

Revolutionary Campaign of German Communist Party

The vote of 566,000 workers for the Communist candidates in the Berlin municipal elections, giving the Party 56 seats in the city council—a gain of 13 seats, where the social-democratic party lost nine and the nationalists lost six seats—is a sign of the present upward trend of class struggle in Germany.

The Communist Party has thus become the second political party in the city of Berlin, judged by the standard of votes cast—although the capitalist elections are no conclusive test of the strength of the revolutionary proletarian party. Unquestionably the Communist Party is rapidly rising to the position of the acknowledged leader of the whole toiling population of Germany. And its correct revolutionary leadership of the German workers in a thousand struggles on many fields accounts for this rise.

Most significant of all is the fact that the revolutionary party made its gains against the counter-revolutionary "socialist" party—the party which the German finance-capitalists use as their strike-breaking agency, their agency of social-fascism in the ranks of the working class.

The party of the class-conscious workers has come to many bloody clashes with the social-democratic party, not only during the revolutionary crisis at the close of the world war, when the "socialists" Noske, Ebert and Scheidemann defeated the German workers' revolution with wholesale slaughter, but many times since. American capitalist newspapers yesterday admitted that the big gains of the Communist Party in this last election are partly due to the bold leadership of the working class by the Communist Party in the struggle of last May Day. On that occasion the social-democratic chief of police, Herr Zoergel, forbade the customary workers' demonstration in Berlin and the workers under Communist Party leadership held the streets of Berlin for several days in armed combat with the "socialist" police of the capitalist government. Also the Communist-led struggle against capitalist rationalization which the "socialist" trade union bureaucrats are trying to put through in the factories, mines and workshops, has convinced hundreds of thousands of workers of the true role of the working-class party. Again in the hard-fought plumbers' strike in Berlin the "socialist" minister of labor, Herr Wissel, declared as biding a cut-throat contract with the bosses that was put over against nine-tenths of the workers and undertook on this basis to break the strike, while Zoergel as chief of police threw into jail the executive committee of the union and five members of the strike committee. These and other struggles, in which the Communist Party was in each case the stubborn, resourceful and fearless leader of the workers and the Social-Democratic party always the outright strike-breaker and ally of the police, led to the time of the municipal election campaign.

Just prior to the opening of the election period the social-democratic mayor of Berlin, Herr Gustav Boess, made a visit to the United States, where he was feted and dined by bourgeois politicians of this country as a "constructive" hero of municipal government. But by the time Herr Boess returned to Berlin he found that the Communist daily "Rote Fahne" had discovered and exposed to the working class of Germany the fact that Herr Boess and a whole coterie of his "comrades" of "socialism" had put over some gigantic swindles and graft. Crowds of tens of thousands of infuriated workers met "comrade" Boess at the ship's landing and at every stop of his train, forcing the grafter to hide himself in the protection of the police. The incident served to arouse the working class to the other crimes of the social-democratic agents of the capitalist class, as the "Barmat scandal" of social-democratic party graft had previously done.

In the campaign the Communist Party waged a sharp fight on the basis of the most urgent partial demands of the working class, at the same time laying before the eyes of the workers the full revolutionary program and pointing out the necessity of the overthrow of the capitalist class and its stool-pigeons, the social-democratic party.

It would be an underestimation of the historical role of our Communist Party if we were to be too easily satisfied with this evidence of the growth and power of our Party in Germany. Much is still lacking even in the splendid German section of the Communist International. But what of the miserable whines of the renegades from the Communist Party who predicted the bankruptcy of the Party? What of the whines of the yellow renegade Lovestone whose "Counter-revolutionary Age" only now is howling that the Communist Party in Germany, Czechoslovakia and the United States is "wrecked" by the throwing out of the renegades like himself who sabotaged the workers' class struggle? The gains of the German Communist Party have been made in spite of the treacherous sabotage and opposition of the Ewert group of opportunists in Germany as well as the Brandler-Thalheimer gang which Mr. Lovestone, Mr. Wolfe and Mr. Gitlow now openly call their "comrades."

The results show that the slanders and woeful predictions of Mr. Hillquit (who says that the Communist Party is "unreal" and "almost completely collapsed") and Mr. Lovestone, who agrees with Mr. Hillquit, are so much bourgeois propaganda.

Our German Communist Party is nearing the time when it will lead the working class of Germany to the establishment of the second victorious proletarian revolution and Soviet Republic—not through capitalist elections, which are at best only an indication of the drift of the masses, but through the direct revolutionary overthrow of the capitalist state.

The Communist Party of the United States, which has so much to learn from the Bolshevik Party of the Soviet Union, can also learn much about revolutionary participation in bourgeois municipal elections from our brother Communist Party of Germany.

STEEL WORKERS IN UNION DRIVE

Maintain Strike Gains at Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 18.—Organized in the strike against the National Steel Car Company, the National Car Workers' Industrial Union has decided to extend its influence in Hamilton plants and organize local branches throughout the country.

Through the pressure of the six weeks' strike and aid from the Trade Union Educational League the company was forced to abandon its demand for a 50 per cent wage cut, the Union says in its statement announcing the drive.

Company attempts to destroy conditions won by the strike can be fought only through the preservation of the industrial union and its extension into every plant in Canada engaged in the production of steel cars.

Over 200 court cases arose from the strike, A. E. Smith reported to the union for the Canadian Labor Defense League. To conduct them the League has to raise \$1,000.

T. U. U. L. MEETS TODAY.

A meeting of the local council of the Metropolitan Area of the Trade Union Unity League will be held today at 8 p. m. at 26-28 Union Sq.

Office Workers to Hit Boss Welfare Schemes

Alleged welfare schemes widely practiced by bosses to maintain an obedient office staff safe from the taint of unionism, will be punctured at a meeting of the Office Workers' Union at Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2nd Ave., at 6:30 p. m. Monday, November 25.

Benice Michaelson will be the main speaker.

ATTENTION!

Comrades should settle for the Daily Worker tickets at once.

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

Watt Repudiated by Militant Miners Because of Misdeeds

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Nov. 18.—The Illinois District of the National Miners' Union has issued the following statement of principles and policies to the miners of that district. It is signed by the president and secretary of the district:

"We will fight militantly all enemies of the coal miners; U. M. W. A. fakery, the coal operators, and all other enemies be they within or without our Union. Only by a sharp fight abiding by the traditional class principles of our Union will we be able to establish the National Miners' Union, defeat the bosses and their agents, the Lewis-Fishwick machine, and any bureaucrats we may find in our ranks. Our Union is based upon the class struggle. It is based firmly upon the principle of absolute rank and file control. It completely rejects the vote pending 'further negotiations.'"

Call District 2 Negro Workers' Conference

By OTTO HALL.

To All Party Members: Comrades—

The District Bureau, through the Negro Department of District 2, is calling a conference of all Negro and white Party members doing Negro work Saturday, Nov. 23, 4 p. m. sharp, at the Workers Center, 26 Union Sq.

This conference marks the beginning of a general drive to increase the Party membership in our district and will deal particularly with the question of attracting more Negro members to our Party. We expect by means of this conference, to exceed the general quota already given for the district by bringing in at least five hundred Negroes to the Party.

Among the many questions to be discussed at this conference will be the complete re-orientation of the district on Negro work. The entire membership must be made to see that the Negro work is not something within itself, separate and apart from the general tasks of the Party, but must understand that this work is a part of and must be linked up with all the problems facing the Party, particularly in this critical period when we have an intensification of our fight against rationalization, the war danger, unemployment, etc.

The Negro workers, together with the white workers, must be mobilized for the revolutionary struggle in the U. S. A., and for the defense of the Soviet Union. To accomplish this task, we must give leadership to the masses in their struggles and carry on an intensive agitation among them, pointing out to them that the Soviet Union is the only country in the world where workers have achieved their independence and established a workers government. (Continued on Page Two)

Workers Trial for 7 Gaston Victims Here This Friday Evening

The seven Gastonia militants, sentenced to long jail terms by the capitalist courts of North Carolina, will receive the verdict of the working class when their case is tried in Clinton Hall this Friday evening. Two of the class war victims, Fred Beal and K. Y. "Red" Hendryx, will be the chief witnesses for the defense, with Sam Darcy acting as presiding judge.

M. J. Olgin, editor of the Freiheit, will be the attorney for the defense, and Robert Minor, Daily Worker editor, prosecutor for the working class. New York workers are urged to attend the trial, which is to be held under the auspices of Section 1, en masse and help render workers' justice to the Gastonia seven.

Hendryx, Labor Juror, Gets \$150 for Defense

More than \$150 was collected by (Red) K. Y. Hendryx, Gastonia striker, and Henry Buckley, New York shoe worker and member of the Labor Jury after they spoke at Carpenters' local No. 2090 at Labor Lyceum on 84th St. th Bronx Workers' Club, Greek Branch of the International Labor Defense, 133 W. 51st St., and the Hungarian branch of the I. L. D., 1330 Wilkins Ave. (Continued on Page Three)

You Can Free the Gaston Boys—Why Don't You? Funds!

