Int. Branch No. 1, New York 5.00 Collected at the Bazaar, N. Y. C. 7.25 Section 2, N. Y. C. 2.25 A. Rosenthal, N. Y. C. 2.50 Harry Left, N. Y. C. 1.50 Peter Penoff, Lake Beulah, Wis. 1.50 A. Gaiser, N. Y. C. 1.00 Jacob Edelman, N. Y. C. 1.00 Sam Steinberg, N. Y. C. 1.00 James Bowman, N. Y. C. 1.00 Wm. Opp, New Philadelphia, O. 5.00 Verora, N. Y. C. 1.00 Morris Bortnick, N. Y. C. 1.00 A. Litwin, Sec. Org., N. Y. C. 1.00 S. Rochal, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00 Charles Kanner, N. Y. C. 2.00 Soloff, N. Y. C. 1.00 Charles Bonnell, Salem, Ohio 2.50 Shop Nucleus No. 1, Sec. 1, N. Y. C. 2.50 Unit 11F, Sec. 2, N. Y. C. 2.50 Frank Hine, Jr., Baltimore, Md. 5.00 A. Murphy, Bklyn, N. Y. 5.00 Harry Left, N. Y. C. 1.00 A. Zollinger, Chicago, Ill. 2.00 D. Zini, No. Little Rock, Ark. 5.00 W. Walberer, River Forest, Ill. 1.50 Sam Sakara, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2.00 R. Federenko, Hedgwich, Ill. 2.50 Walter Zepf, N. Y. C. 5.00 T. Hammersack, Chicago, Ill. 13.00 Karl J. Malmsstrom, St. Joseph, Mich. 1.00 Orla Bercy, Bronx, N. Y. 2.00

MAGYAR TOILERS 3RD PERIOD DANCE LEAD I. L. D. DRIVE ON SATURDAY EVE

Demonstrated Against Horthy in Cleveland "Down with the Horthy terror," was the demand raised before the Hungarian consulate in Cleveland, when the International Labor Defense and members of the Communist Party held a demonstration. The non-day throngs formed so large an assemblage, that the mounted police rode into the demonstrators, and tore down the signs. Louis Sass, organizer of the Hungarian section of the International Labor Defense declared, upon his return from Cleveland and a nationwide tour, that the Cleveland workers, especially the Women's Club and the UJ Elora Building Club were most active in the drive for 50,000 new members for the I. L. D. He returned from a tour of 15 cities with 300 signed membership cards. The Hungarian workers are leading the way in the drive for membership, many of them having chosen delegates for the Fourth National Conference of the International Labor Defense Dec. 29, 30, and 31. Sass reported new Hungarian branches of the I. L. D. in Milwaukee, Gary, Hammond, Cleveland, Trenton, Akron and Youngstown. Nine organizations in Cleveland endorsed the I. L. D. and agreed to send delegates to the conference in Cleveland. Sass reported a Philadelphia conference of all Hungarian branches to aid Gastonia. New York Hungarian workers are establishing a school for voluntary Hungarian or-

Further Expose of Mooney's Frameup Made Kin of Bomber Swear He Confessed "Job"

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Nov. 12.—That the bombing of the "preparedness day" parade at San Francisco in 1916, used to frame up Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings for their labor activities, was the work of one Lewis Smith, was corroborated yesterday by his brother, A. L. Smith, of Wheeling, W. Va. Smith's sister, Mrs. George Monroe, her son Otto and Frank Stevens, of Dayton, had previously made affidavits affirming that they were present in 1922 when Lewis Smith confessed on his death bed that he set off the bomb that caused ten fatalities. The Wheeling man said that his brother also acknowledged the blame for two other bombings and the burning of a government building at Montreal, Can. A number of years ago, Lewis was arrested for a job in Canada, but escaped by turning informer against his associates, his brother declared. Smith said he believed his brother was engaged in the German imperialist secret service prior to the war. The latter once filled the fire extinguisher in a Canadian government building with gasoline and then set fire to the structure. Superior Judge Franklin Griffin, who presided at the Mooney "trial" and has since seen all of the San Francisco Merchants Association's witnesses exposed as liars, has repeatedly appealed for pardons for Mooney and Billings, so far without avail.

CAFETERIA SHOP DELEGATES BUSY CLEANERS CLIQUE ADMITS TRICKERY

Mobilize for Thursday Rally at Bryant Hall "Every worker, a union member! Every union member, a union organizer!" This is the slogan adopted this week by the Cafeteria Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers, following one of the most enthusiastic membership meetings ever held at the union headquarters, 133 W. 51st St. In preparation for the mass meeting Thursday night at Bryant Hall, when the union's new organization campaign opens, delegates from every union shop are bringing the message of unionization to the open shop. A shop delegate's committee of fifty workers is doing most of the campaign work—distributing leaflets, recruiting members, laying the basis for shop committees. Special (Continued on Page Two)

NEWS FLASHES

- FINNISH WORKERS HUNGER STRIKE IN PRISON. HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 12.—One hundred and forty political prisoners in the Finnish prisons went on a hunger strike today as a protest against the intolerable conditions in the prisons. JAIL SAÑON RED EDITOR. BERLIN (By Mail).—The German Supreme Court in Leipzig has sentenced the editor of the Communist "Ruhrecho," Erich Birkenhauer to one year's jail and 100 marks fine for "preparation for high treason." COMMUNISTS DEFIANT IN COURT. VIENNA, Nov. 12.—Reports from Budapest state that four Communist building trades workers have been sentenced to prison for "crimes directed to overthrow the state." The sentences were: Lukatch, 30 months; Kehlner, 28 months; Kristof, 20 months; Nagy, 12 months—all with hard labor. The prisoners, when sentenced, shouted out: "Long live the Communist Party!"

Miller, One of Gastonia 7, Assails Liberals' "Justice"

They Would Coat Capitalist Exploitation With Sugar Pills, He Tells New Republic Clarence Miller, one of the seven Gastonia defendants, writes from his cell in Mecklenburg county jail to the editor of the New Republic magazine, correcting some serious misinformation that magazine has recently given out about the Gastonia case. The letter, quoted in full below, illustrates the sharp conflict between the point of view of militant labor, represented by Miller, and the intellectualist, "liberal" approach of the New Republic. Miller's letter says: "As one of those convicted to imprisonment of 17 to 20 years in the Gastonia case, I would like to use the correspondence section of your magazine to answer some of the editorial views expressed on our case in your issue of October 30th. The views expressed can be (Continued on Page Two)

Gastonia 7 in Letter to Centralia 8 Hail Renewed Drive to Release Latter

Promising to do everything in their power to aid the release of the Centralia prisoners, the Gastonia prisoners have written them in connection with the renewed mass campaign to secure the freedom of the jailed Washington workers. The letter follows: Mecklenburg County Jail, Charlotte, N. C. Dear Comrades: It was with great interest that we learned that a renewed campaign is to be started for your release. With long prison terms facing us and after having already been in jail almost a half a year we well realize that the ten years you have served meant. You like we, were "guilty" of two crimes, one that we were workers trying to organize to fight against this damnable system of exploitation and that we defended our (Continued on Page Three)

Great Welcome for Beal in His Home Town Lawrence and Boston Workers Greet Him

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 12.—Five hundred workers, welcoming Fred Beal to Boston, carried him on their shoulders through the station and the street, amidst cheers for the Gastonia mill workers and Beal's fellow workers facing long terms in prison. The workers' welcome was sponsored by the International Labor Defense. Beal's father came from a sick-bed in Lawrence to greet Fred in Boston. Beal, accompanied by the I. L. D. organizer, Zelms, received another great welcome on his visit to Lawrence, his home town, and the scene of long years of slavery in the mills for Beal. Beal and Zelms addressed several workers' clubs in Lawrence. Large mass meetings for the defense of the Gastonia class prisoners are being arranged by the International Labor Defense in such textile mill centers as Lawrence, New Bedford, Fall River and also in Boston. Fred Beal and K. Y. (Red) Hendryx, two of the seven Gastonia defendants, are ready to greet the workers of New York at the big mass welcome at New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., Friday night, but whether any other defendants will be present depends on the workers of this city and the rest of the country. When the mass welcome was arranged by the New York District of the International Labor Defense, it was thought that all seven defendants would be released on bail in time to be present. But thus far contributions and loans have been sufficient only to free Beal and Hendryx. The \$5,000 quota assigned to New York for the freeing of Clarence Miller has not yet been raised. All workers are therefore urged to rush contributions or loans to the office of the New York I. L. D., 739 Broadway, Room 422. "If you want to hear the Gastonia defendants speak Friday night, provide the money to free them," is the message of the I. L. D. to New York's militant workers. Working Women Push Anniversary Plans The 35 councils of the United Council of Working Women have already started work for the sixth anniversary celebration of the organization, to be held in Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and Ninth St., at 8 o'clock Friday evening, Nov. 22. Each council will contribute to the program. The celebration will pay tribute to the militant record made in the past six years and will be the signal for intensified activity on a broader basis. The program will also include a number of well known professional performers. Tickets are on sale at the united councils office, 799 Broadway, R-om 555.

