

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

Daily Worker

FINAL CITY EDITION

Vol. VI, No. 216

Published daily except Sunday by The Company, Inc., 26-28 Union Square, New York City, N. Y.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1929

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$5.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

Price 3 Cents

To the Rescue of Humpty Dumpty

Yesterday was field day for "all the king's horses, and all the king's men" who are trying to put the Stock Exchange together again.

Rumors spread about the day before, that Rockefeller had posted \$50,000,000 to buy Jersey Standard stocks at \$50.

While Secretary Mellon quite freely admits that the tax cut announcement was made purposely in the hope that it would check the slump in the stock market, capitalist financial reporters slyly convey by talk of "coincidence" the fact that all three of these attempts from various angles to stop the panic, were undertaken as a single and considered maneuver to come to the aid of the stock market.

It was announced that the difference on government revenue which the cut would amount to, would be \$60,000,000—a mere bagatelle for a bourgeoisie that has seen \$50,000,000,000 and more evaporate from stock prices (they wrongly call them "values") in two weeks.

Stocks, it must be understood, have no "value." They are pieces of paper supposed to represent the tangible, physical value of the equipment of industry, as certificates of ownership of such values.

If, and when, capitalism is in its "normal" state of development (a time that is past) and prospects of profits to be gained, not only currently but in the future by the exploitation of labor-power from which is taken after wages are paid, seem bright, capitalists begin to boost the price of stock which holds such rosy promises of future dividends, and a regular gambling game is indulged in on the stock market, a gamble as to whether much or little may be wrung in profits from the working class.

What has happened, then, to wither the roses of capitalist dreams of future profits? While that renegade from Communism, Mr. Lovestone, was painting bright pictures in the sky for American imperialism, which he depicted as something immune from the decay and contradictions in world capitalist economy, these weaknesses of world capitalism were more and more involving and affecting the stability of American imperialism.

Concretely, we will state just a few factors. The capitalist paradise of wage slavery in the South was upset by strikes. American workers generally began resistance to further rationalization. The prospect of dominating China was upset by British and Japanese imperialists' armed maneuvers based on it—must be noted—the resentment of the Chinese masses to the attack on the Soviet Union in Manchuria.

The war on the working class here in America will manifest itself by a wide wage-cutting drive, intensified speed-up, an enormous growth of unemployment. Only yesterday the southern textile mills announced a curtailment of production of 27 per cent. The tax cut announcement by Hoover and Mellon is an assurance to the bourgeoisie that the government will use its coercive power to force the working class to bear worse conditions of life.

The Communist Party accepts the challenge. With Marxist-Leninist knowledge of the historic finale and the strategy of revolution, with Bolshevik determination it has cast out and will continue to cast out doubters and opportunist compromisers, and stands stripped for action as the advance guard and leader of the American working class.

3 More Units Join Socialist Rivalry to Rush 'Daily' South

Other Workers Groups Must Take Up the Challenge

Three Communist Party units in Section 1, New York City, have entered into the spirit of Socialist rivalry in the "Drive to Rush the Daily Worker South."

Unit 2R has pledged \$1.50 a week to see that the mill workers of Elizabethton, Tenn., the rayon workers who have been threefold betrayed by the United Textile Workers Union fakers, receive at least 15 copies of the Daily Worker each day.

Unit 4F has pledged \$1.50 a week so that the textile mill workers of Kannapolis, N. C., can be assured of receiving at least 15 copies of the Daily Worker each day.

Unit 8F has pledged \$3.50 a week, which assures the mill workers of Spartansburg, S. C., of receiving at least 35 copies of the Daily Worker each day.

There are over 5,000 workers in the rayon mills of Elizabethton and its twin mill town Johnson City, Tenn., where the Glanzstoff and Bemberg rayon corporations drive the workers.

Fifteen copies of the Daily can hardly begin to fill the absolute necessity for all the rayon workers of these towns to have the Daily Worker.

And so from Unit R2 goes a challenge to other workers' groups—not only Communist Party units but all workers' organizations—to share in adopting Elizabethton and Johnson City.

Propaganda Comm. of Needle Trades Meets

A meeting of the propaganda committee of the cloakmakers, dressmakers, furriers and millinery workers will be held at the office of the Union, 131 W. 28th St. at noon Saturday.

JUGOSLAV TERROR SENTENCES

ZAGREB, Nov. 14.—Five workers have been sentenced to 15 years in prison for Communist activity. Herberg and Vranes got 12 years each. Two others accused got five years each. All at hard labor.

Dnieprostroi-Giant Hydraulic Station-Feat of 5 Year Plan

MOSCOW (By Mail)—It is significant that the first plan which referred to a longer period and sought to map out the main direction and movement of the economic system of the Soviet Union was the electrification plan of 1920. Lenin, who always stressed the great importance of the electrification plan as a lever for the socialist transformation of the economic system including agriculture, termed this plan the general plan for the national economic system.

INDIANA, PHILA. WORKERS FIGHT TERROR REIGN

2 Incommunicado in Gary After They Are Jailed

Workers Leave Plant

40 Needle Pickets in Phila. Arrested

GARY, Ind., Nov. 14.—The spread of the nation-wide reign of terror against militant workers to Indiana was marked by the arrest of Ethel Stevens, Young Communist League organizer for Gary, and Sam Chappa, in front of the Queen Anne Candy factory at Hammond, Indiana. The two arrested were distributing leaflets for a meeting of the workers, called by the Young Communist League.

The police were on hand at the request of the company. The workers of the plant, the great majority of whom are young workers, spontaneously left the factory to attend the meeting despite the attempts of the bosses to keep them inside the gates.

The workers jeered the police on the arrest of Stevens and Chappa. They demonstrated their support for the speakers and the two arrested Y. C. L. members by their militancy against the police.

Charges of riot were made by the court against Stevens and Chappa. A heavy bond is demanded for their release.

Joseph Pacheco, Freed, Recalls John Porter

Held Incommunicado on Same Charges

"I'd give my right arm to see my buddy, John Porter," Joseph Pacheco, arrested primarily for his activities in the New Bedford strike, was released from 10 months military prison yesterday, but his thought, as he sat in the Daily Worker office, went out to his comrade still behind the bars of Leavenworth penitentiary for the same crime, fighting for his class against capitalist oppression.

Secretary of the New Bedford branch of the International Labor Defense, member of the strike committee and militant picket captain, Pacheco was three times arrested during the course of the great textile struggle.

At seventeen Pacheco had joined the army, like John Porter, and like John Porter, left it when he came to see in it the tool with which the American capitalists oppress the workers at home and struggle against competing capitalists abroad.

During the New Bedford arrests, the police took Pacheco's finger.

Develop Organization of Furniture Workers at Meeting Tomorrow

New York upholsterers and furniture workers are determined to end their "48-hour week slavery under deplorable conditions and low wages forced on us by the bosses." Led by militant workers organized in the Furniture Workers' Industrial League and affiliated to the Trades Union Unity League, they will meet to hasten steps for greater organization at a meeting at 2 p. m. tomorrow at 26-28 Union Sq.

ILGWU Officials Bar Militants' Nomination to Coming Convention

"Boycott the fake elections!" is the advice of the Progressive Group to their fellow-workers in Local 38 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. The elections take place today.

THEY FLEW THE RED FLAG IN CAL.



Six women leaders of the California working class, who defied the terror of the capitalists and their state by flying the Red Flag over a Pioneer's camp. In the top row from left to right are Sara Cutler, Bella Mintz and Esther Carpioloff. In the lower row, left to right, are Yetta Stromberg, Emma Schneiderman and Jennie Wolfson. All received sentences of from six months to five years, except Yetta Stromberg, who got from one year to ten years, and Sara Cutler who was dismissed.

JOIN CAFETERIA UNION AT MEET HOOPER FIGHTS TO HOLD PRICES

Urge Fight on Open Shop, AFL Traitors

Hundreds of workers expressed their eagerness for unionization of the open shop cafeterias by joining the Cafeteria Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers at their organization meeting last night at Bryant Hall, the first open meeting since the general garment section strike last spring, when the basis for the union was established.

How workers are continually coming to the union asking leadership for a struggle against the 12-hour day and intensified speed-up was brought out by organizer, M. Obermeier.

"We workers must especially be on our guard against the American Federation of Labor officialdom, and all the company unions and employment agent sharks, who make food workers their special prey," he declared.

"Intensified activities of these bosses' fake-labor organizations today is an indication of the increasing mood of the workers for a fight against their terrible exploitation. The A. F. of L., and other fascist traitors to labor, try to crush the workers' radicalization by sidetracking it into company union, strike-breaking organizations.

"This makes it all the more vital that workers be mobilized into an industrial union, based on principles of solidarity and mutual aid."

London Bankers Fail. LONDON, Eng., Nov. 14.—The banking firm of J. Horstman & Co., of Bishopsgate, suspended payments today as a result of a little too much confidence in continued prosperity.

Prices fell today, beginning with American issues, and spreading to English and Continental stocks. A general uneasiness prevails.

French Chamber Worries. PARIS, France, Nov. 14.—An argument developed in the French chamber of deputies today between Deputy Chastanet and Finance Minister Cheron, as to whether the French treasury investments abroad were safe, in view of the collapse of prices in New York. The government shows some discomfort, but maintains an outward show of confidence.

CALL WOMEN TO CELEBRATION

Marks Sixth Year of United Councils

Hailing the role of the United Council of Working Women in the struggles of the workers, Olga Gold, secretary of the Women's Department of the New York District of the Communist Party yesterday issued a call to all working women to attend en masse the Council's sixth anniversary celebration Friday evening, November 22, in Stuyvesant Casino, 2nd Ave. and 9th St. The statement declares:

"The sixth anniversary of the United Council of Working Women is an event for every working class woman. It marks not only the end of six years of working class activity, but, we feel sure, the beginning of greater and broader activity for the women of our country."

ASK INJUNCTION SHOE COMPANIES

Shop Delegates Asses Selves for Big Fight

The Independent Shoe Workers' Union of Greater New York has received information that the eight shoe companies who have been conducting a lockout against them for the last several weeks are applying for an injunction to try and prevent picketing and to interfere with the struggle the union is carrying on.

The shop delegates' conference meeting last night in Union Headquarters, 15 W. 21 St., has pledged full support to the organization in this struggle, and the delegates have assessed themselves a percentage of their wages, to be deducted weekly and added to the organization and strike funds.

The information of the use of the Tammany courts against this union has not terrified the members, on the contrary, the reaction is an announced determination to fight more vigorously than ever.