Three Gastonia boys still in prison! \$15,000 cash bail will get them out! Have you loaned all you can? Has your organization loaned all it can? Rush funds at once to the International Labor Defense, 80 E. 11th St., Room 402, N. Y. C.

Illinois District Tells How Discredited Official Tried to Build Machine, Fight Rank and File

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Nov. 18.—The Illinois District of the National Miners' Union has issued the following statement of principles and policies to the miners of that district. It is signed by the president and secretary of the district: "We will fight militantly all enemies of the coal miners; U. M. W. A. fakery, the coal operators, and all other enemies be they within or without our Union. Only by a sharp fight abiding by the traditional class principles of our Union will we be able to establish the National Miners' Union, defeat the bosses and their agents, the Lewis-Fishwick machine, and any bureaucrats we may find in our ranks. Our Union is based upon the class struggle. It is based firmly upon the principle of absolute rank and file control. It completely rejects the vote pending 'further negotiations.'"

TEXTILE TOILERS MILITANCY RISES AS MILLS CLOSE

T. U. U. L. Board Finds Oppression Smashing Racial Barriers

Crisis Grows in South Horrible Conditions in Tobacco

The meeting of the National Executive Board of the Trade Union Unity League set for 5 p. m. Thursday in the League headquarters at 2 West 15th St., will take up in detail the problems in the various national industrial unions and industrial leagues of the T. U. U. L.

Some indication of the importance of these reports and the decisions on organizational plans actually covered may be understood from the report and discussion of the board's session Saturday, when the textile situation came up.

Bill Dunne, recently back from Charlotte, N. C., reported that short time prevails in all the textile centers, that the reduction amounts to about 35 per cent in many of the larger centers, and that this creeping paralysis of industry spreads outside of the textile industry.

This industrial crisis is accompanied by a terror drive of the employers and their state, county and city governments, the details of which are emblazoned by such incidents as those concerning Gastonia, Marion, Eila, etc., and the various floggings, shootings, arrests, trials, attempted lynchings, etc.

The workers' reaction to this is indicated by the Leaksville strike. (Continued on Page Three)

Monster Crowd Slows Train as Beal Returns

Inches Thru Waiting New Bedford Masses

NEW BEDFORD, Nov. 18.—Five thousand workers took possession of the streets of New Bedford when Fred Beal came to town, blocking the roads in masses, as they sang Internationale and carried Fred Beal on their shoulders from the train station.

The train bearing Beal to the scene where he led the strike last year, was forced to inch its way in for a mile, due to the thousands of workers lining the tracks.

Portuguese, American, Polish workers, carrying brilliant hued banners, burst into the Internationale when they saw the sandy head of Beal emerge from the train.

They carried him to the Bristol Arena, which was packed from door to door. Scenes of enthusiasm witnessed in New Bedford ever before, greeted this leader of the National Textile Workers' Union who was sentenced from 17 to 20 years in prison at the Gastonia trial.

The following telegram was sent from the mass meeting to the remaining Gastonia prisoners, Clarence Miller, George Carter and Joseph Harrison: "Five thousand New Bedforders" (Continued on Page Three)

More Shoe Strikers Mass on Picket Line as Bosses Get Writs

All of the 100 workers at the Mackey Shoe Company, 117 Grattan St., Brooklyn, joined the picket line in response to the call of the Independent Shoe Workers' Union yesterday when the Mackey shop locked them out.

The workers had protested violation of union agreements. Following court support given the Mackey and several other shops who acted on labor department instruction to break with the Independent because of its Communist leadership "alien to the U. S. form of government," temporary injunctions against the union have been obtained by five shoe companies.

Hearing on these injunctions, postponed yesterday, will take place Thursday.

Dental Workers Call Strike Meet Thursday

Called by the Dental Laboratory Workers Union to vote on a general strike for wage gains and better conditions, New York dental mechanics will meet at 7 p. m. Thursday at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Pl.

The strike meeting is about a month old. Union officials delayed the vote pending "further negotiations."

HOOVER CREATES BOARD STRIVING TO STEM CRISIS

Leading Imperialists Called to Meet Growing Slump Aimed Against Toilers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—President Hoover has called into conference the leading industrial, banking and agricultural leaders of American imperialism to meet the growing economic crisis.

The object of the three-day gathering of such representatives of capitalism as Thomas P. Lamont, secretary of commerce; Alexander Legge, of the Federal Farm Board, and executives of the American Railway Association, is to dispel, at all costs, the growing slump in production. Hoover will personally participate in each of the three conferences.

Excutive of the American Federation of Labor will be called into consultation later with a view to mobilizing against any mass resistance on the part of the workers to the wide-spread wage cuts and speeding up that will undoubtedly be a leading part of the program to save declining profits.

Special meetings of the leading representatives of the railways, banks and cultural bodies are set for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The problems of each of these industries will be gone into as the present crisis has done severe damage to every phase of American production.

In calling this three-day conference of the railway heads, bankers, Federal Farm Board, Department (Continued on Page Two)

AFL BOSSES ASK TAMMANY'S AID

But Refuse to Call Mass Subway Strike

While 15,000 subway construction workers are still on the job in spite of repeated announcements of A. F. of L. officials that they would be called out "tomorrow," business agent John McPartland and other union officers said yesterday they would ask Mayor Walker to intercede in the diggers' fight for union wages and conditions.

Mayor Walker, as the 500 Bronx workers who struck Wednesday declare, has already interceded—his police were ordered to "protect" scabs at the request of the contractors—immediately the strike took effect.

The plea for intercession was taken despite denunciation of the Walker "scab-herding government" by workers who packed a meeting which was supposed to have taken a city strike vote Sunday.

"Won't the contractors get help from Mayor Walker whenever (Continued on Page Two)

SAUL CHARGED WITH RIOT

Sheriff Testifies to Jail Marion Strikers

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 18.—George Saul, of the International Labor Defense, has been charged with inciting to riot, resisting an officer, and carrying concealed weapons. He was arrested yesterday when the police broke up a National Textile Workers meeting at Mt. Hotel. (Continued on Page Two)

Noted Entertainer at U.C.W.W. Concert

Unlimited fun will reign when Victor Pecker, actor and entertainer, appears at the sixth anniversary celebration of the United Council of Working Women next Friday night in Stuyvesant Casino, 2nd Ave. and 9th St.

Pecker, formerly of the famous Ben Ami and Schildkraut theatres, is preparing a series of sketches from proletarian life that are guaranteed to keep everyone laughing.

Other entertainers will be Ida Tulman, elocutionist, and S. Gusankin, concert violinist.

Well-known speakers, including M. J. Olgin, editor of the Freiheit, will greet the Council. Tickets should be bought in advance at the Council office, 739 Broadway, Room 535.

Bukharin Is Removed for Opportunism

Central Committee of Soviet Party Acts

(Wireless By Imprecory) MOSCOW, Nov. 18.—The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sat here from Nov. 10 to 17, inclusive, and discussed the control figures for the current economic year, the results of collectivization in agriculture, the report of the Ukrainian Communist Party on work in the villages, the report of the carrying out of the decisions of the agricultural commissariat, and the July Plenum.

The Plenum decided to remove Bukharin from the Political Bureau, and to warn Rykoff and Tomsky against further following of the Right Wing line of Bukharin against the Party decisions. The Central Committee members, Kotov, Michailov, Uglanov and Kulikov, announced their abandonment of Right Wing deviations.

The Party Congress date was fixed for May, 1930. Comrade Gamarin, the leader of political administration in the Red Army, was elected a member of the Organizational Bureau, and Comrade Schvernink was elected an alternate.

TRY TO EVICT AT LEAKSVILLE MILL

NTW Rip Fake Letter Approving Long Day

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Officials of the Leaksville woolen mill, struck by the National Textile Workers Union, have made several unsuccessful attempts to reopen the plant. Only a handful of workers reported. Eviction proceedings have been started.

At the Highland Park mill in Gaston County, workers organized in the N. T. W. have taken a strike vote. Bosses forced workers later to sign a letter saying that they would remain on the job.

Expose Bosses' Trick. Through Dewey Martin, the executive committee of the National Textile Workers Union has issued (Continued on Page Three)

TRY 32 SEATTLE WORKERS NOV. 25

Hint at Deportation Proceedings

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 18.—The trial of the 32 members of the Communist Party, and other militant workers, arrested on Armistice Day at an open air meeting, will come up on November 25.

After two patrol wagons had been filled with the arrested workers, the latter were held incommunicado for a night, with no charges made against them.

It was not until the following forenoon, when an attorney for the workers appeared for them, that a definite charge, that of "obstructing (Continued on Page Three)

BERLIN COMMUNISTS VOTE 566,000, GAIN 219,000 WITH 56 COUNCIL SEATS

Socialists Lose Nine Seats While the Communists Gain Thirteen More

Workers' Verdict Hits Renegade Brandler's Opposition

(Wireless by Imprecory) BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The social democrats lost nine seats in the Berlin city council, while the Communist Party gained thirteen seats as a result of yesterday's municipal election, increasing the Communist vote from 347,000 in the last election to 566,000 in the present election. The Communist Party was formerly the third strongest party

in the council, and now is the second with 56 seats, while the socialists are first with sixty-four. The great gains of the Communist Party, which centered its fire on the socialist party as a party of social fascism, were made in spite of the treacherous Brandler group, who, expelled from the Communist Party because they objected to the fight against the socialists, themselves ran a ticket in the elections.