CAVE-IN CAUSED BY CONTRACTOR Whitewashed; Police Prowl Round Men

While police, inspectors of the board of transportation and contractors collaborated on an investigation of the collapse of the subway excavation cave-in at 14th St. and 8th Ave., in which four were injured Monday, five private detectives from the Dougherty agency hovered close to construction workers endangered by the crash to make sure they kept the real story of the crash to themselves. The accident is being used by A. F. of L. officials to strengthen their charges—common knowledge among the workers ordinarily ignored by the A. F. of L. officials—that the Board of Transportation hired unskilled labor for skilled work at scab wages. One of the hurt is in a series (Continued on Page Two)

Yetta Stromberg, Given 10 Years Jail Tells of Terror

(By YETTA STROMBERG) LOS ANGELES, Cal. (By Mail).—The case of the children's summer camp at Yucapa, Cal. concluded at the San Bernardino county court on Wednesday October 23rd with the conviction of six of the seven defendants upon felony charges. One more link has been added in the chain of capitalist justice. The breaking up of the children's camp and the subsequent arrest of seven of those engaged in the establishment and maintenance of the camp is not separate and apart from the general trend of the brutal, unceasing, and parcel of the events, but part and parcel of the brutal, unceasing, offensive campaign of the bosses against the working class. Three weeks after the opening of the camp a raid was upon it headed by the American Legion. Literature and general camp material was (Continued on Page Three)

Ten Years Jail for Flying the Red Flag in Cal. REFUSES BOND TO RELEASE 5 GASTON JAILED

Beal Writes of West Coast Terror By FRED BEAL. For flying a Soviet flag at their summer camp, five Los Angeles women workers have been sent to prison. Three of them are mothers. One of the five, a 19-year-old girl, Yetta Stromberg, is sent to jail for ten years. The other four for five years. California is the same state that has kept Mooney and Billings in prison for thirteen long years—on perjured, frame-up evidence. What California has done to Mooney and Billings, to scores of other workers is not isolated in the United States. North Carolina can more than match it with the murder of Ella May, with the murder of six Marion strikers, with floggings and kidnappings of National Textile Workers' Union organizers. Pennsylvania can match it with Salvatore Accorsi, whose life is in (Continued on Page Two)

GASTON-MINEOLA PROTEST TONIGHT Needle Workers Meet at Webster Hall

New York needle trades workers will voice their protest against the class verdict railroading the Gastonia seven to jail for long terms of 20 years at a mass meeting called by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., at 7:30 tonight. At the same time, they will complete plans to extend their campaign to save the victims of the Mineola frame-up. The speakers will be Ben Gold, union leaders, and spokesmen for the labor jury sent to Gastonia by the Cleveland convention of the Trade Union Unity League. The two cases form part of the widespread state-aided terror drive against militant workers and their organizations, the N. T. W. I. U. points out in urging mass attendance at the meeting. "The right-wing misleaders have thrown off their masks and are openly aiding the bosses to cut down the wages of the workers, establish the inhuman speed-up system, and destroy the unions," it eleaflet declares. BLEED BUILDING LABORERS. GALVESTON, Texas — They're paying only 40 cents an hour for common labor, although the scale is 50 cents, to Sumner Collit Co., laborers erecting the new Outpatient Clinic of John Sealy Hospital, connected with the University of Texas Medical School at Galveston. The men are organized.

SOVIET BUILDS HUGE INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

MOSCOW, Nov. 12.—Providing for construction of a chain of huge cement plants, grain elevators, flour mills and factories for several industries, the Soviet government yesterday signed a contract involving \$110,000,000 with an American engineering company. Several million dollars of machinery is included for equipping the plants. Five enormous flour mills with daily capacity of 2,000 barrels each will be built. Four cement plants will increase production from 15,000,000, as at present, to 21,000,000 barrels per year. Payments will be made periodically to the company in dollars. Forty-five American expert engineers will be engaged and the firm will train fifteen Soviet engineers in America. ris, filed an official report stating positively that Tammany's recent candidate for President of the United States, Al Smith, had asked him to "delay the report until the close of (Continued on Page Two)

For First Time the Women of Turkey Go on Strike — and Win

(Wireless By Impreccor) MOSCOW, Nov. 12. — Reports from Constantinople state that—for the first time in the history of Turkey—there has been a strike of working women. This occurred when 2,000 women workers at Kastomoni, on the Black Sea coast, struck, demanding equal pay with the men workers. Furthermore, these women workers were successful in winning their demand.

Ku Klux Klan and American Legion Headed Active Forces of Reaction

(By YETTA STROMBERG) MOSCOW (By Mail).—In Char- kov, the largest sugar factory in the Soviet Union has just been opened. The factory will produce 20,000 cwt. of sugar a day. The factory was built in one year instead of in the two years originally planned, and in this way four million roubles were saved. In Kramatorak in the Donetz Basin, the foundation stone of a new gigantic metal works was laid in the presence of many thousands of workers. The works will be concluded inside of three years and will cost 75 million roubles.

WORKERS SCHOOL TO HEAR FOSTER ON CLASS WARS

TUUL Secretary Will Speak Sunday

The same tremendous interest shown by workers who filled the lecture hall of the Workers' School at the opening of the final lecture of the Forum last Sunday is expected when Wm. Z. Foster, general secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, speaks this Sunday on "New Methods of Class Struggle." Intense class struggle on all fronts will provide Foster's lecture with material of unusual interest.

On the following Sunday, November 24, Max Bedacht will talk on "Labor Governments." On December 1, "Art and Its Relation to the Proletariat," will be discussed by Louis Lozowick. The final lecture of the series will be given by Scott Nearing on "Revolutionary Perspectives in the East."

The student body of the school announces a "Proletarian Banquet," to be held at the school November 28. A Soviet film, not yet shown here, music, fun and food are on the program. Tickets cost 50 cents.

LOCK-OUT 1500 LATHERS IN CHI.

Building Union Fakers Don't Help Men

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Fifteen hundred journeymen lathers, union men, have been locked out on a half dozen large buildings under construction. The lockout occurred over job control. The union demanded to have a say in the choosing of the foremen, and thus the lockout was declared by the bosses.

The officials of the lathers here are all reactionary, bitterly opposed to militant action. The officials of the other building trades unions here are of the same stripe, and the lathers stand no chance of receiving help by sympathetic action on these misleaders' part, it is clearly indicated by the building trades union fakers. The Lathers' Union officials here are the same men who recently declared for the barring of Negroes from the union.

Refuse Bond to Free Five Gaston Jailed

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toiling masses of Japan in detail through the "Proletarian News" and workers and peasants magazine "The Banner."

"The International Labor Defense of Japan, representing the workers and peasants of that country, expresses its international solidarity with the Gastonia strikers, to comrades Ella May, and the seven convicted strike leaders, who through their valiant fight, gave great impetus to the oppressed masses of the colonies, semi-colonies, and in fact, all the toiling masses of the world.

"In face of the coming imperialist war, white terror reigns in Japan. Japanese workers and peasants lost dozens of their most valuable leaders at the hand of the capitalists in the past year and a half. Besides, there are more than 700,000 working men and peasants now in jail. The workers and peasants of Japan are now determined to revenge the wrongs done to them by the capitalists of Japan.

"Comrades in the United States, even if the America-Japanese war is approaching, the workers and peasants of these two countries are not enemies, but friends. Your aim and ours is to overthrow the world imperialism.

"Against imperialist war!
"Release the Gastonia class-war victims at once!
"Long live the international solidarity of the workers and peasants through the International Labor Defense!"

Work Up Relish for Banquet on a Hike

The Workers School student body is to go on a hike to the Alpine Woods this Sunday, starting from 23 Union Sq. at 8:30 in the morning. It has been announced that the more historical moments of the march will be taken down for proletarian posterity via the moving picture camera.

This hike, the arrangements committee claims, is for the purpose of working up a sufficiently ravenous appetite in the students, so that they may be in form to do the School's proletarian banquet, scheduled for the evening of Nov. 28, full justice, addition to the unexpurgated hike movie, a hitherto unreleased Sovkino film will be shown on this occasion, and there will be music, food and fun in plenty. Despite the third period, the price of admission has been kept down to 50 cents; tickets may be obtained at the school.

OHIO WORKERS WILL AID GASTONIA 7.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 12.—The Labor Sports Union of the Cleveland District, at its first conference, has pledged its support and promises to rally the workingclass path in this section for the defense of the Gastonia class war prisoners.

What to Do to Free the Five Gastonia Prisoners in Jail

Five Gastonia strike leaders are still in jail!

The southern workers are seething with revolt, revolt is breaking out among the workers of the entire country.

These tried leaders could be out on bail to lead the restive workers!

But they have to wait for the workers to free them!

To date the national office of the International Labor Defense has received about \$2,500 of the \$20,000 needed!

These five men risked their lives for the workers, they are only waiting for the opportunity to risk them again. The workers must tear them out of jail.

The I. L. D. calls upon the workers to do the following things to raise the necessary bond:

- Canvass for individual loans.
- Contributions and shop collections.
- Fraternal organizations to vote for loans.

IMPORT THUGS IN IPSWICH STRIKE

Strikers Face Them and Labor Fakers

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 12.—Plug-uglies, imported by the Ipswich Hosiery Mill bosses here as scabs from Kenosha, Wis., are attempting to terrorize strikers who have been out for several weeks. The Ipswich workers struck when the company refused any longer to deal with them as union members.

The strikers are hemmed in on two sides, facing both the company's imported thugs, which were lent by the Allen-A Company of Kenosha, and on the other hand having the sword of the sell-out hanging over their heads, for the strike is being led by the notorious Hosiery Workers Federation, to which militant strike action is anathema.

The imported thugs, recently stung by jeers of the workers of this town, who are all for the strikers, retaliated for this by rushing out of the mill in full force and attacking a small group of men in the street, whom they thought were strikers. Actions like this are common for the thugs.

Manager Luffkin, the mill manager, stood by approvingly while the scabs attacked.

WALL STREET HIT BY NEW LOW

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banking hours the next day noon, November 9—"which procedure I adopted," Norris adds.

On the day of Riordan's death, Smith had visited Riordan's home, says the Medical Examiner, stating that "in the interview with ex-Governor Smith, he stated that he was anxious to find out where Mr. Riordan was, and went to the Riordan home and interviewed Molly (a servant) whom he knew very well on account of his close association with Mr. Riordan. She told him Mr. Riordan was not in."

The servant was interviewed in Smith's presence, and said she did not know Riordan was in the house before his body was discovered by others at 5:50 p. m.

