

## Hillquit and Thomas Disagree on How to Serve Their Masters

The workers of this country are witnessing today something new in American experience, although well known in Europe. It is the open drive of the biggest finance-capitalists, the heads of the largest combinations of banks and industrial trusts, to build up the Socialist Party of the United States.

This remarkable phenomenon, which every intelligent worker should make it his business to understand, was shown most conspicuously during the last municipal election in New York when some of the most powerful financiers deliberately threw the support of their metropolitan newspapers to the candidate of the "socialist" party for mayor. The same trend is being shown by such events as the combination of the dress manufacturers, the police, the A. F. of L. and the Socialist Party in the attempt to revive the so-called "International Ladies Garment Workers Union" (nothing less than a strike-breaking company union), and the calling of a so-called "strike" which has the sole purpose of forestalling a real strike, breaking up the real union of the workers in the dress trade and preventing a struggle of the workers for increased pay and better conditions.

The latest episode is the quarrel between the preacher-candidate, Norman Thomas, and the lawyer, Morris Hillquit, at the Rand School last Saturday.

It is a quarrel over the best method for developing the socialist party in the service of the capitalists as a social-fascist party.

It is easily understood that these two men might have differences as to "What Next?"—that is, as to what to do next after the New York capitalist newspapers, the Times, the World, and the Telegram, had rolled up a vote of 175,000 for Thomas in the New York municipal election.

The Reverend Thomas has the political background of the Presbyterian Brick Church of Fifth Avenue, New York—simply and solely a bourgeois, or at least petty-bourgeois shop-keeper's background. Hillquit, on the other hand, a shrewd money-making lawyer today, having close connections with the clothing manufacturers of New York, nevertheless has still closer associations with the professional "labor leaders" who so long misled and betrayed the needle workers, and is himself deeply experienced not only in the socialist party of the United States but also in the international so-called socialist movement of the past. His thirty years of experience in "socialism" as one of the debauchers and betrayers of the working class have made Hillquit one of the most expert strike-breakers of the most modern type.

Thomas, the preacher, with no "labor" background, can see nothing but a wholesale flop into the building of a middle-class party in name as well in acknowledged fact. Hillquit, on the other hand, sees that the socialist party cannot fulfill its job for the American capitalists without continuing the outward pretense of being a "Labor" party.

Thomas does not know what Hillquit and the capitalist backers of the socialist party in the election know very well. In fact, the New York Times, supporting Thomas, recently became alarmed and publicly warned the "socialist" preacher that he would lose his usefulness if, in the chase for the capitalist class votes, he effaced all of the "labor" coloring of his party.

The outlook of Hillquit is that, with the "new attitude of the (capitalist) press" in building up a "greater moral prestige" of the socialist party, there is "an era of better times ahead for 'Socialism.'" Hillquit understands that, not only there is no need to drop the word "socialist," but that on the contrary there is every need to continue the use of some of the phraseology which lays claim to working class support.

Hillquit closely observes the experience of the European countries. He knows perfectly well that the German social-democratic party could never have saved the capitalist government of Germany and have been rewarded with office if it had not appeared before the workers' eyes as "socialist." He knows that MacDonald would be of no use whatever to the British ruling class if his party, in suppressing the working class and blood-letting in India, did not appear before the workers as a "labor" party. He knows that even the strike-breaking Mr. Hillquit and Mr. Schlesinger are doing in New York now would be entirely impossible without appearing before the workers as "socialist" and "trade union."

Hillquit knows that the Rev. Thomas, in dropping the pretense of "socialism" would be killing the goose that lays the golden egg of capitalist support at times when the capitalist class needs traitors in the labor movement.

It is a question of fulfilling the function of social-fascism in the United States. Hillquit sees a "glorious future" in the socialist party, because he sees that the capitalist class is already beginning to nurse the little social-Mussolinis which they know they will need more and more.

The crash in Wall Street and the rapidly growing industrial crisis—many big manufacturing plants are already closing down or working half-time—have much to do with it.

The growing power and influence of the Communist Party, which now leads every real struggle of the workers and which can now become a mass party if it proceeds with sufficient energy, has the rest to do with it.

The policy of the shrewdest capitalists is: Nurse the socialist party quickly, even if we have to support it openly with some of our newspapers, for we will need it desperately in the near future as the only means of breaking strikes and disrupting the working class movement;—and—suppress the Communist Party at all costs, for it is becoming more and more the leader of the workers in every struggle against us.

The workers must understand this just as well as the sly Mr. Hillquit. The workers must fight these treacherous strike-breakers, the "socialist" party and A. F. of L. bureaucracy, at every turn, and—build up the Communist Party to a powerful mass party, building at the same time the new revolutionary unions and fighting the yellow bureaucracy in the old ones.

Otherwise Mr. Hillquit, the Rev. Thomas and their capitalist masters will defeat the workers with heavy toll.

## HOOVER TO MEET CAPITALISTS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Three conferences of "business executives" with Hoover will be held this week, according to an official announcement this afternoon. On Tuesday, a conference of railroad executives will be held at the White House, and on Wednesday Hoover will have a meeting with the Secretary of Commerce, and leading manufacturers and bankers. For Thursday a conference has been called of representatives of wealthy farmers and manufacturers or agricultural products together with Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board and President Hoover. Another conference with officials of the American Federation of Labor is being arranged.

The series of conferences announced today will be held instead of the one conference on Thursday as previously stated. The inclusion of a special conference with A. F. of L. leaders is especially significant as an indication of coming wage-cuts "by agreement." Hoover is planning to rely upon the A. F. of L. officials to bring the workers in line for acceptance of drastic wage-cuts and more intensive exploitation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—It was stated yesterday by advisors of President Hoover that the proposed

"conference of national leaders" on the stock market crash and the deepening industrial depression would set up a permanent board to "regulate production" if possible, on what would be a low wage basis, and without regard to the worsening of living conditions among the American workers and further smashing of the home market. Making the board a permanent institution indicates a feeling that the crisis will last and is a move for great concentration, and war.

The president consulted Saturday with Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Co., and author of the Young Plan, with Secretary Lamont, the president of the B. & O. R. R., with the editor of System and various others. His conference, which will meet Wednesday or Thursday in the cabinet room of the White House, will include: Willard, of the B. & O., Lamont, Shaw of System, some Morgan partner, Julius Barnes, chairman of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Labor, president of the National Grange, Thompson, president of the Farm Bureau Federation, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

It will undoubtedly issue a statement saying that business is all right, that the foreign market will absorb all the goods that are produced, that a period of public building is to be instituted (naturally at the low wages that Green will consent to, because of the emergency). Then the congress will be told it has to strengthen the army and navy and get ready for imperialist war, because the foreign market has to be held against all comers.

## Miner Meet at Tamaqua Adds More to NMU

Over 600 Pledge to Fight Lewis Bosses

TAMAQUA, Pa., Nov. 17.—A mass meeting attended by over 600 hard coal miners was held here Thursday, in the Odd Fellows Hall. These miners expressed their indignation against the Lewis machine, and responded enthusiastically to the message and call of the National Miners Union and Trade Union Unity League.

Charles Gynn spoke for the National Miners Union. He explained the situation in the mining industry, pointing out that the policy of the operators was to cut wages and speed the workers up more. He dealt with the recent happenings in the bituminous fields in Illinois and the reasons for the masses of miners swinging to the N. M. U. He exposed the strike-breaking policies of the Lewis machine, and warned the workers against the betrayal that was in store for them in 1930, when their contracts expire.

Expain Colliery Locals.

Mike Baldokas spoke in Lithuanian. He spoke of the conditions of the miners in the anthracite fields.

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## HILLQUIT-THOMAS ROW ON TACTICS

Leaders Fight on Plans for Social-Fascism

Sharp differences in the Socialist party leadership became public Saturday at the Rand School forum, when Morris Hillquit, National Chairman of the Socialist party, and Norman Thomas, candidate for mayor of New York in the past election, clashed over the proposal, made by Thomas, to call a conference of reactionary "labor" leaders and middle-class intellectuals who supported the "socialist" municipal ticket.

Hillquit declared that while the socialist party is not "limited to the class interests of labor in program or composition," and that it contains "men and women of all ranks of society and all degrees of culture," and "that he would open the doors wide," but that it would, nevertheless, be a mistake to adopt the plan of Thomas for a confer-

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## UPHOLD FIGHT FOR 5 DAY WEEK

AFL Bosses Can't Fool Window Strikers

Staunchly upholding the demand for the five-day 40-hour week, the new rank and file settlement committee of Local 8, Building Service Employees I. U., at a conference Saturday with representatives of the Manhattan Window Cleaners Protective Association, refused to give up this basic demand of the 2,000 window cleaners on strike since Oct. 16.

The conference was held at the office of the State Department of Labor, 118 E. 28th St. The presence of Department of Labor mediators and of Harry Wills, vice-president, and Paul David, secretary of the A. F. of L. international union failed to intimidate the committee led by Harry Feinstein, secretary of Local 8, into compromising any demands.

The two A. F. of L. rat-boys, who came to sell out the strike, were compelled to retreat by the militancy shown by the strikers at a meeting Friday. But they are hanging around, secretly negotiating with their pals, the bosses, and waiting for an opportune moment to put over their betrayal work.

The bosses' association refused categorically to grant the five-day week, but made a phony offer that if two large open-shop firms would grant this demand, they would do likewise. The association also refused the demand for a \$4.50 increase in the minimum wage, and offered instead a \$3 increase.

Today the strikers will vote on the bosses' association proposals at a meeting in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St. There is little doubt that they will refuse overwhelmingly to give up the five-day week demand.

## UPHOLD FIGHT FOR 5 DAY WEEK

GLYNNEATH, Glamorgan, South Wales (by mail)—David H. Reddock, a Merthyr miner, was killed by a fall of roof at the British Rhondda Colliery here last night.

## JAIL 61 MORE TOILERS IN N. J. REIGN OF TERROR

Raid More Homes of Foreign-Born in Hackensack Many To Be Deported

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 17.—Twenty-one more Spanish and Portuguese workers face deportation in the reign of terror against foreign-born workers in this important center of the basic industries. The terror was again repeated Friday, when 61 more workers were arrested in raids on their homes by local Hackensack police. Twenty-one of these are to be deported.

The day before, over 100, and many workers here say, possibly several hundred Spanish and Portuguese workers were arrested after police suddenly raided their homes at 6:30 P. M., demanding that the workers instantly show proof that they had entered the country "legally," and arresting those workers who could not at once show such documents.

Threats have been made to deport many of the workers arrested to Spain and Portugal, and hand them over to the fascist terror in these countries.

The two series of raids and arrests were made at the order of the federal government, which workers said, was acting in co-operation with the huge open-shop concerns with plants here and in nearby industrial cities.

In the second wave of terror against the foreign-born workers the police broke into eleven boarding houses in which the workers lived, jailing 61, and confining 21 to the county jail, from which it is planned, they will be taken to Ellis Island for deportation.

Federal authorities sought to further terrorize the arrested workers

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## GREET 2 GASTON MEN IN PATERSON

Beal, McLaughlin to Tour Many Cities

Gleaming red banners and the songs of militant workers greeted Fred Beal and Louis McLaughlin when they got off the train at Paterson, N. J., Saturday night and were raised aloft by the masses.

McLaughlin who had gotten out of prison the night before, and Beal the week previous, were taken to the hall of the Paterson branch of the National Textile Workers' Union for a meeting.

The speakers were Sol Harper, Negro member of the Labor Jury, Beal, McLaughlin, J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the International Textile Workers' Union.

