

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

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Interpreting Hoover's Speech on Armistice Day

The capitalist press is working at fever heat to impress the masses of this country with the significance of Hoover's Armistice Day speech as a move toward "peace."

Hoover's speech is an open war challenge of American imperialism thrown to the rest of the imperialist world—particularly openly against Great Britain, and none the less certainly against the Soviet Union.

The rapid tempo of the developing economic crisis in the United States and the sharpening of the antagonisms between the imperialist powers, force American imperialism to come out more openly with its war preparations.

The inevitability of war as a direct outgrowth of the existing contradictions in capitalist society had to be definitely acknowledged in Hoover's words:

"Nor does a single quarter of a century—during all the ages of human experience warrant the assumption that war will not occur again."

Facing a serious economic crisis in the United States and in world capitalism generally, Hoover could not longer attribute the coming imperialist war to the mischiefs of some imperialist power, to "human nature" or other such platonic reason.

Another factor that precipitates war, Hoover states, is the fact "that there are peoples aspiring to a greater measure of self-government."

Although he tries to give it the opposite significance, Hoover sees the great masses of workers and peasants of Latin-America, the Philippines, West Indies, Hawaii and other colonial and semi-colonial countries stirring into revolt against the yoke of American imperialism.

Experience has definitely proven that the United States is an integral part of world capitalism and struggle between other capitalists must immediately affect the United States.

"In such wars (between other nations) we are in constant danger of entanglement because of interference with the widespread activities of our citizens."

This completely demolishes the petty-bourgeois fable of American isolation. Of particular importance is this statement of war policy concerning the Soviet Union.

The most daring challenge thrown by the imperialist United States to world imperialism through Hoover's speech is the demand for "immunity of food ships" in a period of war.

"Immunity of food ships" is a carefully thought-out policy of American imperialism closely akin to what President Wilson championed under the slogan: "Freedom of the Seas."

During the last world war, American imperialism, because of force of circumstances as well as conscious policy had to sell its food supply to the allies and later to throw in its full military and economic reserves in the war against the Central Powers.

The seriousness of the collapse in the stock market and the beginning of an industrial crisis was further revealed yesterday by the unprecedented action of President Hoover in announcing at Washington that he had been in secret conference with the biggest New York bankers and trust heads, "important business leaders," as to how to delay the crisis now developing, and that he was now calling for "the middle of next week a small preliminary conference of representatives of industry, agriculture and labor to meet with the Secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, together with the chairman of the Federal Farm Board, to develop certain definite steps."

Calling in the A. F. L. chiefs looks like a little agreement to cut wages "just to get business going."

This conference of big bankers, corporation heads and labor lieutenants is a direct participant in imperialist war against the Workers' Republic.

"Immunity of food ships" is only American war propaganda trying to further its imperialist aims. Other imperialist power can really accept this principle where they themselves are unfavorably concerned, and if some camouflaged understanding and pledge is established, it would mean that the moment war is declared this principle will be swept aside.

Lay Off 7,000 at Gen. Electric, 30,000 at Ford

Workers Reports Give Lie to "Prosperity"

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The General Electric plant, normally employing 28,000 unorganized workers, is laying men off by the thousands.

A large crowd of workers waiting for employment before the General Electric employment office were told by the hiring agent that the company would hire no more men until next summer at the earliest.

The local press does not print a word about the mass unemployment in this city and the important steel centers around it, such as Lackawanna, etc. The Communist Party is laying plans for broad organizational work among the unemployed, and is preparing concrete demands for relief.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 14.—Thirty-thousand or more men laid off with the prospect of several thousand more—this is the record of the Ford Motor Company in the past month or so.

The Ford plants are operating but two to five days a week, just as parts are needed by Ford.

A complete lay-off of the workers at the Packard auto plant is being planned, the plan being carried out in gradual steps. Within two weeks 20 per cent of all Packard auto workers will have been laid off, and the plant will operate four days a week then.

HOOVER IN PANIC CALLS EXPERTS

Stock Collapse Serious; Want to Cut Wages

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It is noted that this combination of fascist counter-revolution proves how servile is "Butcher" Machado, the Cuban dictator, to American imperialism, as well as proving how American imperialism is working with the counter-revolutionary Kuomintang, not only in China, but even in Cuba, where the Chinese workers and the rich Chinese merchants leading the Kuomintang are involved in class struggle.

Attention Membership! All League and Party members who can must be at the Workers' Center at 11 a. m. today for extremely important Party work. The importance of this call cannot be exaggerated.

ARREST RAKOSI'S SISTER. VIENNA, Nov. 15.—Reports from Budapest, Hungary, state that the sister of Rakosi has been arrested. This arrest of Gisela Rakosi is a purely vindictive measure against the political prisoners.

Great Turkestan-Siberia R. R. Rises Under 5 Year Plan

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The Turkestan-Siberian Railway, termed "Turksib" for short, which was commenced in 1926, will probably be completed about the middle of 1930.

JAIL OVER 100 FOREIGN-BORN JERSEY WORKERS

Police in Hackensack Swoop Down on Homes of Latin Workers

Deportation Planned Framed Needle Toiler in Chicago Freed

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 15.—John Boicoff, left wing needle trades worker, framed by the police with the aid of the reactionary officials of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, was today acquitted on charges of assault with deadly weapons, arising out of an attack made by the Van Buren Street sluggers of the bosses and right wing women members of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union on Oct. 9.

So flimsy were the charges against Boicoff that the acquittal resulted despite all the machinations of the right wing cliques, the bosses, and the state attorneys.

Defense attorneys smashed all the perjured evidence submitted by the sluggers thru their attorney Richard, notorious labor-baiter. Rickert was prosecutor in place of the state prosecutor.

The cases of the four members of the Industrial Union framed up on the same charges as Boicoff in connection with the same attack made by the Van Buren Street sluggers, and two more assault charges against Boicoff have been continued for Dec. 1.

All militant needle workers as well as workers in other trades have been called to rally in support of the Communist Party and all militant sections of the labor movement now under attack by the bosses and their courts in the reign of terror designed to crush all militancy.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 15.—Terrorism against foreign born workers in its most vicious form raged here last night, when police, acting ostensibly at the orders of the federal government and the open shop bosses in this important industrial section, raided the homes of scores of Spanish and Portuguese workers.

Cuban and Chinese Workers Indignant at Havana Arrests

HAVANA, Nov. 15.—Great indignation prevails among both immigrant Chinese workers and native Cuban workers at the arrests here by the Machado "government" of the All-American Alliance for the Support of the Chinese Workers and Peasants of the Chinese workers and Peasants of the investigation of the Havana Kuomintang and the author of U. S. imperialism. The arrests and raid on the Alliance occurred October 28.

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Workers, give the Daily Worker a chance to speak to the steel workers, the auto workers, miners, transportation workers, and above all, help to spread the Daily among the southern mill workers!