The companies which have asked for the injunction are the Setum, Colonial, Diana, Refined, Elbee, Bressler and two others.

SEE WINTERBOUND NOV. 22. The Progressive Group, Local 38, are holding a theatre affair Nov. 22 to see Winterbound at the Garrick Theatre. All planning to see the play should do so that evening to help out the group.

UNEMPLOYED COMRADES. All unemployed comrades should report to the District office at 11 a. m. today without fail!

WILL DEMAND 7 GASTON BOYS BE FREED TONIGHT

Workers Here to Hold Huge Demonstration for Prisoners

Three Prisoners Talk

Dunne and Jim Reid to Address Crowd

Several thousand New York workers will tonight demand the release of the seven Gastonia defendants at a mass welcome for Fred Beal, K. Y. (Red) Hendryx and William McGinnis, just released on bail in time to address the meeting, in New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., at 8 o'clock. The welcome has been arranged by the New York District of the International Defense and the National Textile Workers' Union.

While the other five defendants are still kept in jail because the mill owners' courts refuse to accept any but cash bail, Beal and Hendryx will speak in the name of their comrades, will describe the stirring events in the South and will call on the workers of New York to get behind the campaign of the International Labor Defense to free all the victims of mill owners' justice.

Two other noted leaders of working class struggles, Bill Dunne, editor of Labor Unity, and James P. Reid, president of the National Textile Workers' Union, both of whom have recently returned from the South, will also speak.

Greetings from the striking window cleaners will be brought by Thomas Owerkin, president of the Window Cleaners Protective Union. J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, will be chairman.

The New York District of the I. L. D. urges workers to help bail out the other five Gastonia defendants by sending contributions and loans at once to 799 Broadway, Room 422.

T. U. U. L. WARNS SUBWAY DIGGERS

"Mass Strike Alone Wins Demands"

"Subway-diggers! You want union wage-scales. Only by extending your strike into a mass tie-up will you gain them and your other demands."

This is the advice broadcast yesterday by the Building and Construction Workers' Section of the Trade Union Unity League to 800 timbermen, shorers and drill runners who struck yesterday against state-encouraged scab subway extension in the Bronx.

Five hundred men working at the 14th St. and Eighth Ave. B. M. T. construction were still on the job yesterday, although they were announced to join the strike by Locals 63 and 753 of the International Subway, Tunnell and Compressed Air Workers of America.

The union men demand \$7.50 a day for laborers, \$9.50 a day for drill runners and from \$10 to \$12 for timbermen and shorers.

Scab wages in force now are \$4.80 to laborers, \$6.90 to drillers and about \$7-\$8 for timbermen and shorers. The men also want union recognition.

"Your demands cannot be enforced by one section's staying on the job while fellow-workers picket," the T. U. U. L. held in its statement.

It denounced the action of the A. F. of L. unions which persisted in localizing the strike to the Bronx gangs.

"Because your officials are opposed to the move for the 100 per cent strike," the League warns the men, "you must organize your own committees of action."

LABOR UNITY AGENTS ORGANIZE. A committee of 100 Labor Unity Agents will be organized at a meeting of Industrial Organizers of the Communist Party and Labor Unity Agents in left-wing unions at the offices of the Trade Union Unity League, 26-28 Union Square, at 8 o'clock tonight.

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

Need Organization to Stem Bosses' Terror, Says TUUL

By JACK JOHNSTONE. (National Organizer TUUL.) The railroading to prison of our Gastonia comrades from five to twenty years, emphasizes more than anything else the needs for organization. This crime against the working class was only possible because the workers are not yet organized enough to stop it. These workers, some of them in their first strike, will remain in prison unless released by the organized power to the work-

U. S. Radium Corp. Poisons Unborn Babies

Mothers, Tots Doomed to Agony

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 14.—The United States Radium Corporation has doomed to slow and hideous death not only the five working women who slaved in its Orange plant, whose case has become famous, but has also doomed to a life of torture three children of two other women workers of the same company. For radium poison has been discovered in these tots, poison transmitted to the children before their birth.

Four women, Mrs. Quinta McDonald, Mrs. Albina Larice, Kath. Y. (Red) Hendryx and William McGinnis, were poisoned by pointing with their lips as they painted luminous watch dials. They are all on the verge of death, the end being a matter of a few weeks, it is said.

The workers were made victims in the capitalist courts, which worked with the radium bosses when the suits of the workers were settled. Eight hundred dollars a year for life, this was the miserable pittance for which the women were inveigled into settling.

Mrs. Helen Puck of Red Bank and Mrs. Ethelwynne Metz of Newark are the two women workers whose children have been found to be suffering from radium poisoning transmitted to them before their birth.

The three afflicted children are Walter Puck, six years; Harold Puck, aged two, and Edward Metz, six years old.

Doctors who have examined the children state positively that the poisoning is a direct result of the mothers' slavery in the U. S. Radium plant, and that the children's disease is incurable. The children are pale and anaemic, the joints being sore and stiff, the preliminary symptoms of radium poisoning in its most malignant form, when the tissues and bones are being gnawed away by the radium in the blood.

Mrs. Puck and Mrs. Metz were poisoned in the radium plant in 1919.

Campaigns for Probe. Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Doctors who have examined the children state positively that the poisoning is a direct result of the mothers' slavery in the U. S. Radium plant, and that the children's disease is incurable. The children are pale and anaemic, the joints being sore and stiff, the preliminary symptoms of radium poisoning in its most malignant form, when the tissues and bones are being gnawed away by the radium in the blood.

Mrs. Puck and Mrs. Metz were poisoned in the radium plant in 1919.

Campaigns for Probe. Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

GREEN TELLS HIS TEXTILE MEETING TO STOP STRIKES

"Mustn't Leave Looms Before Organized," Hard to Betray

Marion Jury Indicts 57

Strikers Charged With Attack on Sheriff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—At the very outset of the A. F. L. textile conference here today, President William Green struck the keynote of A. F. L. betrayal and sell out. In a long speech on the Southern situation, he complained that in most of the Southern strikes the workers "left their looms before they were properly organized." This meant that the United Textile Workers Union might have to stand by and watch them get a victory, or still worse join with the National Textile Workers Union, which is now leading the battle for better wages, hours and conditions in the South.

Wherever the U. T. W. has got control, as at Elizabethton and Marion, an arrangement between U. T. W. officials and the bosses has always been reached, to send the men back to work without gains, and usually with a blacklist.

Campaigns for Probe. Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

Green spent little time in his opening speech today dealing with the evils of twelve-hour days, child labor, discrimination, low wages, and usually with a blacklist.

HOOVER FIGHTS 44 HR. DEMAND OF POSTAL WORKERS

Union Fakers Relied on Jim

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Hoover administration will fight the postoffice employees demands for the 44-hour week tooth and nail. Postmaster General Brown states.

The postoffice clerks have had a longevity pay bill introduced in the Senate, which the Hoover administration will also fight. The "director of the budget advises that the expenditure necessary for a shorter week is not in accord with the financial policy of the President," is what Brown's report says.

Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, in line with the reactionary A. F. of L. policy of scorning all militancy in action, had placed implicit trust in the Hoover administration, it is made evident by his remark that "we had reason to hope that this Coolidge evasion would not be used again."

Militant action was never even thought of by the misleaders at the recent convention of the Postoffice Clerks in New York City. They preferred instead to rely on Hoover. The postal workers have suffered because of the misleaders' reliance on capitalist politicians.

Brown's report states that a 44-hour week for the post office workers would cost \$13,626,000. Many, many times this amount, however is being spent by the government for war preparations, and in conducting a reign of terror against militant workers. Besides, the cost is said to be only \$6,000,000.

Under the longevity pay bill the postal worker would, after 10 years of continuous service, receive \$100 a year above the regular base pay, and receive \$100 a year increase every five years thereafter.

Pacheco Recalls Porter

(Continued from Page One) prints. They were sent to Washington and verified. Pacheco was arrested in Boston and court martialized just as Porter was.

"They gave me an officer from the post (Fort Hancock), for counsel," Pacheco said, "and he told me the only true thing any man in that outfit ever told me. 'Plead guilty,' he told me, 'because they'll convict you anyway.'"

They did, throwing the young worker, age nineteen, into Fort Slocum, holding him there virtually incommunicado for ten months. "What is it like in Slocum?" Pacheco said, "The food stinks! Bread and water! 'Solitary' for nothing! Brutality!"

Today Pacheco is free for the working class. John Porter is still in Leavenworth, still to be freed by the workers.

STRIKE AT SCHOOL.

LONDON (By Mail).—To aid the East Ham school strike, the Workers' Council of Education held a delegate conference and mass meeting November 7 at the Forest Gate Men's Institute. Tom Mann, of the National Minority Movement, and representatives of the Teachers' Labor League were speakers on the object of setting up parents' councils in each school.

FRUITS OF OVERPRODUCTION.

CARDIFF (by mail).—Overproduction has forced forty setmakers off the job in the Llanfairfechan and Penmaenmawr districts.

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

3 MORE UNITS JOIN SOCIALIST RIVALRY TO RUSH DAILY SOUTH

(Continued from Page One) Fifteen copies of the Daily Worker each day—that is not enough for the mill workers of Kannapolis. And here is another challenge—from Unit 4F to other workers' groups—to share in adopting Kannapolis.

As for Spartans—a base in the coming struggles of the mill workers of the South, led by the National Textile Workers' Union, against exploitation and terrorization by the mill owners—there are over 10,000 mill workers in this city.

All of the Spartans mill workers must receive the Daily regularly—and other workers' groups have got to share in adopting this important mill center.

And so Unit 6F wants other workers' groups to join it in adopting Spartans, S. C.

Workers, see that your organization joins in the socialist rivalry to rush the Daily Worker to the southern workers.

Take up the challenge of these three units. And individual workers must rush funds too, in answer to the appeals of their fellow workers in the South for the Daily Worker.

Form for contributions to the Daily Worker, including fields for Name, Address, City, State, and Amount.

FOR ORGANIZATIONS

Form for organizational contributions, including fields for Name, Address, City and State, and Amount.

THE YOUNG PIONEER

(The American workers' children's delegation to the Soviet Union signed a fraternal contract with the Pioneers of the Ukraine, U. S. S. R., at the first international Pioneer Congress held in Moscow, in August, 1929. We are printing it here now.—Editor.)