Not only Riordan's bank, but other leading bank stocks broke heavily in yesterday's trading, National City sinking 75 points. Steel was driven down to 153 1/2, being off 6 points and 3 1/2 points under the year's previous low. Wall Street would not even try to "explain" the reason, and the usual populist tactics of claiming that "the bottom has been reached and a rise is due" was not even used. "Rockefeller is buying," was absent. Everything looks black.

The Journal of Commerce reported yesterday that the Wall Street collapse, besides the growing Communist movement in the South, was "slowing down industrial growth in North Carolina."

Complete Lay-Off of Detroit Packard Auto Workers is Planned

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 12.—Gradual lay-offs leading to a general shut-down is the plan of the Packard Auto Co. The plant here has shut down while officials plan for the complete lay-off. One fifth of all the Packard workers here will be laid off within a fortnight, it is reported. The plant will then go on four days a week operation. Packard is following the suit of most of the other auto and allied plants.

Fascists Know Where to Look for Finance

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The State Department, which in Austria is encouraging the fascist regime of Schöber, broke into print here with a "denial" that the newly appointed Austrian chancellor had consulted with the American minister in Austria, Albert Henry Washburn, as to what the U. S. government would do, or how it would regard the appointment, before he would accept the post. A Vienna paper had said such consultation took place. Washington "denies" it. But the fact is that fascist Austria wants a loan which explains everything.

TEN YEARS JAIL FOR FLYING THE RED FLAG IN CAL.

Beal Writes of West Coast Terror

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danger framed-up with charges of murder—with four separate cases of sedition at present—with three workers, Resetar, Muselin and Zima going to jail for five years charged with sedition—with the murder of Steve Barkoski. Every state in the United States can match California, the land of orange groves and jails, with a long list of working-class oppression.

This is in the land of "democracy" of "liberty." The working class of America has opened its eyes. It sees what class justice means. It finally sees one set of laws exists for the poor and another for the rich.

Workers, you are at present fighting to free the Gastonia prisoners and let me remind you workers that bail has not yet been raised—that the five remaining prisoners are still in prison. You must free them at once. You must also protest for the freedom of the five women workers of Los Angeles. You must demand that Bella Mintz, Esther Karloff, Yetta Stromberg, Jennie Wolfson are freed. There is only one method of effective, powerful mass protest—and that is through the mass defense organization—the International Labor Defense.

All workers who want to protest against such cases as the Los Angeles, Gastonia, Marion, Mooney and Billings cases should join the International Labor Defense in its drive for 50,000 new members. All workers' organizations should send delegates to the fourth national conference in Pittsburgh, December 29, 30 and 31. And all workers and organizations and friends should send funds which are vitally necessary, at once, to the national office at 80 E. 11th St., Room 402, New York City.

Shop Delegates Busy

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efforts are being made to reach the workers in the chain cafeterias.

Chain Stores Worst Exploiters.

"The Willow chain advertises a 'trayful for a trifle!'" says one of the leaflets. "Who gets the trifle? The workers! Nearly all cooking for the Willow is now done at a central commissary by a few cooks, while young girls are hired at \$15 a week to do the counter work.

"In the Horn and Hardart automats, workers stand on their feet so long, they are ready to fall down from exhaustion. Workers in Hanover's get the least pay for the dirtiest kind of work. Silver's may mean silver for the bosses—but for the workers, it isn't even a decent meal ticket."

Women's Leaflets Issued.

A special appeal is made to women cafeteria workers in leaflets warning them against being used as bosses' tools to reduce wage standards. The union demands for women workers are equal pay for equal work; no speed-up; the eight-hour day; time and one-half for overtime; no split shifts; special protection and rest periods for women and young workers; provision of uniforms by employers.

Among the speakers at Thursday's rally will be M. Obermeier, organizer, and S. Kranberg, secretary-treasurer of the union, and representatives from the Trade Union Unity League, whose program of revolutionary trade unionism the union membership has endorsed.

Boss Caused Cave-In

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condition.

Contrary to the official excuse given by police chief Whalen and board of transportation inspector that continual blasting was primarily responsible for the crash, the men on the job point out that cheap plank used on the excavation structure was unable to stand the steady strain. "A small charge was enough to blast it through," they point out.

Even though several in the neighborhood noticed the span was perceptibly sagging for the past few weeks, the cellar was not shored up as a precautionary measure. Thus, when the northern side of the road fell through, the extra-weakened southern end followed.

By centering formal questions on the blasting foreman instead of D. C. Serber, the contractor, Whalen actually connived again at the widespread practice of using cheap materials at the expense of the workers' safety.

As many of those endangered point out, however, these conditions will not be ended by legal inquiries pleaded by A. F. of L. office-men. A union zealous for the welfare of its members would maintain union conditions right on the job, they show.

JAIL RED EDITOR.

PARIS (By Mail).—Another editor of the Communist paper "Lorraine Ouvriere et Paysanne" Laurent Darnar, has been sentenced to one year in prison.

Communist Activities

Section 3 Members. Note. All members of Section 3 must attend their respective unit meetings during the week of Nov. 11-14. Those absent will be dropped from the list.

Section 4 Lit. Agents. Literature agents and agitprop directors meet Wednesday, 6:30 p. m. at 145 E. 103rd St.

Unit 12P, Section 2. Special membership meeting Thursday, 6 p. m. at 1179 Broadway. Every comrade must be present.

Unit 5, Section 7. Meeting Wednesday, 8:30 p. m. at 2901 Mermaid Ave. C. L. to discuss the variety Plenum.

East New York Unit. Meeting today, 8 p. m. at 349 Bradford St. to discuss October Plenum of C. E. C. All regular meetings on Wednesday hereafter instead of Tuesday.

Int'l. Branch 1, Section 8. Discussion on Party Plenum tonight, 8 sharp, at 29 Chester St.

Shop Paper Conference. Today, 7:30 p. m. at Workers Center, 5th floor. All comrades of shop papers, prospective shop paper workers and agitprop directors must attend.

Sections 4, 5, 6. Shop paper conference Thursday, 7:30 p. m. at Workers Center, 5th floor. Comrades engaged on shop papers, prospective shop paper workers and agitprop directors must attend.

Y. C. Hike. Upper Bronx 2, Y. C. L. will conduct a mass hike to Alpine Forest this Sunday. Snappy program; refreshments.

Section 6, 8. Shop paper conference Friday, 7:30 p. m. at 25 Union Sq., 5th floor. All comrades engaged on shop papers, prospective shop paper workers and agitprop directors must attend.

Unit 7, Section 5. Meets today, 8:30 p. m. membership at \$20.

Section 4 I. D. Directors. Important meeting of all C. P. unit I. L. D. Directors of Section 4 today, 8:30 p. m. at 145 E. 103rd St.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Japanese Workers Dance Exhibit. A dance and exhibition of the Japanese Workers Association this Friday evening at Manhattan Lyceum, 65 E. 4th St. Tickets in advance, 75 cents; \$1.00 at door.

Educational Directors, C. E. W. W. The educational directors of the local councils will meet Wednesday, 8:30 p. m. at 80 E. 11th St., room 402. Councils without directors must send organizer or secretary.

UCWW Council 10 Lectures. "MacDonald's Visit to America" will be the subject of a lecture given to Council 10 Thursday, 8:30 p. m. at 48 Bay 28th St.

Council 10 Veterans. Council 10 of the UCWW has arranged an original Vetcherinka for this Sunday, 7 p. m. at 48 Bay 28th St. Admission 50 cents.

Bronx Youth Banquet Concert. The Bronx Workers Youth Club has arranged a banquet and concert for the benefit of the Gastonia prisoners at 1472 Boston Rd., this Saturday evening. All workers invited.

Bronx I. L. D. Mass Meeting. The Bronx I. L. D. Branch, I. L. D. will hold a mass meeting Thursday, 8:30 p. m. in the Cooperative Auditorium, 2400 Bronx Park East, at which "Red" Hendryx, one of the Gastonia prisoners now out on bail, will speak. Admission free.

Brighton Workers Lecture. Com. Conrell will speak on "Right Deviations in the Communist movement of the U. S." Friday, 8:30 p. m. at 227 Brighton Beach Ave. All workers welcome. Admittance: Brighton Beach Workers Club.

PICKERS SEE NO HEALTH IN APPLE

Armour Bleeds These Workers

SEATTLE (F.P.).—Although Apple Week throughout the state of Washington finds commercial bodies all handing out canned publicity about the wonders of this "wealth and health producing" fruit, 700 women at the National Fruit Canning Company do not rhapsodize over the ruddy apple.

Standing on their feet for eight hours on a floor wet and cold, with 30 minutes for lunch, they do not seem to see Apple Week in the big way the boosters do. Perhaps the fact that the rate of pay on piece work ranges from \$8 to \$10 a week may have something to do with their unresponsiveness.

"My friend and I stood it for a week," said one woman, "and when we found that we would have to take piece work pay for the following weeks we quit. We got \$13.20—the state minimum rate—for the first week. It's the same way with lots of the women on both shifts. The help is coming and going all the time. The turnover is high. A lot of the women have working husbands and are earning a little to supplement their wages. Most of the force is beyond middle age."

The question was asked as to why the minimum wage law did not apply after the first week. The woman explained that an employer has 60 days as an apprenticeship period before he is compelled to pay the full rate. The practice of paying it the first week is for a bait.

The apples are peeled by machinery and dumped on long tables where they are "trimmed" (soft spots and unpeeled portions removed) by the women. A machine sometimes will handle 16,000 apples a day, 10,000 is the average. The five women on each machine each receive 12 c per thousand. Some workers are known to have made as much as \$3 a day but the fruit was unusually sound and they put in overtime.

This concern is a subsidiary of the Armour Co.

Ford recently laid off over 25,000 men, and Briggs, Mack, etc., laid off many too.