Workers, if you do that, the factory police will grow so fast that it will make you dizzy counting them!

Communists in Fight for Negro Terror Victims

Bosses Incite Outrages in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 15.—The rising militancy among the Negro workers throughout the country, and in Baltimore particularly, has caused the open shop bosses who bitterly exploit the Negro workers, to get into action all their forces of terror.

Last Sunday the house of William Oling, a Negro living at 779 W. Lexington St., was set afire at 3 o'clock in the morning by members of the Ku Klux Klan and other tools of the bosses.

A note was found in front of the Oling home, reading, "Move out before you're blown out." Oling is the only Negro family living on the 700 block of W. Lexington St.

On the night of November 13 the family of William Lee, a Negro, was driven out of a so-called "white block." Windows and doors in Lee's home at 1632 Asquith St., were smashed by the terrorists.

The big bosses here have long been attempting to incite a spirit of race hatred in the white workers (Continued on Page Three)

BLASTERS JOIN SUBWAY STRIKE

But Others Still for "Strike Tomorrow"

Fifteen blast foremen—key men almost impossible to replace—yesterday joined the strike of 800 subway construction diggers for abolition of scab wage-scales and better working conditions.

Five hundred workers at the 14th St. and Eighth Ave., B. M. T. extension, however, are still reported by the A. F. of L. coming out tomorrow.

No picketing is being conducted at the Bronx section where the strike started, reporters for the (Continued on Page Two)

TO THE DAILY DANCE TONITE

Workers, Help Spread Your Paper!

Workers, give the Daily Worker a chance to speak to the steel workers, the auto workers, miners, transportation workers, and above all, help to spread the Daily among the southern mill workers!

Workers, if you do that, the factory police will grow so fast that it will make you dizzy counting them!

To raise funds to connect the Daily Worker with the masses in all industries—that's the purpose of the Daily Worker Entertainment and Dance, to be held tonight at Rockland Palace, 8th Ave. and W. 155th St.

Let's get together to establish a mass circulation for the Daily Worker in the basic and war industries so we can mobilize real mass demonstrations against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

STAUNTON MINE CONFERENCE FOR N. M. U. PROGRAM

Adopt Militant Policy of Belleville Meeting; Ready for Struggle

Watt Overwhelmed But Miners Think His Surrender Insincere

STAUNTON, Ill., Nov. 15.—The Staunton sub-district conference, called under instructions by the Belleville district convention of the National Miners' Union, was a complete success.

About 80 delegates were present, according to V. Kamenovich, National Executive Board member of the N. M. U., and organizer for Southern Illinois, who was present at the conference.

The Staunton conference was called in line with the decision of the Belleville convention, said Kamenovich, "but John Watt's supporter, Morgan, who is also secretary of the conference committee, issued the call inviting the U. M. W. A. locals to send delegates."

"No Personalities." The conference committee met on the 9th and rejected the proposal to seat delegate selected by the U. M. W. A. Watt's men fought the decision as also the further decision that "no personalities shall be permitted to be discussed at the conference, only decisions of the Belleville convention."

The Watt men wanted to spend a lot of time talking about Watt's case.

"At the Belleville convention, Watt had the whole Staunton local delegation. At this sub-district conference, due to the fact that the miners were beginning to see Watt's policies were leading away from the principles of struggle of the N. M. U., the Staunton local's delegation was at least 60 per cent for the N. M. U. The other locals sent delegations entirely for the N. M. U. program, as adopted at Belleville, and against Watt's splitting tactics in the N. M. U."

Stuck to Big Problems. The rank and file delegates resolutely quashed all of the attempts made to side track the main issues, and take up the 'Watt question.'

The conference went point by point over the demands and program of action adopted at the Belleville (Continued on Page Three)

GRANT SHOE WRIT ARREST PICKETS

Union Mobilizes to Meet Boss Attacks

The threatened injunction to prevent members of the Independent Shoe Workers' Union from picketing six locked-out shops was granted the bosses yesterday by Tammany Judge James Dunne but has so far been officially served against only one of the union's business agents.

The six shops are the Elbee, Diana, Septum, Bressler, Refined and Colonial. Others are expecting a lock-out within a few days.

Meanwhile at the Elbee and Diana (Continued on Page Two)

Answer Threats of Ga. Boss Paper by Adopting Atlanta

Workers' Groups Join in Socialist Rivalry to Rush Daily South

The spirit of socialist rivalry in the drive to rush the Daily Worker to the southern workers is spreading fast!

It originated among the workers of Communist Party Unit 7F, Section 3, New York City, which pledged \$2.50 a week to aid in adopting the mill workers of Greenville, S. C., and challenged all other units in Section 3 to help rush the Daily South.

Woll Leading AFL Southern Strikebreaking

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Green's conference here of 105 international and national union heads, after hearing Green's speech, began the real business. The conference is ostensibly called as a result of the resolution in the A. F. L. convention at Toronto, to "organize the South."

Actually it is a gigantic united front of the misleaders of labor to try and stop the organization of the southern textile workers into the militant National Textile Workers' Union, and to break any strikes that start by using the "arbitration" machinery of the U. T. W. which wrecked the Elizabethton strike.

Others Corroborate. Pres. Tom McMahon of the United Textile Workers, outlined a plan for spending \$20,000 a month in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee with 75 to 100 organizers at \$35 a week add expenses, all under the direct control of the A. F. of L. committee that would be appointed to control the operations.

Clear cut evidence of the nature of the work the committee will do, is the fact that Matthew Woll, chief of the conference committee, issued the call inviting the U. M. W. A. locals to send delegates.

Sitting on it, with McMahon, is President Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees, the bureaucrat who sold out the New York subwaymen, the present New Orleans street car strike, and signed the notorious Mitten contract, by which he agreed with the czar of Philadelphia transport never to unionize any more of Mitten's men unless he could demonstrate that the A. F. L. union was more useful to the boss than a company union.

Under pressure from the rank and file, who were rallied by the Window Cleaners' Section of the Trade Union Unity League, the right wing gang in Local 8, Building Service Employees' U. U., and the American Federation of Labor international officials were compelled yesterday to retreat from the plans to split the union a preliminary to selling out the strike of 2,000 window cleaners.

A crowded mass meeting in Manhattan Lyceum jeered and booed the right wingers when they attempted to attack the T. U. U. L. and voted to spread the strike to porters, floor scrubbers, elevator operators and other building service workers in co-operation with the militant Amalgamated Building Service Workers' Industrial Union.

A. F. L. Fat Boys' Spies. Harry Wills, vice-president, and Paul David, secretary of the A. F. of L. International Union—both typical A. F. of L. fat boys—addressed the meeting and handed out the (Continued on Page Two)

WASHERS DEFEAT SPLITTING PLANS

A.F.L. Fakers Retreat; to Spread Strike

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A tremendous ovation greeted A. Gibson, and J. Hudson who greeted New York workers in behalf of the Leaksville strikers.