The total votes were this year: Socialists, 652,000; Communists, 566,000; the leading bourgeois German National (Fascist), 405,000. This is compared to the last election figures giving the Socialists 605,000, the Communists 347,000 and the Nationalists 385,000 respectively.

Bourgeois and socialist claims that the Communist gains were due entirely to the graft scandal in which the socialist mayor, Boess, was involved, do not reveal the whole story. The chief claim of the Communists being the appeal to workers that the socialist party is not a working class party but a bourgeois party of fascist character. The bloody suppression of the proletarian masses on May Day by the socialist police chief Zorbiel, the strike-breaking of socialist trade union leaders was backed up by the graft charges in which not only the socialists but the fascists were involved.

Recent campaign material of the Communists in the paper "Rote Fahne" show that notorious fascist leaders were given soft jobs in many city departments, one notary being paid 1,000 marks monthly, another fascist leader 800 marks a month, and others 600 marks monthly, while hundreds of workers stood in line at soup kitchens.

On Saturday, fascists attempted to storm Communist headquarters at the Karl Liebknecht House, but were easily repulsed. On Sunday the fascists murdered a Young Communist, named Boehm. A great protest demonstration is being held today.

Two women members of parliament, Marie Reese and Marie Roesport, just before the election, left the socialist party and joined the Communist Party.

WAR SECRETARY DIES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—James W. Good, secretary of war, died tonight of blood poisoning following an appendicitis operation. Good was a lawyer and a professional politician. Having headed the committee on appropriations in several congresses, he was put in charge of the Western slush funds of the Republican congressional and presidential campaigns, and for good work electing Hoover, given a cabinet job.

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

N. Y. Communists, Your Party Needs the Day's Wages!

New York District Party Members!

THE PARTY decided several months ago upon a Day's Pay Assessment for every party member.

THE PARTY is faced with greater tasks today than ever before. Throughout the country workers conditions are becoming worse. unemployment grows, capitalist militarism increases, the Soviet Union is attacked by the bourgeois, the A. F. of L. is part of the bosses' machinery against the workers, the Gastonia textile workers are sent to jail, the Party is being attacked because it is the leader of the working class and our comrades are being arrested and sent to jail in every district.

THE PARTY expects every member to assume greater responsibilities than ever before. Discipline must become more strict—demands upon the Party member greater.

The Party in the New York District has not completed its job—has not paid in full the Day's Pay.

Party members owe their Day's Pay in the New York District. Are you amongst them? Rush in your Day's Pay to the National Office, Communist Party, U. S. A., 3 E. 125th St., New York City.

"When I was in Gastonia and Charlotte prison," said Bill yesterday, "the other mill workers and union organizers in there with me used to read the Daily Worker to me."

"When I had the capitalist papers read to me, I knew that I was hearing only lies against us strikers."

"But the first time I had the Daily read to me, I knew that this was a paper that was fighting for us mill workers and against the Manville-Jencks Company."

"I got to realize soon that if the mill workers of the South didn't have the Daily Worker, they'd pretty soon be in bad shape without any paper to speak for them."

I learned a lot about what the other workers of the United States were doing, how there were fights going on all over the country against (Continued on Page Three)

'We'd Be in Bad Shape Without the Daily', Says Bill McGinnis

Railroaded Gastonia Worker Calls on Toilers to Rush Daily South

Among the many things that have made Bill McGinnis a bitter enemy of the capitalist system that enslaved him in the mills ever since he was about 12—is the fact that due to the system of exploitation of the workers, Bill McGinnis cannot read or write.

Thrown into the mills at an early age by poverty, Bill was denied even that miserable thing that passes for "education" that is offered the children of the southern mill workers.

So Bill McGinnis, one of the seven Gastonia mill strikers and National Textile Workers Union organizers railroaded to long prison terms by the mill bosses' courts, cannot say that he "reads" the Daily Worker—that is literally.

Yet, Bill does read the Daily Worker and says he would read no other paper.

And Bill says that the capitalist press is bitterly against the mill workers and that therefore these workers have got to have the Daily Worker.

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HOOVER CREATES BOARD STRIVING TO STEM CRISIS

Admits Crisis is Deep Going, Prolonged

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of Labor and Green of the American Federation of Labor, Hoover publicly admits the severity of the economic crisis revealed by the stock market crash.

This gathering of the foremost representatives of American imperialism will endeavor to "stimulate activity in industry, trade and commerce."

Heretofore, the solemn pronouncements of the Wall Street political executive board in Washington were particular in attempting to dissipate any belief that industry, trade or commerce were seriously involved.

The recent publication by the Federal Reserve monthly of the statement that "industrial activity has declined since mid-summer in the country's most important basic industries, the growing unemployment, and the increasing shut-down of entire plants, rather than the stock market debacle, is the direct cause for this most drastic step to inject life into a slumping productive machinery."

That the crisis which has forced Hoover to take such a drastic step is deep-going, and will continue indefinitely, is made clear by the fact that besides these extended conferences there will be established a permanent agency to "act as a clearing house for the co-ordination of all the activities concerned."

Negro, White Workers Mark USSR 12th Year in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (By Mail).

The twelfth anniversary of the Russian Revolution was celebrated in Washington on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 12, at Pythian Hall, under the auspices of the Communist Party of America, and was a tremendous success. Over 350 Negro and white workers, as well as a large number of Negro students of the Howard University attended and joined in the celebration.

The meeting began at 8.30 p. m. sharp under the chairmanship of George Padmore of the American Negro Labor Congress, who outlined the purpose of the celebration, and called upon the Negro and white workers to unite together under the banner of the Communist Party in order to achieve their emancipation, as the Russian workers did in 1917.

The Freiheit Singing Society sang several revolutionary songs: Comrade Helen Lloyd on behalf of the Young Communist League expressed greetings on behalf of the working class youth and a mass recitation expressing the revolutionary might of the workers' fatherland was delivered by five members of the League.

Rothschild Francis, editor of the "Emancipator," in a brilliant address pointed out the role of American imperialism in the Caribbean, especially in the Virgin Islands, where conditions are so shocking that Congress has recently appointed a commission to "investigate" the appalling miseries of the natives in order to white-wash the iron rule of Wall Street.

Negro Conference

(Continued from Page One)

thereby becoming the fatherland of all workers and exploited peasants, regardless of race or nationality.

We must see the question of organizing the Negro workers in the light of the third period, a period that is bringing about the rapid radicalization of the workers, particularly the Negro workers, who, because of their low economic position are the hardest hit by the intensive rationalization process that is going on at this time. This radicalization of Negro workers was clearly shown by the large Negro delegation that attended the Cleveland Convention of the Trade Union Unity League held recently. Because the Negro workers are unskilled mainly, and unorganized, they are the first to suffer from this increasing wave of unemployment brought about by the intensive rationalization going on in the industries. Since they are unorganized they are unable to resist the speed-up and wage cuts from which they suffer. It is noticeable that in recent months in the New York District, more and more Negro workers are being thrown out of jobs and along with this, the police terror against them is increasing.

Rent robbery and bad housing conditions are acute. The possibilities for the organization of these workers into our Party and the Tenants' Leagues into fighting unions under left wing leadership, are correspondingly increasing.

Marx wrote many years ago in the Communist manifesto: "Every class struggle is a political struggle." What is particularly noticeable in this period is the speed with which these local economic struggles grow into class and therefore political struggles. The workers find that any organized effort on their part to resist the speed ups, wage cuts, etc., are met with all the forces of the capitalist state, police, courts, militia, etc., operating on the side of the bosses against the workers. Because these conditions are bringing about a closer solidarity of the black and white workers in their common fight against the onslaught of the bosses, the capitalist class is becoming worried and is busily intensifying its propaganda of race hostility and segregation (increased attacks on Negro workers by white gangsters, increasing police brutality and the sharpening of racial discrimination). We must counteract this activity of the capitalists by increasing our efforts to organize and unite these workers in the shops and mills, by building shop nuclei.

The conference will also take up the question of increasing our cadre of Negro organizers by drawing all new Party members into the Workers' School and into the general work of the Party and League. It will also discuss plans for drawing more white comrades into Negro work. It will also take up the question of strengthening our influence in the mass organizations and building these organizations into effective instruments of struggle. We are faced with the serious question of reestablishing the Negro Champion as the necessary organ to reach the great mass of Negroes. Every Party member should participate and do his part to establish this organ. It is self-evident that our work has been seriously hampered through our inability to bring out this paper. Our Negro work has suffered particularly from a lack of coordination of the Party, Trade Union Department, Women's Department, and Y. C. L. in this district, therefore, this question must occupy an important place on our agenda.