PITT WORKERS CELEBRATE '12th' ANNIVERSARY

Defy Terror Against Militants

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 12.—Joining thousands of American workers throughout the country in celebrating the Twelfth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, 500 workers attended an enthusiastic meeting arranged by the Communist Party of District 5 at Labor Temple, 35 Miller St., Sunday evening.

Although the Communist Party of Pennsylvania, by the operation of the Flynn sedition law is virtually illegal in this state, the workers, many of them from steel plants, came to the meeting to hail the achievements of the first workers' and peasants' republic.

Pat Devine, district organizer of the Communist Party in District 5, was the principal speaker. He told of the struggle of the Russian workers and peasants to protect the fruits of the October Revolution in the face of counter-revolution, conspiracies by the imperialist powers and of the gigantic task of rebuilding a nation shattered by the years of war. Devine contrasted the conditions of the workers in the U. S. S. R. with the miserable conditions of the workers in America, especially in Pittsburgh, where the workers are exploited in the most brutal fashion, and are the victims of the speed-up and of a vicious industrial spy system. A number of workers in response for his appeal for new members.

Other speakers included Rose Clark, of the Young Communist League of Cleveland who has just returned from Gastonia. For the first time in the history of the Communist Party, she reported, Russian anniversary meetings are being held in the heart of the South.

Charles Gynn, organizer for the National Miners Union, acted as chairman.

A varied program of entertainment included revolutionary songs by the Freiheit Gesangs Society; Hobe Songs by J. Simonen; violin selections by John Doyle, accompanied by K. Doyle and selections by the Ukrainian ballet.

AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS SIGNIFICANT. (Wireless By Imprecors)

VIENNA, Nov. 12.—The Lower Austrian municipal elections showed socialist gains in the country, but considerable losses in industrial districts—where Communists gained fifteen per cent increase.

"Broken Dishes" at the Ritz-- Trivial, But Capably Done

Martin Flavin, who astounded New York Theatregoers several seasons ago with his play, "Children of the Moon," is the author of "Broken Dishes," a mildly interesting play of small town life, now at the Ritz Theatre.

The play theme is far from original but managers to hold interest, especially in the first and second acts. Towards the end, it weakens a great deal but still far superior to the average play. Flavin is a capable playwright, knows his theatre and is able to co-ordinate his ideas in such a manner that they seem reasonable and logical.

In addition, Marion Gering, the producer, has assembled a remarkable cast headed by the ever reliable Donald Meek. Meek has appeared in more than half a score of plays in which he portrays the docile clerk or small town man. In the present production he has a similar role.

Cyrus Bustumead (Meek) an underpaid clerk, married for over thirty years, is becoming more henpecked as the years go on, if such a thing is possible. It seems that his wife, Jenny, had before her marriage, been in love with a man named Chester Armstrong. Hardy an hour passes without friend wife passing some nasty remark about her husband and at the same time broadcasting a compliment about her former sweetheart. Chester is rich; her husband is poor. Chester is strong and handsome; her husband is everything but that. Along that line Jenny browbeats and tortures poor Cyrus.

The two oldest daughters, accepting their mother's philosophy of life, never marry. However, the youngest daughter, Elaine, has a different opinion of the matter. When she and the two spinners are at the movies, father and Elaine engineer a quick wedding between the girl and Bill Clark, the delivery boy for Bascom's, and declare themselves free from maternal tyranny forever.

When the trio return from the movies, the expected uproar over the forbidden wedding is averted by the sudden appearance on the scene of none other than Chester Armstrong himself!

Instead of being all that Jenny had expected, Armstrong disclosed as a crook. While rather is too tenderhearted to shatter his wife's ideal, Elaine is not so bashful, and in a ringing speech tells her mother exactly what is what!

In addition to the superior performance rendered by Meek, others in the cast worth special mention are Bette Davis, as Elaine; Reed Brown, jr., as Elaine's young husband, and J. Francis Robertson, as the Rev. Dr. Stump, who performs the rapid marriage ceremony.



TESSA KOSTA.

In "The Fortune Teller," Victor Herbert's operetta at the Jolson Theatre.

"Rights" in Trickery

(Continued from Page One)

right wingers, from the A. F. of L., have been secretly negotiating with the bosses and waiting to sell out the strike.

Fight Betrayal, is TUUL Call. Friday the A. F. of L. will try to do the job. But they are reckoning without the membership. Again warning the union members, the Window Cleaners Section of the Trade Union Unity League points out the present intervention means only an attempt to expel the militant leaders and to sell out the strike on the bosses' terms. The T.U.U.L. calls on the workers to fight relentlessly all such splitting and betrayal tactics.

The strike is being spread to porters, floor scrubbers and other building service workers, many of whom are being used as scabs in the present strike. The Union Executive Council yesterday accepted the offer of the Amalgamated Building Service Workers' Union to conduct the organization drive jointly. A committee of three from each union will meet to work out plans.

Aid Daily, Gaston in Sioux City "12th" Meet

SIoux CITY, Iowa (By Mail).—Sioux City workers, led by the Communist Party celebrated the Twelfth Anniversary of the October Revolution at a mass meeting attended by over 200. Roy Stephens, district organizer of District Ten of the Communist Party, collected \$13.92 for the Daily Worker and Gastonia relief.

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BI BODD' COLLISIONS IN POLAND BETWEEN WORKERS AND POLICE COMMUNISTS DEFY FASCIST RULE

Despite Socialist Leaders, Workers of Many Districts Fighting Pilsudski

Communist Members of Parliament Speaking to Masses in Defiance of Government

(Wireless By Imprecorr)
WARSAW, Nov. 12.—The virtual solution of the Polish parliament by Pilsudski fascists, though it be disguised as a "postponement" ordered by the president, has stirred the whole toiling mass of Poland. In spite of the effort of the socialist party leaders to quiet the workers, bloody collisions between workers and police are taking place in many districts.

The mining districts are flooded with police, who are striving to prevent Communist meetings. Communist members of the Sejm (parliament), comrades Kerusalski, Gavrion, and Rosiak, have held meetings despite the police in Lodz, Warsaw, Dombrova Basin and Upper Silesia.

WARSAW, Nov. 12.—The more the Polish socialists try to cover up their support of the fascist dictatorship of Pilsudski, the more absurd their arguments become. Forced by the wide increase of mass discontent, the socialists were prepared ten days ago to introduce a motion criticizing the government on the budget, when the Sejm (parliament) met.

At the time, when the Sejm met, Pilsudski filled it with saboteurs, and the Marshal of the Sejm, with whom Pilsudski had arranged the comedy, "protested," when Pilsudski refused to remove his officers, called off the session.

Then, when a few days passed with no session, and Pilsudski's man who is the figurehead of the government as "president," dissolved the parliament for a month under the legal term of "postponing" it, the socialist leaders announced it as a "great victory" and made the ridiculous claim that Pilsudski was "afraid to face parliament."

The rear socialist leaders

made such an absurd claim to "victory" is very simple. Throughout Poland the workers, many of whom still are deluded by the socialist leaders, were angrily demonstrating in the streets, shouting "Down with Pilsudski!" And to save Pilsudski from the rising masses the socialists invented the idea of claiming that Pilsudski was "defeated" already, thus to satisfy the workers' and check their fight.

HUNGARY MINE STRIKE SHOWS GREAT SPIRIT

Unofficial News That Hunger Strike Ends

(Wireless by Imprecorr)

VIENNA, Nov. 12.—Budapest reports that the political prisoners on a hunger strike have abandoned it because the object is attained of drawing public attention throughout the world to the cruel regime in the Hungarian prisons. This news is not confirmed and the Horthy government is silent, no one knows if the punishment ordered the strikers is being continued.

The Hungarian miners' strike at Salgotarjan is spreading. The miners have decided to hold no negotiations until their demands are met. The social democrats are sabotaging the strike. The coal operators are trying to frighten the strikers with stories of folding great coal reserves.

MILLER ASSAILS LIBERAL JUSTICE

(Continued from Page One)

summed up as follows: "We trust that the conviction of the seven unionists in Gastonia will be promptly appealed. . . . The main ground of the appeal ought to be the ruling of Judge Barnhill that . . . the testimony of a witness can be impeached if he does not believe in a personal and punishing God. . . . Whether or not the defendants were actually guilty of second degree murder, we are, at this juncture incompetent to judge. . . . Aderholt was, of course, shot by someone. . . . The prosecution utilized every means fair and foul, to get the accused regardless of their possible guilt. . . . The jury did not lay sufficient weight on the evidence which tended to exculpate the condemned or give them justification in the plea of self defense. . . . Certainly the state was unable to prove that any of them fired the fatal shot. The trial in many aspects was a sorry travesty on that ideal of justice which assumes to accord to every suspect his deserts, regardless of his opinions and his position in life."

"I have quoted the highlights not for the purpose of picking isolated sentences, but for the sake of discarding the unessentials in the editorial. I am assuming that this editorial is representative of liberal opinion, at least as represented by the New Republic and not a hurriedly written paragraph to fill in space.

Doubts at This Time!
"Let me now take issue with those views."

"The editorial expresses doubts about our innocence of committing the murder with which we were charged. This comes after the editor had a chance to study all the evidence as well as the background that surrounded the attack on our headquarters on the night of June 7th. The opinions expressed by the New Republic does not recognize that the killing of the policeman has saved the lives of many workers, women and children, who lived in the tent colony. The facts as shown by the testimony in court revealed clearly that the police and the committee of 100, organized by the Manville-Jencks Co., against whom we were striking, were determined 'to kill them (us) out,' as was expressed by Policeman Gilbert, who fired the second shot after his colleague, Roach, who was not even an officer, fired the first shot. The fact that only two hours before the shooting both Gilbert and Roach were drunk and were disarmed by police officers in Mecklenburg County after standing at a man at a soda water stand on the main highway" was a slight point omitted by the editor.