"We stopped the looms last Wednesday," Gibson said, "and there's not nothin' runnin' now. I'm a mill worker, and know what our boys in Charlotte, Gastonia—all over the South—have to suffer."

"All they do is work 12 hours a day for from \$12 to \$16 a week. They don't eat that Southern ham (Continued on Page Two)

INDICT SAYLORS; SAW CARPENTER IN LYNCH GANG

Will Be Charged With Perjury; Defense to Prove He was Right

Jail Ella May Witness Charlotte Toilers Hold 12th Anniversary Meet

BULLETIN. CHARLOTTE, Nov. 15.—Louis McLaughlin, Gastonia defendant, was released on bonds at 9:30 this morning. He is the third of the seven to come out. McLaughlin leaves tonight to participate in the I.L.D. campaign to release his fellow workers still in jail.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 15.—C. D. Saylor, organizer for the National Textile Workers Union is to be indicted for perjury because he identified City Solicitor Carpenter of Gastonia as one of the Manville-Jencks lynch gang which on Sept. 7 kidnapped him along with organizers C. M. Lell and Ben Wells, and took them for a ride into the country, where they flogged Wells nearly to death.

This information was released by W. E. Price, foreman of the Mecklenburg grand jury, who said that the indictment would be voted some time today. He stated that Major Bulwinkle, attorney for the Lora mill, member of the prosecution staff at the railroading of the seven (Continued on Page Two)

DEMAND RELEASE OF GASTONIA 7

1,200 Hear Leeksville Striker at Meet

Greeting their Southern fellow workers still imprisoned in the mill-owners' jails and those just out on strike at the Leeksville, N. C., mills, 1,200 New York workers last night crowded New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., and pledged to continue the struggle for release of the jailed and to support the latest strikers.

The demonstration was under the auspices of the International Labor Defense and the National Textile Workers' Union.

Louis McLaughlin was unable to get to New York in time to talk to the meeting.

His greetings, and the greetings of fellow-prisoners, were conveyed by Fred Beal, N. Y., (Red) Hendryx, James Reid, president of the N. T. W. U.; Otto Hall, of the American Negro Labor Congress, and J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the I. L. D. chairman.

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"All they do is work 12 hours a day for from \$12 to \$16 a week. They don't eat that Southern ham (Continued on Page Two)

PROTEST HORTHY TERROR; ARRESTS

Try 16 Demonstrators at Consulate Today

Sixteen workers were arrested at a mass demonstration in protest against the Hungarian White terror yesterday. Picketing the Hungarian Consulate at the Cunard Building on lower Broadway, they carried signs denouncing Horthy's imprisonment of many hundreds of valiant working class fighters.

"Down with the Horthy terror! Down with the bloody fascist Hungarian dictatorship. Release the political prisoners of Hungary!" the signs read. The demonstration attracted some 5,000 onlookers, many of whom expressed sympathy. The arrested workers were brutally pinioned against the wall till patrol wagons came. They shouted encouragement to their fellow-workers who continued to demonstrate. It is estimated that over a thousand are rotting in the Horthy jails. (Continued on Page Two)

LEATHER WORKERS MEET. Long hours, low wages and speed-up in the leather industry will be challenged by New York Leather Belt makers at a meeting called by the Provisional Organization Com-

mittee at the Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Pl., at 2:30 p. m. today. The Provisional Committee is affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League.

League Members Must Be at Daily Dance in Uniform! All members of the Young Communist League are to come to the Daily Worker Dance tonight, at Rockland Palace, 8th Ave. and 155th St., in uniform. League members who are unemployed and who cannot pay will be admitted by their League uniforms. All League members are to participate in a revolutionary dress parade at the dance. Pioneers are also to come in uniform. D. E. C., Young Communist League.

But we must point out two things: One, the Socialist rivalry in adopting southern mill villages to see that the workers there receive the Daily regularly must not be con-

FINLAND'S TRADE UNIONS CALL GENERAL STRIKE TODAY IN AID OF HUNGER STRIKING PRISONERS

Hundreds of Workers Imprisoned by the White Terror Since 1918, Strike!

Political General Strike of Finnish Workers Shows Masses Astir

BULLETIN.
HELSINGFORS, Nov. 15—Riots and clashes with police in many Finnish towns took place last night as the police tried to suppress the general strike movement mobilization to close down everything Saturday for 12 hours. Firing broke out at Kemi between police and 2,000 workers demanding their support of hunger-striking political prisoners, for which the strike is called. At Uleaborg workers clashed with mounted police, who arrested 20. Great numbers of demonstrating workers rode to the threat of employers to discharge all workers who join the general strike.

(By Special Cable)
HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 15—A general strike Saturday of 12 hours, throughout Finland has been called by the Trade Union Federation in support of the hunger-striking political prisoners.

STAUNTON MEET FOR NMU PLANS

Watt Overwhelmed, Quits May Be Insincere

(Continued from Page One)
convention, and adopted all of them, including the fight for the six-hour day five-day week, against the check-off, for improved conditions and wages, against discrimination, against penalty and docking clauses, against arbitration, against speed-up, for 15 minute rest periods every hour, for social insurance, etc. They held back for re-drafting a proposed constitutional change.

"Watt's supporters, led by Morgan, tried to show there are contradictions in the demands, for instance between the section on national strikes, and the demand, that a fight against the check-off must be carried even to the extent of strike by locals." The delegates could see no contradiction, however, they knew that the Watt objections were merely ignorance or pettiness.

For R. I. L. U.

"There was much speculation as to what the conference would think of the Belleville convention's approval of affiliating the N. M. U. to the Red International of Labor Unions. Watt has been conducting a campaign against this affiliation. Delegates rose to explain the reasons for the need of international solidarity of miners, however, and were able to show how in the last British miners' strike the unions affiliated with the International Miners' Congress scabbed on the British miners, while those affiliated with the R. I. L. U., the half million Russian miners, refused to send one lump of coal to break the British strike. The conference voted for the affiliation.

"Watt was in the hall the whole nine hours of the conference, and when it was about to adjourn, asked for and got the floor for ten minutes, and apologized for anything he might have done to harm the movement. He promised to carry out the decision of the Belleville convention and not participate in the work of the N. M. U. until his case is settled by the National Executive Board and the incoming convention.

"He warned the miners not to pay attention to individuals, not to pay attention to the 'Red Scare,' admitted that the U. M. W. A. Journal carries headlines against the R. I. L. U., and therefore is most be good for the miners, and further stated that if the 'Reds' have the correct program, the program should be adopted.

Delegates Doubt Watt.