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## "Daily Must Go South", Says Louis McLaughlin to Workers

Another of Gastonia 7 Tells Why Toilers' Paper Must Reach Mill Hands

"We raised cane when we didn't get the Daily Worker in jail," is Louis McLaughlin's way of telling what he thinks of the paper that the southern mill workers have come to know as "our union paper."

McLaughlin is another of the Gastonia mill strikers and National Textile Workers Union organizers, to be released on bail furnished by the American workers, from the Charlotte prison to which they have been railroaded for long terms.

Having fought in the front ranks of the Gastonia strikers since the start of their struggle, and having been railroaded along with six fellow workers for making that fight, he knows what the southern mill workers need.

He knows that the Daily Worker is a prime necessity for them in their coming great struggles, and says so. Let him tell you why the Daily must go South.

"The first time I ever had a copy of the Daily Worker in my hands, I knew here was something different from the lying capitalist press of the South that was against us and for the bosses.

"That copy of the Daily Worker opened up my eyes and it opens up the eyes of every southern textile worker that reads it.

"After seeing the Daily Worker the southern mill workers realize they have been blind too long and that now it's time that they fought under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union against their slavery.

"So I tell all my fellow workers that the Daily Worker has got to be brought to every mill worker in the South, and if the mill workers don't get the Daily they're going to be pretty near helpless in their fight against the mill bosses and their courts.

"As for us seven who were railroaded by the mill boss courts, we know that we'd have been electrocuted if it weren't for the I. L. D. and the Daily Worker.

"So I say again, fellow workers, you've got to rush the Daily Worker to every mill worker in every mill town and village in the South."

And that's the message to the militant workers from another one of the seven Gastonia fighters facing long prison terms because they

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## Speeded Up on Planes for War, 3,000 Laid Off

Unemployment Grows, Belies "Prosperity"

GARDEN CITY, Long Island, Nov. 17.—Three thousand workers were laid off at the Curtis Airplane Corporation plant here Friday. The plant is working on a three-day-a-week schedule. The workers having been speeded to the limit in building aircraft for the Wall Street government in preparation for imperialist war, they have now been thrown on the streets. The Curtis workers are unorganized.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—Continuing its role in aiding the big business interests in maintaining an illusion of "prosperity" while tens of thousands of workers are being laid off daily in every large industrial center in the country, the Department of Labor, in its monthly bulletin, announced that "the employment situation in October appeared to be in a satisfactory condition despite the upheaval of the stock market."

The report then goes on to belie its own "prosperity" bunk with such admissions as the following: "The seasonal decrease in employment previously reported in the automobile industry continued throughout the month. Many of these factories worked on part time schedules and a large number of automobile mechanics were temporarily idle." Ford alone laid off over 30,000 of which the report fails to mention.

Workers will note the use of the words "seasonal" and "temporarily" to disguise the seriousness of an unemployment situation that has been steadily becoming worse for months and months.

"A decrease was noted in employment in the iron and steel mills." The same old camouflage, "seasonal depression," was used by the Labor Department to account for the decrease in employment in the iron and steel industries.

"Conditions in the cotton mills are far from satisfactory," is the mild description of an industry in which the bosses have just decided to operate on one, two, three and four days a week, with large lay-offs, especially in the South.

In the face of the General Electric Company's announced intention to lay off between six and seven thousand workers in its huge Schenectady plant, the Labor Department report bare-facedly states that "plants manufacturing electrical appliances worked with their usual forces."

## GRAFTER SINCLAIR HAS LAST SUNDAY IN 'JAIL'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—With only three more days to serve, Harry F. Sinclair, multi-millionaire oil swindler, spent the last Sunday of his pleasant vacation in the district jail here today.

Sinclair had enjoyed several open air auto rides on the grounds that they were necessitated by his job of "jail pharmacist." When not joy riding, he spent the rest of the time playing with pills in the jail dispensary.

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

## NEEDLE TRADES MEET.

An urgent meeting of the Needle Trades Fraction will be held at 8 p. m. today at the Workers' Center, 4th floor, 26-28 Union Square.

## JAIL SAUL AND TOTHEROW AT MT. HOLLY MEET

Workers Follow Police to Protect Two Who Are Arrested

McGinnis Out On Bail

United Front of Bosses, State, Church, Fakers

BULLETIN

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 17.—An open air meeting on private property at Mount Holly, N. C., under the auspices of the National Textile Workers Union, a meeting which is held weekly, was broken up today at 3 P. M. by police, acting in mill bosses' orders.

George Saul of the International Labor Defense was arrested and held incommunicado. Elbert Totherow, youth organizer of the N. T. W. went to police headquarters to find out the charges and the necessary bail, and was arrested.

The police chief refused to tell why Saul and Totherow were arrested and stated the union must bring an attorney and cash bond "if you want them out."

Workers followed the chief and the police to the jail to prevent them from beating up the prisoners. This action by the workers followed after the police chief had asked for the names of the speakers and then said, "Well, it doesn't matter what your name is, it will be mud when I get through with you."

The terror has increased against workers in the South, through a united front of the bosses, state, church, and labor fakers of the A. F. of L.

Strikers of the Leaksville woolen mill, at a mass meeting tonight protested the arrests.

Twenty-four hours after William McGinnis, Gastonia striker sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, was freed on \$2,500 bail, he was in New York City striving to raise \$15,000 additional bail to free his remaining three comrades in Mecklenburg County Prison.

McGinnis was freed Saturday at 1:30 p. m. after \$2,500 was telegraphed South by the International Labor Defense, which has already succeeded in freeing Fred Beal, on

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## EVICT STRIKERS IN MILL IN N. H.

Newmarket Workers Out Since Feb.

NEWMARKET, N. H., Nov. 17.—The families of 38 workers of the Newmarket Manufacturing Co., on strike since February, 1929, against wage cuts and lowering of conditions, have received orders from the company that they must quit the mill-owned houses in which they live by December 6, on which date they will be evicted.

"The judges ruling that we can evict these families will practically break the strike," is the boast of company officials.

At the same time the company has resorted to the old trick of attempting to scare the strikers back to work by making a threat to move or cut down operations. It has announced that it has disposed of its cotton machinery in the local plant.

## N. Y. Textile Union Starts Organization Drive; Hail Gaston 7

An intensive organization drive among New York's 50,000 textile workers was decided at the meeting of the New York District of the National Textile Workers' Union at headquarters, 16 W. 21st St.

Clarina Michelson was elected district organizer.

Meetings on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at union headquarters next week will discuss industrial conditions and the tasks of the union in the drive.

A resolution greeting the struggle of the southern textile workers and demanding the unconditional release of the Gastonia seven was adopted unanimously.

## NO STRIKE VOTE.

Instead, the meeting heard stories of the "greatest battle you men are facing in your lives... we'll strike when we're ready... the contractors can't keep paying the down-and-outs from the Bowers \$5 a day to break the strike."

Those contributing to this oratory included Max Sullivan of the Hodcarriers' Building and Common Laborers' Union, through which Local 63 of the Compressed Air Workers Union is affiliated; James Moran, President of Local 63; John McPartland, its secretary; Austin

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## Messages of Toilers Best, --McLaughlin

"Daily, ILD Saved Us from Electrocutation"

"The thing that cheered us most in prison," Louis McLaughlin, 24 year old Gastonia striker, said upon his arrival in New York, after his release on \$2,500 bail, "was the thousands of telegrams we got from workers all over the world."

McLaughlin, chunky and black-haired, was pale with the pallor six months in southern prison gave him. He faces 12 to 15 years, unless the workers of America, by mass protest demonstrations, force the higher courts to reverse the class verdict rendered at Charlotte by a losses' court.

Wait for Bail Daily.

McLaughlin told how the prisoners wait every day to hear that the

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## TRIAL AT MARION SOFT ON HOFFMAN

All Try to Separate His Case from Others

MARION, N. C., Nov. 17.—A careful separation of the case of Alfred Hoffman, United Textile Workers Union official, from that of the five workers standing trial with him for "rebellion and insurrection" against the State of North Carolina, was indicated by Judge Cowper, the prosecution and the "ense attorneys" hired by the U. T. W. yesterday. Moreover, a change of venue was granted by Cowper in the case of the eight deputies who were indicted for the murder of six pickets and wounding of 20 others in the Marion massacre.

Kind to Hoffman.

Hoffman is to be treated leniently—the bosses are beginning to realize that the workers forced to strike, after the U. T. W. officials had done their best to sell it out and defeat it. The speech of Hoffman to the

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## STIFLE SUBWAY DIGGERS STRIKE

AFL Bosses Call More Meetings Instead

One thousand five hundred subway workers met yesterday to take a strike vote at Teutonic Hall, 158 Third Ave., but A. F. of L. officials promised them instead "another mass meeting next Sunday."

Some 600 timbermen, drillers and laborers at the Bronx-Grand Concourse extension of the subway line walked out Wednesday against state-encouraged scab wages and conditions. The spirit of the rank-and-file and the meeting—Negroes, whites of all nationalities—expressed a genuine desire to join them. The expression was choked by union leaders, whose message ever since the strike began has been the message of "strike when we're ready—tomorrow."

The tomorrow which never comes was the subject of biting criticism from the diggers yesterday.

"Are you men on other Concourse jobs ready to come out when we call you?" James Lynch, of Local 63 of the International Subway, Tunnel and Compressed Air Workers Union involved in the strikes asked.

"Sure we're ready." There was no doubt about the reply.

"But when are you going to call us out?" asked a digger from the back of the hall. The query was eagerly passed around, but the questioner was discreetly kept off the floor.

No Strike Vote.

## McGINNIS SPEAKS IN WORKER FORUM

Foster Describes New Methods of Struggle

Tremendous applause greeted the announcement by Sam Darcy, chairman of the Workers' Forum, yesterday evening, that William McGinnis, one of the Gastonia defendants released on bail, had arrived in New York and would speak at the meeting.

"If not for you I would be in the electric chair," McGinnis declared. Only the power of the workers has made it possible for him to be free on bail," he stated. "All that is worrying my mind now is getting the others out," said McGinnis, referring to Miller, Harrison and Carter, who are still in jail at Charlotte. McGinnis is the fourth to be released, the others being Hendrix, McLaughlin and Fred Beal.

After the welcome to McGinnis, William Z. Foster, National Secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, spoke on New Methods of Class Struggle. Foster told how the national convention at Cleveland laid the basis for more effective work in organizing the unorganized workers and in leading them in their struggles.

At the Workers' Forum next Sunday, November 24, Bedacht, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party, will speak on "Labor Governments."

Foster pointed out the need of an uncompromising struggle against social reformism. After describing the role of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, he discussed the Musketiers and so-called "progressives," showing how they are among the most dangerous enemies of the working class.

New methods of struggle on the part of the workers are necessary to combat the increasing rationalization and the use of fascist methods by the bosses, Foster said. He described the speed-up in Southern mills and other aspect of rationalization he observed in the South.

## T. U. U. L. BOARD SEES CRISIS AS KEY TO CAMPAIGN

Maps Plans of Fight All Along the Line Against Wage Cuts

Smash Right Danger

Intensive Organization Tighter Co-ordination

An eleven-hour session of the National Executive Board of the Trade Union Educational League Saturday hammered out the main principles and much of the detail of an intensive offensive, all along the line, against the wage cut and speed up campaign of the bosses, which all the board members see looming close on the heels of the financial and industrial crisis now developing, and the unemployment wave already started.