"Even when the editor refers to the matter of evidence regarding self-defense, he speaks of it as only tending to exculpate us. Mr. Editor, why all this hesitation about presenting the facts of our innocence? Why do you speak about possible guilt, when you criti-

cize the prosecution, not for 'getting' us, but for the manner in which they got us?

"The reason for this view of the New Republic and the 'liberalism' that it represents is to be found in the basic social function of 'Liberalism' and reformism, namely to find sugar-coated means with which to perpetuate the present system of exploitation of the workers. The illusions of 'democracy' and 'justice' are examples par excellence. It is because of these inherent contradictions in your basic conceptions that you shut your eyes to the class character of 'justice,' of which the Gastonia convictions are only one incident.

"The case of the freeing of the murderers of the six union workers at Marion and of Ella May, a member of our union in Gastonia, are samples of the same class justice that sentenced us to the penitentiary. It is because these examples of capitalist justice have been handed out crudely and will tend to disillusion the workers and reveal the true class character of our present day 'democracy' and 'justice,' that liberals are alarmed. I am not speaking of intentions, but the actual views expressed by the editor.

"The editor deplors not the fact that seven of us were railroaded to a living death in the penitentiary, but that the trial was a 'travesty of justice.'

"A real reason for writing this letter is to assure you that the case is being appealed by the I. L. D. It is surprising that the editor of the New Republic should not know that the lawyers gave notice of appeal the same day that the vicious sentences were imposed, also that the I. L. D. is raising \$27,000 to be used as bail thereby enabling us to enjoy freedom while the case is pending in the courts.

"The hesitancy in expressing confidence in our innocence, the lack of recognition of this case as being an attempt to intimidate the workers and preventing them from organizing their union, and the wrong information concerning the appeal expressed in the New Republic might hurt our case as it diverts support, financial and otherwise, from the efforts of the International Labor Defense to raise organization and funds to continue this fight.

"Very truly yours,
"CLARENCE MILLER."

"P. S.—Would be glad to write an article presenting the facts both of the background and the facts on which we based our defense.—C. M."

Mexican Workers Are Protesting Gastonia; Sending a Delegation

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 12.—Representatives of the Mexican Section of the International Red Aid (I. L. D.), and of the Caribbean Secretariat of the I. R. A. will attend the Fourth National Conference of the U. S. Section, the International Labor Defense, to be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., late in December.

The national congress of the Mexican section will start on January 10, the anniversary of the death, by assassination of Julio Mella, Cuban

She Gets Her Price.



An agreement has been arrived at between the Horthy government of fascist Hungary and the Hungarian social democratic party, the socialists to obtain 24 seats in parliament in exchange for supporting the government against the Communists.

London Bus Strike on As 2,000 Workers Walk Out Against Open Shop

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The possibility arose today of a complete tie-up of London bus service as the strike of 2,000 busmen at the Dalston garage spread to other depots. Fifteen lines are already affected. The strike arose over an attempt by the London General Omnibus Company to break union control by putting non-unionists to work.

Later.—The union officials, genuine strikers of class struggle, have ordered the men back to work, "pending negotiations."

START TRIAL OF 119 IN MARION

(Continued from Page One)
railroading proceedings by trying six mill bosses' deputies for their part in the October 2nd slaughter of mill strikers.

The second trial of the bosses' courts is to include Alfred Hoffman, the United Textile Workers' Union official who has proven himself the bosses' man, among those to be tried. The obviousness of this movement is made clear when Hoffman's eagerness to co-operate with the mill bosses here and in Elizabethton, Tenn., is remembered. Of the 119 to be tried, 112 are mill workers.

The charges against the 119 range from assault and murder to dynamiting and rebellion against the State of North Carolina. Hoffman's case was the first called.

Workers Aroused by Evictions.
The militancy of the workers of Marion and Clinchfield mills, and their anger against the mill bosses today rose to a great pitch when Sheriff Oscar F. Adkins, who led the murder of six Marion Mill Manufacturing strikers on October 6, and was whitewashed for it, evicted several more families from their homes.

Evict Mother of Murdered Striker.
What particularly aroused the anger of the workers was the notice of eviction served on Mrs. Dora Roberts, a widow, whose 17-year-old son was one of the strikers murdered by Adkins and his deputies at the orders of the Marion Manufacturing mill bosses October 2. R. G. Baldwin, head of the Marion mill, and instigator of the October 2 massacre, called the families being evicted "undesirable." Four families have thus far been evicted, and 20 more families of strikers face eviction.

The family of Spurgeon Bradley was yesterday evicted. Bradley had been on strike since July. He worked in the card room and received an average of \$17 a week. Another evicted family was that of Mrs. Margaret Bradshaw, who has six small children. Four of these children work in the mills.

About to be evicted is W. R. Minish, who was badly wounded when he was shot behind the ear in the October 2nd massacre. He is married and has four small children. Mrs. Lillie Morris, supporting her girl of 7 and her mother by her slavery in the Marion Manufacturing Mill, was also told she was to be evicted.

Communist, shot by agents of the Cuban government in Mexico. Five days later, January 15, the conference of the I. R. A. of the Caribbean lands will be held.

Herman Laborde, of the Mexican section, announces that since news of the sentences imposed on the Gastonia workers reached Mexico, an intensified campaign has been carried on, and the protest at Gastonia is a subject of mass protest in Mexico.

CARMEN FAKERS IN CLEVELAND RAVE AT 'DAILY'

Stung Right by Men Showing Them Up

By a Worker Correspondent.
CLEVELAND (By Mail).—At the regular meeting of the Street Carmen's Union on October 22nd, our union officials were wild over a letter written to the Daily Worker previously by a progressive of the union and Rhead, secretary of Division 268, read the contents of the letter to the membership and said there were several letters being sent to the Daily Worker by one or two Communists that belong to Division 268.

I have read several or most all the letters written the Daily Worker and they were all true facts. I remember reading one last spring that warned the Cleveland Street Railway employes to beware of fake promises. We were given the promises and they have not been fulfilled, as the writer predicted.

We have a machine of fakers in control of the union and the election of new officers occurs this winter, as we must select better leaders, or we are bound to be stung more in the future. Schultz, president and business agent, says if these writers do not stop writing to the Daily Worker he is going to call them up before the meeting. Some more of his splitting tactics.

A short time ago two Gastonia strikers asked for the floor and were refused, being told that there was too much other important business, but several candidates for different offices were allowed the floor. Several of the more outspoken militants mentioned the fact after the meeting and at the following meeting the strikers were given the floor and were given a hearty applause by the members and solidarity was shown toward those heroic strikers. Schultz, Rhea and Co. are getting uneasy of their fine salary and can see that the leftward swing is gaining and promises will not hold much longer.

Bolton Station has the prize board members for fakery. Arthur Dudley tries to make a big show in front of the men he is supposed to represent and preaches economy. But he does not advertise the fact that he had a few drinks at the picnic of Division 268 held this summer and lost about a week from work and accepted pay for said lost days from the local treasury. Let Rhea read this letter to his henchmen.

Keep up the fight in New Orleans. We have taken up one collection for you and gave a donation and will do more if you have not received it. Let us know through the Daily Worker for we are with you and quite a number of our men read the Worker. Keep your eyes on Green and Mahon. But there is no need of my saying that for you are proving it and are showing a fine spirit. We are solid with you but several of our boys say we should send the money direct and not through the International.—Bolton Worker.

Class Against Class.
The trial of Jennie Wolfson, Bella Mintz, Sarah Cutler, Isadore Berkowitz, Esther Karpiloff, Emma Schneiderman and Yetta Stromberg exemplified the capitalist justice doled out to class conscious workers by the capitalist court. As a result of the trial all except Sarah Cutler, who was visiting at the camp when arrested, were convicted by the supposedly "unprejudiced" jury composed of bankers, retired engineers and ranchers. During the development of the trial the Communist Party was definitely put on trial. Those on trial were not tried and convicted because of their actions or activities at the camp, but because of any radical thoughts or ideas which they might possess. The actual campaign became submerged and Communism became the predominant issue. Fearing the escape of these criminals from the clutches of the law, Emma Schneiderman, Jaemie Wolfson, Bella Mintz, Esther Karpiloff and Isadore Berkowitz, found guilty as to the conspiracy charge, were placed under \$4,000 bail while Yetta Stromberg, member of the Young Communist League, sent out as the camp director and found guilty as to both charges, that of raising the red flag and conspiracy, was placed under \$7,500 bail. After the verdict of guilty was given, a

motion for a new trial was flatly denied and an appeal made to carry the case to a higher court made by the defense council. The last act of this mockery called a trial was concluded with the sentence pronounced by the judge: six months to five years for those convicted on to five years for charge and one to ten years for Yetta Stromberg convicted on both charges.

Campaign for Release.
Isadore Berkowitz, one of the defendants, committed suicide on Tuesday October 22nd as a direct result of illness contracted while serving in the U. S. army during the world war. His physical condition greatly aggravated by the severe jail treatment while locked up, finally drove him to death.

The International Labor Defense is now planning a state wide campaign around the case. Every class conscious worker is to rally around these slogans which will form the basis of the campaign:
Fight against attempts to crush workers' organizations!
Fight against the anti picketing ordinances!
Fight for the right to teach Communism!
Fight for the repeal of the red flag and criminal syndicalism laws!

IN THE SHOPS

Read This from a Soviet Peasant--and Write Him

Dear Comrades:
I am a peasant of the village of Ismailovo, Lenin County, Moscow province, and my name is Roman Titovich Kuzmin. Allow me to tell you how we lived under the czar and how we live under the Soviet Government.

I am 50 years of age and remember much myself, and also remember the stories of my father and mother, how they lived in the time of serfdom.