"But many of the delegates present came over and stated that they do not trust Watt. They don't believe he is sincere now. He is just badly outvoted in this conference, and in the district. The general opinion is that he saw the impossibility of carrying on the fight against the rank and file of the

WOLL LEADS AFL STRIKE BREAKING

(Continued from Page One)
There are also on the committee McNally of the Federal Employees, who makes contracts and propaganda never to strike. Dubinsky, one of the chief gangster experts of the International Ladies Garment Workers, and Wharton, leader of "Red raids" in the Machinists Union. A more hard boiled reactionary and anti-labor crew could hardly have been selected even from Mussolini's fascists.

Give Boss Everything.

McMahon lists the aims of his A. F. L. organization as:

1. The union desires to "rehabilitate and develop, not undermine or interrupt the progress of the textile industry."
2. The union's policy is to "deal fairly with manufacturers," and make contracts satisfactory to them. Southern manufacturers are referred to "recognized leaders in the cotton, worsted and woolen industry in New England, the upholstery and drapery manufacturers of Philadelphia and vicinity, and the full fashioned hosiery manufacturers in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Massachusetts" for evidence on the union's policy.
3. The union offers southern manufacturers "machinery for arbitration of disputes or differences to prevent stoppages of work or interruption of production."
4. The union desires to put the southern textile industry on a "sound business basis."

ANSWER THREATS OF GA. BOSS SHEET BY ADOPTING ATLANTA

Workers' Groups Join in Socialist Rivalry to Rush Daily South

(Continued from Page One)
fined to Communist Party units alone—but must spread thruout all working class organizations and groups.

And point two, which we cannot sufficiently stress—there are over 10,000 mill workers in Atlanta, and \$2.50 a week, which brings these mill workers 25 Dailies each day, only begins to answer these workers' appeals for their fighting paper.

And the same holds true of such mill towns as Elizabethton, Greensboro, Greenville, Gastonia, Bessemer City, and other mill centers for which workers' organizations have pledged sums to rush the Daily.

So it's into the Socialist rivalry to rush the Daily South!

And individual workers, you've not only got to respond to the southern workers' appeals for the Daily by sending your contribution to the Drive to Rush the Daily South, but you've also got to see to it that your organization adopts a southern mill village!

Czech Mine Strike Spreads Fast; More Pits Join Walkout

JAIL OVER 100 FOREIGN-BORN JERSEY WORKERS

Hackensack Police Raid Homes

PRAGUE (By Mail)—The strike movement of the miners in the Komotau district is extending. Approximately 5,000 miners are now striking; the Elli mine 600, Guido 1, 2, 3, and 41, 100, Center mine 500, Humboldt 400, Columbus 600, Johann 1,000, Moritz 400 and Fortuna 340. A pit council's conference representing the Northern Bohemian coal mining district decided unanimously to declare a sympathy strike. Numerous pit meetings have decided to adopt the demands of the Red Miners' Industrial Union and of the committees of action. The miners of the Johann and Moritz pits have appealed to all other pits for a solidarity strike. The spirit of the miners is very good. Everywhere strike committees are being formed in which unorganized miners are represented.

Armed Police Ready to Shoot Strikers in Czech Coal Pits

PRAGUE (By Mail)—The Anna and Andreas pits are now being guarded by armed police. Striking workers broke the police cordon. A number of workers were compelled to resume work under threats by the police. The members of the strike committee were taken by the police to the administrative building where they were compelled to open up negotiations in the presence of the reformist representatives. In the pit meetings the reformist representatives appeared under police protection and presented a resolution to end the strike under threat of immediate dismissal. Without any voting the workers were then driven into the pits. The indignation of the workers is great.

Scranton Mill Workers, Watch Out for Stool

At the same time the bosses and their lackies became busy and started their campaign of terror against the workers who started to join the N. T. W. U. They got their stool pigeons on the job to report to them any one who joined the union. In this way the bosses of the Katterman & Mitchell mill and the bosses of the West Park mill succeeded in getting three of the good union fighters fired. The union members have succeeded in finding out who the stool pigeon was from the Katterman & Mitchell mill and the bosses of the West Park mill.

MWL FINDS GULF READY TO MEET

New Orleans Meeting in Low Wage Territory

(Continued from Page One)
28 South St., the Gulf ports are particularly in need of organization. There are no unions in the harbors of Florida and Alabama, or most of the other Gulf ports. Pensacola, Florida, has about 700 longshoremen, half Negroes, and many of these left the International Longshoremen's Union when it failed them in the strike of 1921. The maximum wages paid here are 70 cents per hour.

New Orleans, the second most important port, as far as tonnage shipped is concerned, has 10,000 longshoremen, of whom but 2,000 are members of the I. L. A. Two-thirds of these are Negroes. In "Jim Crow" locals. The Marine Workers' League will carry in here the message of full racial equality.

30 Cents Hour's Wage.

Banana unloading pays 30 cents per hour. This work is controlled by the big fruit companies: Cuyamel, United Fruit, etc., and is non-union. But the M. W. L. will fight for a union. The most speeded part of the banana unloading is work on the lines loading the conveyor in the ship's hold. This is 65 cents an hour, and very exhausting labor.

The highest rates paid are on Shipping Board docks, where they get 80 cents per hour. Other docks pay in between the 30 cent banana rate and the 80 cent rate. Negroes make up two-thirds of the whole longshore force.

The port of New Orleans is certain to increase in importance with the completion of the southern inland waterways system, especially the canal that will run from Mobile to Corpus Christi, Texas.

New Orleans is a most important port for class conscious workers to control because of its dominance of the Gulf trade, wherein lies a large section of the American imperialist prey.

Fight Anti-Negro Terror

(Continued from Page One)
against the Negro workers, to enable the bosses to keep up their oppression of Negro and white workers alike.

The Communist Party has declared for full race equality and for a united front of Negro and white workers against the bosses who exploit them. The Communist Party has protested against the above two acts against the Negro workers.

Demands for the abolition of race discrimination, of all Jim Crow laws, of all laws barring Negroes from voting, laws which bar Negro children from public schools, and also a demand for equal opportunity for employment, wages, hours and working conditions for Negro and white workers, equal pay for equal work, are the points around which the Communist Party will rally both Negro and white workers for a fight on the terror against Negro workers.

INDONESIA TERROR.

AMSTERDAM (By Mail).—In Bandung in Indonesia (Java) a whole meeting of Indonesian bourgeois nationalists was arrested. The governmental terror is being intensified all over the country.

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

Many pains—suffered needlessly—in bladder and kidneys—their passages and outlets—can be safely relieved with India's ancient remedy—Santal Midy. Good also for nerve membranes, an aid to bladder control and to better control of functions. Genuine capsules bear signature of Dr. L. Midy, the originator.