We can see from the above outline program how important it is for us to take definite action on the problems before us and only by this means will we be able to build the party in this district. The New York District, like other districts

Charge Saul With Riot
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ly, N. C., at which he was a speaker. The meeting is a weekly event, held on private property. He is held in the Gaston county jail for \$600 bail.

Saul was talking on the Gastonia case, and describing the unfair handling of the trial by Judge Barnhill when the police descended upon him. The police allege they found a pistol on him. They are also trying to prove that Saul is really Elbert Tatherow, youth organizer of the N. T. W. But when Tatherow came to the jail to find out the charge against Saul, they arrested him too. It is not yet known what charge is against Tatherow.

Sheriff Testifies.
MARION, N. C., Nov. 18.—Ben Hensley, sheriff's deputy, was placed on the stand again as the fifth witness of the state in the attempt to railroad to prison four Marion Manufacturing Co. strikers: Wes Fowler, Lawrence Hogan, Del Lewis, and J. Hugh Hill. They are charged with rebellion, insurrection and conspiracy to riot.

With the strikers being tried, apparently for the effect on the reputation of the United Textile Workers Union, which poses as a real workers' organization, Alfred Hoffman, its organizer.

Hoffman and his fellow officials of the U. T. W. sold out the Marion strike but the workers came out again when they found that the deal involved some of them being black-listed. Six of them were killed when Sheriff Adkins and his deputies shot into them on the picket line.

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A. F. OF L. SPLITS CLEANERS' UNION IN SELLOUT MOVE

Strikers Are Called to Repudiate Scabs

(Continued from Page One)
Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, has at once taken action. The fight will be conducted on two fronts: against the bosses and their company union agents and for the spreading of the strike to the unorganized building service workers.

This organization drive is being conducted jointly with the militant Amalgamated Building Service Workers' Industrial Union.

Union Meeting at 10 a. m. All striking window cleaners are called to report at 6 a. m. this morning at the union office, 15 E. Third St., where they will be given thousands of leaflets to distribute in office and commercial buildings among the building service workers. At 10 o'clock they are called to report for the regular union meeting in Manhattan Lyceum. The union announces that it is also taking steps to protect strikers against right wing thugs and terrorists.

A statement to the members issued by the union declares in part: "The letter which the International officials sent to yesterday's meeting through the well known scab, Rosenblatt, is composed of lies intended to demoralize the membership so that the union may be split and a company union, led by the Lashes, Palmeris, Krats, Gordons, Buchwalds and other agents of the bosses, may be formed.

Spread the Strike!

"Fellow workers: The International officials and the right wing gang are now completely exposed as strikebreakers and agents of the bosses. Any meeting that they call is a scab meeting. Any union that they form is a company union. Any settlement they make is a settlement of the bosses.

Your union meets in Manhattan Lyceum at 10 o'clock today. Come there and continue the fight for the 40-hour, five-day week and the other demands! Spread the strike to the porters, floor scrubbers and other building service workers! Revive the spirit of 1927! Out with the scabs! Down with strikebreakers and agents of the bosses! Help build a powerful union of all building service workers!"

FAKERS BOOST RED CROSS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The fact that the Red Cross, the capitalists' hypocritical relief organization, refused the striking Ohio coal miners families relief in 1928, does not prevent the labor misleaders of the Painters' Union from boosting this organization with a cover display on the fakers' monthly organ.

in the party, in proportion to the number of Negro workers in the district (Harlem alone has over 200,000 Negro workers) have to date succeeded in organizing very few of these workers into the party. This condition must be remedied. The Communist Party must rally all exploited workers to the fight against capitalist oppression. Since the Negro workers are the most exploited of all groups, it is necessary to intensify our work among these masses. Along with our organizational campaign, we must clarify the atmosphere in our party which has formerly hindered our Negro work, by intensifying our fight against all forms of white chauvinism that may exist, so that we can prepare the way to hold these new members in the party and increase our influence among the Negro masses.

In our fight against the Lovestone renegades and right wing conciliators who are fighting the party, our answer to their disruptive tactics must be to build and strengthen the party. It was this group under the leadership of Lovestone and Pepper which was mainly responsible for the neglect of the Negro work because they were influenced by the social-democratic theory of the impossibility of organizing the Negro masses. It was Lovestone who advanced the theory "of the reactionary mass of Negro peasants" which was sharply criticized and repudiated at the Six Congress in the Resolution on the Negro Question in America. It was pointed out in this resolution that the Negro masses are not a reserve of capitalist reaction, but because of their oppressed condition, are potential allies of the revolutionary proletariat. The mobilization of the Negro masses for our party is one of the most important tasks of our party and every comrade must take this work as a major task.

This conference will mark the beginning of one of the most important steps in the history of our party, and must be made the beginning of real work in the district. Build the Communist Party! Fight race and class oppression. To the shops! Build shop nuclei! Fight against white Chauvinism! Strengthen our left wing trade unions!

Mobilize the Negro masses! Establish the Negro champion! Unite the Black and White workers! Every Comrade, an active Comrade!

Build the Workers' School! Fight against imperialist war! Defend the Soviet Union! For the Negro Organ, District No. 2.

Charge Saul With Riot
(Continued from Page One)
ly, N. C., at which he was a speaker. The meeting is a weekly event, held on private property. He is held in the Gaston county jail for \$600 bail.

Saul was talking on the Gastonia case, and describing the unfair handling of the trial by Judge Barnhill when the police descended upon him. The police allege they found a pistol on him. They are also trying to prove that Saul is really Elbert Tatherow, youth organizer of the N. T. W. But when Tatherow came to the jail to find out the charge against Saul, they arrested him too. It is not yet known what charge is against Tatherow.

Sheriff Testifies.
MARION, N. C., Nov. 18.—Ben Hensley, sheriff's deputy, was placed on the stand again as the fifth witness of the state in the attempt to railroad to prison four Marion Manufacturing Co. strikers: Wes Fowler, Lawrence Hogan, Del Lewis, and J. Hugh Hill. They are charged with rebellion, insurrection and conspiracy to riot.

With the strikers being tried, apparently for the effect on the reputation of the United Textile Workers Union, which poses as a real workers' organization, Alfred Hoffman, its organizer.

Hoffman and his fellow officials of the U. T. W. sold out the Marion strike but the workers came out again when they found that the deal involved some of them being black-listed. Six of them were killed when Sheriff Adkins and his deputies shot into them on the picket line.

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Communist Activities

Freiheit Gesang Verein. Workers with average voices can join on Tuesdays at 1472 Boston Rd. and on Fridays at the Co-operative Colony.

Note, Brownsville, N. C. L. All comrades are urged to attend the factory sale meeting at the Independent Laundry today at 5.30 p. m.

Section 4 I. L. D. Directors. Unit 1 I. L. D. directors of Section 4 will meet Thursday, 8 p. m., at 143 E. 103rd St.

International Branch 1, Section 8. Membership meeting and discussion at 29 Chester St.

Unit 3, Section 4. Meeting tonight at 223 W. 123rd St.

Unit 12P, Section 2. Bureau meeting Wednesday 6 p. m., at 26 Union Sq., room 205.

Unit 18, Section 3. Meets Wednesday, 6 p. m., at 11799 Broadway.

Section 7 Functionaries. All Unit and Section executives will meet Thursday, 8 p. m., at 48 Bay 25th St., Bath Beach. Every functionary must be present.

Drama Fraction. Meets Wednesday, 6.30 p. m., at the Workers' School.

Unit 5, Section 7. Meeting Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 2901 Mermaid Ave., Coney Island.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Industrial Branch I. L. D. A meeting to organize a branch of the I. L. D. will be held Tuesday, 6 p. m., at the Workers' 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 48 Bay 25th St., Brooklyn. Important organizational problems and preparations for the mass meeting will be taken up.

National Textile Workers Union. Meeting in the new York District as follows: Tuesday, 8 p. m., silk and passementerie workers, 16 W. 21st St. Wednesday, 8 p. m., knit-socks workers, 16 W. 21st St. Thursday, 8 p. m., 2nd District Executive Committee, 16 W. 21st St.

U. C. W. W. 4th Anniversary. The 4th Anniversary of the U. C. W. W. will be celebrated at Stuyvesant Casino, 2nd Ave. and 9th St., this Friday evening. Living newspaper; other interesting workers' drama of our 2nd play, "Marching Guns," have begun.

T. U. U. Local 38 Theatre Party. Benefit performance of "Winter-bond" at the Garrick Theatre 65 W. 25th St., starting Friday evening for T. U. U. Local 38 on shop paper. Tickets obtainable at the theatre or at Unit Co-operative Restaurant, 1800 7th Ave.

Freiheit Symphony Orchestra. All members must be present at meeting tonight with our new conductor. Workers who play any instrument welcome to join; apply any day at Jewish Workers Club, 35 E. 2d St.

The Youth Section of the N.T.U.U. Young Workers' Attention. Is conducting a class every Wednesday, 6.30 p. m., at 131 W. 25th St. Bring your shop mates.

Workers Dramatic Council. Meets at the Workers' School Thursday, 8 p. m. All workers' dramatic groups must send two delegates each.