I remember well myself how a peasant was flogged for non-payment of taxes. And my mother told me how they used to treat the peasants in the time of serfdom, how they were flogged for the smallest offense and sometimes for no reason whatever. Three miles from our village used to live a landowner Baranov who ordered all newly wedded brides to be brought to him for the first night, and generally was very cruel to the peasants, so he was murdered, and my mother saw herself how the murderers were flogged by executioners who had tied the unfortunate peasants to sleighs.

During my service in the Baltic fleet, from 1899 to 1906, one sailor got 75 lashes and another 150, and 25 lashes was considered a mild flogging, and many got it. That is how they lived under the czar. And the boatswain's rubber cane frequently, every day, cussed the sailors' backs. We were at that time just like Roman slaves.

Now under the Soviet Government we are free citizens. We rule our country ourselves, without landowners, czars, generals and capitalists. We build our own fortunes without governors, district captains, etc.

Under the czar the hospitals were at a distance of 50 to 100 miles apart, and now there is a hospital in every township, a veterinary office, an agronomist's office, in general everything we need to build up our country.

And now, dear comrades, whatever interests you ask me, and I will answer your questions, as it is impossible to write about everything in one letter.

With fraternal greetings,
R. T. RUSMIN.

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R. T. RUSMIN.

Gaston 7 in Letter

(Continued from Page One)

lives against enraged gangs of capitalist hirelings.

As you undoubtedly know, we were at first charged with first degree murder. There were 16 of us. But, the huge demonstrations and protests organized by the International Labor Defense, not only in every large city in the country, but also in Europe and South America, was able to stay the hand of the executioner, or else we would have gone as did Sacco and Vanzetti. It was the pressure of the workers organized before the trial that saved our lives and freed nine others. Of course we do not propose to serve these vicious sentences and so they are being fought.

There is an appeal pending in the state supreme court. Meanwhile we are to go out on bond. The bail is \$27,000. Two of the boys, Beal and Hendryx, are already out on bail, and the rest of us will be out in about 2 or 3 days. The International Labor Defense has certainly done a good job. The proof is that we are to be released even if it is only on

bail. We would have been out several weeks ago were it not for one of our lawyers who in an effort to hold up the I.L.D. attached bail funds amounting to \$15,000. There is one thing more, that we cannot trust the lawyers to carry on the defense in cases like ours. After all the lawyers are a part of the capitalist courts and must necessarily be practical politicians and often grafters.

We were certainly fortunate that we rested our defense not on the legal technicalities but on the organized pressure of the workers. There is no "mercy" or "justice" against class conscious workers. The judges, the courts, and the governors are tools of the capitalists.

While we are out on bail, we promise you to do everything in our power to help raise pressure and support for your release. Beal and Hendryx before they were released asked us to write you assuring you of their support also.

Only the pressure of the organized workers can open the prison doors. Here is hoping that our bit will help to open yours at Walla Walla.

Yours for freedom,
THE GASTONIA PRISONERS.

GENTLE WAYS OF NEW ORLEANS, LA. FAKERS IN STRIKE

Militancy Horrifies Carmen Misleaders

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NEW ORLEANS (By Mail).—A recent meeting by striking carmen at Arabella Barns was attended by about 2,000 strikers, their families and sympathizers.

Viellon, local vice-president, reports winning the "sympathy" of the "New Orleans States," which gives "free full page notice" to the strikers, and he praises the "States" and informs the men that the "States" and "Tribune" promised to do like the "States."

The strikers planned to hold a placarded-auto parade the next Saturday at 1:30 p. m. It was easy to get a permit from City Hall, says Viellon, but not so easy to get it signed by the Chief of Police, he says. Only when they promised to pass none of the car barns would the chief sign it. That was O. K. with Viellon.

An old bald-headed named Larsen, an international official, styled "Liontamer," was sent to Viellon against Patterson of the Public Service.

Some of the strikers saw me jotting notes, and introduced me to Viellon with view of having me address the meeting.

One man volunteered the information that I was from Labor Unity, and queried me. "Oh, the Communists," said the sleek official. "No, no, I won't play with that. I'm a strict A. F. of L. man."

"We're all workers," I said, "and it hurts us to see so much fighting spirit going to waste. Before you return to the platform, Mr. Viellon, let me say this: There's only one way to win this strike, and that's to call a general strike."

"We believe we can get more out of them financially: I don't care to discuss the matter with you," says Viellon.

That's what you say!—Del. 248, M. W. L.

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PARTY LIFE

Against the Right Danger in Mass Work.

In a certain millinery shop of New York City, where a few members of the Communist Party work among other workers, two scab window cleaners came up to wash the windows. Some of the workers met them with cries of "Scab!" and other deserving terms. Everybody felt that something must be done. No union man or woman can allow scabbery to go on unchallenged in his or her shop.

One of the Communists approached the union's shop chairman, who is also a member of the Communist Party, and proposed that he, the chairman, with the Shop Committee, call over the foreman and tell him that the scab window cleaners must be sent away at once—and if the foreman should refuse, that the shop stop work.

The chairman refused to do so, on the grounds that—"We can't do anything." The scabs remained, washing the windows.

This happened between 12 and 12.30. When, at 12.30, the same Communist suggested that the workers wait for the scabs downstairs and give them a farewell, and some of the workers showed a favorable response, the same chairman remarked: "Well, there is a policeman standing in the hall to protect them." Thus pouring more cold water on the revolutionary spirit of those workers who felt that something must be done for class solidarity, even though a "good boss" with a "good foreman" might be offended.

The Communist nucleus which has direction of members of the Communist Party in this shop is certifying this incident and will take adequate action.

International Revolutionary Rivalry: What It Is.

What is the meaning of this revolutionary rivalry between the emancipated proletariat of the Soviet State and the oppressed workers of capitalist countries? The proletariat of the Soviet Union is building up socialism, the workers of the capitalist countries are groaning under the terrible weight of imperialist capital: then what can be the subject of the rivalry? Lenin gave the answer in the following words:

"If socialism is to be won, if socialism is to be fought for and called into being, the proletariat must carry out a twofold task, or rather the two sides of one task. First of all, by the reckless heroism of its revolutionary struggle against capital, the proletariat must carry along with itself the whole mass of workers and exploited, must organize them and lead them to the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and completely suppress any attempt at resistance on the part of the bourgeoisie.

"The proletariat, secondly, must lead the workers and exploited, as well as the petty bourgeoisie, in the work of building up the new economic order, by creating new social relations, a new labor discipline, a new organization of labor which shall put into practical operation both the latest results of science and capitalist technique and the mass co-ordination of the workers, conscious of their goal, who are building up large scale socialist production."

The proletariat of the Soviet Union is carrying out the second task in the strength and great heroism of its daily work. . . . The first of the twofold tasks of the international working class faces the proletariat of the capitalist countries. . . . The subject of the rivalry is therefore quite clear and simple: who will accomplish better their side of the twofold task of the proletariat, the workers of the Soviet Union, or the workers of the capitalist countries?

Great Volga-Don Canal Is Part of USSR 5-Year Plan

MOSCOW (By Mail). — In previous years in the so-called "reconstruction period" the basis was laid for a thorough technical, economic and geographic transformation of the Soviet economic system with a view to developing the whole social structure of the country in the direction of industrialization and socialization.

The great achievements of the past period with regard to electrification are generally known. The most obvious expression was the fact that in the economic year 1927-28 over five milliard kilowatt hours of electrical energy were produced as compared with two milliards in 1913. The technical reconstruction and transformation does not limit itself to the immediate processes inside the individual factories or branches of industry. With the growing economic strength of the country tremendous projects are ripening, which will fructify more or less large sections of the whole economic system and which will alter the economic picture of the country in the direction of planned economy and the opening up of new productive forces.

The most important of these great projects, many of which are already being carried into execution and which are meeting with respect and mixed feelings from the capitalist world, are the tremendous hydroelectric power station, Dneprostroy, plus the giant industrial combination which will receive its power from the Dneprostroy; the Siberian Turkestan railway line, the tremendous "grain factory," "Giant," and other Soviet farms, the great new automobile factories in Nishni Novgorod and the Volga-Don Canal, whose significance will be dealt with briefly here.

The swift development of the Soviet economic system, the increased exchanged processes between the various parts of the country, etc., result in an increasing demand upon the means of transport and a great strain upon the railway system which was only weakly developed under Czarism. It is true that the Soviet government has increased the railway from about 58,000 kilometers in 1913 to 77,000 km. in 1927-28, or about 30 per cent; but still urgent tasks still remain to be performed in this connection. The Volga-Don Canal will now reduce the strain upon the railway system and at the same time open up economically out-of-the-way districts. The Volga-Don Canal joins the two great rivers, the Don and the Volga, near Stalingrad, where they approach within a hundred metres of each other.

The work for the building of the canal will probably be commenced in 1931-32 and will take six years to build and will cost together with the by-works approximately 20 billion roubles. When it is concluded the canal will have established a direct waterway connection between the Caspian Sea and the Volga, between the Don and the Black Sea.

This will make possible tremendous changes in the economic life of the country. The fruitful hinterland to the left side of the low Volga will be emancipated from its present unfavorable transport situation and by developing its grain production can speedily send large masses of grain for export over the Black Sea.

The gain for the agriculture of this district will be seen from the fact that the cost of transport to Rostov on the Sea of Asov, will be reduced by about 12 per cent per ton. Here the Siberian-Turkestan Railway will play a great role because it will transport Siberian grain to the Central Asiatic Soviet Republics and thus make any grain transport from the left bank of the Volga unnecessary and freeing this district for the export of its grain to the west and the world market. Here we observe an extremely interesting connection between transport problems and the problem of raising the productivity of the country.

The new canal will also facilitate the transport of timber from the forests of the Ural districts for the mines of the Donetz basin and also cheapen the crop problem, and at the same time transport Donetz coal to the developing industries of the Volga district up to Nishni-Novgorod, thus replacing the expensive Naphtha fuel which is customary there. The canal will of course also make free the way for the transport of numerous other commodities, for instance, phosphate salts, foundry productions and various other industrial commodities. It is reckoned that the year 1935 will see the transport of something like seven million tons along this canal.