BLADDER PAINS YOU CAN AVOID

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SCRANTON MILL WORKERS, WATCH OUT FOR STOOL

(By a Worker Correspondent)
SCRANTON, Pa. (By Mail)—About a month ago the National Textile Workers' Union came into Scranton to organize the thousands of workers who are slaving in the Anthracite silk mills. The workers, who are mostly young girls and boys, are so disgusted with their conditions that they welcomed the union with open arms.

At the same time the bosses and their lackies became busy and started their campaign of terror against the workers who started to join the N. T. W. U. They got their stool pigeons on the job to report to them any one who joined the union. In this way the bosses of the Katterman & Mitchell mill and the bosses of the West Park mill succeeded in getting three of the good union fighters fired. The union members have succeeded in finding out who the stool pigeon was from the Katterman & Mitchell mill and the bosses of the West Park mill.

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tion of cotton, and the production of cotton instead of other crops, grain, rice, etc. The last of these possibilities is the one which offers the swiftest and most effective results under the given circumstances. In other words, the import of grain, rice, etc., into Central Asia must be guaranteed regularly, punctually, and cheaply in order that the peasants in Central Asia have an incentive to increase their production of cotton at the expense of these other crops. The general condition for this is a secure food basis.

The rather widespread production of grain, rice, etc., upon land which is suitable for the production of cotton could therefore be abandoned and cotton substituted. The solution of the problem can be carried out by Siberian grain with the assistance of the Turkish railway to the benefit of the interests of the Siberian economic system, the Central Asian economic system, and the economic system of the Soviet Union as a whole whose textile industry will receive a broader raw material basis and which will have to import considerably less cotton and be able instead to import increasingly machinery and other necessities. The complex of all these economic possibilities shows what a great achievement the completion of the Turkistan-Siberian Railway before the original time planned will be for the economic system of the Soviet Union.

There is a further line from the Volga district from Samara via Orenburg to Tashkent, etc. Completed with these lines the new Turkistib line gives the possibility of transporting grain from Siberia to Central Asia and diverting the grain from the Volga district to Western Russia or to the world market. The great rationalization of the grain transport and other transport not only for Siberia but also for other districts of the Soviet Union needs no elaboration.

The full significance of the Turkistib line is however only clear when the importance of the grain transport to Central Asia is recognized. Central Asia is the main cotton growing district of the Soviet Union and is of first-rate importance for the textile industry and for the state of the foreign commerce balance of the Soviet Union.

There are three practical possibilities of increasing the production of the cotton harvest: the intensification of production per hectare, the extent of the artificial irrigation system required for the produc-

tion of cotton, and the production of cotton instead of other crops, grain, rice, etc. The last of these possibilities is the one which offers the swiftest and most effective results under the given circumstances. In other words, the import of grain, rice, etc., into Central Asia must be guaranteed regularly, punctually, and cheaply in order that the peasants in Central Asia have an incentive to increase their production of cotton at the expense of these other crops. The general condition for this is a secure food basis.

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IN THE SHOPS

Caldwell, O., Mine Will Lay Off Many Men; Slacking Down

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CALDWELL, Ohio (by mail).—The Caldwell mine is working every day but there are rumors that it will slacken down to a few days a week. If that happens the majority of us will be ready victims for the poorhouse or wherever you please.

The mine has been operating on a nearly steady basis for about seven months and there are a number of people that can't keep the wolf away from the door. Can't make enough money, that's the reason.

A young friend of mine, also a miner, approached me yesterday and says, "I'm up against it. He says, I work like a mule but I can't make both ends meet. I send three

electricity and gas bill about \$7, that makes \$25 a month. Last pay, he said, I drew \$22.

Now this is no exception, for there are thousands of sadder cases than that. I am glad to relate there is a growing class-consciousness among the miners and other workers. This is a positive sign that children to school, pay \$18 for rent,

the workers are ready to join the militant new unions.

Several local unions of the National Miners' Union have been organized in this locality in the last few months. Not a bad record when you consider that there only a handful of progressive miners in the Cambridge field.

—A Black Diamond Slave.

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| | 59046 F | Three O'Clock in the Morning—Waltz...International Orch. |
| | | My Isle of Golden Dreams—Waltz...International Orch. |
| | 95045 F | Dream of Autumn—Waltz....International Concert Orch. |
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Root the Party in the Basic Industries

By JACK STACHEL.

Never before was the situation for a recruiting campaign more favorable than at the present time. The growing radicalization of the masses, the increasing mass struggles furnish the favorable objective conditions for the recruiting of thousands of the most militant workers into the Party. Also the subjective factors—the internal Party situation for the first time in many years really furnishes a sound basis for the recruiting and the keeping of the new members. Heretofore the many wrong policies of the Party and particularly the bad internal life due to the factional regime prevented many workers from coming to us and was the cause of their brief stay in the Party.

The recruiting campaign this time must be conducted along different lines than in the past. The recruiting must center in the factories and principally in the basic industries. In the past the recruiting was conducted without a plan and without real concern as to the composition of the working class. One of the characteristics of the present period is the fact that the semi-skilled and unskilled workers have become the decisive force in the working class. The bulk of the workers in the basic industries are semi-skilled and unskilled. It is these workers who are today suffering greatest from rationalization (increased intensification of labor) wage cuts, unemployment and in general have suffered a lowering in the standard of living. It is from among these workers that the Party must secure its new members in the present recruiting drive. Workers thus secured from the factories, through our every-day activity, through our campaigns to organize the unorganized will not be drifters or "visitors" to the Party but aided by the more normal internal Party life will become the best Bolshevik fighters. The Party recruiting must therefore center in the basic industries, recruited through the struggles that are taking place and are developing.

The social composition of the present membership in the Party is far from satisfactory. The bulk of the workers are in the light industries. There are very few steel workers, transport workers in the Party. There are practically none in the chemical industry and other allied industries of war and war preparedness. Among the miners, auto workers, while the influence of the Party is greater, compared with the number of workers in these industries, the number is small.

The Organization Department of the Central Committee has outlined the campaign along the correct line of centering the activity of the Party in this drive in the factories and in the basic industries. The plan even goes so far as to state in what industry each district must center its activities. This will be a great aid in the keeping of the drive on the main line and not adopting the line of least resistance and conduct the drive in the old manner. For most districts this will be a tendency to be guarded against. We in the Detroit district are in this respect more favorably situated. We can not help but concentrate in the auto industry which is the main industry, and which is one of the important war industries.

The Detroit District, in the spirit of Socialist Competition, challenges the Pittsburgh District to secure more new members in the basic industries than Detroit will.

MAN AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY

The Communist Party of Germany to the reparations problem and to the Young Plan was laid down in the decisions of the 12th (Wedding) party congress. The main passages of the political resolution of the congress which formulates the Bolshevik standpoint to the reparations problem, read as follows:

"The reparations problem is above all the result and the lever of imperialist conflicts. It is the instrument of the imperialist preparations for war against the Soviet Union.