The board will draw up a out the tasks of the T. U. U. L., and calling on the workers to struggle, statement for publication, pointing

The analysis of the situation made by William Z. Foster, general secretary of the T. U. U. L., in his report to the board is that the key to successful activity of the organization in the present period is recognition of the increasing industrial crisis. He told of widespread and growing unemployment particularly in such important industries as steel and automobiles. It is practically certain that this will be followed by general wage cutting—on by speed-up, stretch out, and worse conditions that will have the effect of wage cutting. The employers will make all conditions worse, any way, seeking to save their profits and to take advantage of the unemployment.

Hoover's conference of "the leaders of the nation"—"captains of industry" and A. F. L. bureaucrats, itself will lead to a more resounding crash, for markets must be found for the proposed increased production (if any results) at a time when lack of markets is closing factories. This means more war danger through clash with foreign imperialism, and an attempt to crush the U. S. S. R.

The whole wage cutting process means more radicalization of the masses of the workers, their increased determination to fight. The policy of the T. U. U. L. is to lead these fights, to supply them with organized forms by which they can be won, to build permanent organ-

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# MINER MEET AT TANAQUA ADDS MORE TO N. M. U.

## Over 600 Pledge to Fight Lewis Bosses

(Continued from Page One) He urged the Lithuanians miners to join the N. M. U., and called for the unity of all workers in the mining industry.

Philip Frank, speaking for the Trade Union Unity League, dealt with the question of colliery locals under Lewis leadership which means dividing the workers, and under the N. M. U. which was a point of added strength to the miners.

Frank then spoke on the situation in the anthracite, quoting various coal operators' statements about "increasing production in the anthracite fields," "that the miners must do their share to increase production" "that no general wage cut is contemplated in 1930," etc. These all indicate a fiercer exploitation of the miners.

Fifty-two new members joined the N. M. U. Constitutions and Labor Unities were sold and distributed. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one.

It appeared that some attempts would be made to break up the meeting. The burgess and two local cops stood outside of the hall listening to the speakers to see that nothing "radical" and no "attacks against the local officials of the U.M.W.A. look place." The police force heard an earful from the speakers. However, the meeting proceeded without a hitch.

The local committee selected by the miners themselves worked hard to make the meeting a success. Chas. Miscavage, Charles Singolis, and George Gould were the committee in charge of the meeting. Miscavage acted as chairman.

Another mass meeting of miners in Tamaqua is being organized by the N. M. U. in the near future.

Two large locals have already officially asked that the N. M. U. send them speakers and organizers. Masses of miners in the Panther Valley region are thoroughly disgusted with the U. M. W. A. machine and ready to quit it cold.

# HILLQUIT-THOMAS ROW ON TACTICS

## Leaders Fight on Plans for Social-Fascism

(Continued from Page One) once to organize a "new" party composed largely of intellectuals. "We cannot gather that Norman Thomas is the whole Socialist party," he declared, speaking of the support received by Thomas from intellectuals and business men.

Thomas, who was in the audience, sharply retorted. "This duel is very unfortunate and perhaps it would be well to stop at once." The discussion of the forum was then ended, and the leaders went to the home of Thomas for a private discussion.

Before the lecture by Hillquit, Thomas had declared: "I suggest that there may be groups within labor and one group of intellectuals that we should invite for a conference to talk over this situation rather than demand that they accept our party stand and program. I believe that this is a question of psychological approach."

In his lecture, Hillquit stated that the socialist party of today is very different from what it was before the war, and referred to the support Thomas received from bourgeois elements as evidence that "many have overcome their prejudice against the word 'socialism.'" Hillquit referred to the support of the capitalist press for Thomas in the municipal election and the extensive publicity it is now giving to the socialist party as indicating "an era of better times for socialism."

Hillquit, though a millionaire corporation lawyer, has had years of experience in betraying the labor movement, while Thomas, a minister and Princeton graduate, favors a policy which would base the socialist party composition almost entirely upon the intellectuals and petty bourgeois elements. Hillquit fears that without a "labor" basis the usefulness of the socialist party to capitalism would be ended, and that complete abandonment of "socialist" and "labor" would not help but hinder the present social-fascist development of the socialist party.

# Workers Killed, Shot in Mexican Election of Rubino, U.S. Tool

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 17. — At least a dozen were killed and scores of others wounded while trying to exercise their right to the ballot in the elections today, which returned Ortiz Rubino, Wall Street puppet, as president of Mexico over the rival imperialist lackey, Jose Vasconcelos, running on an "anti-reaction" ticket.

Thousands of workers were turned away from the polls at the point of guns. Four workers were killed

## Communist Activities

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

Section 2 I.L.D. Functionaries. A meeting of all unit I. L. D. functionaries will be held Monday at 6:30 p. m.

Unit 5F, Section 3. Educational meeting Monday, 6:30 p. m., at 1179 Broadway.

Unit 1F, Section 2. Business meeting Monday, 6 p. m., at 1179 Broadway.

Unit 2F, Section 1. Meeting Monday, 6:15 p. m., at 27 E. 4th St. Discussion on "Ten Years of the C. P. in the U. S. A."

International Br. 1, Section 3. Meeting Wednesday, 8:00 p. m., at 29 Chester St., Brooklyn.

Units 3F, 2F, Section 6. Discussion on the T. U. U. L. at 46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn, at 6:30 p. m.

Unit 21, Section 9. Meeting today, 8 p. m., at 56 Manhattan Ave. Roll call.

Unit 11, Section 1. Executive meeting today, 7:30 p. m. Unit meeting at 9 to discuss the T. U. U. L. Roll call.

Unit 1F, Section 1. Regular meeting today, 6:00 p. m., at Section headquarters.

Freelance German Farelis. Workers with average wages can join on Tuesdays at 1472 Boston Rd., on Fridays at the Co-operative Colony.

# GREET 2 GASTON MEN IN PATERSON

## Beal, McLaughlin to Tour Many Cities

(Continued from Page One) ternational Labor Defense, and others.

Beal left after the meeting to speak in New Bedford, the scene of a previous struggle, in which he was one of the outstanding leaders.

In Philadelphia Tuesday. McLaughlin, and Joseph Harrison, for whom the Philadelphia workers are raising bail, will speak at Garrick Hall, November 19, at 507 South Eighth St.

Chicago November 24. Chicago's mass meeting to greet the Gastonia defendants will be held in the People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., November 24, at 8 p. m. A rousing welcome for (Red) K. Y. Hendrix, Clarence Miller and George Carter, the latter two still in prison, is planned at the station.

Beal in New England. A New England tour has been prepared for Beal, who spoke last night in New Bedford. Tonight he will talk at Fall River; tomorrow night in Rosemont Hall in Essex St., at Lawrence, his home town. He will arrive at North Lawrence station at 7:55 p. m. He will speak in Boston Wednesday, November 20.

Hendrix in Ohio. Red Hendrix is touring Ohio having spoken yesterday at Cleveland. He speaks today at Youngstown, and Wednesday at Wheeling, West Virginia.

Gastonia meetings of welcome will also be held in Allentown, on Wednesday, where McLaughlin will speak, and in Trenton, on Thursday, where he is also scheduled as the speaker.

I. L. D. Conference at Boston and Chelsea. Boston will also hold a conference to aid the International Labor Defense in its Gastonia and anti-terror drive Friday evening, at 7:30 p. m., November 22, at Credit Union Hall, 62 Chambers St. A similar meeting will be held in the Chelsea Labor Lyceum, Thursday evening, November 21, at 7:30 p. m., at 453 Broadway, in Chelsea.

Choke Diggers Strike (Continued from Page One) Shepard, from the union local employing blasters, and M. Montivani, chairman.

A violent attack on Tammany city government and its strikebreakers came from one worker, when a union official assured the meeting the strike call would be issued except that "we don't want to hurt the city."

"What do we have to care about the city?" the worker demanded. "Why, won't the contractors get help from Mayor Walker whenever they're short of scabs or want more police to slug pickets?"

McPartlan expressed the usual A. F. of L. faith in Tammany's apparatus. He is asking Gov. Roosevelt for a Moreland act investigation of the State Labor Department's encouragement of contractors paying scab wages on city subway jobs. He said progress had been made in the task of getting signatures for the petition.

Support to the subway workers' fight was expressed by the Union of Technical Men through Marcel Scherer.

The union's statement issued Sunday pointed to the city government, the Department of Labor and the Board of Transportation as conniving at the scab wages. "Their only interest is to help contractors to continue paying the prevailing rate," the statement, enlarged on by Scherer in his talk, declared.

while attending a meeting in protest of this high-handed banditry, when a carload of Rubino gunmen driving past the meeting emptied a fusillade of shots into the crowd of 2,000.

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

# MARION MILL COURT IS EASY ON HOFFMAN

## All Try to Separate His Case from Others

(Continued from Page One) Clinchfield workers, asking them to be ready to assist the Marion Manufacturing Co. strikers was ruled out of evidence by the judge.

Cowper carefully drew a distinction between "rebellion" and "insurrection." "Insurrection," he said, was the actual resistance to some part of the state's power. For this the strikers are on trial. Hoffman, who did not attend the picket line at which the killing took place, nor participated in the resistance the strikers made to wholesale evictions, which is the specific charge against them, can be charged only with "rebellion," which is a general advocacy of resistance to state power, or with nothing.

No "Rebellion." "Frankly, you are not contending that you have shown any evidence as to rebellion?" Cowper asked the prosecutor, Pless.

"No, but I would as to insurrection," the prosecutor replied.

The evidence of Deputy Sheriff Hendley and the other witnesses thus far called had tended to show that Hoffman was present only once on the five occasions when the law was alleged to have been violated, and on that occasion he was in the company of N. W. Townsend, special representative of the Governor.

Frank Watson, chief of council for the mill bosses, engaged in assisting the prosecution of the strikers and defense of the murderous deputies, refused yesterday to say by whom he was paid. "We do not conceive it to be the province of anybody to ask us by whom we are employed," replied Watson for himself and his staff, when queried by the judge. At the last trial, however, Watson and his associates admitted they were hired by the Marion and Clinchfield mills.

# TEXTILE BALL THANKSGIVING

## Gaston 7 Will Appear at Nov. 27 Affair

The time has come, as the walrus never said, for the workers of New York to roll an appraising eye over their footwear, otherwise known as dog satchels. The reason for this sole-searching is the huge Textile Workers' Ball and Carnival, to be given on Thanksgiving Eve (a week from Wednesday) at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.

In the first place, the announcement that all seven of the Gastonia class war prisoners will attend is sure to start a stampede for tickets. The best shod toilers will be enabled to rush rough-shod over the ensuing socialist competition, so to speak.

Again, well tailored hoofs will be a prime requisite at the affair itself, where John C. Smith's Orchestra will hold forth, which is enough assurance that nobody's feet will have a chance to go to sleep.

Proceeds of this unusual proletarian carnival will help support the southern textile struggle, and to aid the campaign to organize the 30,000 unorganized New York textile workers.

Tickets cost 75 cents at the National Textile Workers' Union offices and Local New York Workers' International Relief, under whose auspices the ball has been arranged, at 16 W. 21st St. and 799 Broadway, Room 221, respectively.

# FIGHT BOSTON FAKE STOPPAGE

## Needle Misleaders in "Progressive" Game

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 18.—The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union in this district is now fighting tooth and nail the attempts of the company union—International Ladies Garment Workers' Union—to impose a fake stoppage on the Boston cloak and dress workers.

The needle workers in and around Boston are now in the overwhelming majority for the Needle Trades Industrial Union, and nowhere throughout the country have the right wing reactionaries suffered such a stinging defeat as here.