German experts who have been called in to examine the project have expressed their appreciation of the plans. In conclusion it must be mentioned that the canal is of great importance as a section of the tremendous waterway from Europe to Central Asia in connection with the Rhine-Main-Danube canal. In common with other great building achievements of the Five Year Plan, the Volga-Don Canal will open up new land and new economic possibilities and offer a new and convincing proof of the economic constructive capacities of the proletariat.

As far as I am concerned, I can't claim to have discovered the existence of classes in modern society or their strife against one another. Middle-class historians long ago described the evolution of the class struggles, and political economists showed the economic physiology of the classes. I have added as a new contribution the following propositions: 1) that the existence of classes is bound up with certain phases of material production; 2) that the class struggle leads necessarily to the dictatorship of the proletariat; 3) that this dictatorship is but the transition to the abolition of all classes and to the creation of a society of free and equal.

Cleveland --- A Mass Story

By MYRA PAGE.

This is the story of the six hundred and ninety delegates who made labor history at the Trade Union Unity League Congress, which met in Cleveland on August 31-September 2, 1929. It is their story, jotted down as they told of it, of their working class experiences which had forced them and their fellow workers into struggle against the bosses, and roused them to send their representatives here to organize a revolutionary trade union center in the United States.

This mass story should be written down, as far as possible, so that American workers who could not attend will know how genuine an outgrowth of themselves their new union center is, and how it marks the beginning of a new era for American working class. As one high point in labor's epic of struggle from slavery to freedom, Cleveland is a story without beginning or end. Its roots run far into the past, and its triumphant climax remains for us to write in the years which lie ahead.

I am giving the story as it came to me, in fragments from workers' lives and flashes on to labor scenes which, when brought together, form a massive, stirring whole.

The first session of the convention I sat between a miner's wife from Superior, Pennsylvania, and a young Negro auto worker, from Detroit. She was a dark little woman with a baby in her lap which alternately threw itself bodily to and fro, up and forward, gurgling at the ceiling, and then, tiring of this game, whimpered and fumbled for its mother's breast or pulled her hair. The woman bounced and whispered to it, and gave it the breast, meanwhile attempting to take notes and hear all that was being said. Those fifty miners' wives who had sent her here as their representative from their woman's auxiliary of the National Miners' Union would want to know everything that had happened. She and her husband and baby had traveled all night in a truck with fifteen other miners and their wives and small children.

BIG FAMILIES, NO WORK.

Conditions back there were something awful, she said. Men with big families to support and no work for months. Others with two or three days a week, and that not regular. Her man had been luckier than some. But most, their kids were wanting for shoes and coats and crying for bread. The U. M. W. had gone to pieces, since Lewis sold out the strike, and men were nigh desperate when the new National Miners' Union and Workers International Relief came. Now they were pulling themselves together, and with everybody jes' sticking, and other workers backing them up, the miners and their wives would fight these bosses to a finish.

— Jim, the well-built young Negro on my right, told of the ferocious speed-up on the belt in Ford, Packard and other plants where he had worked, and the rising tide of revolt among the tens of thousands of auto workers in Detroit, leading to spontaneous walkouts and the formation of a vigorous Auto Workers' Union there. Yes, there were many hundreds of colored men in the industry, and they and the white were fighting along side by side. High time they got together, too.

Everybody was on their feet, as Foster mounted the platform and declared the convention open. Cheers and lusty singing of the International. We looked around. The hall was filled, both floor and galleries. There were many familiar faces. Sam, formerly a wobbly organizer at seventeen years of age, now following his machinist trade in a mid-western city and carrying on revolutionary work among his shop mates. A conference of 150 unorganized workers had sent him to this convention as their representative. When, six weeks before, Sam had gone to this town to work, he found the hundreds of metal workers there totally unorganized, without a union, shop committees or revolutionary organization of any kind. Now, shop committees had been established in a half dozen plants, a shop paper was appearing each month and getting wide circulation; an active local of the Communist Party, with seventeen working class members was directing the work, and big mass meetings of workers had proven so successful that the American Legion and city government had undertaken to drive Sam out of town. But he was still there, grinning. Fired from one shop, he found work in another. Ask Sam if the workers were ready for action, just given the lead!

Louise, an auto worker from Detroit. A little firebrand, carrying on effective work, especially among women. Bill, looming above the crowd—railroad switchman, and president of his local union, which under his leadership was building its membership and successfully defying the reactionary dictates of the International and A. F. of L. officials. Henry, employed in the Great Northern shops, where unions had been smashed after the 1922 strike, working to reorganize the men on a firmer, more militant basis. Angelo and Mary, needle pushers from Philadelphia, whom I had not seen in seven years. And many others. These were the type of workers who had been chosen by their shop mates to represent them at this convention. Close to the rank and file, coming right from the job and class struggle.

Never had I seen so many young faces at a labor convention, or so many women and Negroes. And so many cotton dresses and work

shirts! It was going to be different, all right, from an A. F. of L. or Amalgamated Convention, where middle aged men, in new suits and stiff collars—fat-bellied officials and skilled workmen from labor's aristocratic upper-tenth—pretended to legislate for American labor. Here at Cleveland was American labor, straight from shop, mine and field. No longer were the officials to be allowed to speak for labor, it would speak for itself. What would it say, what action would it take?

A silence fell over us, as Foster began the keynote speech of the congress in his quiet, analytical way. We stretched forward, straining to hear every word. There he stood, a former railroad worker, leader of the great steel strike, and our trusted organizer. At his back was a silly painting of a middle class estate, while overhead hung the red banner. The stage scenery had a grotesque familiarity. What labor convention in the United States ever lacked this misplaced element! Nevertheless, this time we would make a symbol of it—labor stepping forth from capitalist society and pronouncing its doom.

In simple, forceful language Foster told how things stood, in this "land of the free," for the toilers. Here we were, pitted class against class. The rich getting richer and the poor poorer. Speeding up beyond physical endurance, in order for capitalists to get more profits out of us. Then the broken ones cast to the dump heap. Rationalization throwing four millions out of work. Imperialism threatening. And everywhere in the capitalist world workers suffering like this and fighting against the bosses' greed. Only in Soviet Russia, where workers had taken power, were things different. In America, the masses of labor, betrayed by the A. F. of L. and the "progressives" were rising in revolt. A strike wave was under way, Gastonia, Elizabethton, Marion, New Bedford. The miners' battles in Pennsylvania, Illinois, West Virginia. Auto mechanics striking work in Michigan and California. Shoe workers strikes in Boston and Lowell and those of food workers and needle trades in New York City. Everywhere, walkouts for workers' demands.

We were here to organize and lead these revolts to build a powerful revolutionary union center, to fight against capitalist speed-up and race discrimination, to organize the unorganized, fight American imperialism and its war danger, and defend the Soviet Union against its capitalist enemies. We were here to man and direct the struggle of American labor against capitalism and for a workers' society.

Once again we were brought to our feet as representatives from the Gastonia strikers filed onto the platform. A slip of a girl, a gaunt, middle aged woman and a young boy.

Daisy MacDonald stepped forward to speak. "I'm mighty glad to come to this convention, as representative of the Gastonia locals of the National Textile Workers' Union, to tell you how much your backin' us up is helpin' us strikers here in the South. How much we appreciate it. And if ever you need it, we'll do the same by you. All of us working people must stand together. And we want you to know that whatever the bosses do, we're goin' to stay by the union and stick until we win our demands.

"Now I want to tell you somethin' of why we went on strike an' what we're fightin' for. . . . Mothers with small children have to go into th' mills to work for twelve hours, all night. My husband and I had to leave our little ones at home, alone. . . . No chance or place to sit down, all night long. Men gettin' ten and eleven dollars a week. We couldn't give our kids th' education we want 'em to have. They have to stay ignorant. We jes' barely did live. No coal, jes' wood. And it was worse for th' colored folks. Colored women sweepers getting seven dollars a week, where I worked. And they've got the same problems as we white workers have. They got to live and raise their kids. So we should stick together, and help one another out.

"When the union come, we know it was for our good, 'n we signed up.

"The bosses tried every way possible to break up our union. But they couldn't do it. Police. Arrests. Turning us out of homes into the streets. Spies. Promises. Threats. Nothing broke our spirit. We only fought harder. Then they decided to get our leaders." (The story of the June days followed.) "So now we got to fight harder than ever, to free our leaders' build our union. And with your 'n the laboring people's help everywhere, we'll win."

Later, in private talk, she said, in a quiet, matter-of-fact voice, "If the jury decides against us, 'n they try to send our leaders to th' electric chair or give 'em long sentences, afore we'll let 'em do it, there's goin' to be a war down thar."

When questioned, she told us she and her family were living in the union tent colony. She and her husband were blacklisted, and until the union won recognition they couldn't get work in any mill in the Carolinas. "But this is better than it was afore. We had nothing to lose, anyhow. We barely could live. Now we've got something to work and fight for in life."

(To Be Continued.)

The Continuous Working Year and the Five-Day Week

By SCHLANER.

Detailed consideration was given, as soon as it became known, by the foreign press, to the plan for reorganizing Soviet industry on the basis of the uninterrupted working year. Although it is only about three months since the project was published in the Soviet papers, the idea of the unbroken working year has undergone an enormous evolution. The advantages and the significance behind this idea have been grasped with an astounding rapidity by the broad strata of the Soviet working class.

Even in the most outlying districts of the Soviet Union a mass movement in favor of the continuous working year has taken shape so spontaneously that it has proved difficult indeed for the legislative organs to secure the necessary planfulness in effecting the transfer to the new working methods. The idea of the continuous working year has even penetrated into the farming industry, and reports to hand indicate that both the new, big-scale farms run by the State and even some collective farms, combining the holdings of small peasants, are introducing the new working methods as well.