AFL Calls Tammany

(Continued from Page One)
they're short of scabs or want more police to slug pickets?" was one of the questions flung at the chairman.

T. U. U. Urges Strike. The A. F. of L. policy was sharply denounced yesterday in a statement issued by the Building and Construction Section of the Trade Union Unity League.

"Mr. John McPartland is following a policy of the A. F. of L. to co-operate with the bosses and the government against the interest of the workers by calling upon the Tammany government to investigate the situation instead of organizing your militant picket lines," the state declares.

Not by appeals for investigations or petitions, but by vigorous strike action through rank and file committees will the union wage rates be won, the T. U. U. points out.

Scab wages now in force are: laborers, \$4.80; drillers, \$6.90, and timbermen and shiners, \$7.88. The Bronx strikers demand \$7.50 a day for laborers; \$9.50 for drillers, and \$10-\$12 for timbermen and shiners.

A. F. of L. groups involved are Locals 63 and 753 of the International Subway, Tunnel and Compressed Air Workers of America.

Cleveland Tag Days for Gastonia Men

CLEVELAND, Nov. 18.—To show their solidarity with the Gastonia class war prisoners, Cleveland workers will participate in tag days on Saturday and Sunday, November 23 and 24 under the auspices of the I. L. D. for the purpose of raising bail money for those still in Charlotte prison. All workers have been urged to participate. The following are the stations for the tag days: Downtown, 226 W. Superior Ave. East Side, 5607 St. Clair Ave., South Slavic Hall.

West Side, 4309 Lorain Ave., Hungarian Workers Home. South West Side, East 71st and Gertrude St., Polish Peoples Home, Kinsman, 13720 Kinsman Road.

First Celebration of Oct. Revolution by Maine Workers

ROCKLAND, Me., Nov. 18.—The workers of Maine celebrated the anniversary of the October Revolution for the first time, when the workers of Rockland and Long Cove met at a mass meeting in Rockland. The

workers heard Evald Anderson, of Worcester, Mass., and Martin Hendrickson tell of the great industrial progress in the U.S.S.R. and of the struggles of the workers of the South. A collection of \$25 was divided between the Communist Party and the Daily Worker.

BEDACH TO TALK ON LABOR GOV'T SCHOOL FORUM

To Expose MacDonald, Approaching War

The role of the British government, active in war preparations and especially in the attack against the U. S. S. R., will be exposed by Max Bedacht, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party, in a speech at the Workers' School Forum, 26-28 Union Square, at 8 p. m. Sunday.

Bedacht will analyze the betrayals of the Second International and its British spokesman, MacDonald—now labor imperialist premier—in the 1914 days and after.

The Second International is more than ready to betray the workers into participation in the impending war, he will show.

Those who have not yet got tickets for the proletarian banquet at the school Thursday, November 28, may still get them at the school office. Admission is 50 cents.

START TEXTILE DRIVE AT BALL

NTWU, WIR in Fete Thanksgiving Eve.

While the textile barons of the country are laying in stores of pheasants, peacocks, larks' tongues, the truffles and pate de foi gras for their Thanksgiving day orgies, and rehearsing prayers of thanks to 'god' for the reroading of the seven Gastonia militants, the National Textile Workers Union is embarking on an intensive organization drive which will prove to the exploiters that the working class movement cannot be squelched by terror.

Here in New York, where there are nearly 50,000 unorganized textile workers, the drive will be given a rousing send-off at the Textile Workers Ball and Carnival, to be held at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., on Thanksgiving Eve., under the combined auspices of the union and Local New York Workers International Relief, Fred Deal and his six comrades, all of whom will be at the ball, will "give thanks" to the workers for their release on bail pending appeal of the Gastonia case.

This affair, while primarily a mobilization of militants, also promises to be the outstanding proletarian celebration of the season. The high level of entertainment which will be on tap is indicated by the fact that John C. Smith's famous Negro Orchestra has been obtained for the occasion. Tickets are only 75 cents and can be had at the N. T. W. U. office, 16 W. 21st St., or at the W. I. R., 799 Broadway, Room 221.

IN JIM CROW LAND. GREENSBORO, N. C. (By Mail)—Announcement was made recently that radios would be installed in every white school in the city, but not in the Negro schools.

PREPARE FOR BIG NTW MEET

Delegates from All Centers; 40 from South

Preparations for the National Convention of the National Textile Workers Union, to be held November 28 in the National Textile Workers Union Hall, Paterson, N. J., are rapidly going forward, the National Board of the union announces.

At the national convention will be delegates from mills in every textile center in the country. Forty delegates from as many different mills in the South are expected.

In addition the mill workers of New Bedford, Fall River, all the England mill centers, of Paterson, Passaic and the various New Jersey textile centers, and of the anthracite and Pennsylvania will send delegates.

The convention will map out plans for the extension of the struggle against slave conditions for the mill workers, and for the organization of the tens of thousands of unorganized in the textile industry.

Baltimore Workers Interracial Dance is Answer to Terror

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 18.—One answer to the reign of terror by white chauvinists against Negro workers in Baltimore was made by the Negro and white workers at the interracial dance held here by Communist and other militant workers. The hall was actually too small to accommodate the 500 Negro and white workers who attended this affair of solidarity between the workers of all races. More interracial dances are planned by the Communist Party here, to bring the workers closer to the Communist movement.

NEW MOON CASINO

ETHEL BARRYMORE THEATRE 7th St. W. of B'way. Chicks, 9944 Even. 8.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.50 JOHN Comedy DRINKWATER'S 14th St. HAND

CASINO B'way & 9th St. Even. 8.50 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.50 NEW MOON SCHWAB & MANDEL'S MUSICAL GEM

EVELYN ROBERT GUS HERBERT HALLODAY GUY Priority of road seats. \$3. \$1.50. \$2. \$2.50 CIVIC REPERTORY 14th St. 6th Ave. Even. 8.30. Mats. Thurs. Sat. 2.50 50c. \$1. \$1.50

EVA La GALLIENNE, Director Tonight—"THE SEA GULL" Tom. Night—"MILLE BOUQUAT" CHEAP FILMS RISK 102. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 18.—Use of the same dangerous, but cheap, sort of X-ray films that caused the Cleveland horror recently, imperiled lives of 102 patients and caused injuries to several nurses forced to jump from windows in the University of California Hospital here today. Fire from the films did considerable damage.

"Thunder in the Air" Is Rather Odd Importation

A new view of immorality is "Thunder in the Air" by Robins Miller, associate editor of the Glasgow Evening News now playing at the Forty-ninth Street Theatre.

While fundamentally the ideas expounded are ridiculous, yet they are unique to the extent of being odd entertainment. If the poison of immorality that the play presents is ignored it can be labeled an above the average play, altho the acting on the second night was not quite as even as it should have been.

The play opens in the living room of Major Vexted's house outside London. It is an evening late in spring at the present time. There have been scenes of an amateur variety and out of them has come the Rennie Vexted, who like many of his fellows gave up his life in the war "to make the world safe for democracy."

A thunderstorm is brewing when Rennie appears. He enters the dining room in which are to be found his father, his former sweetheart and others. They each see him differently. That is according to their

past conception of him. Major Vexted sees him as the son he has always despised; James Harding sees him as the soldier who saved his life in the front rank trenches; Mrs. Vexted sees him as her beloved boy while Pamela Bentley sees him as the lover who gave his life for his country. And so on down the line. Rennie appears before all those present in these various phases.

The cast that has been assembled for the play is far above the average, but somehow they do not click as one would expect them to. At the head of the cast as Rennie, is Robert Haslan, a veteran of the play's London run, as is J. Fother White in the role of the father, Henrietta Crossman, known to all Broadway audiences portrays the part of the mother, and to this reviewer's great surprise does not give her best in the role.

Others in the cast include Selma Royle, Leonard Wiley and Jeanette Sherwin. The American version of the play is prepared by Charles Crouch.

6 Sailors, 12 Others Reported Drowned in Yucatan Ship Sinking

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 18.—Six sailors and 12 passengers have drowned in the sinking of the Villa Hermosa, it was reported today from Progreso, Yucatan. The Hermosa was seen on the sand of Chiltepec bar Saturday night.

Ohio Youth League in Drive; New York District Challenged

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 18.—Six organizers of the Young Communist League have been sent into the field to build the League in the important basic industrial centers in and around Ohio. The organizers have been sent to such industrial centers as Youngstown, Toledo, Cincinnati, and others to the mining sections. In the campaign to increase the League membership, to issue more shop papers and build more shop nuclei, in effect only one week so far, ten per cent of the quota has been filled.

Socialist rivalry has stimulated the League members of District 6. The district has challenged the New York district in building the League. A feature of the drive is the special effort to recruit young Negro workers into the League.

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

AMUSEMENTS

LAST FOUR DAYS! "a fine Soviet film of Revolutionary Labor at War"—Daily Worker. Praised by BARBUSSE—PODOVKIN—EISENSTEIN Equal to "POTEMKIN"

"ARSENAL"

Greater than "TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD" Special Added Attraction! "THE SOVIET FLIERS IN AMERICA" a remarkable film showing the enthusiastic receptions given to the fliers in Seattle, San Francisco, Chicago, Detroit and New York—ALSO THEIR START FROM MOSCOW.