"The reparations payments mean a double burden placed upon the German proletariat by international finance capital and by the German bourgeoisie. The reparations problem is one of the main causes for the intensification of the class struggle and for the inevitable development of a revolutionary situation in Germany.

"The new regulation of the reparations problem leads to an extreme intensification of class contradictions in Germany. The bourgeoisie which strives to place all the reparations burdens upon the shoulders of the working class and to make up for its foreign debts by the greatest possible increase of internal accumulation, introduces intensified methods of exploitation and oppression against the working masses. The social convulsions thus caused are leading to a revolutionary crisis. In view of the double burden placed upon the shoulders of the German proletariat by native and foreign capitalism, the revolutionary intensification of this class struggle is being speeded up. The party rejects all social imperialist slogans such as freedom of armaments, colonial mandates, the revision of the Eastern frontiers, Austrian Anschluss with imperialist Germany, etc. The Communist Party fights for a revolutionary solution of the reparations problem: the complete annulment of all war debts, and the liquidation of the Versailles Treaty through the overthrow of the bourgeoisie, the establishment of a Soviet Germany and the conclusion of an alliance with the Soviet Union."

This political attitude shows clearly the only way in which the German workers can free themselves from the yoke of international finance capital.

The Communist Party is the only Party, the only organized political force in Germany which fights for the interests of the proletariat and conducts a merciless struggle against all the exploiters and oppressors of the working class, both the native and foreign capitalists and their agents.

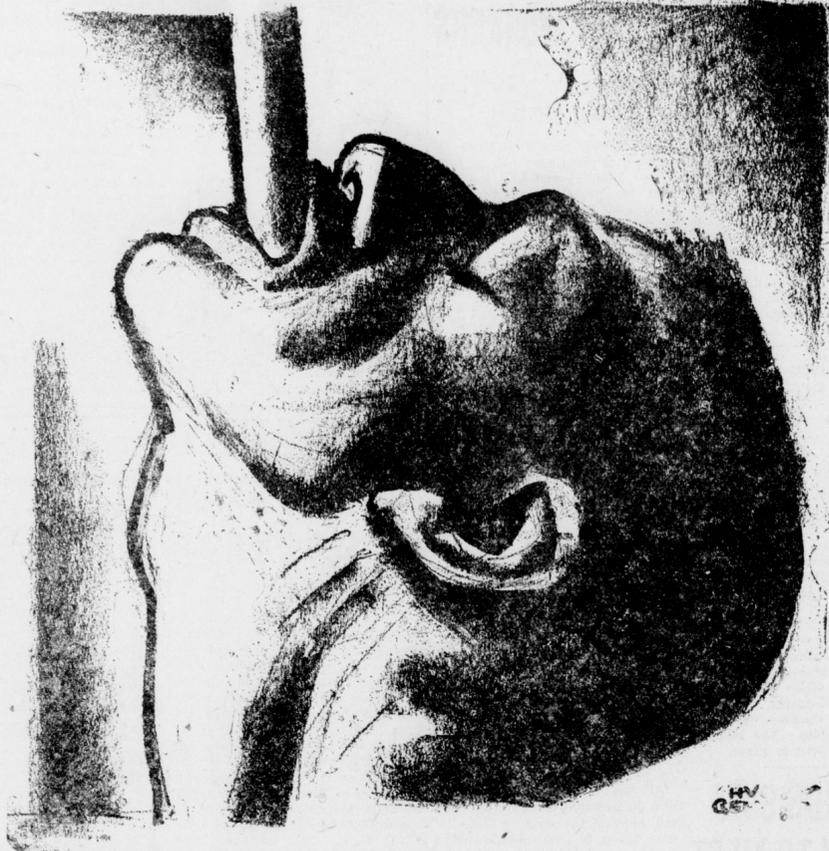
The bourgeois coalition parties, led by the German social democracy, have betrayed and sold the working masses in the interests of profit for the German bourgeoisie and for foreign capital. The bourgeois social-democratic governmental bloc has condemned millions of workers, peasants and petty bourgeois to misery and privation in order to ensure a profitable arrangement with the American, British, French and Italian imperialists. The Young Plan served at the same time for the formation of an imperialist united front against the Soviet Union and for the preparation of a murderous war of intervention against the only workers and peasants State in the world.

The bourgeois right-wing parties (the German Nationalists, the Landbund, the Stahlhelm, the German National People's Party, the so-called National Socialists, etc.) are conducting under the flag of "national opposition" a demagogic and lying policy allegedly against "the recognition of the Young Plan." The fraudulent agitation of the fascist right-wing parties in favor of the "people's referendum" aims at deceiving the working masses and detaching them from any real struggle against the Young Plan and making them willing tools of their own exploiters. The German Nationalists who are now appealing for a people's referendum voted in favor of the predatory Dawes Plan. Their votes assisted in passing the Dawes Plan in the Reichstag with the necessary two-thirds majority. The German Nationalist Deputy Kloenne negotiated with French governmental representatives during the conferences in Paris and The Hague with a view to concluding a Franco-German military alliance against the Soviet Union and carrying out the Young Plan. The fingers of Hitler and the national fascists have more than once handled the money of the French and Italian imperialists. The people's referendum introduced by the bourgeois right wing parties cannot prevent the carrying out of the Young Plan and its real aim is to prepare an open fascist dictatorship in Germany. The masses are to be intoxicated with nationalist and monarchist phrases in order to prevent them fighting against German capitalism for their own revolutionary interests and for the improvement of their conditions of life.

The Communist Party fights against both camps of the bourgeois reaction with the same deadly enmity. The working masses of Germany can only win political and social freedom in a merciless struggle against both the social fascist coalition bloc and against the right wing fascist bloc. They can only break their chains if they overthrow the existing bourgeois state power and set up their own proletarian dictatorship. The reparations problem can only be solved by a violent and Bolshevik abolition of all predatory treaties, in other words, through the proletarian revolution.

WHEN FOOD IS FATAL

By Hugo Gellert



Horthy, the bloody butcher of Hungarian workers, is killing off hundreds of militants who hunger strike by forced feeding.

Struggle Against Right Danger in the Pittsburgh District

By PAT DEVINE.

Since the timely intervention of the Communist International in the affairs of the American Party every sincere revolutionary fighter, not looking for an easy way out of the struggle, has buckled his belt and set himself the task of carrying out, what has been shown in action, as the correct political line.

In using the scalpel to unearth the social reformism, personified by Lovestone, the Comintern did the only thing that could remedy the situation and place our Party four square on the Leninist path as the advance guard of the working class.

The most crass example of Lovestonism, "the second industrial revolution" the South has been smashed by living reality. Whilst our Party in the pre-address period, smugly talked about militant working class action, but actually hid behind its wrong analysis of "exceptionalism" the workers everywhere were in a seething mood of discontent.