Lately the right wingers have attempted to deceive the cloakmakers by creating a fake progressive movement which was to fight for "peace and unity."

They have tried to create illusions in the minds of the workers about the possibility of unity with those who are now openly cooperating with the bosses for the rationalization of the needle industry, speedup and general lowering of the needle workers' conditions.

A four day banzer arranged by the N. T. W. I. U. of Boston will be one of the means of preparing ammunition for the fight on the

## Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Local 38 Theatre Party. The Progressive Group of Local 38 will give a theatre party next Friday evening at the Garrick Theatre. The play is "Winterbound."

Industrial Branch I. L. D. A meeting to organize a branch of the I. L. D. will be held Tuesday, 6 p. m., in the oWorkers Club, 1179 Broadway. All workers invited.

Cleaners and Laundry Workers. A meeting of the Cleaners and Laundry Workers, T. U. U. L., will be held Thursday, 8 p. m., at 26 Union Sq. Important organizational problems and preparations for the mass meeting will be taken up.

National Textile Workers Union. Meeting in the ew York N.District as follows: Monday, 8 p. m., rug workers, 16 W. 21st St.

Tuesday, 8 p. m., silk and passes menterie workers, 16 W. 21st St.

Wednesday, 8 p. m., knit-goods workers, 16 W. 21st St.

Thursday, 8 p. m., 2nd District Executive Committee, 16 W. 21st St.

Any textile workers out of work are asked to come to the national office of the union, 104 5th Ave., room 107, to address envelopes and give out leaflets.

Workers Laboratory Theatre. Booking for "Wizards of the East" can be made with L. A. DeSantes, 1271 53th St., Brooklyn. Rehearsals of our play, "Marching Bands," begin Monday evening at 80 E. 11th St., room 327.

# R. R. WORKERS STRIKE IN ILL.

## D. P. W. Men Tire of Fakers' Crawling

BULLETIN. CHICAGO—Over 600 workers of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad have struck, despite the efforts of misleaders to prevent a strike.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—After the reactionary officials of eleven railroad craft unions had been crawling after the bosses of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad for months and months, begging and wheedling for conferences, the rising militancy of the rank and file workers of the T. P. and W. has at length forced them to have a strike vote taken. As in the past, the officials to indicate a strike is not wanted. The sentiment for a strike is strong.

The workers' anger at the arrogant attitude of the rail bosses in refusing to discuss matters affecting rules and wages on the road is great. Sentiment for a strike has grown.

While many of the rank and file realized that only militant action would win their demands for better wages and a revision of schedule rules, the officials of their craft unions resorted to the crawling tactics they are so noted for.

As early as 1925, and many times since, representatives of these organizations started to beg for conferences for "amicable adjustment of our differences," to put it in the fakers' own words.

From 1925 to the beginning of this year, the misleaders, in true craft union A. F. of L. style acted individually, until rank and file sentiment forced them after four years to adopt united front tactics.

On June 23, 1929, a letter signed by officials of the 11 crafts was addressed to president George P. McNair, Jr., of the T. P. and W. No reply to his. Again they wrote him a begging letter, on June 23, and again on July 25, and again they were ignored.

Receiving no answers from McNair to their letters of September 6, October 1 and 5, the officials went a step deeper in the mire of class collaboration by whining for the help of a federal mediator "to bring about an amicable settlement."

The federal mediator, Bickers, recognized as a friend by the railway president, arranged a conference between the president's assistant and representatives of the Conductors, Firemen, Telegraphers, Trainmen and Maintenance Men.

At this conference the management refused to recognize the right of the workers to participate collectively in any controversy "where their interests were not specifically involved."

The craft union fakers then allowed the mediator to modify their requests, to the extent of signifying their willingness to deal separately with the road officials, but no settlement was reached, but the fakers strained every effort to reach a basis for sell-out.

The organizations concerned are: Order Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, and the six shop craft unions—Machinists, Blacksmiths, Boiler-makers, Sheet Metal Workers, Electrical Workers and Carmen.

# Portland, Oregon 12th Year Meeting

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 17.—The Twelfth Anniversary of the October Revolution was celebrated by militant workers of Portland at a mass meeting last Sunday. Speakers from Seattle, George O'Hanrahan and Irene Urquhart, spoke. A collection for the Communist Party work was taken. Finnish workers at the East Side Party nucleus also celebrated the Twelfth Anniversary with a mass meeting.

It will open Wednesday, Nov. 27 and will close Saturday, Nov. 30. All militant workers in this section are expected to rally to the N. T. W. I. U. by attending the

# CHI. BUILDING BOSSES START WAGE CUT DRIVE

## Bosses Find Fakers' Actions Great Help

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The building trades bosses in Chicago and vicinity have opened their long-planned campaign for a general orgy of wage cutting in all the building crafts, and lined up the capitalist press and the bosses' own trade journals for the drive on building workers and conditions.

The let-down in building construction, causing wide-spread unemployment thruout the country in the building trades, has given the boss associations their "line" in spreading propaganda thru the press for general wage cuts, which the building bosses indicate they will go thru with despite the contracts which the building trades labor misleaders have entered into with the bosses.

The contractors are blaming "high wages" for the present slump in building, thus making use of the latter situation for an attack on workers' conditions. The fact that overbuilding has brought on a slump is suppressed by the bosses.

The building bosses, now ready to make big wage reductions, find themselves amply rewarded for treating the labor fakers as pals in the past, for the workers in one trade wishing to strike against a wage cut, will find the workers in other crafts being prevented by the fakers from striking in sympathy by the fact that their agreements expire at different dates.

It is indicated that the wage cuts for the various crafts will not be made at one time, but at varying dates, to prevent a general building trades strike, which the rank and file is certain to demand despite the officialdom.

# GEORGIA TOILERS CHEATED BY UTW

## Glad to Join National Textile Workers

THOMASTON, Ga., Nov. 18.—Charles Young, a mill worker of this town, was discharged last week for distributing National Textile Workers' Union leaflets in the mill village. Thomaston was supposed to have been organized by the United Textile Workers' Union, but all that organization did was to collect dollar bills from the workers, sell out their strike, and leave them. The mill workers here are thoroughly disgusted with the U. T. W. and anxious to receive the message of a militant union.

The mills in Thomaston, which granted the eight-hour day temporarily to the workers because of mass pressure, have already gone back, first to the ten-hour shift, and now to the twelve-hour day.

On Monday the Martha mill, employing 3,000 workers, threw 1,500 men, women and children out of work by cutting out the night shift and putting the day shift on a 12-hour schedule, with the wage cutting, speed-up "Bideau system."

The N. T. W. U. is gathering headway in Thomaston.

# BAR PHILA. HALL TO DAILY BALL

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The Lulu Temple, which had been hired four months ago for the Daily Worker Ball Thanksgiving evening, Thursday, Nov. 28, was suddenly closed to the militant workers last Saturday and its use denied to the committee arranging the Daily Worker affair. The management refused to give a reason, but pressure on him by anti-militant labor and white chauvinist forces is the reason accepted by the workers here.

Instead of the Lulu Hall, the affair will be held in the most popular Negro Hall in the city, the Waltz Dream, at 1520 North 20th St. Many mine features are promised the workers who attend the ball.

Ed Crouch, A. F. L. tobacco workers' union organizer, stationed in North Carolina, said:

The working class cannot simply hold of the ready-made state machinery, and wield it for its own purpose... This new Commune (Proletarian) breaks the modern state power.—Marx.

# W. I. R. WORKERS CHORUS ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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# Nine Premieres This Week -- "Robin Hood" in Revival

The Cort Theatre, beginning tonight, will house "Your Uncle Dudley," a comedy by Howard Lindsay and Bertrand Robinson. The cast is headed by Walter Connolly and Jacques Martin, and includes: Beatrice Terry, George Stillwell, James Bell, Eleanor Hayden and William Haworth.

Reginald De Koven's operetta, "Robin Hood," absent from Broadway some 17 years, will be revived at Jolson's Theatre this evening. The cast will include: William Danforth, Roy Cropper, Greh Evans, Charles E. Gallagher, John Cherrie, William J. McCarthy, Olga Steek, Dorothy Seeger, Ida Brooks Hunt, and Lorna Duane Jackson.

William Huriburt's new farce is scheduled to open Monday evening at the Longacre Theatre under the title of "A Primer for Lovers." Robert Warwick is the featured player of the cast which includes Alison Skipworth, Ann Mason, Rose Hobart and Gavin Muir.

"A Ledge," by Paul Osborn, will open at the Assembly Theatre this evening. Included in the cast of this melodrama will be Augustin Duncan, Leonard Mudie, Margaret Borough, Jack Regan and James S. Barrett.

"Undertow," by Daniel N. Rubin, is to have its premiere on Tuesday night at the Biltmore Theatre. The company is headed by Mildred MacLeod, Buford Armitage, Charles Starrett, Charles Ritchie, Shirley Booth and Edward Brodley.

On the same evening, Tuesday, at the Republic Theatre, "It Never Rains," a comedy by Aurania Rodverol, will have its premiere.

"The Silver Swan," a musical play, will be presented at the Martin Beck Theatre on Wednesday. The score is by H. Maurice Jaquet, French composer, the book by William S. Brady and Alonzo Price, with lyrics by Ed Ward Nell, Jr. Alice MacKenzie Vivian Hart, Lina Abarbanell, Florenz Ames and Robert G. Pitkin.

On Wednesday night "The Ship," a play by St. John Ervine, will be presented by Randolph Somerville at the Gansvoort Theatre in Greenwich Village. Margaret Weyerly will have the principal role.

On the following night, Thursday, "Christopher Rand" will be produced at the Forrest Theatre. Eleanor Robson Belmont and Harriett Ford are the authors. The cast is headed by Walter Abel, Eden Grey and Maudel Turner.

BRONX THEATRE GUILD. Sidney Stave, director of the Bronx Theatre Guild, 180th St. and Boston Rd., announces that the title, "John Lorch," which is now in rehearsal, has been changed to "The Killer," as more suggestive of the type of play. "The Killer" will open Tuesday evening, November 26th. "It's a Family Affair," Ostrovsky's comedy which is now in its fourth week, will alternate with "The Killer."

THE WORKING WEEK. LONDON (by mail). — Giving judgment at Ashby-de-la-Zouche (Derby) county court in a workmen's compensation case, the judge fixed a flat rate of four days a week as the normal working time of a Leicestershire collier throughout the year.

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# AMUSEMENTS

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# AFRICA SHAKES FROM NORTH TO SOUTH AS OPPRESSED WAGE WAR AGAINST FRENCH AND BRITISH

## Berber Rifles Puncture French Fairy Tale of Peace in Riff; Death Toll Big

### Negro Dockers of South Africa Resist Tax and Police of "Labor" Government

PARIS, Nov. 18.—So devastating to France more than two years ago, the courageous resistance of African peoples in the Riff of Morocco and in the Atlas region, that no longer can the French imperialist government conceal it.

After Abd-el Krim sold out to France more than two years ago, French imperialism thought it had won a final conquest, but every courier from across the Mediterranean recently brings news of French columns completely wiped out, and of disastrous defeats inflicted on those trying to penetrate into the interior. This is beginning to cause an alarm.

No outpost or traveling column is safe without triple sentry lines, and even then at times all are wiped out by Moors. The Reguibat tribe, most unconquerable of all the Berbers, fight inch by inch with the French for their homeland in west Morocco. The Gourps are another tribe but follow equal effective tactics and all work together.