FILM GUILD CINEMA 52 W. 8th St. (Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.) Continuous Daily—Noon to Midnight SPRING 5095-5090 Special Forenoon Prices: Weekdays 12-2-35c; Sat. & Sun. 12-2-50c

CAMEO ENGLAND'S FIRST ALL TALK DRAMA BLACKMAIL WITH DISTINGUISHED LONDON STAGE CAST MAJESTIC 14 St. W. of B'way. Even. 8.50 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.50 International Musical Triumph by JOHANN STRAUSS

"A WONDERFUL NIGHT" ETHEL BARRYMORE THEATRE 7th St. W. of B'way. Chicks, 9944 Even. 8.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.50 JOHN Comedy DRINKWATER'S 14th St. HAND

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Montreal Toilers Meet on Gastonia, Nov. 22nd

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 18.—Defense of the Gastonia strikers and victims of the free speech fight in Toronto are questions to be considered at a conference of workers' organizations at 62 Rachel St. East, November 22. The conference is called by the Canadian Labor Defense League.

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

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

Comrade Frances Pilat MIDWIFE 351 E. 7th St., New York, N. Y. Tel. Rhineland 3916

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

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

HEALTH FOOD Vegetarian RESTAURANT 1600 MADISON AVE. Phone: University 5865

Phone: Stuyvesant 3916 John's Restaurant SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet 302 E. 12th St

MEXICAN CITIES A BATTLEFIELD AS YANKEE AMBASSADOR MORROW PUTS OVER RUBIO AS PRESIDENT

Rubio Mouthpiece States Worker-Peasant Bloc More Active Than Vasconcelists

A Score Dead as Veil of "Democracy" is Ripped by Bayonets All Over Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 18.—Wall Street's choice for president won in Mexico yesterday, while a condition of martial law prevailed and infantry guarded the U. S. embassy, from where the election campaign for Ortiz Rubio had been directed. Twenty were killed in this Yankee "invasion" of Morgan's best diplomat.

While the fake fight between Rubio and the so-called "National Revolutionary Party" (U. S. imperialism is not afraid of names when it can use them for its own purposes) and Vasconcelos of the "Anti-Re-election Party" turned into a real clash in some quarters where the Vasconcelosites resisted the seizure by armed followers of Rubio of 90 per cent of polling places throughout the nation, the Vasconcelosists in whole collapsed before the onslaught of Rubistas who were armed by the government of Portes Gil and backed up with a tremendous array of military.

Only real activity against the choice of Yankee imperialism was by the Worker and Peasant Bloc, with its candidate, Triana, the leading organ of the Rubio followers, "El Nacional" admitting that the Worker and Peasant Bloc, which had the support of the Communists "showed more activity than did the Vasconcelosists." Rubio followers were scornful of Vasconcelosist "opposition," citing that at Can Luis Potosi they "shamefully hid within the churches."

Cavalry patrols swept through the streets throughout the capital all day, with rifles slung ready. Military bombing planes circled above. Infantry detachments were stationed at most street crossings. Trucks packed with troops and bristling with bayonets moved through the streets. Near the polling places, which had been seized by Rubistas early in the day, and from which Vasconcelosists were barred, were soldiers stationed to see that Rubio won.

Vasconcelos' party leader issued a statement that "Democracy has failed. In no part of the republic have genuine elections been held. For Mexicans, Vasconcelos is their president," the latter phrase implying a claim that may become a civil war.

In New York the Vasconcelosists have issued a leaflet entitled "Civil War" which asks, "If he is officially defeated will the people respect paper ballots? Shall the people be denied the right to change their government by the only means in their power, all others failing?"

SOVIET SCIENCE DEALS BIG BLOW TO IMPERIALISM

New Kind of Grain to Treble the Crop

MOSCOW, Nov. 18.—A revolutionary scientific discovery is noted at the Leningrad "Red Star," which reports the development by the fink Botanical Observatory of a new kind of grain, neither wheat or rye, but with the virtues of each. It has the resistance to cold of ych, most valuable in the climate of the Soviet Union, yet it has also the richness of wheat in more than ordinary size of kernel.

This new grain, experiments show, yields three tons per hectare (about 1/2 acres), which is three times the average grain yield in the Soviet Union. This autumn enough of this new grain will be sown to re-sow next year the large part of the grain-growing area.

If this is successfully carried through it means approximately multiplying the present grain yield by three, which will not only end the bread problem in the Soviet Union, but will create a terrific surplus in world capitalist economy, since it will accentuate to an unparalleled sharpness the agrarian crisis in the grain producing countries of capitalism.

Thus the solution of problems of Soviet economy produces a problem for imperialist economy.

"WE'D BE IN BAD SHAPE WITHOUT THE DAILY" SAYS BILL MCGINNIS

Railroading Gastonia Worker Calls on Toilers to Rush Daily South

slaving for the bosses, and how the workers all over were fighting for us seven in prison.

"So I think it's up to every worker to do his part to get the Daily Worker down South to the mill hands?"

And here you've got the appeal of yet another of the Gastonia class war prisoners, that the Daily Worker be rushed South.

Working-class organizations, are you going to answer the appeals of the seven Gastonia class war prisoners of mill workers in every textile center of the South that you rush the Daily to them?

Adopt a mill village, see to it that the workers in that village receive the Daily Worker every day!

Individual workers too, must contribute to the "Drive to Rush the Daily South" and get their organizations to adopt mill villages.

Daily Worker 26 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

I'm sending this contribution as an answer to the appeals of Bill McGinnis, Fred Beal, Louis McLaughlin, and Red Hendryx, speaking for the mill workers that the Daily Worker be rushed South.

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:

Polish Miners Get Ready for Strike

WARSAW (By Mail)—The situation in the Polish coal mining district is becoming strained. A miners' delegate has rejected the proposed 4 per cent wage increase for Upper Silesia as well as the 3 per cent wage increase for the Dombrovo district. A delegate conference of the left-wing opposition called for a general strike. A second proposal of a 5 per cent increase was also rejected by the union.

Mass arrests have been made in Katowice, Dombrovo, Bendzin, Sosnowice and other places in the coal mining district with a view to preventing a strike.

Serb Fascists in New Murder Orgy

ZAGREB (By Mail)—The following new murders committed by the Serbian police in Macedonia have become known recently: Spas Zlatanov from Dabrovo; Christo Dogozanov from Zelnik, 70 years old, murdered upon the street and left lying, passers-by found him eaten away and mutilated; Gregor Simov from Grlyano; Petko Ilkovky from Ilyiovo; Laza Mitov from Venitza; Mone Dratchov, also from Venitza; Stoyan Todoroff, also from Venitza, and two gardeners from Stip, whose names are being held secret.

TEXTILE TOILERS MILITANCY RISES

Oppression Smashing Racial Barriers

(Continued from Page One) which, though involving only 200 employees, the whole force in the mill, indicates that neither the southern workers nor the National Textile Workers' Union is succumbing to the attack of the bosses, and that on the contrary, the workers are roused to more militant action by the unemployment and speed-up tactics of the employers.

Negroes, Whites, Unite. Dunne pointed out that there has been a tendency to exaggerate the difficulties caused by race prejudice. He showed that so far there has been no single case of race war, participated in by workers, in spite of the most strenuous efforts of the employers to provoke such a strife. The mass meetings, particularly the one at Atlanta, contradicted all predictions that the Negroes would not come to such meetings, that if they did, the white workers would leave, and that if they were actually held, they would be broken up. The terrible economic and political persecution of the southern working class, Negro and white workers alike, is smashing the racial barriers, and eliminating them much more rapidly than had usually been predicted, more rapidly than is realized in the North.

The economic oppression he characterized as terrific, and growing worse.

The ten and twelve hour day, the \$8 and \$12 wages paid large numbers of workers in the textile mills are now fairly well known to the board members. But Dunne pointed to instances of similar economic extortion in other industries of the South. Instances are the Fulton Bag and Mill Co., where 3,000 Negro and white employees work for an average wage of \$8 to \$9 a week. In Winston-Salem, tobacco workers get \$7 to \$8 per week, and have \$1 a week deducted by the employers to buy stock in the company for them. Negro workers in tobacco are getting 15 cents per hour.

Develop in the Struggle. The National Textile Workers' Union, one of the unions of the T. U. U. L., is handicapped by lack of organizers, but has had good success in developing new forces, discovered during the present organization period. Most of the organizers now working in the South are local men. They are scattered out in a long line from Atlanta to Danville, Virginia, and their work is increasing in efficiency and results.

The board took up seriously the question of a T. U. U. L. Negro organizer, and a general T. U. U. L. organizer for the South, voting to establish them there immediately, to closely co-ordinate the organization in textile, tobacco, marine transport, coal, etc. Discussion of the relation between youth and general textile organization work brought out the fact that though the young workers have special sections in the N. T. W. U., it is impossible to sharply separate the work of youth organization and general adult organization. Youth organizers are doing general textile union work, as the young workers do a man's work in the mills.