Our wrong analysis prevented us from fearlessly taking the leadership in our hands. New Orleans, Marion, etc., are examples of our lagging behind the masses.

In the Pittsburgh district the Lovestone ideology whilst organizationally repudiated by the membership, existed, and still exists in a feeling of pessimism, permeating a large section of our Party.

This pessimism showed itself in the preparations for International Red Day and on I.R.D. itself. The Party prior to I.R.D. had consistently refused to hold outdoor demonstrations unless granted permits from the city administration. This resulted in no such meetings ever being held in the district.

When the Young Communist League insisted on holding meetings without permits the Party leadership criticized them severely and at times positively refused to allow the meetings to be held.

The reasons given for this were that we did not want to have all our membership in jail. This was only the objective reason. The real reason was that our comrades had no confidence in the militancy of the workers and were afraid to risk small meetings.

On I.R.D. itself the Party showed the Lovestone tendencies in action. Seventy-five per cent of the membership did not participate in the demonstrations. An especially important feature of the demonstration was the actions of the only open Lovestoneite in the district, Tom Myerscough.

At six o'clock on the evening of August First hundreds of policemen were patrolling the scene of the meeting. The entire capitalist press carried big scare headlines advising all and sundry that the police would not allow the Reds to meet. Thousands of workers, however, ignored the terrorism and attended.

When making last minute preparations for the meeting it was discovered we were short of speakers to carry out the plans necessary, i. e., hold four or five meetings instead of one.

As district organizer I instructed Tom Myerscough to speak at one of the meetings. He absolutely refused to do so on the grounds that he was a suspended member and could not do anything until reinstated.

Myerscough was carrying out in practice the Lovestone policy of sabotaging the meetings. He actually subscribed to the social democratic theory that the I.R.D. was adventurism.

The results of our demonstration proved conclusively that instead of being adventurers our Party lagged behind the masses. Lovestonism, the expression of the international right wing danger in the U. S., was shown in action to be the antithesis of Communism—to be a brake on the working class instead of the advance guard.

Despite his evident desire to get out of the fight Myerscough could not very well do so after the militant workers by their action had shown the Comintern and CEC analysis of the third period to be correct. He repudiated Lovestonism in an open statement shortly afterwards.

Having as a major part of its campaign against Lovestonism, the saving of all possible forces for the Party the Bureau accepted Myerscough's statement and put him into Party work.

As a former leader in the mining field he was assigned special work as southern organizer. Despite great efforts to assist him in every way he failed miserably to measure up to the situation. There were many difficulties to be met and overcome. A militant conscientious Communist would have squarely met them. Myerscough, following the counter-revolutionary ideologies of Lovestone despite his seeming repudiation of them, capitulated to the difficulties.

Still determined to give him an opportunity of coming into work as a fighting member he was sent to the Anthracite. In this important field the Lovestone renegades led by Vrataries, etc., in this important field toward wrecking the miners' movement. Miners all over the Anthracite are looking for organization, but the Vrataries, et al., instead of helping the work are persistently sabotaging it.

When Myerscough went there, he immediately connected with the renegades. Instead of going out to organize miners he caucused with the enemies of the movement and neglected the work. In face of the rising fighting spirit of the miners as expressed in Illinois and spreading throughout the entire mining field Myerscough capitulated to difficulties and left the field.

Myerscough has not gone to Lovestonism again. He never left it. He has proved by his action that the intensified struggle of this third period is too much for him. He has gone the way of all superficial Communists. He has gone the way of the right wingers everywhere who have lost their faith in the workers. The movement will march on with increasing rapidity now that he has gone.

In our struggle against Lovestonism as the personification of the right danger our Party needs much guidance. First of all we must not fool ourselves that we have eliminated the right danger from the Party. This can only be done by heaving to the line of the Communist International which was unanimously endorsed at the October Plenum of our Party. The third period is something more than phraseology. It is a living thing. It expresses itself in the ever growing discontent of the workers as expressed by the response to the I. R. D.; by the strong movement among the miners; by the great Cleveland convention; by the left wing drive into the South.

Our membership in order to fortify itself against the right wing danger must carefully examine every phase of activity.

Whilst fighting Lovestonism we must never forget that the traditional pessimism of Lovestone is still to be found in our ranks. Mere organizational repudiation of the right danger is not enough.

This was sharply brought to the fore in the municipal elections in District 5. Our comrades hesitated about registering Communists; less than fifty per cent of the members went out to get the necessary signatures to place the Party on the ballot; in the highly industrialized sections of East Pittsburgh, Ambridge and Monessen our members, including many leading comrades grossly neglected to put the Party on the ballot although only a few signatures were required.

In Central Pennsylvania our Party, which is very weak organizationally and ideologically, made some very fundamental mistakes. Instead of going out to place our Party clearly before the workers as the only leader they flirted with candidates who had been successful in winning the nomination on the combined republican, democratic and labor tickets and tried to get them to run on the Communist Party ticket. After long discussions with the district bureau the above mistakes were to a great extent liquidated but they nevertheless show the danger.

Another fundamental mistake was made in East Pittsburgh and Monessen where halls controlled by our Party allowed advertisements for capitalist candidates in the primaries to appear on the walls.

However, it is well to note that despite all of the above right wing mistakes our Party made remarkable progress which dramatically testifies to the correctness of the Comintern analysis.

We were on the ballot in Pittsburgh, McKeesport, Portage and Arnold for the first time in history. The votes in each place are larger than was cast for Foster in the presidential election on the Workers Party and labor ticket combined. We widely distributed a Communist election program dealing with local issues. We had innumerable factory gate and street meetings attended by thousands of workers. We were able to smash the capitalist ban on Communist open air meetings and win the right to speak during the campaign. Of course this does not mean we can now meet without police interference. It means, however, that our fight for the streets was gaining so much working class support that the bosses had to temporarily allow us to speak in order to maintain the illustrations of free speech.

Despite all our shortcomings our party is making progress. The slowness of this progress is due to the slowness of the party to completely smash the Lovestone ideology and orientate itself towards the third period of intensified class struggle.

Our members must fight Lovestonism with all the proletarian vigor and enthusiasm they fight capitalism. We must prepare ourselves for the leadership of the masses.

In this period of intense class struggle . . . with the class lines very sharply drawn . . . with the Socialist Party, American Federation of Labor, the fake left wing Muehstetters and the renegades from Communism, all aligned on the side of the bosses, the task of our Party is much more important.

We must relentlessly wipe out all vacillating elements from our ranks. The time has passed when "part time" Communists can find a place in our Party.

No longer will factionalism be allowed to give license to some individuals to do as they please without fear of disciplinary action. "Hiking and fly by night" Communists must be weeded from our ranks.