We, the proletarian children of the United States and of the U. S. S. R., having gathered at the first All-Union meet in the Red city of Moscow, having concluded this fraternal covenant to the effect that in the struggle against the class enemy, in the cause of helping the Communist Party and the Young Communist League, in the cause of combating the influence of the bourgeoisie and its servants upon proletarian children, in the cause of the struggle against the war danger, and for the defense of the Soviet Union, we shall be Always Ready to carry on intense activity and fighting.

We shall organize the masses of children for the fight against capitalism. All study, all labor, all kinds of games, journeys and camps shall be subordinate to this aim, and to it link up with the propaganda agitation, and to aid in the building of Socialism and the organization of the defense of the proletarian state, the Soviet Union.

We shall dedicate our young forces to the task of doing our utmost to help in the consolidation and expansion of the Socialist construction, in the amelioration of the living conditions of the children of the toilers, and in securing the conquests of the Great October.

To commemorate the First International Congress of Proletarian children, the Pioneer delegation of the United States promises to the fraternal Pioneer organization of Ukraine to carry out until September, 1930, the following:

- 1. To organize 200 new groups.
2. To increase the circulation of our press by 100 per cent.
3. To work among working chil-

dren; to form groups of working children, to attract no less than 2,000 child laborers.

4. To transfer to the Y. C. L. no less than 500 children.

5. To increase the struggle against military attack on the U. S. S. R.

6. To increase our contact and correspondence with Pioneers of other countries.

On its part, the Pioneer delegation from the Ukraine in the Soviet Union promises to the fraternal Pioneer organization of the United States until September, 1930, to carry out the following:

- 1. To organize 4,000 new units.
2. To assist in the Socialist construction.

3. To increase the circulation of the press by 200 per cent.

4. To transfer to the Y. C. L. 10,000 members.

5. To strengthen and extend the patronage over the village.

6. To strengthen the defense of the country.

7. To increase the contact and correspondence with Pioneers of other countries.

We pledge ourselves to inform each other once in two months about the work done to fulfill the Covenant. (Signed)

Pioneer delegation of America, Pioneer delegation of the Ukraine, U. S. S. R.

(To fulfill this contract, the Young Pioneers of America will conduct a membership drive soon. Watch the Corners next week!)

Workers' children: Write for the Pioneer Corners!

What is happening in your school? Does the teacher tell you all the "bunk" about how "we must be thankful for all the good things that we have"? (Oh, yes, like fun we have good things!) Does the teacher hit the workers' children? Send your stories to the editor. WRITE!

Leather Workers Push Organization at Meet of T.U.U.L. Tomorrow

Organization of exploited leather workers will be hastened at a mass meeting of Men's and Ladies' Leather Belt makers at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. The meeting is called by the Provisional Organization Committee, affiliated to the Metropolitan Area of the Trade Union Unity League.

"Long hours and low wages prevail in our trade, speed-up and unemployment is growing, with no organization to protect us against the bosses," the call of the provisional committee states.

"The A. F. of L. Shiploaders and other so-called 'labor organizers' are preventing the organization of the unorganized leather belt workers," the call adds.

Join Cafeteria Union

(Continued from Page One) of the class struggle, and recognizing the need for organizing especially the semi-skilled and unskilled, who suffer the most from the bosses' new systems of rationalization and "efficiency" speed-up," Obermeier concluded.

The need for greater solidarity of food workers with militant workers in other industries was emphasized by Sam Weissman, who urged building the Trade Union Unity League as the new revolutionary labor center in the United States.

Other speakers were A. Gundt, editor of the "Free Voice," G. Hoyas, S. Christman, and Gertrude Welsh. Sam Kramberg, union secretary-treasurer, was chairman. S. Pappas, head of the union propaganda committee, directed the work for continuing agitation in open shops.

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

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

Respond to Appeals of Southern Workers For Daily Worker

Unit 2f, Section 3, N.Y.C. 2.75

Shop Nyckeys N.Y. Sect. 1, N.Y.C. 2.50

Jacob M. Rifkin, N.Y.C. 2.50

Unit 3, Sec. N.Y.C. 2.50

Unit 4, Sec. N.Y.C. 2.50

Anita Whitney, Oakland, Calif. 10.00

H. Cavall, E. Bragg, Calif. 10.00

Frank Wolfe, Detroit, Mich. 2.00

Frank Wolfe, Detroit, Mich. 2.00

801 Stark, N.Y.C. 2.50

Joseph Pivovar, N.Y.C. 2.50

Unit 1f, Sec. 3, N.Y.C. 2.50

Ben Cohen, N.Y.C. 2.50

Unit 7f, Sec. N.Y.C. 2.50

Paul H. Hovovitch, Mariners Har. 2.50

Unit 1f, Sec. N.Y.C. 2.50

Sam Parkman, Trenton, N.J. 1.00

Peter Farman, Trenton, N.J. 1.00

B. Escovar, Brooklyn, N.Y. 1.00

Sam Parkman, Trenton, N.J. 1.00

Emmi Kula, Detroit, Mich. 10.00

G. Grbe, Portland, Ore. 2.00

H.M. L. Soldiers Field, Boston, Mass. 2.00

Unit 1f, Sec. 3, N.Y.C. 2.50

Sec. 3, N.Y.C. 2.50

Unit 4f, Sec. 3, N.Y.C. 2.50

Wm. Dubowy, Bayonne, N.J. 2.50

Wm. Bickel, City, N.Y. 2.00

Mrs. Davidoff, N.Y.C. 2.00

Sicilia Olson, Claremont, Va. 1.00

Mrs. T. Sagle, Erie, Pa. 5.00

Mrs. Emil Neva, Frederick, S.D. 5.00

V. Shors, Scholl, West Park, N.Y. 2.50

Dr. E. Carlin, Freehold, N.J. 2.00

O. Olsen, Ridgetfield, N.J. 1.00

M. Colantuono, Pittston, Pa. 2.00

Rudolf Kari, Schenectady, N.Y. 2.00

E. W. Strand, West Roxbury, M. 1.70

Humm Gottlieb, Elyria, Ohio 1.00

Tom Ray, McDonald, Pa. 1.00

S. Hasan, Blair, Pa. 1.00

Axel Carlson, Waterford, Conn. 1.10

D. Couvillion, New Rochelle, N.Y. 2.00

Yasha Matles, Brooklyn, N.Y. 1.00

J. Haxton, Scollville, N.Y. 1.00

Gladsone, Troy, N.Y. 1.00

Unit 2f, Sec. 3, N.Y.C. 2.50

J. H. Seils, Wiltonby, Ohio 2.50

A. Okeret, Orange County, N.Y. 2.00

A. Marshall, Wrandotte, Mich. 2.50

F. Bollen, Duport, Iowa. 2.00

J. Vaananen, Hancock, Mich. 2.00

Women's Sec. 2.00

Joseph Vaananen, Hancock, Mich. 2.00

Charles Beck, Chicago, Ill. 2.00

GREEN ADVISES TEXTILE MEETING AGAINST STRIKES

AFL Talks as Marion Indicts 37 More

(Continued from Page One) rotten housing conditions, etc. Nor did he advocate any organization of defense corps to battle against the mill owners' terror gangs, such as killed Ella May in Gastonia, and six members of the A. F. L. union in Marion.

Instead, he put in most of his time campaigning for the Wheeler resolution in the Senate, for an investigation of Southern conditions.

"We will again press for action on this resolution," said Green, admitting that the senate had simply laid it away in committee to die. "Had a senatorial committee gone into the South and reported its findings there would have been no bloodshed," Green continued blandly. "In the South it will be a case of history repeating itself. We had the same situation in the steel mills and the coal mines."

For some reason Green did not say that the steel mills are still unorganized, and that the senatorial investigation of the coal mines last year was followed by a sell out by the A. F. L. and a campaign of terror by the bosses.

Scheme to Fight N. T. W. This conference is attended by the heads of 104 unions and was called by the Toronto Convention. Its main purpose is to devise some way to stop the spread of the textile workers' real union, the N. T. W. U., throughout the South. It will try to convince the mill owners that they should co-operate in suppressing Communist unionism.

President McMahon, of the U. T. W. on his return from the Toronto convention wired the head of the Southern Textile Association, then in convention, and suggested, "we assist you in readjustment of wage schedule and hours to stabilize labor conditions." The mill bosses insulted him and turned him down. Green's prestige is needed to make them see who their friends are.

MARION, N. C., Nov. 14.—Judge G. V. Cowper used the famous tactics of the Gastonia case today, by an apparently fair ruling for the record, and then another ruling, designed to throw the advantage to the mill owners' prosecutors. He ruled that mere assaults on an individual, even though he were the president of a mill company, did not constitute rebellion against the state of North Carolina, one of the charges on which the five strikers and Alfred Hoffman, organizer of the U. T. W. are being tried.

At the same time, the judge ruled that any act of violence by the "mob" could be used, if conspiracy were shown, to prove the case against all the defendants.

The grand jury proceeded while court was in session to indict all the defendants and fifty other strikers because they are charged with having objected to the mill thugs evicting them from their homes.

The jury was completed today.

The men on trial are J. Hugh Hall, Dan Lewis, W. E. Hogan, and Wes Fowler. With them is being Alfred Hoffman, organizer of the U. T. W. whose really ridiculous anxiety since the strike started to keep it orderly, safe and sane, and sell it out at the first opportunity has not prevented, his being included with some of the militant strikers. It was Hoffman who advised the pickets to "parade with your bibles, not with guns," and got six of them killed that way. But he is on trial too.

The trial of eight deputies who admitted firing on the strikers when at the time six of the latter were killed will come up later, and they will be whitewashed.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Japanese Workers Dance, Exhibit. A dance and revolutionary poster exhibition will be held by the Japanese Workers' Association on Friday evening at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. Tickets in advance, 75 cents; \$1.00 a door.

Council 10 Vetcherinka. Council 10 Vetcherinka has arranged an original Vetcherinka for this Sunday 7 p. m. at 48 Bay 28th St. Admission 35 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.

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

U.C.W.W. Council 7 Lecture. Com. Council will speak on "National Boycott," 8:30 p. m., at 563 Stone Ave., Brooklyn.

Skand Athletic Club Ball. The Skand Workers Athletic Club, affiliated with the L.S.U., will give a grand ball this Saturday evening at Hermax Hall, 6th Ave. and 1st St., Mount Vernon. Boxing bouts, accordion, hambo, contest, refreshments. Admission one dollar.