Little Money in Use. The difficulties of financing organization work in a community where the workers live on a starvation basis, and in fact, see very little money, usually being paid by checking off their rent and grocery bills in country stores, was discussed. It was evident that dues and initiation fees must be very low in the South, until organized effort itself bring better conditions. Dunne told of seeing great stacks of pay envelopes, covering over a year of work, in which seldom are more than a dollar or two in cash was actually paid to worker per week, and often only a few cents.

In the face of this heroic struggle by the southern workers and or-

BRITISH TROOPS MUTINY EXPOSED IN PARLIAMENT

Sent to Prison Admits "Labor" Minister

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The "labor" government of MacDonald was forced to uncover a small spot of its imperialist nakedness by the admission of mutiny, forced upon it, that it had sentenced two soldiers of the Scotch Highlanders to penal servitude for mutiny. Yet it still conceals the details of this event.

A member of MacDonald's own party in the House of Commons, learning in some way that the soldiers had been sentenced, asked why. Tom Shaw, the "labor" minister of war, announced that it was for mutiny "of forces belonging to His Majesty's forces garrisoned in the West Indies."

This announcement stounded the gentlemen (and ladies) of British imperialism, for never, or at least hardly ever, have British troops mutinied in time of "peace," but that there was a mutiny in the "dependable" Scotch Highlanders was an added factor that took their breath.

ENGLAND GETS TARIFF SLASH

Antagonism of U. S.—Great Britain Grows

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 18.—Furthering the recent reciprocal trade agreement between Argentina and British imperialism, directed against United States capitalism, Great Britain has concluded a preferential tariff arrangement with Argentina, aimed to facilitate British textile exports.

The preferential tariff applies to British rayon, artificial silk yarns and textiles, as well as products of mixed artificial silk with cotton or wool.

This gives British textile interests a decided advantage over the American textile industry, which heretofore occupied a leading position in the Argentine market. A decrease of 50 per cent to the British on imports of these products is the price the Argentinian capitalists pay for permission to ship meat to England without restrictions.

In the past, because of the growing successful penetration of United States imperialism of the Argentine market, Great Britain placed heavy restrictions on the importation of Argentine meat, which seriously hampered this important industry. These restrictions have been removed. The agreement is frankly and openly directed against Yankee imperialism.

Sir Malcolm Robertson, British ambassador at Buenos Aires, since his appointment in 1925, has been a formidable competitor of American imperialism in Argentina. It was S. Robertson who arranged the recent British economic mission to Argentina which had for its purpose the rooting out of American interests. The American capitalists had made serious inroads into what was previously a predominant British field.

Further intensification of the struggles in the textile industry in the United States will result. The agreement will be used as a lever by the American textile bosses to force wages still lower.

organizers, the American Federation of Labor comes, with an organized effort taking shape through a conference just held in Washington of 105 international union heads with William Green and the general council of the A. F. L., which plans to disrupt or prevent organization of the southern workers into their own militant T. U. U. L. unions, particularly in the textile industry.

While much of the A. F. L. talk is inflated by the self-advertising bureaucracy who do the talking, still a real working alliance is being further developed between the misleaders of labor and the state and employers' association officials. The entire proceedings of the A. F. L. conference reeks with it but further evidence is in the correspondence between MacMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, and the southern textile employers' association. The U. T. W. ruler, once rebuffed and insulted by the bosses' organization when he proposed to meet them and discuss "stability in the industry and wages," crawls back again, with a program for recognition of his union, no strikes, and co-operation to increase the efficiency of the employers' exploitation.

More decision on the organization of the South, and also the organization campaigns in steels, autos, marine transport, needle trades, mining, and other industries where the T. U. U. L. has an organizational foothold are expected at the continued session of the national executive board of the T. U. U. L. (A separate article on the general situation in some of these industries



ILLINOIS NMU IN STATEMENT

Watt Never Hesitated to Defy Union Rules

(Continued from Page One) jets class collaboration. It will vigorously expose wrong policies, misleadership, and sharply uproot all bureaucratic tendencies. The preamble of our constitution speaks very clearly as to the character of the N. M. U., when it says:

"Our organization shall ever remain truly class conscious. The National Miners' Union categorically rejects the policy of class collaboration and will pursue a policy of militant struggle to obtain its objects. The history of the coal miners, as well as the workers of the country, is that of incessant struggle between these two classes—the class struggle. Upon the recognition of this principle the National Miners' Union is organized."

Rank and File Controlled. "This can be the only guarantee that our Union will ever remain an instrument of the rank and file and not degenerate as the U. M. W. A. did under the leadership of the bosses' tools, the Lewises and Fishwicks."

"Our Union follows leaders only as long as those leaders uphold and fight for the principles of our Union. The officers and leaders in our Union must carry out the wishes of the rank and file."

"In the fight for these principles, our Union has been compelled from time to time to fight against opportunism, and bureaucratic hangers which wrecked the U. M. W. A. When this shows its head in our Union, attempting to stop its growth, turn our policies from class struggle to class collaboration, mislead our Union, disregard the voice of the rank and file, violate our laws and regulations, and propose policies which can only lead to surrender and defeat, our Union will fight against them, no matter who proposed them. Our Union must remain a fighting, class conscious organization of rank and file miners."

Fight Defeatists and Splitters.

"In defense of our fundamental laws and condemning attempts to split the N. M. U., the rank and file Belleville Convention adopted a unanimous resolution condemning John J. Watt, president of the National Miners' Union, for his attempts to split our Union, and refusal to accept decisions of the rank and file convention which overwhelmingly defeated his misleading policies which play into the hands of the operators and their agents. Lewis and Fishwick, to establish bureaucratic control over the organization. The policies proposed by Watt are similar to those of the fake progressives like Muste, who under the cover of radical phrases stand in the way of real struggle, and act as a shield to protect the bosses and the labor fakery."

The convention unanimously denounced these policies of Watt, condemning his misleading policies and demanding that he be tried by the National Executive Board, and until a final decision is reached he cease all activity in the state of Illinois. Since that time Watt has misrepresented this to mean that he has been removed without a trial. This is not so.

Enemies of the Miners.

"The differences of the National Executive Board and the District Grievance Board with Watt must be clearly understood by every member. Watt's activities in Illinois during the past six weeks when he first became active after a year's stay at his home, doing nothing, were aimed to split the National Miners' Union, and stop its growth. The policies proposed and followed by Watt in different sections of our district can result only in defeat and surrender to both bosses and fakery. These policies of Watt were examined and decisively repudiated by the rank and file delegation in Belleville. Watt answered this decision of the rank and file by trying to split the convention. Since the Belleville convention he definitely proved by his action that he is an

open enemy of the National Miners' Union, and is joining forces with other discredited elements to fight the N. M. U. "Watt states that the coal operators are neutral in this struggle, and that we should not fight against the coal operators. This the N. M. U. cannot accept. Such beliefs are wrong. It is well known that the coal operators are the chief enemy to be fought if we hope to oust the Lewis-Fishwick machine who are the agents of the operators. Our fight is against the operators and the fakery at the same time. One fight cannot be separated from the other. Our Union cannot agree when Watt proposes that we keep our members inside the U. M. W. A. and make futile efforts to capture the U. M. W. A. locals, to compromise, etc., instead of breaking with the Lewis machine and swinging 100 per cent to the National Miners' Union. Only an enemy of the N. M. U. would propose such a policy.

No Dealings With Fake Progressives. "The National Miners' Union will not allow Watt to use the name of our Union to make any secret dealings with Howatt, Brophy, Hapgood and other deserters of the miners in their struggles. These discredited men cannot take the leadership of our Union to betray its interests as Watt wishes. "The National Miners' Union will not allow Watt to use the name of our Union to make any secret dealings with coal companies in order to establish rotten check-off systems through the medium of a company union, as he tried to do in Bicknell, Indiana, and which the Executive Board repudiated. The National Miners' Union will not allow Watt or any other individual to build a machine, seize control, and bureaucratically rule our rank and file Union, as he and his clique wishes, or to revise our fighting policies and substitute policies of surrender and defeat. "Watt's Policy Similar to Lewis' "The N. M. U. refuses to accede to Watt's demand that all militant workers, such as Communists, who are building and fighting for the principles of our Union, be excluded from membership and leadership in the National Miners' Union. "The N. W. U. refuses to allow Watt to establish another district office and instruct secretaries to send per capita tax to his picked "friend" as he asked the Pochontas local. The N. M. U. refuses to allow Watt even though he is the national president, to overrule the authority of the District Grievance Board, and conduct independent activity in our district without giving any account to any authorized elected committee, or to allow him to establish a new district board made up of his personal followers. "Our Union will fight all such policies and bureaucratic methods, no matter who proposes them. "Violates Principles of N. M. U. "Watt never functioned as the national president of the N. M. U. He remained at home for many months, refusing to take up his post to direct the work of the N. M. U. He has refused to work with the National Executive Board or our District Board, preferring to follow an individual bureaucratic attitude and policy. Flaunting the District Convention and the National Executive Board, he contends that "no one can tell him what to do." During the past six weeks his policy has been openly trying to get control of the N. M. U. or split it. This policy if unchecked leads to the destruction of our Union. This the rank and file will now allow, but will fight uncompromisingly. "The National Miners' Union has lived through intense difficulties to establish itself. Instead of facing our tasks with the courage and energy necessary to sweep aside obstacles in the path of our union, Watt retreated and gave up the fight, and now attempts to split the N. M. U. Watt's wrong policies have been repudiated time and again by our Union. He never hesitated to defy the laws and constitution of our Union, when he did not agree with them. Now that the N. M. U. has developed into a strong organization without his help, he is openly trying

IN THE SHOPS

As a Miner Sees the Lewis-Fishwick Scrap for Cash

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The latest bomb-shell hurled by the Lewis machine at the Fishwick machine of the U. M. W. A. is that the latter has stolen \$28,202.10 of union funds and used it for its own interests. Lewis claims he has the checks to prove it.