Another extremely important requisite for the correct application of the line of the Communist International is the liquidation of the "degenerating leadership" propaganda. Some comrades of the former majority excuse their inactivity by pointing to certain leading comrades and saying the Party is still in a period of factional manipulation.

On the other hand some comrades of the former minority hinder the consolidation of our Party by saying that not enough of the previous leadership has been weeded out.

Both tendencies are eating at the very vitals of our Party. The member must speak in no uncertain fashion to these elements who them-

THE CITY OF BREAD

TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN

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(Continued.)

Mishka carried the big loaf against his heart, clasped tightly to his breast. His eyes shone with joy, his lips twitched with impatience. Right there in the market place, at the store where he bought it, he would have liked to sink his hungry teeth into the big loaf, to gulp down huge lumps of it unchewed. But it would not be wise to start eating there in the market place: all around starving fugitives had gathered, and stared at the bread with ravenous, sunken eyes. They might snatch it from him. Mishka and Trofim, richest of all now, went off to eat beyond the station, out on the steppe.

The sun shone brightly in the lofty sky. Round about gleamed the white tents of the Kirghiz. Dogs barked harmlessly. And above all—bread!

Soft, still warm, the bread lay on Mishka's knees—and that was what made the wide Kirghiz steppe, the sky above the steppe, the little spirals of smoke rising in the distance, the white Kirghiz tents, seem soft and warm and peaceful too.

"Come on!" said Mishka resolutely, plunging his sharp knife into the soft bread. "Here—eat to my health!"

He crossed himself joyfully before he fell to, and looked wonderingly at his comrade.

"Don't you pray?"

"No more."

"Why not?"

"Oh, . . . don't feel like it . . . give me another piece! That's too much—less than that. We don't want to eat it all at once, keep some for later."

They ate slowly, taking very small bites. Their famished bellies grew heavy after days of starvation; their bodies were sufficed with calm, with sweet languor of satiation. They felt like lying down and sleeping in the sunlight, forgetting, thinking of nothing. Mishka stretched out his legs in their wide sandals, and lay for a long time, his arms outflung. Then he sat up again, eyed the diminishing loaf lazily and cut off a morsel.

Trofim reassured him: "You don't have to care about your jacket! The one thing is to keep alive—things will be better . . ."

After their meal they went over to the station, and drank from the water tower. They held their mouths under the pipe for a long time, then began to wash themselves.

"We'll tidy ourselves a little!" said Trofim, looking down at his dirty belly. "Let's scour our hands with sand."

"My head itches so," said Mishka, squirming. "It's all crawly . . ."

"Lice?"

"Uh-huh."

"Better leave them alone, or they'll bite still worse . . ."

They played around, sprinkled each other with the cold water, and were utterly happy. At last, tired of play, Mishka looked at the other mischievously:

"Go on, you manage now."

"For what?"

"Getting us places on the train."

"And what are you going to do?"

"I got you bread . . ."

When they came to the station, they found that no one was being allowed on the train. Through the cars, along the roofs, paced soldiers with their rifles, throwing off sacks, driving out mujiks and women, demanding papers. The peasants ran after the soldiers, bowed their hatless heads humbly. Driven by dull desperation they crept back on the buffers, from the buffers to the roof; again they would be put off, and again, with the silent stubbornness of oxen, they would go around the train from the engine to the last car trying to board it.

Four times Mishka and Trofim were driven away.

Four times the soldiers shook their guns at them and shouted threateningly:

"Get out! March!"

By a wrecked car sat three peasants, two women, a little girl, an old man and a soldier with a wooden leg; they had given it up as hopeless. But when they saw the train about to leave, the three mujiks thought they might still succeed in jumping aboard, clinging on, leaving this place of horror. But when the engine and the cars with their naked, empty roofs came by and slowly moved out of the depot into the blue steppe, one of the mujiks broke out despairingly:

"That means death for us now! We can't go on, and we can't go back. What can we do now?"

"Let's go ahead on foot to the next siding," answered the second.

"We can board the train there."

"Will they let us?"

"And who the devil is going to ask them?"

"We won't make it!" said the soldier; "we haven't the strength."

Suddenly the third mujik arose.

"We can't stay here!"

"You're going?"

"I'm going alone."

The old man, who was seated apart from the mujiks, scratched around in the sand like a hen, carefully picked out some of the tiny pebbles, laid them on his palm, and sniffed at them for a long time, with his dirty blocked-up nose.

Pyetra, a tall, bent mujik, looked wonderingly at the old man, as if he had just noticed him for the first time:

"Where do you belong, grandfather?"

"I don't know myself, dear friend; I've lost my gubernya."

"Where are you going?"

"Where should I be going? I'm sitting five days on this spot already, and I can't seem to stir from the place. I was traveling with my son, but he died. I would like to go along with you."

"We're going on foot. They won't let us board here."

"All right! I'm not afraid of walking, if only my legs hold out. Seventy versts I've put behind me already at a stretch without stopping to rest."

The women and the little girl gazed anxiously out over the wide, awful steppe. They dreaded to go, and they dreaded to stay alone. They stood there, cowed and hopeless, the straps of their linen packs pressing into their breasts. Sidor, a barefoot mujik, clicked his tongue softly:

"Are we going, or aren't we?"

"We're going!" called out Yermolai. "What about you, grandfather?"

"I'm coming too—slowly. Where else is there to go?"

"Think you can do it?"

"Perhaps I can, if it is God's will . . ."

They drew together, a little, forsaken band. Trofim looked at Mishka resolutely:

"They're going. You're not afraid?"

"And you?"

"I'm going along."

"I'm going along too."

"Can you go forty versts?"

Mishka patted his stomach:

"Now I can go much further . . ."

Tall, bowed Pyetra, in his tattered cap, took a stride forward, then paused for a moment. He looked up doubtfully at the station bell-tower with its yellow, weather-beaten cross, then swinging his staff aloft, he led the others along the flashing rails out into the blue, beckoning steppe with its azure hills, to the thin singing of the telegraph wires, to the feeble, joyless tolling of the evening bells.

Mishka and Trofim trailed along in the rear like lambs behind a herd of cattle.

They had not asked whether the mujiks would take them along . . . They had not even discussed it together . . . They only knew they must get nearer Tashkent, the City of Plenty, the City of Bread, hidden beyond the distant hills.

(To Be Continued.)

selves are a sure sign that we have not yet completely orientated ourselves to the line of the Comintern.

Lovestone and Cannon the "Smith Brothers" of the right wing of the United States welcome the fact that such anti-Communist ideas still exist in our ranks. No Communist wants to be in any way associated with them and their counter-revolutionary ideas.

We must recognize our weaknesses and take extraordinary steps to correct them. Our Party is moving forward despite everything. The capitalists recognize this by their current intensified attacks on us. Our members must also recognize it and get on the job building the Party; smashing the renegades and making the American Party a worthy section of the Communist International.