Columns and garrisons of French trying to extend imperialism rule beyond the Kerrat plateau find wells poisoned, food resources destroyed, relief columns cut off and themselves besieged in a hell of scorching sun without water or food. And this resistance of natives increases in spite of the tons of high explosives daily dropped on native villages by French planes. The natives naturally make short work of such army aviators when captured.

It must be noted that the present French drive to the interior is a violation of the solemn promise of former War Minister Painleve that France would give up its campaign of military penetration after Abd-

# Attack Hurling Back by Red Army; Many Chinese Desert

(Wireless to Imprecorr.)  
HARAROVSK, Siberia, Nov. 15.—Chinese troops crossed the Ussur river into Soviet territory yesterday, where they were caught by Red Army troops and flung back across the frontier with severe losses. Many Chinese soldiers deserted, surrendering to the Soviet forces.

# Militant Chinese Are Arrested In Cuba By U. S. Puppet Machado

HAVANA (By Mail)—Keechang, secretary of the Cuban Branch of the All-American Alliance to Support the Chinese Worker-Peasant Revolution, was arrested on October 28 by the secret police of the American imperialist puppet, the Machado Government. The secret police searched the office of the branch of the Alliance and also the residence of some militant Chinese workers prior to the arrest of Keechang. This terrific persecution is a direct result of the close co-operation of the Machado Government, the Nanking Government and the local Kuomintang in Havana, all tools of American imperialism.

They made no charges at the arrest, but it is plain that the militancy of these Chinese workers and their close co-operation with the revolutionary Cuban workers to fight against both the imperialist agents, the Nanking and the Machado Governments, and for the real independence of the Chinese and Cuban masses were the only and real reasons for the arrest.

It is also believed that three more militant Chinese workers of the Alliance in Havana have been arrested secretly. The arrested are held for deportation which means to hand the mover to the reactionary Nanking Government to have their heads chopped off.

While the International Labor Defense is taking up the case, the working class organizations of Cuba, the branches of the Alliance throughout the continent and also workers' organizations in the United States will launch a wide campaign for the unconditional freedom of their arrested comrades and expose the white terror of the Machado reaction, and the Kuomintang informers who are under direction of American imperialism.

# TUUL BOARD SEES CRISIS AS "KEY" TO CAMPAIGN

## Maps Plans of Fight All Along the Line

(Continued from Page One)  
ization to retain the fruits of victory and advance. The T. U. U. L. will organize the unemployed, concretize their demands and struggle for full support of the unemployed at the expense of the employers and state.

The T. U. U. L. organization work, since the Cleveland Trade Union Unity Convention held about September 1, came under sharp scrutiny and occupied a major portion of the time of the committee. It was evident from the report of National Organizer Jack Johnston that though much progress was made, not enough was being done. Weaknesses seem to lie largely in insufficient co-operation and co-ordination of the various units of the league, together with a tendency on the part of the league members in the various localities to regard the tours of Foster, Johnston, the Labor Jurors and others as primarily educational rather than organization meetings.

More individual appeals at the meetings, in preparation of them, and after them, to workers to actually join the T. U. U. L., to pay dues, to support its press, and organize their fellow workers, was indicated by the reports, and will be demanded by the national executive board.

The T. U. U. L. is composed of national industrial unions, such as the National Miners Union, the National Textile Workers Union, the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, etc., plus national industrial leagues, and local general leagues. There is provision for departments devoted to women, youth, Negro workers, etc., and there are national industrial committees to lead and energize the work in various industries. All this machinery works too loosely, and with not sufficient attention to the movement as a whole, as symbolized in the national center, the T. U. U. L. itself, the board found.

# Unify Activities.

Steps were taken by organizing youth, women's, and other committees to centralize this work. Moreover committees are to attend, directly representing the T. U. U. L. national executive board, at all important board meetings, and all conventions of the national industrial unions. Their purpose is to assist, and guide in the general activities of these subordinate bodies, and to emphasize the class nature of the whole movement. A committee was elected to attend the national convention coming Nov. 28, in Paterson, N. J., of the National Textile Workers Union. Other committees will attend conventions coming in the near future, called by the National Miners Union, the Independent Shoe Workers Union of Greater New York, the Marine Workers League, which will establish a national industrial union in the marine transport industry, and others.

# Per Capita Payments.

Much emphasis was laid on the necessity for prompt payment of per capita tax to the national center by the various constituent bodies, as the center is engaging in widespread organization and publicity work, which builds the whole league, and all of its parts. It was voted that hereafter, the constituent bodies should be chartered, and held responsible for per capita payments, organization work, regular reports and dues collections by the national center.

As part of the general strengthening of the campaign of organization, it was voted to draw the national unions and industrial leagues more completely into the support and improvement of the T. U. U. L. official organ, Labor Unity. The heads of all the national industrial unions and of the departmental committees will be added to the editorial staff of Labor Unity, as associate editors. Space will be given in their particular fields in Labor Unity, for which they will be responsible. A beginning has already been made in this work by granting a page each to the N. T. W. and M. W. L.

# "FREEDOM" IN LATVIA

(Wireless by Imprecorr.)  
RIGA, Nov. 17.—The Latvian police have prohibited the well-known economist Leitzen, from giving a series of lectures on economic construction in the Soviet Union. Leitzen has just returned from the Soviet Union.

# LITHUANIAN PRISONERS DEFIANT

(Wireless by Imprecorr.)  
WARSAW, Nov. 17.—Reports from Vilna state that ten workers have been sentenced to prison terms from two to eight years for Communist activity. In the courtroom, as the sentences were declared, the



tion of industrial locals in the large cities, as in the past.

The present tour of Frank is largely for the purpose of building industrial league organizations.

# Building for Conventions

The tour of Harper and Buckley, now going on, is directed particularly to the shoe and textile industries, and will build up representation to the national conventions in those two industries. The shoe workers' national convention will probably be in February. The tour of Cush is directed into the mining and steel industries. There will soon be a national convention call by the National Miners Union, and it is intended to make this a broad mass, organizational convention, to extend the influence of the union far beyond its present bounds. There is a functioning steel committee already established in Pittsburgh, which held a conference recently, and will proceed with further work.

# Labor Traitors.

In its struggle to organize the unorganized, the national board found the T. U. U. L. faced, not only with the bitter opposition of the bosses and the capitalist state, which already increased all possible terroristic and oppressive measures, resorting to arrests, sedition charges, frame-up, murder charges against workers who defended themselves against attempts of bosses' gunmen to slaughter them, as well as an increasing possibility of murder by such gunmen, but also by certain elements posing as part of the labor movement, and betraying it. The A. F. L., with its recent Washington conference on the South shows an increased fascistization.

The A. F. of L. Washington conference indicated the determination of the A. F. L., its United Textile Workers' Union, and the southern employers' to unite to smash, if possible, the victorious drive of the National Textile Workers' Union in the South.

# Muste, Cannon, Lovestone.

The Muste movement, a pseudo-progressive campaign, will be fought and exposed. The board found that within the T. U. U. L. organization itself, a decadent, opportunist section existed, not affecting the masses of the membership, but centering around certain followers of Lovestone and Cannon, which was capable of causing the workers some trouble and spreading confusion. These reformist Cannon and Lovestone elements resist the class war policies of the T. U. U. L., object to the intensification of the struggle against the employers, oppose the struggle for a workers' and farmers' government, etc. In each union they propose policies certain to lead to defeat, as for instance, Watt's program of splitting the National Miners' Union and centering the fight on the U. M. W. A. instead of against the operators, his dealings with such traitors to the militant movement as Hargood, Howatt and others.

# Defendants Hit Jamison.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 17.—William McGinnis, and Louis McLaughlin, Gastonia defendants, just before their release from Mecklenburg county jail, joined with the other three still there in a statement sharply condemning Attorney Jamison and Neal for their action in seizing the \$15,000 bail fund, and compelling these workers to remain in prison until the I. L. D. raises further money for their release.

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The defendants point out that Jamison was betraying them by his unity with City Solicitor Carpenter of Gastonia, and Major Bulwinkle, one of their prosecutors, and attorney for the Manville Jencks Co. The defendants expressed utmost confidence in the International Labor Defense, and also condemned Jamison's raising the issue of Communism to make a smoke screen around his attempt to keep their bail money.

# KNOWS ITS FRIENDS.

PRAGUE (By Mail)—The governmental organs, "Prager Presse," "Tchecoslovenska Republica" and "A Reggel," have received secret instructions from the Minister of the Interior to refrain from an attack in any form upon the social democrats and the National Socialists.

# IN THE SHOPS

## How the "Five Day Week" Came to Bobruisk Workers

Here's a letter from a class war prisoner, a coal miner in West Virginia, who was framed up and sent to Moundsville Penitentiary for his militancy.

"protection" and sees his fellow man, the man who toils, lead to the slaughter, pitiable in his helplessness, daring not to lift his voice in protest.

# Comrades and fellow-sufferers:

These cold gray walls are thick and high; my physical voice is weak—but the soul that groans and cries out within me shall be heard, for it is not my voice alone but it is the voice of toiling humanity, groaning under the insufferable burdens imposed upon it by an imperialistic industrial system having for its object the perpetuation of the golden stream that flows into the coffers of the aristocratic rich as their reward for their ability to peonize labor.

Comrades, strong arms may be bound with unyielding irons; willing legs may be retarded by shackles, but the souls of liberty-loving humanity knows no bonds. Triumphantly onward they march, conquering those who would oppose right, overwhelming those who would suck up the blood and kill the spirit of him whose back breaks under this terrible load while those in power stand idly by and are pleased at the prospect of the fat salary check or the stinking, dirty gold tendered as a payment for

# TO IGNORE NEGRO TEXTILE HANDS, SAYS THE U.T.W.

## McMahon O. K.'s Jim Crow Law in South

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
CHATTAHOOCHEE, Tenn. (By Mail)—Thomas F. McMahon, the president of the United Textile Workers' Union, spoke here the other night before a meeting of the Circle Club, composed of union members.

In a very cunning way McMahon said that his organization will begin an "intensive campaign to organize the unorganized white textile workers of the South."

Nothing was mentioned about the unorganized Negroes. McMahon's talk is a notice to the southern textile bosses that the Negroes will not be organized by the labor fakers and that therefore they can go ahead with their Jim Crowism and segregation. This is what the bosses want, to divide the workers.

Even a blind man can see that the southern mill textile workers are dissatisfied with their rotten working conditions. McMahon admits this and states further that the southern workers are very eager to organize themselves.

The fakers say, "The bad condition of the southern textile workers will destroy the fine Americanism which we find in these workers and will hurt in a very serious manner their respect for American traditions."

I don't have to comment on this statement.

McMahon assured the hearers that the U. T. W. is "safe and sound, and need not be feared. No representative of the U. T. W. has any connection or contact with any of these Communists," he said.

McMahon says the situation of the Elizabethon rayon workers is "much better." Its just the opposite. McMahon admitted that even to this day active unionists are refused employment there.

A fine bunch the fakers are!—J. A. R.

brutal law, to hide their own reactionary policies.

But the real attitude of the A. F. of L. fakers is revealed when it is remembered that Commissioner Brennan, who voted for the ordinance, was backed by the labor fakers, who called him a "labor man" and worked to elect him.

Commissioner Murray, elected as a "humanitarian," stated that "child labor makes for better home conditions."

The Communist Party and the Young Communist League are planning to arrange demonstrations against this legalized brutal enslavement of young children by the open shop bosses. Demonstrations on Thanksgiving Day are planned.