Workers Students Hike. The Workers School student body will conduct a hike to Alpine Woods this Sunday, starting from 26 Union Square at 8:30 a.m. Movies of the hikers will be taken.

Bronx Workers Lecture. Under the auspices of the Bronx Workers Athletic Club a lecture on the "Human Body" will be given this Sunday, 7:30 p. m., at 1400 Boston Rd.

Lower Bronx Open Forum. The Lower Bronx Open Forum, 115 East 133 St., will inaugurate the ses-

WILL TELL OF MARION KILLING AT THE SCHOOL

Bring Shop Mates to the Hike

The massacre of Marion workers on the picket line and the added brutality of eviction of their wives and children from their homes means to the working class and what the bosses are out to do in conjunction with the aid of the A. F. L. bureaucracy in their game of pretense will be fully explained by Wm. Z. Foster, general secretary of the T. U. U. L., at the Sunday Forum of the Workers School, 26 Union Square, Sunday night.

The Workers School gives notice to all those who have not registered for the new courses that "Statistical Methods" has begun last night and that "Elementary Russian" which began Tuesday and is given twice weekly still affords one an opportunity to join the class. The 13th Fundamentals of Communism class as scheduled for Thursday, Nov. 21st, is rapidly filling up.

The Student Body of the Workers School urges all those who plan to participate in the hike scheduled for Sunday at 8 a. m. and who also are going to perform before the movie camera on the sojourn to bring games and sport matter and their own lunch boxes to the stopping point, 26 Union Square. It is also suggested that students bring their shop mates. Anyone who has not purchased his ticket for the student banquet is urged to do so promptly since the tickets are rapidly being doped up.

Call Women to Meet.

(Continued from Page One) the future. Women are more and more being drawn into industry, more and more being exploited together with the men, more and more they are being victimized in American capitalism's feverish preparations for its next war, while the proletarian housewives suffer from the greater exploitation of the men. The United Council, which has done such splendid work in the past, will go forward to organize the working women against capitalist exploitation, terror and war, to help win the ultimate overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a workers' republic where such brutal exploitation of women workers as in the textile and many other industries will be impossible."

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, 7, 8. Shop paper conference Friday, 7:30 p. m., at 26 Union Sq., 6th floor. All comrades engaged on shop papers, prospective shop paper workers and section agitprop directors must attend.

Unit 6F, Section 2. A discussion of the Party Plenum will be held today, 6:30 p. m., at the Section headquarters. Attendance obligatory.

Bronx Youth Dance. A dance will be given by the Y.C.L. will give a youth dance for the benefit of the Gastonia prisoners, Sunday, November 17, 8 p. m. Orchestra, good program, refreshments. Hold this date open.

East New York Y.C.L. Open Forum. The second open forum meeting of the East New York Unit, Y.C.L., will be held on Saturday, 2:00 p. m., at 349 Bradford St. Subject: "The Youth in the Next World War"; speaker: Dave Matles.

International Branch 1, Sec. 3. A dance will be held at 8 p. m. Sunday at the Amalgamated Food Workers Hall, 123 W. 51st St.

Unit 4F, Section 6. A roll call will be taken at the unit meeting Monday night at new headquarters, 123 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn.

"Arsenal" to Aid Gastonia. The matinee performance of "Arsenal" at the Film Guild Cinema Sunday under the auspices of Downtown Unit 2 of the Young Communist League will aid the Gastonia Defense Fund.

Demand Release of Gastonia 5. A mass meeting demanding the unconditional release of the Gastonia prisoners will be held by Downtown Unit 2 of the Young Communist League at 6 p. m. Friday at 1179 Broadway, near 28th St. One of the prisoners will talk.

Workers with a lecture by A. Markoff on "The Role of the Labor Party" this Sunday, 8:00 p. m. Discussion and questions.

Downtown Workers Club. A meeting will be held at 8:30 p. m. Friday at 35 E. Second St. Wm. J. Olein, of the Morning Freiheit, will speak at the club Sunday at 8:30 p. m.

VISIT AND BUY YOUR GIFTS AT THE RUSSIAN BAZAAR

17 West 57th St. Painted Toys, Embroidered Decorated Linens, Caucasian Rugs, Samovars, Candy, Painted Cigarette Boxes, and thousands of unusual articles at VERY LOW PRICES. Everything at this Bazaar has been imported from Russia. Open 'til 8 p. m. The Bazaar is sponsored by the Russian Hebrew Children's Hospital Committee.

Georgian Cinema Finds Rich Material for National Drama

The cinematograph industry in Georgia dates back to 1922 with the formation of a Georgian Cinematograph Section to the People's Commissariat for Education in the U. S. S. R., which, a year after, became the Georgian State Cinematograph Company, Limited.

The first steps of the Georgian cinematograph industry were slow and hesitating. Its artists, while still laboring under the heavy burden of national cultural traditions, fell under the spell of the new art in all its modernity. As a result, the first films produced were a mixture of new and old technique in the American and Caucasian styles, and open to the reproach of crudity. The critics at that time were continually attacking the new Georgian cinematograph for its absurd use of human and other material, its ineffective attempts to make European (or rather American) methods to suit Eastern themes. The endeavors to express class contradictions and national drama in the idiom of Hollywood was, of course, doomed to failure.

The young industry began gradually to realize its mistake and to take the right path—abandoning the banalities of kinoromance and turning towards the rich material offered by the national traditions and picturesque customs of the country. From fantastic scenes of semi-legendary "aristocratic" life, we turn to the real beauty of the soul (Caucasian village, or settlement), ethnography and geography are pressed into the service of the film. We see before our eyes on the screen the slow transition to the new economy, the development of agriculture and industry, and the parallel development of the men involved in it.

At last, a film worthily illustrating the life and times of the Caucasus has been shown. This was "Eliso," a picture describing the tragedy of the Christian (Russian) victory over the Mohammedans (Cheahenzi), the tragedy of the



ALICE BRADY.

In "Carl and Anna," Leonard Frank's drama, at the Guild Theatre.

small nation "swallowed up" by imperialism, of the peasant masses fighting their powerful foe—zarism—at fearful odds. This picture was rightly hailed as a victory for national cinematography, as well as a veritable document of high artistic value. To this success must be added many educational films giving wonderful views of Caucasian science in Georgia. In a word the Georgian cinematograph is rapidly growing.

"BLACKMAIL" AT CAMEO BEGINNING SATURDAY

At the Cameo Theatre, commencing Saturday, Nov. 16, "Blackmail" will be presented for the first time at popular prices. This is the all-talking British production from the play by Charles Bennett. Alfred Hitchcock directed and adapted it. The story concerns itself with Scotland Yard activities in a blackmail case. The cast is headed by Donald Calthrop, Anny Ondra and John Longden.

Patronize No-Tip Barber Shops

26-28 UNION SQUARE (1 flight up) 2700 BRONX P. K. EAST (corner Allerton Ave.)

Cooperators! Patronize SEROY CHEMIST

657 Allerton Avenue Estabrook 3215 Bronx, N. Y.

Comrade Frances Pilat MIDWIFE

351 E. 77th St., New York, N. Y. Tel. Rhineland 2914

MELROSE Dairy VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT

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

RATIONAL Vegetarian RESTAURANT

199 SECOND AVE. U. E. Bet. 14th and 15th Sts. Strictly Vegetarian Food

HEALTH FOOD Vegetarian RESTAURANT

1600 MADISON AVE. Phone: UNIVERSITY 5865

John's Restaurant SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES

A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet

SOCIALISTS' ANTI-SOVIET TALE EXPOSED BY SECRET LETTER OF GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN USSR

Great Dnieprostroi Power Project Speed Beats American Construction

Factory Workers Demand Soviet Communist Party Punish Right Wing Leaders

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Today's issue of the Communist paper, "Rote Fahne," publishes the text of a secret letter sent by the German ambassador in Moscow, Herr Vondirk, advising the German Government not to participate in the anti-Soviet campaign regarding emigrant German peasants, now widely being advertised in the imperialist press as trying in great throngs to "escape from the Soviet Union."

The ambassador tells his government that these "discontented" peasants are part of the richer sections of the German peasantry in the Soviet Union, the great majority of whom are satisfied with the Soviet regime and willingly participate in the collectivization of agriculture.

Thus the bottom is knocked out of the slanderous campaign of the socialists as to the supposed "peasant discontent" in the Soviet Union.

DNEIPROSTROI SPEED BEATS U. S.

(Wireless By Imprecor) MOSCOW, Nov. 14.—The engineers engaged in building the vast Dnieprostroi electric power project report that the concrete foundations on the left bank of the Dnieper river are finished, being completed on November 11, months before the time set. One hundred thousand cubic meters of cementing were completed in 14 weeks, an achievement that exceeds even American working tempo.

The "Pravda" publishes declarations from Comrades Shatzkin and Sten admitting they committed er-

rors and expressing complete approval of the Communist Party line. These comrades had voiced in a philosophical and abstract way, a pre-emptive theory for the Right Wing enemies of the industrialization plan. "Pravda" also publishes resolutions of factory workers from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Nishni-Novgorod and many other cities, condemning the Right Wing fraction in the Communist Party and demanding organizational action, including expulsion where necessary against the Right Wing leaders.

WORKING WOMEN ON RED BALLOT IN BERLIN VOTE

No Factory Women on Socialist List

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Under the title, "Berlin's Red List," today's "Rote Fahne" publishes the list of Communist candidates for the Berlin town council elections on the 17th of November. Wilhelm Pieck heads the list. The "Rote Fahne" comments:

"Every third candidate is a representative of the working women. This list is proof of the fact that the party is really carrying out the decisions of the sixth world congress of the C. I. and of the Wedding congress of the German party to pay more attention to the working women. . . . The members of the factory councils head the list of workers' candidates, because they are the representatives of the revolutionary workers."

"The representatives of proletarian mass-organizations, particularly the prohibited Red Front Fighters' League and the Anti-Fascist Young Guards, are in favorable places on the list. . . . There are 68 candidates on the social democratic list, and of these only six women, of whom three are housewives, one a doctor, one a municipal employe and the third a clerk. The list contains not one single representative of the working women in the factories! The social democratic list is composed overwhelmingly of officials, company directors, rectors, tradesmen, lawyers, business men, etc."

Fierce Counter Fire by Red Army Answers Chinese Provocation

MOSCOW, Nov. 14.—Reports from Harbin state that the Chinese troops on the frontier, firing across the border, systematically held the peaceful population under fire on the seventh, eighth and ninth of November, causing numerous casualties. A fierce Soviet counter-attack finally silenced this vicious attack.