The same applies to the offices of administration in the towns and provinces, to the machinery of distribution managed by the State and the cooperatives, to the schools, the universities, "cut-treatment" centres and the like as apart from hospitals, theatres, cinemas and all organizations catering for the cultural, recreational and sport requirements of the workers.

A VERITABLE REVOLUTION.

This reform is of immense importance, not only in the economic, but also in the cultural respect. Indeed, one can hardly speak of a reform, but rather as a veritable revolution in the cultural development of the working class. That revolution will come as the result of the fact that simultaneously with the continuous working year the five-day week will be introduced, that is, that after four days of work the worker will have his regular day of rest on the fifth and last day of the week.

This reduction of the working week with its equal distribution of the workers enjoying their off-days on every day of the week opens up wide vistas with regard to the matter of raising the cultural level and bettering the skill of the working masses. As we shall later show, in this way it will even be found possible not only to provide all the workers with a sound training in their trade, but also to provide a middle and to a certain extent also a higher technical education.

In view of the extraordinary economic and technical importance of this question, we give below a systematic outline of the logical effects and accruing benefits of the continuous working year in order to show in what manner this innovation will entirely alter the economic and cultural life of the Soviet Union.

IMMEDIATE ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES.

Up to now all workers had their rest day on the one and the same day. This meant that, with 52 Sundays and 13 different holidays all plants stood idle for a total period of 62 days per annum. In addition the workers knocked off two hours earlier on Saturdays and on the eve of all holidays, so that this in itself meant the loss of 14 full working days every year. Besides these regular factory stoppages, industrial plants also lost in some cases 24, in other cases 12, working days

during the summer, this depending on whether the workers employed were allowed a fortnight's or month's annual leave.

As a result, industrial enterprises worked only 263 or 274 full (eight or seven hour) working days. An exception was furnished by plants where the technological aspect of the working process could not permit at all of any such periodical stoppage of plants, e. g., in the case of chemical plants and metallurgical works which, however, only for 15 to 16 per cent of the total number of workers employed in the whole of industry.

Thus, the transfer to the continuous working year will signify in the first place an increase in the potential output capacity of industrial plants by anything from 25 to 38 per cent; while instead of working 263 or 274 days in the year, plants will work 360 days, stopping only on the five revolutionary holidays occurring during the year.

Taking the basic capital of the industries run by the state at about ten milliard roubles, it follows that the full exploitation of this newly discovered reserve, as we might call it, will have the same effect as the fresh capital investment of two to three milliard roubles. It must be added, though, that it will not be possible, in the first year, completely to utilize this increased productive capacity.

In many industries, e. g., in the textile, leather and some other industries, a difficulty will be met with in this regard, owing to the limited possibilities of supplying the necessary additional raw material that will be required. In working out the programs governing industrial production (control figures), for the fiscal year 1929-30, the increase in production, as calculated in conjunction with the introduction of the continuous working year, was placed at something like six hundred million roubles, which is equal to about five per cent of the total volume of production. In actual practice, it is most probable that this figure will be outstripped rarely.

PRODUCTION RISES—COSTS DECREASE.

And we find, for instance, that the Leningrad District Economic Council calculates that the complete transfer of all industries in the Leningrad district could effect an increase in production amounting in value to 400,000,000 roubles. The fact must also be taken into consideration that other advantages of an important economic value will also accrue in addition to the perfectly mechanical increase in the length of time during which machinery and plant will be run for exploitation. Such advantages include increased labor productivity, industrial rationalization, and a reduction in production costs.

The total result will produce an all-round economic effect far beyond that merely due to lengthening the working period of plant and equipment. This applies primarily to the cutting of production costs. Costs will not only be reduced on the basis of government estimated costs—which remain practically unchanged—but also on account of many technically necessary, though unproductive costs which plants have to meet in order to maintain their equipment in working order during stoppages of industry. Thus, for instance, glass works alone use fuel to the value of more than one million roubles per annum on Sundays which is totally unproductive.

The law has laid it down that, in carrying through the reform, the yearly working hours of the workers are on no account to be increased. This is leading, on the one hand, to a big reduction in the

THE CITY OF BREAD

Translated from THE RUSSIAN

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(Continued.)

From the dark wet garden two more dogs came running.

"They'll bite!" said Mishka. The boy answered somberly: "If it had been one, I'd have fixed him all right with a good stick." "What's your name?" "Trofim." "Let's get back." "Wait a minute, there's going to be a fight." "What for?" Trofim made no reply.

He stood there dressed only in a shirt ripped across the breast, bareheaded and barefoot. Across his shoulders, in place of a jacket, he wore a tattered piece of canvas sacking, tied together beneath his chin by a piece of string; so that little, taciturn Trofim looked like a tiny comical priest, in brief vestments.

The dogs sniffed around in silence. Then they began to growl, showed their teeth, and fell upon the one that held the bread between his teeth, whirled around in a flying mass, drew apart again, and once more sprang at each other.

For a long time Trofim regarded them with somber, unblinking eyes, then he said in a grim, sepulchral voice: "It would be good to have teeth like a dog."

Mishka shrank in fear. He looked at Trofim searchingly. Who was this boy, anyway, in his short priest's vestments?

He would fly at Mishka's throat like a dog, bear him to the ground, an atake away his jacket and his cap. Nowadays rich people were being killed all over, and Mishka was riched than Trofim.

In his terror Trofim seemed still bigger, as he stood there in the moonlight, in the dead, deserted field, that was packed with ravenous dogs, tearing at one another's throats. In reality there were no more than five dogs there, but to Mishka there seemed to be thousands, snarling and baring their teeth; and when they had torn each other to pieces, they would go over to the station and begin tearing the people to pieces.

Suddenly Trofim said:

"Are you afraid of dogs?"

"Are you?"

"I'm not afraid of anything."

"How old are you?"

"Fourteen."

Mishka glanced at Trofim out of the corner of his eye, and tried to sound as if he too feared nothing:

"Then we're the same age: I'm fourteen too."

"You lie!"

Mishka raised himself on his toes a little, in order to seem taller. "I'm soon going to be fifteen. I'm small for my age, but I'm old anyway, and I can lift two poods."

"How?"

"Anyway you like: weights or in a sack."

They went back to the station friends.

Mishka learned that Trofim came from Kazan district, that he had been in four cities, had left home six months earlier, and was making his way toward Tashkent. If he succeeded in getting there, he would not return to his home. Things were very bad there in Kazan district, not a thing to eat; Trofim's father had died long before, only thirty-eight he had been. Twice he had been in the war and had not been killed, and then he had died in the famine.

Mishka said:

"Now things are bad for all the mujiks. We have to be giving, but no one ever gives us anything. . . ."

"Got to get into the Party!" sighed Trofim.

"Into which?"

"The Bolsheviks."

"Would they really take you in?"

"Some they take in, some not."

"They don't take so well about the Bolsheviks," said Mishka. "There are all kinds of Bolsheviks," said Trofim, sighing again. At the station a single lantern flickered.

It was late.

Mishka's head was heavy with gloomy thoughts. In the car, under the cars, behind the cars, people lay, without stirring, without speaking, as if they lay in wait for something, their teeth set, their hungry mouths sealed. In the dark dread stillness, pierced by the single lantern, a woman and a child wept bitterly, monotonously. The one voice was dull and muffled—drawn from inner depths of pain, the other a despairing wail. It cut through the air like a whiplash, it rasped, scarcely audible, like the rasping of a violin.

The voices intertwined with one another, weaving, straining, rattling hoarsely, they caught up with one another, like two streams.

These two streams carried on their current the bitter agony that had been cast up by fate on the vast Kirghiz steppe. On the little station there was no escape, neither forward nor backward.

Trofim said to Mishka, pointing to the woman:

"She came here from far away and she can't go on any more."

"Why, do you know her?"

"I know all of them, I've been here four days, hanging around the station. She came here with her husband, but her husband died. See, over there, that's where they buried him. . . ."

Gloomy thoughts weighed Mishka down.

(To Be Continued.)

numbers of the unemployed, and on the other hand, is also making for the more far-reaching rationalization of production.

Since under Soviet industrial conditions, rationalization methods can usually only be introduced providing the labor power thus set free is at once provided with other opportunities of work, rationalization measures can never be so quickly and ruthlessly carried out as in the case in other countries. But as, in consequence of the transfer to the continuous working year, a huge potential death of labor power will suddenly be felt, most favorable conditions are thus created to speed up the work of carrying out fundamental plans for rationalization.

MEETING DIFFICULTIES SUCCESSFULLY.

In those branches of industry where, owing to limited supplies of raw materials or owing to the fact that it will be impossible to increase production for fear of glutting the market, there will be an effective concentration of factories. In Moscow, for instance, the work of three large cigarette factories will be concentrated in two factories, the workers of the closed down factory being absorbed by the two factories in question, which will be run continuously the whole year through. This will effect a saving in costs of about 700,000 roubles, 470,000 a year; besides releasing factory buildings which can be at once used for some other industrial purpose.

Similar chances for far-reaching concentration are also offered in the case of the leather, soap and fat industries, and more particularly in the textile trades. Single factories are also transferring to the continuous working week which are not able to increase production over their industrial programs. As in their case 20 to 25 per cent of the machinery can thus be stopped—and one-fifth of all the workers employed will be resting each day—it will be possible to concentrate the work on the best machines.

In quite a number of different branches of the light industries the construction of new factories already planned will be given up, as the resulting increase in production will be effected by simply transferring to the unbroken working year. The economies thus effected will be applied to the financing of the heavy industries. The light industries will be mainly extended over the original Five-Year Plan by making use of the factory buildings released as the result of industrial concentration. Owing to this speeding up of the process of industrialization, in the next three to four years something like one and a half million workers will be absorbed into industry over the number previously planned.

(To be Continued.)