# JAIL TWO AT MT. HOLLY, N. C. SLAVE 5.30 A. M.

## Saul and Tetherow Are Arrested in Terror

(Continued from Page One)  
\$5,000 cash bond; Louis McLaughlin, \$2,500, and "Red" K. Y. Hendryx, on \$2,000.

# Mother Faints.

McGinnis walked out of prison and down the street to the working class section of Charlotte, where his mother, Mrs. Callie McGinnis, 55-year-old striker, blacklisted in the South, now lives.

Mrs. McGinnis, who had been severely beaten up on the picket-line the afternoon of June 7, was not aware that her son would be out of prison, and fainted in his arms when she saw him.

"I reckon if it hadn't been for the workers' protest I'd been on the electric chair by now," McGinnis said. In this statement he joins with Beal, McLaughlin and Hendryx, all of whom strongly feel that their lives were saved by the mass pressure of the working class in the United States and throughout the world.

# First Time Out of South.

McGinnis declared this was first time that he had ever been out of the South—and that he would learn to read and write while in the North. "I never got no schoolin'," he said, "and I would like to be able to read and write. It'll help me when I go back South to organize."

The striker, who is 26, has been in the mills since 14. Although of sturdy build, his face is wax-pale and to six months in prison. Besides that, he had been working 60 hours a week, for \$12 a week, before he went on strike, he said.

"The National Textile Workers' Union is got a great future in the South," he stated. "The workers have just opened up their eyes to what it means, and they are joining it and the I. L. D."

McGinnis will tour the Pennsylvania district speaking before workers on the necessity to raise bail, and mass protest for the freedom of the seven Gastonia strikers. He will afterward return South for organization.

# Defendants Hit Jamison.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 17.—William McGinnis, and Louis McLaughlin, Gastonia defendants, just before their release from Mecklenburg county jail, joined with the other three still there in a statement sharply condemning Attorney Jamison and Neal for their action in seizing the \$15,000 bail fund, and compelling these workers to remain in prison until the I. L. D. raises further money for their release.

The defendants point out that Jamison was betraying them by his unity with City Solicitor Carpenter of Gastonia, and Major Bulwinkle, one of their prosecutors, and attorney for the Manville Jencks Co. The defendants expressed utmost confidence in the International Labor Defense, and also condemned Jamison's raising the issue of Communism to make a smoke screen around his attempt to keep their bail money.

# COMMUNIST MINER VICTIM.

DURHAM, England (by mail).—Active in the Hodron colliery strike here recently, A. Richardson, a Communist, has been ordered fired by the management, which took advantage of the reformist union officials' order to the mine to return to work. Richardson's case is being protected by the Communist Party and the Minority Movement.

# LAW MAKES TOTS SLAVE 5.30 A. M.

## Newark Mayor Says It "Keeps from Mischief"

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 17.—With over 6,000 Newark children under 16 admitted by the U. S. Labor Bureau to be employed in industries and with 27 per cent of the children under 12, the Newark City Commission passed an ordinance "regulating" the hours of work for children, which permits the working children to begin their day of slavery at 5:30 a. m. The law is designed to please the open shop bosses of this city.

Under the new ordinance, the legal working hours for children are from 5:30 a. m. to 8 a. m. and from 3:30 p. m. to 8 p. m., while all child workers 15 and over may be made to slave until 9 p. m.

Defending this new brutal ordinance, Mayor Congleton, representative of the open shoppers, stated that he believed that "the early morning hours are not injurious to children's health if they retired early in the evening."

"These hours will keep the children from mischief," said Congleton. "If boys are busy in the morning and work late in the afternoon and evening it is likely they will be tired enough to go to bed early."

A number of A. F. of L. and so-called liberal organizations here made mild protests against the

# "DAILY MUST GO SOUTH", SAYS LOUIS MCLAUGHLIN TO WORKERS

(Continued from Page One)  
fought against the slavery and terror in the South—and were fighting for you as well as the same time.

What's your answer to McLaughlin, to Beal, to Hendryx, workers? And what's your answer, working class organizations? Send your contribution at once to the "Drive to Rush the Daily South!"

Workers' groups, adopt mill villages, and see to it that the workers there are daily supplied with the Daily Worker!

Daily Worker, 26 Union Square, New York City. We militant workers can't be deaf to the appeals of such fighters as McLaughlin, Beal and Hendryx, that we rush the Daily to the southern mill workers. Here's my contribution, and I'm going to try to get my organization to adopt a southern mill village.

Name .....  
Address .....  
City ..... State .....  
Amount \$ .....  
FOR ORGANIZATIONS  
We ..... wish to ..... (name of organization) .....  
adopt a mill village, and see that the workers there are supplied with the Daily Worker regularly.  
Address: .....  
City and State: .....  
Amount: .....

# Respond to Appeals of Southern Workers For Daily Worker

- M. C. Wilson, Becknell, Ind. .... 1.00
- Section 2, Unit 7P ..... 2.50
- John A. Antonson, Brooklyn, N. Y. .... 1.00
- Fay Lewis, Rockford, Ill. .... 2.00
- P. Slajus, Chester, Pa. .... 2.00
- Fred Tonder, Milwaukee, Wis. .... 1.75
- H. Pasanen, Ekeland, Wis. .... .75
- D. Jozeson, Milwaukee, Wis. .... 1.00
- E. Miller, Toledo, Ohio ..... 5.00
- Anonymous ..... 1.00
- Karlson, St. Louis, Mo. .... 1.00
- Ellen Wecherer, Boston, Mass. .... .50
- John A. Antonson, Brooklyn, N. Y. .... 1.00
- P. Reinhardt, Yonkers, N. Y. .... 1.00
- Mrs. M. Litwin, Phila., Pa. .... .85
- C. H. Mayer, Bloomington, Ill. .... 2.00
- J. Bernhardt, San Francisco, Cal. .... 1.00
- Paul Podolich, Los Angeles, Calif. .... 1.50
- D. Colletti, Clinton, Ind. .... 2.00
- J. Reaver, St. Dayton, Ohio ..... 5.00
- N. Tsontakos, Detroit, Mich. .... .85
- L. Siminero, Los Angeles, Calif. .... 1.75
- R. Nadakovich, Phoenix, Oregon. .... 1.50
- Conrad Schwartz, Chicago, Ill. .... 1.00
- H. Harris, Oak Park, Ill. .... 1.45
- Christ. Pappas, Argos, Ill. .... 1.75
- Wm. J. Knapp, Detroit, Mich. .... 1.00
- A. N. Routhier, Detroit, Mich. .... 5.00
- Stevens Pharmacy, Chicago, Ill. .... 7.00
- S. Plinchon, Staten Island, N. Y. .... 2.00

# JAIL 61 MORE TOILERS IN N. J.

## Hackensack Terror Reign Grows

(Continued from Page One)  
by third degree methods of grilling, after the workers had been roughly handled by the police.

Recently, similar reigns of terror have been carried out by police and federal authorities against the Spanish and Portuguese workers of Lodi and Garfield, textile mill centers near here.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 17.—Capitalism in Andy Mellon's section of the U. S. A.—Pittsburgh—learned again Saturday night at the farewell banquet given to the three Woodlawn prisoners who go to prison for five years November 29, that class sentences cannot dim the revolutionary spirit of workers.

Milan Resetar, Peter Muselin and Tom Zima, sentenced to the Allegheny County Workhouse for five years on charges of sedition, were present and declared their undimmed faith in the strength of the workers in the fight on the terror being waged against all militant workers.

The meeting, held in Labor Temple, Pittsburgh, was also addressed by Pat Devine, Max Salzman and Pat Toohy. The case of Salvatore Accorsi, Pennsylvania miner, framed for murder of a state trooper, two years ago, was also discussed.

The trial of Accorsi will come up in Pittsburgh, December 9, in the same court house in which three coal and iron police were whitewashed several weeks ago after murdering John Barkoski, a miner. Salzman declared, "The Pennsylvania State Police have a slogan, 'We get our man.' It should be 'We get any working man in order to intimidate the working class in Pennsylvania.'"

The workers present promised to demonstrate and raise mass protests to Accorsi, whose case grew out of a Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration at Cheswick, August 22, 1927, when 2,000 miners and their families were brutally attacked by the State Police. In the course of the attack, one of the miners shot in self-defense. Accorsi was not present at the mass meeting—having been at his home four miles away.

"When we went out on strike April 2," he said, "I was working 72 hours a week and getting about the best pay in the mill—\$13."

"I am going back South to organize the workers into the National Textile Workers Union just as soon as I can," said McLaughlin.

12 Years in Mills.  
McLaughlin is a veteran of the cotton mill having worked at the looms for twelve years—entered the mills at 12.

# Polish Workers in Jail Go On Hunger Strike Against Terror

WARSAW (by mail)—The political prisoners in Wronki are on a hunger strike. Several of the prisoners are already in the hospital of the jail. Police is kept inside the jail in order to quell any revolts of the prisoners. Apparently tortures of the prisoners are going on inside, for passersby have heard cries of the prisoners outside the jail. Several of the prisoners are on the point of death and the authorities tried to feed them by force. However, the prisoners refused to be fed.

# Fascists and Social Democrats in Austria Fraternize at Meet

VIENNA (By Mail)—The social democratic organization at Groh near Krems, in the Lower Austrian forest country, held a meeting yesterday, at which the whole Home Defense League of the place appeared. The chairmanship was divided between a social democrat and a Home Defense member. The social democratic leader, Karl Renner, stated that Austria can only reach a sound condition by coming to an inner understanding and by inner disarmament. The Home Defense members declared themselves in full agreement with Renner's address. This meeting signifies a further stage in the development of social-fascism: fraternalization of social fascism and Home Defense fascism.

# 'Workers Saved Lives,' Says Louis McLaughlin

(Continued from Page One)  
remaining bail bond has been raised. "It's been harder to stay in jail the three weeks since we been convicted than the six months before. We kept waiting every day to be bailed out, you see," he said.

With intense feeling, he declared, "Yes, if it wasn't for the I.L.D. and the Daily Worker getting workers all over the world to protest, we'd all of us been in the electric chair before July."

"It was like walking on air," he said, "when I got out. I walked across the street to the I.L.D. office in between lots of cheering workers and it was sweeter'n music to my ears," he said.

McLaughlin is a veteran of the cotton mill having worked at the looms for twelve years—entered the mills at 12.

"When we went out on strike April 2," he said, "I was working 72 hours a week and getting about the best pay in the mill—\$13."

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GET YOUR COSTUME For the Dec. 6 NEW MASSES. BALL

# TRY TO FRAME 2 OHIO STRIKERS

## Cleveland Truckmen in "Murder" Charge

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 17.—An attempt to frame two striking truck drivers of the F. H. Scott Transportation Company is being made by the Cleveland bosses and their courts, as a result of the death of Theodore Knill, a scab, aboard a Scott truck which the scab was "guarding" last Wednesday night, near Ferry, Ohio.

The two workers held are Henry Euler, 27, of 6712 Kinsman Ave., and Frank Giovan, of 10119 Detroit Ave. A third is held as a "material witness."

At the same time as the arrest of the two, the Scott Company filed an injunction petition in federal court, naming locals of the truckmen's and teamsters' unions as the defendants, and asking that they "be restrained from assaulting or interfering with Scott employees." Hearing on the injunction has been set for next Thursday.

Euler and Giovan deny they had any part in the killing, although local papers, such as the Cleveland News, ran flaunting headlines saying that "two admit part in labor killing."

The strike has been on since September. The Scott Co. runs trucks between the docks and Erie, Pa. Among the tricks adopted against the strikers are alleged bombings which the bosses have blamed on the workers, and assaults.