6 YERS IN FASCIST DUNGEON. ZAGREB (By Mail)—The special tribunal in Belgrade has sentenced the painter and student of philosophy, Lieubomir Tolitch, to six years hard labor for Communist propaganda. His wife was sentenced to six months imprisonment. Both of them were imprisoned for over six months awaiting trial and were terribly tortured. The prosecution succeeded in bringing no actual proofs for the indictment which was based solely upon the evidence of police witnesses.

JAIL MACEDONIAN REBEL. ZAGREB (By Mail)—The state court of justice at Belgrade sentenced the 23-year-old Macedonian, Stefan Traykovich, belonging in Priep, to two years and eight months in jail for an offense against the law for the protection of the state terrorist sentence.

of the I. L. D. are asked to report at 8 p. m. at the stations: 2926 West Gordon St., 1331 N. Franklin, 1124 Spring Garden, 39 N. 10th St., 1748 Aberdeen, 4035 Girard Ave., and 8th and Ritner Sts., northeast corner.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—If the militant workers do their part and succeed in freeing George Harrison and Lewis McLaughlin on mail from Charlotte prison, these two Gastonia workers will address a big mass meeting of Philadelphia workers to be held at New Garrick Hall, 507 South 8th St., Tuesday, Nov. 19, at 8.15 p. m.

This will be a protest demonstration against the railroading of seven Gastonia workers and National Textile Workers Union organizers. It is planned by the International Labor Defense to have Harrison and McLaughlin speak to workers in Baltimore Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 16 and 17; in Washington, D. C., Nov. 18; Allentown, Pa., Nov. 19, 20, and Trenton, N. J., Nov. 21.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—A meeting of working women in the headquarters of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, called by the women's section of the Union, pledged its support of the strikers at the Raab shop, and its aid in the fight on the united front of terrorists.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The largest mobilization of militant workers yet held in Philadelphia is planned for this Sunday, when toilers assemble for collections for the International Labor Defense to aid the fight on the country-wide reign of terror against all militant workers' groups, a terror particularly vicious in this state. All class conscious workers and sympathizers

Jugoslav White Killing Workers in Its Dungeons

BELGRADE (by mail)—Reports are coming in now about the persecutions of workers in several cities in Yugoslavia. In Osijek 40 workers and students have been arrested, amongst whom were 2 women. The police went to the shops and searched the workers on the bench for "illegal material." Although the police did not find anything, they still arrested 40 persons and kept them in jail, not permitting anybody to see them, neither their families nor lawyers. Now news are coming from them, as they are to come before court. The arrested persons have been terribly beaten and tortured, they have been kept in dark cells, they did not receive drinking water and good food fit to eat. One of the imprisoned workers has died in the meantime on account of the maltreatment. The police give out the information, that he killed himself. That is the twenty-sixth murder, committed by the police during the last three months.

Terror Sweeps Thru Macedonia, Jailing Scores of Workers

BELGRADE (by mail)—A wave of terror is sweeping over Macedonia. In many places, like Skopje, Weles, Schtipp, Kumanovo, Prilep, Ochrid, Bitolj, and Gwelyje, mass arrests have been taken place. The police refuse to announce the names of the arrested persons and neither lawyers nor the families of the arrested are permitted to visit them.

In Weles 24 persons have been arrested and news has just come through that several of them have "disappeared." It must be feared that they have been tortured to death and secretly buried.

In Skopje, where many arrests have been made, the students Blagoj Maneff, Chirill Karadschoff and Kimoff were murdered in their prison cells.

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.

Plan Anti-Hunger Strike Bill Against Workers in India

CALCUTTA (by mail)—Although the passing of the Hunger Strike Bill in the Legislative Assembly of India has been postponed after the death of Das (the Meerut prisoner) discussion over the Criminal Procedure Act is still going on. The point of discussion at present is whether the treatment of prisoners awaiting trial should be in accordance with the prisoners previous social status, or with the nature of their offences.

Uncover Provocateurs In Czech CP Planning to Murder Vandeveld

PRAGUE (By Mail)—In connection with the visit of the Belgian socialist leader, Vandeveld, here, the Communist Party has succeeded in discovering a group of agents provocateurs in the party who wished to compromise the party by preparing an attempt upon Vandeveld's life. Investigation has shown that the persons responsible were police agents. They have been expelled from the party.

Southern ILD Meet

(Continued from Page One) Boston, Nov. 18-Dec. 1; Connecticut, Dec. 2-8; Philadelphia, Dec. 9-15; Anthracite, Dec. 16-22; Buffalo, Dec. 23-26.

J. L. Engdahl, national executive secretary, will speak Nov. 17 at the Boston mass meeting with Beal; in Philadelphia, Nov. 24, at the district convention; at the N. T. W. U. convention, Nov. 28; at the anthracite conference, Dec. 1, in the Southern district, Dec. 4-8; at New York district conference, Dec. 15.

A. Jakira organizational secretary will attend the Boston district convention Dec. 1. Louis Sass, secretary of the Hungarian section will tour the Cleveland district Dec. 1 to 15 for organizational work.

'LABOR RULE' IN TRINIDAD, B. W. I. JUST LIKE TORY

Exposing Imperialism At Work in Colonies

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad (By Mail) — The local "Gazette," published in this fortified outpost of British imperialism in the West Indies, on October 23, published the rules given importers on movie film censorship, telling what may NOT be shown or imported into the island of Trinidad. Since these rules are a child of the present "labor" government, whose colonial secretary is Sydney Webb, they are of added interest.

Under the heading of "Military," scenes barred are: "Officers and men in British or foreign uniform shown in a disgraceful light." They may be disgraceful at times, but mustn't be shown. Then: "Horrors in warfare and realistic scenes of massacre." Which shows that the "Labor" party does not want to discourage war.

Under the head of "Political," the following movie scenes are banned: "Propaganda against the Monarchy, Royal Dynasties"—which is rich comment on a government of "socialists." Then, although it is the chief method used by British (or other) imperialism to enforce its domination, scenes are barred of "White men using violence toward Chinese, Negroes and Indians." That they actually do use violence is to be hidden in the order barring: "Reference by word or picture to any political incidents such as the Amritsar shootings." And, of course, "Bolshevik propaganda!"

The conclusion adds a savor to the dish of labor imperialism, by assuring: "The censors in circulating this information desire to make it clear that they are not adopting any new principles, but that they have been governed in the main by these standards for some time past,"—which is to say, MacDonald is as imperialistic as Baldwin.

ORGANIZE, STEM BOSS TERROR

(Continued from Page One)

against the right to organize the right of the workers to fight for better conditions, the right to strike, the right of the workers to hold class struggle opinions, or belong to a revolutionary political party, or a union that believes in militant class struggle. This conviction is a blow against the whole working class.

The kidnaping and beating up of Wells and his co-organizers by a mob led by Major Bulwinkle and Carpenter, the leading lawyers of the prosecution, the fake trial and acquittal of these indicted, the murder of Ella May, a mother of four children in broad daylight, the slaughter of the Marion strikers, the smashing of the union and relief headquarters, is just as much a sentence of the court as the conviction of Beal and his fellow organizers. There is no use crying about capitalist justice, this is it. The thing to do is to fight, in order to fight, we must organize.

No help can be expected from the A. F. L. bureaucrats, from the leaders of the socialist party or the Muste group! on the contrary they will in the future, as in the past, support all struggles against the militant workers, but we must not confuse the rank and file members with the bureaucrats, on the contrary we must expose their treacherous role and break the rank and file away from them. While there are shades of differences between the A. F. L., the socialist party and the Muste group, it is only in words. The A. F. L. is frankly reactionary, the others are just as reactionary but hide under a flood of radical phrasology.

Some Renegades. In the same category can be placed the Cannons, Lovestones and Gilews, who are even more conscious in their struggle against the workers, placing themselves as the theoreticians of the counter-revolutionary forces in America; their attacks are launched against the Communist Party, the Trade Union Unity League and the New Unions, their support given to the Muste group and the A. F. L. All of these working class enemies share the responsibility with the mill owners and the state in the conviction in Charlotte.

Only the workers can free the seven convicted Gastonia case defendants and halt the capitalist terror. There are millions of workers who in some form have expressed their sympathy and support to the struggle in Gastonia, but they are unorganized, it is this ideological support that must be crystallized in an organized expression. The weakness of the T. U. U. L. is mainly organizational. The workers generally are resenting the wage cuts, the slave driving campaign of the employers put over through terroristic methods by the armed company thugs, carried out in broad daylight, finding legal support in the acquittals of the murderers and the convictions of the victims of their brutal assaults.

The answer of the T. U. U. L. to this outrageous verdict, is a planned organizational campaign to mobilize

IN THE SHOPS

LEWIS, IN W. VA. THROWS MINERS FROM BARRACKS

Men Built Them; U. M. W. A. Sells Them

(By a Worker Correspondent) MORGANTOWN, W. Va. (by mail)—V. A. Bittner, Lewis henchman in the West Virginia coal fields, has exposed the "new" United Mine Workers as a coal company union in his speech in Osage and Scott's Run, W. V. He stated, "No strike! The coal operators and the miners must get together in West Virginia and the wages must be decided by three coal operators and three miners."

We know which "miners" he meant; John L. Lewis, V. A. Bittner, and some other U.M.W.A. faker. And what can the miners expect from this bunch except to pay them dues to keep them in office at fat salaries, as the old U.M.W.A. did with Mitchell?

The miners in Osage can't forgive these fakers for selling them out. That action further proved to us here in northern West Virginia that the U.M.W.A. fakers are not going to and don't want to organize us in a union that will call for better wages and working conditions. They are satisfied only with the wages the coal operators are willing to pay the miners, and they mean to have no strikes.

The U.M.W.A. fakers are selling all the barracks and throwing the miners out, and spending the money of the West Virginia miners. The West Virginia miners built and paid for the barracks, and yet the U.M.W.A. fakers are selling them and spending the money that they get for the barracks, on themselves.

Does this look like preparation for a fight to better the miners conditions? I say no! Only the National Miners Union can lead the West Virginia miners to victory in the fight for better wages and working conditions. West Virginia miners, join the N.M.U.! Shake the U.M.W.A., which is controlled by men who sell you out!

the workers into revolutionary unions, to broaden the struggle against the war preparations of the Wall Street Imperialist Government for the 7-hour day, wage increases, better working conditions, to break the capitalist terror, for the release of the Gastonia victims, for the defense of the Soviet Union. What steps have the various organizations affiliated to the T. U. U. L. taken to put the program of the Cleveland Convention into effect?

Three Tours. The organization department of the T. U. U. L. to assist the new unions, left wing groups, shop committees, district and local leagues, has arranged a number of organizational tours.

The tour of General Secretary Foster will be followed by the tour of the Labor Jury, jointly with the International Labor Defense. Following the tour of the Labor Jury will be another by the National Organizer of the T. U. U. L. All these tours are correlated, they are not lecture tours, they are part of the organizational campaign of the T. U. U. L. They must be connected up with the concrete demands of the workers, in the localities where these meetings are held.

The answer of the T. U. U. L. to the conviction of the seven of its members is to intensify the work for which these comrades were convicted, to broaden it out, especially in all basic industries, to organize the millions of unorganized workers into the T. U. U. L.

Organize the unorganized for class struggle; free the Gastonia victims; break the capitalist terror!

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

Bittner's Thugs Terrorize Militant W. Va. Coal Diggers

(By a Worker Correspondent) MORGANTOWN, W. Va. (By Mail)—Nothing was ever done by the United Mine Workers' officials led by V. A. Bittner to organize the coal miners of northern West Virginia. So the National Miners' Union came to District 31.

Then all at once Van Bittner sent his flunkies here to "organize" the miners into the U. M. W. A., only for the purpose of keeping the miners from joining the N. M. U. and to divide them. A number of N. M. U. local and mass meetings were broken up by Van A. Bittner through the coal company guards, the slugs and the Lewis machine flunkies. Board member Charles Close went to an N. M. U. local meeting organized by Nick Presa and Arnold in Everettsville, W. Va. When he got there he found Bittner's slugs stopping all the miners from entering the hall.

When one of the miners undertook to come in one of the sluggers flung a big knife, saying, "If you go into the hall for the N. M. U. meeting I'll cut your throat." These sluggers broke up the meeting and after Close and others went out of the hall, stones, bottles and clubs were used on them by the U. M. W. A. thugs. Close was struck by the glass. Nick Presa was struck by a bottle.

V. A. Bittner's brave army of 35 against 4 members of the N. M. A.! A number of other N. M. U. meetings were broken up by these thugs. But the N. M. U. has come to stay in northern West Virginia, to dig the miners out of the grave danger they were put in by the U. M. W. A. fakers. "I'll tell more about conditions and happenings in the northern West Virginia fields in my next letter.—W. Va. Miner."

Dnieprostroi Station Feat of 5-Year Plan

(Continued from Page One)

which utilizes the powerful rapids near Saporoshe and is known as the Dnieprostroi Power Station. This station will commence its work within the limits of the Five Year Plan, i. e., up to the year 1931-32. The size of the undertaking, its significance for the whole economic system of the Soviet Union and in particular of the Ukraine, the interesting combination of far reaching economic tasks and projects in connection with this new hydraulic power station, has aroused interest in the Dnieprostroi undertaking even before its completion far beyond the frontiers of the Soviet Union in the international economic world.

The extension of the electrical system of the Soviet Union is not taking place only upon the basis of the existing demand. The building of electrical power stations is naturally favorable places often formed the commencing point for new great industrial undertakings and agricultural projects. This is also the case with the hydraulic power station on the Dnieper, which in its first stage will produce approximately 500,000 H.P. or 372,000 Kw., and in the second stage 1,000,000 H.P. In its totality the Dnieprostroi project represents an organically combined whole which will be the center of a tremendous economic plan. The Dnieprostroi project contains the following important parts:

The central and commencing point is the hydraulic power station on the Dnieper rapids near Saporoshe which is already far progressed. A tremendous dam will be built and enormous energy harnessed for the service of the existing factories and the factories which are being built for the lighting of the whole district in the Donetz Basin and of the ore district near Krivoi Rog.

The building of this dam will be connected with the construction of sluices and locks and with the regulation of the Dnieper, which will make the Dnieper navigable from the towns of its upper part, for instance, Dnieprostrovsk down to the Black Sea, and thus create a new and extremely important possibility of transport. The regulation of the Dnieper will permit ocean going vessels to steam up the Dnieper as far

as Saporoshe, in other words, several hundreds of kilometers inland. The power station, which will lie about in the middle between the ore district of Krivoi Rog and the coal district of the Donetz Basin, will be the center point of a tremendous industrial combination. The next link in the chain of this tremendous project is the building of a foundry with a capacity of 650,000 tons of cast iron to be manufactured into high class steel. Upon the basis of this work a network of engineering factories for the production of agricultural machinery, aeroplanes, ships, etc., will be built. A further part of the combination will be the Dnieprostroi works for the production of ferromanganese and other iron alloys. It must be stressed that the cheap power provided by the Dnieprostroi will permit a tremendous development of the production of aluminum which needs high power. Aluminum will thus develop from an import article into an export article. The next group of the combination will consist of a network of chemical factories for the production of artificial fertilizers, caustic soda and calcium carbide, etc.

In connection with the regulation of the Dnieper and the giant dam, it will be possible to conduct widespread agricultural improvements by irrigating over 600,000 hectares of desert land and by draining about 120,000 hectares of marsh land in the flood district.

The building of the Dnieprostroi power station and the industrial undertakings connected with it will demand a great development of the railway system Donetz-Saporoshe-Krivoi-Rog and will result in a cheapening of the freight rates. Projects like the Dnieprostroi, which is already known far beyond the frontiers of the Soviet Union, are a symbol for the tremendous collective creative forces of the proletariat and are a sign of the tremendous possibilities contained in the developing socialist economic system, and resulting from the concentration of the means of production in the hands of the proletarian state and from the organized conduct of the economic system. As the idea of the Dnieprostroi Power Station was taken up practically a few years ago into our program of construction, our enemies abroad thought that this idea was phantastic. Today, however, the international bourgeoisie can no longer deceive itself concerning the tremendous unchanged economic forces of the proletariat.

HERE ARE REASONS

Into the South
Into the Steel Mills
Into the Mines
Into the Auto Shops
Into Transportation
Into War Industries

INTO ALL MILLS SHOPS FACTORIES with the DAILY WORKER

so that our official organ can help lead the workers into struggle against extreme exploitation, can help to fight the war danger, social reforms, and fight for the defense of the Soviet Union; to secure for the Daily Worker a mass circulation so that it can be of first assistance to the Party and its tasks in this, the Third Period.

this is why

You Must Be One of the

5,000

Who Should Attend the

Daily Worker

Entertainment and Dance ROCKLAND PALACE

West 155th Street, corner Eighth Avenue. Right at Polo Grounds, where you saw the Soviet Russian Flyers last Saturday, November 9.

Saturday Nov. 16

Admission 75 Cents

We are going to count noses to make sure you are present.

We must make sure you vote "yes" upon the proposal to create a fund to drive the Daily Worker into the heart of every industry.

PROVE YOUR LINE IS CORRECT BY YOUR PRESENCE!

ATTENTION EVERYONE!

Every Daily Worker Agent, every Party member, every Daily Worker reader, every worker this reeched: If you have not yet secured tickets for the Daily Worker Dance and Entertainment to be held Saturday Evening, November 16, at Rockland Palace, then call at once at the Daily Office, 28 Union Square, New York City.

1852 The Same Address Over 75 Years 1929

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK

ASSETS EXCEEDING \$29,000,000
Deposits made on or before the 3rd day of the month will draw interest from the 1st day of the month.

Last Quarterly Dividend paid on all amounts from \$5.00 to \$7,500.00, at the rate of **4 1/2%**

Open Mondays (all day) until 7 P. M.
Banking by Mail. Society Accounts Accepted.
We Sell A. B. A. Travelers Certified Checks

NO 1 THIRD AVE. Cor. 7th ST.

Offices of the Daily Worker

in various sections of the country. — Send your Subscriptions; Advertisements; Bundle Orders and Announcements through the following offices:

CITY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	REPRESENTATIVE
Boston, Mass.	38 Causeway St.	Haymarket 6098	Sam Don
New Haven, Conn.	38 Howe St.		Peter Chaut
Hartford, Conn.	1053 Capitol Ave.		Nina Gotkis
New York, N. Y.	26 Union Square		A. Wagenknecht
Buffalo, N. Y.	200 Ellicott St.		L. Johnson
Rochester, N. Y.	164 Berlin St.		F. Wojek
Philadelphia, Pa.	1124 Spring Garden St.	Poplar 4299	M. Silver
Pittsburgh, Pa.	805 James St., N. S.	Cedar 8819	E. P. Cush
Baltimore, Md.	1206 E. Baltimore St.	Wolfe 9104	I. Keith
Cleveland, Ohio	2046 East 4th St.		John Fromholz
Toledo, Ohio	1217 Delancey St.		E. Miller
Detroit, Mich.	1967 Grand River Ave.		Robert Woods
Chicago, Ill.	2021 West Division St.	Armitage 4088	S. T. Hammersmark
Milwaukee, Wis.	551 National Ave.		M. Rosenberg
Kansas City, Mo.	207 East 14th St.		E. Peterson
Minneapolis, Minn.	210 So. Third St.		
Denver, Colorado	1018 15th St.		
Seattle, Wash.	201 Occidental Ave.		Geo. Dietrich
San Francisco, Cal.	1740 O'Farrell St.	West 3260	Wm. O'Hanrahan
Los Angeles, Cal.	Room 308, Stimson Bldg.		Mike Daniels
			L. J. Patterson

The Continuous Working Year and Five-Day Week

By SCHLAUER.
PART III.

THE effect of the transfer to the uninterrupted working year on the raising of the general cultural level in the Soviet Union of the people at large is so great that it can be justifiably ascertained that this new system of working is of even much greater political importance as a cultural factor than as a factor promoting economic development.

Two fundamental qualities of the unbroken working year are responsible for these cultural results: (1) the fact that rest days will follow each other in more rapid succession; and (2) that the workers who are resting are distributed evenly over every day of the week.

This is most strikingly seen, for instance, in the fact that whereas under the old system the cinemas, theatres, sports and amusement grounds, holiday-makers' resorts, and so on were always filled to overflowing on Sundays and other holidays and were unable to serve the needs of the greater part of the population, besides standing empty to a certain extent on week days. They can now, quite mechanically, serve for five times as many people as before, while no one needs to break his neck in order to get a cinema ticket, nay, or the chance to enjoy some reasonable recreation or opportunity to get a real rest.

EVERYTHING MORE PLEASANT.