Not only armed police convoys but armed thugs have been used to accompany the scab-run trucks, in order to attempt to provoke the strikers. Knill was such a specially hired armed "guard."

The misdeeds of the A. F. of L. teamsters' and truckmen's locals here have been thus far unable to set off the strike due to the rank and file militancy.

# "FREEDOM" IN LATVIA

(Wireless by Imprecorr.)  
RIGA, Nov. 17.—The Latvian police have prohibited the well-known economist Leitzen, from giving a series of lectures on economic construction in the Soviet Union. Leitzen has just returned from the Soviet Union.

# LITHUANIAN PRISONERS DEFIANT

(Wireless by Imprecorr.)  
WARSAW, Nov. 17.—Reports from Vilna state that ten workers have been sentenced to prison terms from two to eight years for Communist activity. In the courtroom, as the sentences were declared, the

# LOCKOUT THEATRE WORKERS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, (By Mail).—Theatre workers here have been locked out because they made a demand for better working conditions.

# PARTY LIFE

## On the Expulsion of Renegade Hankin

The following is a resolution of the District Control Commission of Dist. 4, on the expulsion of Max Hankin from the Party.

The District Control Commission of District 4, upon receiving the information from the C.C.C. of the expulsion from the Party of Max Hankin, wishes completely to identify itself with the C.C.C. and wholeheartedly approves of the action of the Control Commission in expelling the renegade Hankin from the Party.

Max Hankin, a former D. O. of this district and personal emissary of Lovestone at the time, was member of the Party in this district up to his expulsion, has perhaps the blackest record as a Party official.

He is a master of irresponsibility and recklessness. The district membership is not at all surprised that he has become a follower of the arch-renegade Lovestone; we have long since decided to get rid of such types as Hankin, and the sooner the better.

The Bolshevik line of the C. I. for the American Party is giving a crushing defeat to all the opportunist elements in the American movement.

## How Party Members Must Not Act

At the time of the Cleveland Convention of the Trade Union Unity League, proof was given that the American proletariat was ready for struggle. And the proletariat is more than ever ready to struggle and to organize their struggle under leadership of the T.U.U.L. But astonishing as it may seem, some of our own Party members, people who like to be called Communists, are not so advanced.

This was shown at a meeting of a new union of Building Service Workers last week. A motion was made to affiliate the union to the T.U.U.L. and only three opposed it. The motion was overwhelmingly carried. Almost all the workers felt as they should feel, that something good was done toward the unity of the working class. But a member of the Communist Party, and not just an ordinary member, but a member of the District Committee of New York, thought it necessary to postpone the unity of the working class, and on the excuse of some trivial technical objection about "getting more information," succeeded in convincing the union membership to postpone affiliation to the T.U.U.L.

Of course, he said he "was in favor" of the affiliation. But he just wanted to "postpone" it. Although he is on a leading Party committee, he himself did not know enough about the T.U.U.L. to furnish the information he said was lacking. But was that the reason?

Well, after the meeting, when his sabotage of the T.U.U.L. was protested by other Party members, he gave another excuse: That affiliation had "not been decided at fraction meeting." This comrade has to have a decision on everything—to get up, to eat, to go to bed. The Communist Party long ago decided to support and build the T.U.U.L. This comrade hasn't yet heard about it. He needs another decision. The Party must give him one.

## PARTY RECRUITING DRIVE

### Socialist Competition in the Party Recruiting Drive

By LEON PLATT.

Since the receipt of the Comintern Address, it was clearly demonstrated how much more our Party can accomplish after the factional regime was abolished. Instead of factional struggle the energies and efforts of the Party are now being absorbed by constructive mass work in which the entire Party membership is to be involved. However, as a prerequisite for more intensive activity of the Party, it was necessary first to give the Party a correct political line, so that it can utilize the growing radicalization of the American working class and the sharpening contradictions of American capitalism which is today entering into a period of crises. This task was definitely accomplished by the October Plenum, following the political decisions of the Sixth World Congress and the Tenth Plenum of the Comintern, and the merciless struggle against the renegade Lovestone group which is today uniting with our most bitter enemies in a common struggle against the Party and the Communist International. Going through this process of consolidation and bolshevization, the Party is now in the most favorable position to take energetic steps and seriously carry out its task of winning the majority of the American working class. The first prerequisite to accomplish this task is to establish a mass Communist Party that will assume the leadership of the mass struggles of the workers. The Party Recruiting Campaign initiated by the October Plenum must receive full attention of the Party and its organizations.

In the past, the Party initiated recruiting campaigns and some of the campaigns brought excellent results. The Party gained membership, broadened its influence and strengthened itself among the workers. However, in spite of these partial successes, we must state that the Party membership drives of the past did not achieve all they could have accomplished. The main reasons were: first, the factional situation; the comrades failed to carry out the everyday work of the Party. Secondly, the membership did not grasp the full meaning of the recruiting drive; the lower units of the Party and the Party organization as a whole, on the main did not even discuss the drive. The general plan of the campaign remained a dead letter and very little effort was exerted by the Party organization to apply the general directives of the Party to the concrete situation existing in every district and in every unit. The accomplishments in the past recruiting campaigns were primarily due to efforts of only a certain section of our Party membership, while the bulk of the comrades remained inactive. They failed to connect this drive with the everyday struggles of the workers and the major political campaigns of the Party.

To guarantee the success of the present recruiting campaign, the entire Party membership must be involved. Every unit and every Party organization must within the next month have the recruiting campaign on the order of business. In this connection, the Party proposes to utilize the method of "socialist competition" in the recruiting drive. The experiences of "socialist competition" not only of the Soviet Union but also of the Parties in the European countries must be applied to our recruiting drive.

In the past we used certain forms of competition: the leadership of one district challenged another district. This method of competition has nothing to do with our present conception of competition. The prerequisite for "socialist competition" in the recruiting drive or other campaign of the Party is the participation of the entire membership. When this competition is initiated on top and the membership has no knowledge, or fails to discuss the tasks in the contest, the competition becomes mechanical and loses its value.

What must be the form and method of the proposed competition in the present recruiting campaign? It must involve the entire membership and every Party organization. It must be organized connected with the general political work of the Party. One Party Unit competes with another in the same city, the same district, the same industry or with another unit in another district. One shop nucleus challenges another nucleus existing in the same industries or in other industries. One section or district challenges another district. The same is also to be applied to individual comrades. The competition shall be expressed in agreements between these units of our Party, in securing new members, subscriptions for the Daily Worker, increase the Negro membership, increase the number of shop nuclei, shop papers, secure subscribers to the Daily Worker, establish new Party units in cities where the Party organization does not exist, establish League units and Pioneer groups. Competition can also be introduced in our struggle against imperialist war and the defense of the Soviet Union, building the revolutionary trade unions, etc. One Party unit or other Party organization can challenge another one, in holding anti-war meetings, in establishment of anti-war committees, in printing and distributing of anti-war propaganda, etc. In fact, this can be introduced in all fields of activity.

How shall this competition be initiated? We must guard ourselves against mechanical introduction of competition. The leading body of a Party unit, section, district, fraction in fraternal or trade union organization must discuss at one of its meetings the task of introducing competition. This leading body will have to survey the situation under which the Party organization carries out its work. It must take into consideration its organizational strength, the industries in the territory

## THE A. F. OF L. TURNS ITS ATTENTION TO THE SOUTH

By Fred Ellis



## A Chunk of Soviet Life

How the workers in the Soviet Union are pressing forward on all fronts in the Five-Year Plan of industrialization, can be understood better by the following article, translated from the daily paper of the Railway Workers' Union—"Gudok" (The Whistle). In order that this article, which tells how bureaucratic laziness and incompetence is being cleaned out by the "Rabcorrs" (worker correspondents who write for the papers on everything about the work) and the "shock troops" (groups of workers who undertake the job of digging out facts as to who is responsible for bad work and cleaning them out). The "actives" mentioned, are those workers who, engaged on the job themselves are supposed to keep an eye on everything and correct bad conditions as they arise. The article in "Gudok" of October 16, is run under the following headline and introduction:

"The Fighting Tasks—Already in Ten Days of October 21,000 Car Loadings Will Tear Sunday Out of Our Calendar—Loading Must Go On Day and Night, Without Interruption Throughout the Week—The Union Organizations Are Not Mobilizing the Masses for Struggle Against Difficulties—Facts Without Adornment—The Union-Bureaucrats Are Sore at the Danger Signals of the Rabcorrs—What the Raid on the Kiev Junction Disclosed."

Kiev—In the room of the chairman of the Railway Workers Union. Tobacco smoke like a morning fog hovers over the long table covered with a red cloth. The chairman firmly insists:

"You think you've helped? You come; you go away. And do you think it'll be any better afterward?"

"How else? We've given the push. It's got to move."

"No, no, no!"

"Look at the facts!"

"What fact? I know my onions!"

The chairman is sore because there has appeared a note in the paper about the terribly rotten preparations of the railway workers to confirm the agreement on socialist rivalry. Now loudly, now softly, he talks: that achievements have been made that they cannot be forgotten:

"Why, two months ago the Presidium had a special report on it." The chairman is merciless in his rage. He hurls thunder and lightning on the heads of the "Gudok" committee, who have arrived to help the unions consider and confirm the agreements on socialist rivalry in the transport of autumn freight and in the working out of a general agreement.

Therefore, our first battle took place with the chairman. And now let us go on—to where there are thousands of living people, where there is real, unadorned life. A few days ago, in the middle of the night, 30 Rabcorrs took a genuine picture of the Kiev Junction. . . .

### THE RAID.

At 9 p. m., eleven sections of "shock troops" occupied a strategic post, and at the signal from the staff went forward to attack. . . . During the night they covered a tremendous territory, occupying all stations of the junction. Out along the tracks they met long trains

of its operation and other objective conditions. Then special mobilization meetings shall be called where the plan of "socialist competition" in the recruiting campaign applied to the concrete conditions shall be discussed and everyone assigned a certain definite task, this to apply to other Party organizations like industrial fractions, etc. Methods of systematic check-up on the success attained shall be instituted on a unit, section, and district scale, with regular conferences and reports in the Party press.

We could cite here very many interesting examples and successes achieved in "socialist competition" introduced in Party campaigns: The greatest success was achieved in the Soviet Union. However, the experiences of the German Party will serve as a good example. The Lower Rhein district entered into "socialist competition" with the Ruhr district of the German C. P. on the basis of strengthening the Communist Party and increasing the circulation of the Party press. The Lower Rhein district made itself responsible to organize 20 new territorial units, 20 shop nuclei, 15 new shop committees in the largest enterprises, recruit 3,500 new members into the Party, get 6,000 new subscribers for the Party press, collect 50,000 marks for the election campaign fund. The results of the first three weeks of this competition which began on October 1st, 1929, were the following: The Lower Rhein organization had organized 11 new territorial units, recruited 517 new members and 1,140 new subscribers for the Communist press, and collected \$5,500 for the election campaign fund.

The above example shows what a stimulating factor "socialist competition" is when it is fully understood by the membership, introduced in every unit and followed up carefully by recording the achievements and experiences and correcting the shortcomings. This method of "socialist competition" must be introduced in our American Party and in the present recruiting campaign.