Again, all sport equipment in the way of motor boats, gymnasium equipment, etc., which can be used by the worker on his day of rest can now be used five times as often as before. The workers' clubs, which exist in practically every factory and which were, in the main, only completely used on holidays and Sundays, are now increasing their activities five-fold and are now really able to draw the workers, all the workers, into active cultural activities.

As never before, the activities of the various literary, dramatic, popular science and sport circles organized under the auspices of these clubs will take a development, and become more active, that will be all to the good.

As another striking example, we might cite the manner in which the five-day week has promoted the more extensive use of the motor car. In spite of the fact that today there are less than 20,000 automobiles in the whole of the USSR, it will now be possible because of the five-day week to train not less than one million amateur chauffeurs in the course of the next two years. The fact will certainly be known to our readers that the gigantic automobile works now being built will, in two to three years time, be turning out 120,000 automobiles every year. The transfer to the five-day week immediately raises the question of increasing this production many times over. With the aid of the five-day week it is planned to carry out an "automobilization" program along the following lines.

"Avtodor" (the Society to Promote the Development of Trunk Roads and Automobiles), is to organize a nucleus of the Society in every industrial plant which shall bring together all workers in the plant for the purpose of teaching them how to drive. Ten-rouble shares are to be issued which every worker may buy and by this means every 200 workers will be provided with one motor-car. (The initial demand will be covered in the present and coming year mainly by the imported Ford car.)

As, of these two hundred persons, 40 will be resting on each day of the five-day week, and four to five persons can go in for motor at one time, learning to drive as they do so, it will be possible for all forty enjoying their off-day to undertake to learn motor driving on a practical basis for the space of one to one and a half hours. By this means all the part-owners (i. e., all the workers owning the car) will be able to carry on their drivers' courses once in every five days.

As nearly 2 million workers are employed in the state-owned industrial plants of the country, it will be possible with the use of 15,000 cars to teach all these workers how to drive and give them a taste of the pleasures of motoring as a sport. At the end of twelve months it will be possible to distribute one hundred rouble shares (on the installment plan, of course), among all the workers and so realize the slogan of "one car for every twenty workers!"

CATCHING UP ON AMERICA—OR BETTER!

At this year's stage in the "automobilization" of the country—under the five-day week—each car will be at the disposal of four workers every day of the week. In 1932-33 it will be perfectly feasible to broadcast the slogan of "one car for every five persons!" (by issuing shares to the value of 200 to 250 roubles each). This will enable each worker to have the full use of the car on his off-day, that is, once every five days. In this respect the living standard of our workers is catching up very rapidly with the living standards of the American workers, while our automobile industry will very soon be able to reach American standards of production—all the perfectly real result of the transfer to the continuous five-day week.

AVIATION AS SPORT.

In like manner, flying faces a rapid evolution that almost baffles the imagination. On much the same principle efforts are being made to organize the whole mass of the workers to give their support to, and take a direct part in, aviation as a sport. Much the same thing applies in regard to amateur wireless; thanks to the five-day week, that is, once every five days. In this respect the living standard of our workers is catching up very rapidly with the living standards of the American workers, while our automobile industry will very soon be able to reach American standards of production—all the perfectly real result of the transfer to the continuous five-day week.

It is true, of course, that all these and many other cultural and sport associations have existed up to now, but it has hitherto been impossible to get the broadest masses of the workers to take an active part in their work, since the only day they had free for that purpose was Sunday, coming once in every seven days.

Of still greater importance is the five-day week as regards the general education and trade training of the workers. With his regular rest-day coming round so frequently, the worker will be able to put in one to two hours on every off-day on systematic study. Big efforts are being made to provide the opportunities for such study: the Sunday universities—a regular feature in Soviet life—are now to transfer to the continuous five-day week. Again, a number of schools are to be founded to provide training in all manner of trades. Self-education will also develop with enormous strides, the necessary guidance being provided by correspondences or by direct instruction.

All these measures will enable us to reach two aims: one, to raise the general cultural level of the people, and two, to destroy the old Sunday as an off-day with its traditional drinking (one of the worst heritages left us from the old regime), and its consequent "Monday-ish" feeling the day after. Only now will it be found possible entirely to uproot these traditions—upon the complete transfer to the five-day week.

THREE DAY WEEK POSSIBLE!

In conclusion, it is necessary to state that the five-day week is by no means the last word in the rationalization of the system of labor at the point of production; and, for instance, a plan is being discussed whereby it will be possible to transfer to the three-day working week according to which every worker will have a full day off after every two days' work, a twenty-four hour interval occurring between the two working days. Nor will there be any change whatever in the annual wages earned by the worker.

If, by way of example, a plant works in three shifts, the correspondingly increased number of workers are divided into three shifts of which two shifts work every day, the third shift taking its day off. And as each worker will work in the morning shift on the first day and in the evening shift of the second, there will be an interval of 24 hours between his two working days.

This system of working will render it possible to transform all industrial plants into what will be virtually middle or high technical schools where in the course of a few years the entire industrial proletariat will be able to be trained into skilled technicians and qualified mechanics. It must be added that due account should be taken of the fact that the system of training in the technical schools of Soviet Russia is closely bound up with practical training.

In the majority of the narrower and more specialized engineering schools, the students have to work three to four days a week at the point of production, only two days in the week being devoted to theoretical instruction. Under the three day week each worker will be able to study in these schools, while a sufficient number of rest-days will remain at his own disposal, since only the free hours of the worker's working days, when he is working on the second shift, will be used for theoretical study.

It will be readily understood that this general raising of the cultural level and skill of the whole proletariat, an immediate consequence of introducing the five-day week (and one which will be still more effective under the three-day week system) is bound to have an immense importance for production.

It can be recognized, with every right, that this cultural factor will intensify the rate at which the country is being industrialized probably to a still greater extent than the mere mechanical lengthening of the time during which the machinery, factories and other basic capital can be exploited as a result of this change—and in hammering out and introducing this revolutionary reform this mechanical factor is the only one that has been taken into consideration at all, at least for the initial stages of the reform.

(To be continued)

AFTER ONE YEAR OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN

By Fred Ellis



Cleveland --- A Mass Story

By MYRA PAGE.

(Continued)

After a needle trades delegate from Baltimore has related the tremendous growth in the left wing movement there, among both organized and unorganized in various industries, and the common struggles being made by colored and white, a young chap with a southern drawl who hailed from the port of New Orleans, took the floor. With all the tang and swagger of the sea, he described in the sailor's lingo, the conditions along the southern gulf coast for men who go down to the sea in ships, and likewise for those who load these vessels with cargo. Rotting food, bunks unfit for animals, quarters below water level and lacking any ventilation. Tyranny of ship and dock officials. White worker played against black, and black against white. Since the International Seamen's Union had lost all fighting character, the men had been helpless before the shipowners' onslaughts. But now the Marine Workers League was reorganizing them, on a sounder basis, and we could expect to see the big battles in many ports within the next few months. "You all know how important marine transport is in modern times. We marine workers know that we've got an important part to play in labor's struggle to victory and we're in to the finish. You'll all live to see the American ships in every port flying the red flag!" For that statement we gave him a good send-off.

A red-faced, broad-shouldered lumber-jack from Seattle spoke of bad conditions in the North West and the revolutionary traditions of labor there, ending with the statement that Seattle labor would call other general strikes like the one of some years ago, but this time with more telling effect. "And any time Soviet Russia needs help, Seattle labor is ready!"

A girl silk worker strode back and forth on the platform, and described for us in a ringing voice the Pennsylvania textile workers' battles against terrific conditions, state police and reactionary union machine, the birth and growth of the new revolutionary union there, and instances of solidarity between miners and textile workers.

The exploitation of Japanese, Mexican and Chinese workers on the California fruit farms and in the canneries was the story which a bright-faced young delegate from the food workers' organization on the coast had to tell us. He made a strong plea for interracial and international solidarity of workers both within the country and all over the world.

A slim, soft-tongued mill hand from Dixie told more about mill conditions in the South and the rapid growth of the National Textile Workers Union throughout the Carolinas, Georgia, Virginia and Tennessee. Many mill hands were serving as volunteer organizers, working their way from mill village to village, organizing mill committees, and preparing the way for widespread revolt. "We mill workers down South have got no use for the U. T. W. That organization has sold us out, time and again. It works with the bosses. But we want a real union, and we're going to build the National Textile Workers Union into a powerful organization. At first, many mill hands thought Bolshevism was something to eat them up, but we've learned different. That's bosses talk. We found out Bolshevism were fine folks, who helped the workin' people. We used to hate 'em despise the colored people but we're learning different on this, too. All workers got to stick together for their interests. Bolshevism means a worker who woean mind th' boss. We ain't ashamed to be called Bolshevism, we're proud of it. We used to be jes' Poor Whites, who let th' mill owners bleed our lives out, but now we're Bolshevism who'll fight back!"

When noon-time came, nobody wanted to quit, or leave the hall. So we stayed inside and ate sandwiches and drank pop, and about a hundred gathered around the piano and sang, every working class song we knew. Two or three hundred more sat in the benches and joined in.

"It's the old capitalist system—
It ain't good enuf for me.
It's good for the money makers—
For Wall Street speculators—
For all the labor fakery—
But t'aint good enough for me."

Also the Hurry Hymn of the Ford Worker:

"Mine eyes have seen the 'glory' of the coming Ford,
't's made under conditions that offend even the lord,
With most ungodly driving and amid a mad uproar,
PRODUCTION rushes on!
Hurry, hurry, hurry up, John!
Hurry, hurry, hurry up, John!
Hurry, hurry, hurry up, John!
We've got a rush job on."

Not many knew the words at first. Maybe a third of us knew the International. But everybody threw themselves into learning the songs just as earnestly as they were setting themselves the task of mastering the theory and tactics of proletarian revolutionary struggle. We had such a good time singing that when Jack Johnstone, with his cox comb hair, appeared on the platform to open the afternoon session, nobody wanted to stop. He had to wait until we had one or two more.

Just as had happened in the morning, two of the best speeches in the afternoon session were given by Negro delegates. This was no accident, for weren't colored workers in a position to feel the struggle the most? Who could know better than they the need for workers' solidarity against capitalism? And when they feel a thing to be true, colored people surely know how to express it, in music or by word of mouth. What ninnies the "progressives" are, to try and patronize colored labor!

A Negro miner who wore a red flower in his buttonhole and came from Logan County, West Virginia, where the civil war between operators and coal diggers raged a few years ago, began his talk by saying:

"I've heard a lot about colored workers here today and that's all right; but I want to tell you that I've come to this convention and entered this movement not as a member of a race but as a member of the working class. What difference does it make what's the color of your skin? It's all the same to the boss. What he asks, when you go for a job is not 'what race do you belong to?' but 'how much coal can you load?' Down in West Virginia, we miners, white and black, have learned our lesson. We stick together. We've learned to depend on ourselves, and our National Miners Union. We've got rid of the Lewis gang, and we've quit praying to that fellow up in the sky who some still believe in. That's what all of us workers has got to learn to do, depend on ourselves and the men we choose to lead us."

A mulatto woman, with a cheery voice and sweeping gestures, drove home point after point, urging us, also, to depend on our organized power alone, and break away from the religious bonds which hold many of the working class back. "I used to be religious, myself," she went on, "but what's been happening among us miners in Illinois for the last ten years, and all over the country has changed all that. What good does religion do a worker, anyways?" she challenged. "Only deceives him and holds him back. Keeps him from fighting the bosses. That's why the bosses are for it. Down in Texas the other day a black man got down on his knees and prayed for deliverance from the white mob which had him, but they soaked him in oil and burned him just the same—on his knees. I tell you we workers got to git off our knees and fight."

"Will religion feed us and our kids? No sir, workers can't live on earth 'n board in heaven. . . This is the greatest movement in existence, and, with arms stretched out in a hallelujah gesture—"I'm only sorry I've got but one life to spend in this great cause."

"I am sent here as representative from the Superior Cooperative Exchange which has a membership of forty thousand," a blond, squarely built Finn told us, and then he described the tremendous accomplishments of this organization in the North West (I had seen many of the exchange community buildings, young people's clubs and other cooperative activities of this organization. There is no better mass organization in the country today. The Finns don't waste words, but how they can organize!) He went on to tell of the discontent among the iron and copper miners in this section, and the Exchange ability and readiness to work with the National Miners Union in organizing those open shop hell holes.

"I've been asked by many delegates to this convention," said the young representative from the Chinese Workers Alliance of the Coast, "why the Chinese toilers stand for the nationalists taking the railroad from Soviet Russia, and my answer is this: we here are a long way from China and with the censorship and terrorism that exists there, it takes some time for reliable information to reach us in this country. But I know as sure as I stand here, that the Chinese peasants and workers will never let the war lords make war on Soviet Russia. They are fighting, and will fight to the death to defend the workers' fatherland, and are making ready to seize power in China. Let us, here, organize and prepare to do likewise!"

Delegate after delegate took the floor. Workers from metal, shoe, electrical and steel plants, off the railroads, and from the printing, building, automobile, and many other industries. It was like a great moving picture which hour after hour took us into every industry and part of the country, showing us the lives of America's millions of toilers, and their determination for relentless battle against American imperialism, with its speedup, wage cuts, unemployment and threatening war. Many times the movie was turned on toilers' lives in Russia, and the contrast was sharp and clear. "Just let the capitalists dare to attack Soviet Russia, we will show them!" Many declared, "There is no doubt of what we workers in this country must do. We must follow the Russian workers' and peasants' example."

Solidarity ran like an electric current from worker to worker, stretching out from the hall where we sat to all parts of the world. We saw millions of lives pouring into a common stream, generating a dynamo of invincible power, creating a machine which would crash through all the hells that capitalism can invent.

This, fellow-workers, was what Cleveland was: a genuine expression of the laboring masses of this country. It was no mere demonstration, either, but a declaration of battle, a call to the colors for organized, persistent action. And in this drive forward, the Communist Party was organized as leader.

Cleveland was American labor's three days, in preparation for the ten days which will shake this powerful stronghold of capitalist imperialism to the earth—and on its ruins we, workers, will build up the new.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BESSEDOVSKI'S SLANDERS.

The newspaper "Paris Midi" has published a statement of Besse-dovski who was dismissed from the service of the Soviet Embassy for defecation and who has entered the service of the reaction: "When Trotsky requested permission to enter France and visited the French authorities in order to secure a visum, Marcel Cachin and Boutonnier came to the Embassy (this was in the middle of May). For two hours they did their best to convince Doygalevski of the necessity of protecting the French Communist Party from Trotsky with the assistance of the French authorities."

Referring to this statement, Marcel Cachin declares in "L'Humanite": "I have not been in the Soviet Embassy for about three years and I have only seen Doygalevski once in my life. I never did anything at all either directly or indirectly in connection with Trotsky's attempt to secure permission to enter France. There is not one true word in this new story of the renegade Besse-dovski."

THE CITY OF BREAD

BY ALEXANDER NEWEROFF
TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN

Reprinted, by permission, from "The City of Bread" by Alexander Neweroff, published and copyrighted by Doubleday-Doran, New York.

(Continued.)

An immense cloud approached and blotted out the sun, falling like a black curtain over the train. The train with its burden of people plunged right into the cloud, pierced it with its whistle, screamed and shrieked and yelled, but could not escape. Perhaps it was the cloud that weighed it down, or it may have been because they were going uphill. The wheels ceased their dancing, the cars ceased their swaying; dragging its tail painfully behind it, the train fell into a crawling gait, ready to come to a halt at any moment. Suddenly out of a giant pitcher, a heavy shower of rain poured down. The huge drops drummed on the muddy, dilapidated roofs. The mujiks huddled close together. Mishka and Trofim sat motionless under Trofim's piece of sacking. Only the dead woman still lay, face upward, and her dead, staring eyes filled with rain water. And then, when the big cloud broke up into little tufts and the tufts floated away over the steppe, scattering the last raindrops, a raw cold wind sat in.

A station came into view far ahead, a tiny smudge on the horizon. Near by in a valley camels took their way.

Above a hillock curled a threat of smoke. Trofim said to Mishka, his whole body shaking with cold:

"Chilly?"
"Are you?"
"A little . . ."
"I too."

"I'm hungry!" said Trofim.
"I too," admitted Mishka.
"Think you can hold out?"
"What about you?"

"I've held out two days already."
"Mishka did not wish to be behind his comrade—he nodded his head confidently.
"We'll hold out."

At the station the mujiks jumped down hastily. Only Mishka and Trofim were left on the roof. And the dead woman with the yellow, grinning teeth. The full moon, rising high over the station, poured its soft light over the dead body, peered into the gaping mouth. It frightened Mishka, but Trofim said tranquilly:

"We won't get down. If we do, we won't get a place so quickly on another roof. And if we're left here at the station, it will be still worse. Are you afraid of dead people?"

"Are you?"
"What's there to be afraid of? They can't get up . . ."

The train made only a short stop. Near the engine a lantern swung through the darkness, the buffers clanged and, in the night, in the raw cold, the train moved heavily on, its wheels revolving lazily.

The last building went by. The last lantern gazed after them with its dim eye. Over the cars hung the chilly moon with its bald yellow head.

"It's cold!" said Trofim. "Let's put our arms around each other."
Mishka unbuttoned his wet jacket, and Trofim clasped him in his shaking arms beneath his sacking, belly pressed to belly, breast to breast.

Mishka clasped the other just as tight, drawing together the flaps of his coat over Trofim's back; and thus, through the cold misty night, breathing into each other's faces, holding each other from death, they rode on the roof of the train, a tiny, two-headed mass, fused together through a common, inflexible desire—the will to live, come what might.

"I'm warmer now!" said Trofim.
"I too," agreed Mishka.
"Breathe a little on my cheek, will you?"
"And you breathe on mine . . ."

"Uhu . . ."
In that moment, the hearts of both children were enkindled by the warm joy of friendship. They did not put it into words, they rode along silently. But both felt how good it was to be together, how much less dreadful.

And the dead woman, who no longer terrified them, seemed to say:

"So, children, so . . ."

The next morning they took Mishka's jacket to sell at a big Kirghiz station. For the hundredth time Trofim instructed Mishka, speaking as a man of experience:

"Ask four thousand."
"Will they give that much?"

"If they don't you can come down. I'll begin bargaining with you. You keep saying what a fine jacket you have for sale, and start cursing me when I offer too little. Understand? Now go over there where the crowd is . . ."

Mishka entered the jostling, many-colored throng, carrying his jacket over his arm. Trofim slipped to his side and prompted:

"Yell louder!"
Mishka swung his jacket.
"Buy, buy, I'm selling cheap!"
Trofim let him go ahead for a time, then went up to him and demanded loudly:

"Hey there! What do you want for it?"
"You won't buy!" answered Mishka.
"And how do you know I won't?"
"You have no money."
"Did you count it?"

"I can tell by looking at you."
Trofim grew indignant:
"Say, you piece of trash, tell what you want for it!"
"Four thousand."
"Will you take less?"

"That's cheap enough already—it's almost new . . ."
Mishka and Trofim stood facing each other in the midst of the jostling, many-colored throng, and wrangled in loud voices, to call attention to the jacket they had for sale, but no one, not a single soul, would stop. One or another would throw a glance in their direction, then pass on.

Trofim shook his head:
"They're too smart, damn them! We can't fool them!"
Their high spirits were already beginning to fall and the jacket to seem a miserable, hopeless thing, and the two were thinking despairingly: you won't get rid of it for a thousand, when a young Kirghiz lad, just a little bigger than Trofim, paused and regarded the boys with black, flashing eyes.

Mishka swung the jacket:
"Buy, buy!"

Then a Kirghiz with a little beard and protruding lips stopped too, inspected the jacket inside and out, and inquired in Russian:
"How much?"
"I'm selling it cheap: four thousand."
"One thousand!"

From behind the back of the Kirghiz Trofim shouted:
"Who does this jacket belong to?"
"Me," returned Mishka.
"How much do you want for it?"
"Four thousand."
"Do you want to sell it or are you just passing the time?" demanded Trofim roughly.

"If you really want to sell it, give it to me for three thousand, and done! All right?"
The Kirghiz looked at the new purchased, spat, began to get excited, fingered the material.

"There's nothing to feel here, comrade. It's good material, you can wear it two years," said Mishka, like a regular merchant.
Other Kirghiz joined them, chattered together, made offers:
"Two thousand!"
"It's no use comrades. I won't give it any cheaper."
"Three thousand! Eh?"
Trofim whispered to him cautiously:
"Come down a thousand."

Mishka struck the palm of the Kirghiz like a regular grown up man:
"I loudly:
"Buy! A fine piece of goods!"
bread, and fear and pain vanished.

(To Be Continued.)