This campaign will give the Party an opportunity to activate its entire membership, to gain native American workers into the Party, and to establish real Bolshevik self-criticism that will expose all the shortcomings of the Party organization and political work. A successful recruiting campaign which will bring 5,000 new members, 5,000 new subscribers to the Daily Worker, 100 shop nuclei and 50 shop papers, will be the biggest blow to the renegade Lovestone and his open counter-revolutionary activities. It will more definitely put the Party on the road of a mass Party that will assume the leadership of the coming struggles in which the majority of the American working class will be involved.

of freight cars, loaded and empty, the switchmen rushing wildly around, complaining:

"There's none of this to be had,"—or—"There's nothing of that!" "Well, I simply can't make it out! We've got money to build the big electric power project of Dnieprostroi, but no money for whistles!"

Along the sidings from which daily are sent dozens of made-up trains, the work has been slowed down tonight because of lack of proper signal equipment. . . . Whistles were needed. There were no brake shoes.

The "shock troops" were bumping into disorganization in the yards, among the conductors, in the station, and even in the operating department office.

The exact schedules, charts, complicated rules—which must be carried out with precision—were being violated by everybody. The schedules for making up trains were given out by the office only just before they were due to leave, whereas, according to rule, they should have been given out not later than 6 p. m. The regular schedule of trains was violated both in dispatching and arriving.

The crews were standing by the semaphores. Every half-hour the engine whistles were shrieking for the station master. The pressure of work now demands from every worker on freight transport a high tempo in the execution of his duties. On the night of the raid on the Kiev Junction this was not to be found.

One could hardly take, as an example of proper effort, the work of the junction superintendent. Twice the staff had to get him out of bed. He had to give orders about repairing the semaphores for inbound trains on one of the switching slopes, but—after five hours the semaphore was still not repaired.

Due to the fault of the junction superintendent, the telephone commutator connecting the switches serving the movement of trains had remained out of order for weeks.

And the operating department? It would be far from passing an examination on good work. Fifty deficiencies discovered by the workers' control in one night is convincing proof.

The "Actives" themselves, at a meeting of the Railway Workers' Union, evaluated the work as bluff, favoritism, impermissible looseness and disorganization. We would add—lack of determination in the struggle with deficiencies and short-comings which interfere with development of work in a fighting fashion.

The work was badly carried out not only by the rank and file workers, but by managers and superintendents. These "locomotives," now put out of commission or "turned in for repairs" because they couldn't make the grade, were found—on investigation—to be drunk-soused.

### THE MASSES NOT PREPARED.

All these facts, like the rays of a searchlight, throw a sharp light on the trade union organizations which should have mobilized the masses for a clear fulfillment of the tasks of moving the autumn freight.

We will not deny that the question of freight has been discussed at the meetings of the general and local committees. They even made not half-bad decisions. As far as this goes, all was O.K.

But the masses were not brought into military fighting trim, their eagerness was not aroused for the struggle against difficulties, their proletarian initiative was not organized, socialist rivalry was not used.

Even Comrade Luchenik, a member of the union presidium and leader of the economic work, had to admit:

"We didn't know how to organize mass opinion around the difficulties."

But this isn't all yet. The increase in the number of accidents, of derailments of cars and locomotives, of collisions—discloses the unfitness of the union committees and organs to organize the masses for struggle with these "sick spots." The results of the raid of the Rabcorrs, a score of statements from the "shock troops," all is a bitter verdict for the Kiev Junction.

### PANAIT ISTRATI, AN AGENT OF THE RUMANIAN POLICE.

The bourgeois and social democratic press is publishing violent and slanderous attacks upon the Soviet Union from the pen of the Rumanian author Panait Istrati. The following characterization of Panait Istrati is taken from an article in "L'Humanite"—Ed.

It would be sufficient to republish the article written by Panait Istrati for "L'Humanite" immediately after his arrival in Moscow.

On the 13th of October, 1928 Panait Istrati wrote an enthusiastic letter to Comrade Colomer, the secretary of the Friends of the Soviet Union in France, who had requested him to contribute to the organ of the Friends. In this letter Istrati declared that after having spent a year in the Soviet Union he could tell the Friends of the Soviet Union in France that they might "fight with conviction in the certainty of the triumph of socialism" as a result of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviet Union, he also expressed admiration for the great activity of the Friends of the Soviet Union. All his articles published in the years 1927-28 in "L'Humanite" and the Soviet press were written in the same spirit of enthusiasm.

A little while after his letter to Colomer, Istrati returned to France from the Soviet Union where he had restored his health at the cost of the workers and peasants there. He was immediately bombarded with interviews, photographs, offers of work for large and powerful newspapers and publishing houses, etc. This recognition was too much for Istrati and turned his head so that he forgot all he had previously thought about the Soviet Union and all that he had seen of its achievements.

Istrati went to the Rumanian Embassy in France and promised to write against the Soviet Union, if he received permission to return to

## THE CITY OF BREAD

TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN

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(Continued.)

They had not been allowed to board the train at the station, they had been driven off the car roofs. Now they were going on foot, confidently, with short jaunty steps, unafraid. They thought the mujiks might turn at any moment and say:

"Where are you going?"

And they would answer:

"To Tashkent!"

The mujiks did turn, but they did not ask where the boys were going, it was no concern of theirs.

The soldier limped along, taking big uneven strides with his wooden leg, and recounted in a loud voice:

"The water in Tashkent, you know, is very cold, and everything is mirrored in it as in a looking-glass. . . . All kinds of berries grow there—God's truth—whole acres of them. You can walk along for a whole day and see nothing but gardens, gardens, gardens. . . . The houses have no roofs, and everywhere there are little ditches to water the gardens."

"And how much is bread?"

"Bread is cheap. If you work for a Sart for two weeks, you can make twenty pounds to take along, besides your board. . . ."

The old man, the little girl, the women, the three mujiks, and Mishka and Trofim were heartened by the cheerful voice of the lame soldier. They looked trustfully at the blue mountain tops and trudged on, an uneven, straggling triangle—toward the cold, clear water, toward the cheap bread, toward the green, endless gardens.

Broad and vast lay the steppe, bathed in a hot red haze. Here and there a hillock. Above the dead gray salt deposits the steppe-vultures circled, solitary, then settled on the ancient graves of the princes of the steppe; then sat there like faithful sentinels, their black heads motionless. Chains of immense virgin burdocks descended into the hollows, mounted the hills, ghastly in their deathlike loneliness, in their century-long unbroken silence. The sun mounted to the zenith, and began to sink; the noonday shadows grew shorter.

The soldier with the wooden leg had ceased to tell his tales of cold, clear water, and gazed with hatred in his red, inflamed eyes over the dead spaces of the steppe, and said hopelessly:

"We won't get to the station. We won't be able to hold out. . . ."

The women and the little girl trudged along with parched, famished mouths gaping crookedly. They clung to each other's hands, and wept silently with the dread that weighed upon them.

Only Sidor the barefoot mujik, and Yermolai, with the stiff unkempt hair, plodded along stubbornly, black weatherbeaten necks bowed, taking long strides with their torn, bleeding feet. Pyetra, walking in the lead, suddenly raised his wooden staff high, and shading his eyes with his hands, gazed out over the fleeing, glittering rails, and said reassuringly:

"Look there's something dark yonder. . . ."

But when they came to the dark spot which had filled their eyes with gladness, once again sorrow laid hold on their hearts: it was only an abandoned Kirghiz encampment, heaps of piled-up clay—the heavy, melancholy work of fugitives.

Again Pyetra shaded his eyes with his hands and gazed into the distance, seeking the lost station.

But there was no station.

Only the buzzing telegraph wires, and sometimes the wrecks of railroad cars that had crashed down the embankment, and the broken wheels of gun carriages, the last traces of the civil war that had swept over the steppe from Turkestan to Samara.

It was easier for Mishka and Trofim than for the others.

They had eaten and drunk and rested, and each of them had a big piece of bread in his pocket. From time to time Mishka would slip a crumb stealthily into his mouth and whisper to Trofim:

"Not bad for us, eh?"

"We'll make it, all right!" Trofim would answer him. "Only we mustn't be afraid. . . ."

The old man went along, his left side thrust forward, dragging his stiff legs painfully behind him. They came to a hillock, and he stopped and breathed heavily through his dust-choked nostrils, smiled wanly with his good kind eyes, and crossed himself, facing the hot red sun above the steppe.

"Stop, children, it is all over with me!"

The steppe began to sway and rock before his wondering eyes, the burdocks rocked and swayed, the telegraph poles whirled around, the telegraph wires buzzed louder and louder in his ears.

"Stop children, I can't go any farther!"

The old man spread his legs and sat silent on the dry hot ground.

The soldier sat down beside him clasping his wooden leg convulsively with both hands.

"Stop, brothers, I too can go no farther. . . ."

Sidor and Yermolai halted. With a sudden gesture Pyetra flung his staff from him.

"Oh, road, our road, our long road that never ends!"

He searched in his pocket and drew out a few grains of tobacco, lit them and inhaled the acrid smoke to quiet the gnawing of his empty, hungry entrails. After three pulls he grew dizzy and, flinging out his arms, fell on his back.

Sidor and Yermolai sat with their foreheads sunk on their knees.

The women and the little girl lay stretched full length on the ground. The old man curled himself up in a ball, leaning his head on his hands.

The soldier sat staring at his wooden leg, and said dully, in a dead, indifferent voice:

"We are lost."

Mishka looked fearfully at the peasant fallen on the road, gazed out at the steppe bare of men and bare of habitations, and his heart sank. It would be all right if the station was near, but what if it was still forty versts away?

He broke off a bit of the bread in his pocket and slipped it into his mouth, that the taste of it might quiet his mounting dread.

The old soldier looked at Mishka's pocket with ravenous eyes.

"You have bread?"

Mishka glanced at Trofim.

Trofim answered lazily, without losing his composure:

"Where is bread there? He's chewing lime."

The old man stirred. Sidor and Yermolai raised their heads, the women and the little girl stared at him with tormented eyes. For a moment the whole famished group sat there, aroused and quivering, pricking their ears. Had the joyful word been brought by the wind, or was it the earth that had whispered it to their tortured bodies?

"Where is bread?" demanded Pyetra.

The soldier pointed to Mishka.

"He has it."

Mishka sprang up in terror, ready to battle to the death, for his last hope; his eyes glared like a polecat's dragged out of its hole.

Suddenly Trofim got to his feet too, and took his comrade by the arm:

"Come ahead, we know the way!"

(To Be Continued.)

Rumania from which he had fled as a semi-anarchist from the white terror. Upon his return to Rumania he was received by the Minister of the Interior Vajda-Voivod. The whole press of the Rumanian dictatorship metaphorically killed the fatted calf at the return of Rumania's lost son. The Minister of the Interior entrusted him with the task of forming a "party against Communist demagoguery" in Rumania, in other words, a counter-revolutionary collection of fascists and white guards.

The character of Istrati can also be seen from the fact that when in 1926 the organization of emigrant Rumanian peasants in the United States requested him to write an article or two for its official organ, he refused declaring that he did not write for nothing. He is vengeful. He is there for the best paymaster. He can only live in fame and flattery and for this he is prepared to prostitute his pen. In the Soviet Union he recovered his health and whilst he was there he told the truth, but when he returned to capitalism he sold himself and began to sully the name of the Workers' and Peasants' Republic.

The vile campaign of slander organized by the imperialists against the Soviet Union is an integral part of the conspiracy of the imperialists of all capitalist countries against Communism and for the preparation of war against the Soviet Union.

The international proletariat will form a proper estimation of this unscrupulous agent of imperialism, and his disgusting attacks on the Soviet Union will only cause them to rally still more closely around the Soviet Union which stands like a rock in the ocean of capitalist exploitation.