The latest move by Fishwick to overthrow Lewis is the proposal to call a conference in Springfield of representatives chosen from all districts and to form a "national council" to act as the international executive in place of the Lewis machine. Fishwick assures financing such a conference.

The fight is bitter. Both sides are collecting all that can be used for this purpose. Both sides promise rewards after the victory. Frank Farrington, servant of Peabody Coal Co., is back in the union—Fishwick got him. Sneed, formerly with the Fishwick machine, switched to the Lewis machine.

The Illinois Miner flares up big

headlines both in black and red. Oscar Ameringer, the pie-card artist, editor of the Illinois Miner, uses all his talents of drawing and has developed some new talents. Oscar not only writes but also sings. He calls it speaking, but it is more like singing than speaking.

Both sides claim the support of rank and file coal miners, while the miners are burning the local charters and rejecting both machines. If not for the check-off system at this time, both machines would have been long ago in the junk pile.

The National Miners Union is busy organizing the new locals, getting members for those already organized, and putting all its efforts to save the miners from destruction by the two wrecking machines.

It is evident that unless miners will throw off both bureaucratic machines, the old organization will be wrecked in a comparatively short time. The miners, therefore, join the National Miners' Union.

MINER, V. N.

\$23 for 57 Hours of Terrific Speed-up in Chrysler Auto Plant

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT (by Mail).—At the Chrysler Jefferson plant we are compelled to work long hours. Last week, after working 57 hours in the piston department, I received \$23 in pay. The speed-up in our department is terrific.

Last year the company paid a fifty per cent bonus. This year it pays none at all. One night we have to work till nine o'clock and then the following morning we have to wait a few hours before we get anything to do. If you make any complaints, you are immediately threatened with being fired.

We've got one way of stopping these conditions—by organizing into a strong Auto Workers Union for all workers in auto and body plants. —CHRYSLER WORKER

TRY 32 SEATTLE WORKERS NOV. 25

Hint at Deportation Proceedings

(Continued from Page One)

traffic" was made against the 32. The police broke up the workers' meeting after Mayor of Seattle had telephoned a police captain that "there are some agitators there and I fear that they may cause trouble for the Armistice parade."

A squad of police was sent to attack workers, and acted with usual police brutality in breaking the meeting up.

The workers formed and reformed their ranks while the police attacked them, singing revolutionary songs and waving red banners.

One of those arrested, a 17-year-old girl, has been turned over to the Juvenile Delinquent Society by the police.

The statement by police officials that they were "investigating the citizenship" of those arrested indicates that attempts may be made to deport some of the workers.

Arrest Los Angeles Workers' Lawyer

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 18.—"If you interfere with my prisoner, I'll smash you — face," was the answer of William Hynes, notorious as leader of the "Red Squad" to Leo Gallagher, attorney for the workers arrested in the Twelfth Anniversary demonstration here.

Gallagher had asked to be allowed to talk to John Owens, Negro worker, one of those arrested. Owens was held on a charge of "criminal syndicalism," which has a 14 year sentence attached. After Gallagher had returned to the auditorium at which the workers were celebrating the Twelfth Anniversary of the October Revolution, a policeman came to him and told him that Owens wished to speak to him at the police station.

Upon his arrival at the station, Gallagher was told that he himself was under arrest, was booked and fingerprinted and jailed.

Gallagher was charged before Judge Reed with "interfering with an officer," pleaded not guilty, and was released on his own recognizance.

UNION FAKERS IN BOSS LEAGUE

READING, Pa., Nov. 17.—The reactionary officials of the Cigar Makers' International Union have again shown their fondness for the cigar manufacturers at the expense of the workers. This time it's the putting over of the Cigar Makers' Co-operative Association, a boss league of independent cigar manufacturers, packers and jobbers, which was formed by A. P. Bower, under the direction of I. M. Orburn, president of the Cigar Makers' International Union, and the executive board of the International.

The new cigar bosses' association was formed in conformity with action taken by the 1925 convention of the union's misleaders, which "directed the officials of the union to begin the movement looking to the formation of a co-operative association." These are the fakery's very own words.

This action was reaffirmed by the fakery at their 1927 convention, and now the misleaders have carried out their decision to help form a bosses' association which would strengthen the manufacturers in future fights against the men.

The union officials are gloating over the fact that "we think this is the first move of this kind to be made by a labor union." Preliminary plans for the final touches to the new bosses' league were made at a joint meeting of cigar bosses and union officials in Buffalo on October 19.

"The association will enable the independent cigar manufacturers to conduct business on more efficient lines," the officials say, ignoring the use the bosses' league will be put to against the workers in the future.

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

Big Crowds Meet Beal

(Continued from Page One)

for workers greeting Fred Beal pledge you every effort to secure your immediate release and the setting aside of the savage sentences imposed upon you. The National Textile Workers' Union will organize the South in spite of every obstacle, in spite of the fascist Black Hundreds, the lynch law courts and prison sentences. We hail the workers of the South. Long live the National Textile Workers' Union, the militant organizer of the million textile workers of America. Signed, John Naharski, Chairman."

Tour For Union in New England.

Beal is in New England on an organization tour for the National Textile Workers' Union, preparatory to the national convention of the National Textile Workers' Union at Paterson, N. J., Nov. 28.

Speakers at the New Bedford meeting, representing the union, the International Labor Defense, both nationally and for the district were John Naharski, Robert Zelms, J. Louis Engdahl and others.

Gets Tremendous Ovation.

The ovation given Beal at the hall was tremendous. He received wreaths of flowers from the Polish, Portuguese workers, from the Young Communist League, the Communist Party and other organizations. He spoke in Fall River last night. He speaks in his home town, Lawrence, tonight and will talk in Boston tomorrow night.

A resolution was passed at the meeting greeting the second annual convention of the National Textile Workers' Union at Paterson, N. P., Nov. 28, and the fourth national convention of the International Labor Defense, in Pittsburgh, Dec. 29, 30 and 31.

St. Louis School Kids Starve;

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 17.—The St. Louis school board admits that a survey of three schools disclosed 400 underfed kids whose dads, either idle or underpaid, were too poor to buy them enough to eat.

Significantly, the number of tubercular children mounts apace with the number of underfed pupils.

Big bosses' contributions to the problem is exemplified in the case of a \$11.50 a week factory worker, supporting his mother and sisters. Injured and off duty for several days, he returned to find his substitute willing to keep the job for \$7.50. His boss told him he could have his job at the reduced wages, which he refused.

PARTY LIFE

Send Resolutions to District Agitprop Department!

The discussion on the October Plenum of the Central Committee and of the Plenum of the District Executive Committee, held immediately afterward, is now being carried through in all units of District Two.

A number of units have already had their discussions for Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, November 18, 20 and 21st. All units of Section Two will carry on their discussions. During the week of November 18th, Section 1 and 3 will carry through their discussions. Also some units of Section 5 will have discussions on the Plenum.

With only rare exceptions, discussions in the units so far endorsing the Plen have been carried unanimously in all units. The chief discussion centered upon the tasks of the units, and sections themselves. The results of discussions have proved a stimulant to work. Comrades are asked to send to the District Agitprop Dept. copies of the resolutions they adopt for publication in the Daily Worker.

PARTY RECRUITING DRIVE

Into the Life of the Masses

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT.

Every party member will hail with sincere bolshevik cheers the party recruiting and Daily Worker building drive. The announcement of this drive made by the organization department of our Central Committee should electrify every unit of the party. And why? Because this drive constitutes a political and organizational program which will propel the Party and the Daily Worker headlong into the industries; will mark the beginning of making every mine, mill and shop a Communist fortress.

The disintegrating factional background of our party still bears down upon us a little, causing many comrades to live only within the party. Talking about inner-party situations constitute the sum total of their activities. Other comrades carry on wordy battle about social reformist illusions—not among the workers in the shops to win them for the T. U. U. L. and the party but only within party circles. Comrades are replete with indications that the masses of workers are in mood for struggle against rationalization and extreme exploitation yet on the job, in their shops, these same comrades are speechless. Imperialist war preparations continue, the danger of an imperialist attack against the Soviet Union grows day by day, however there seem to be comrades who do not realize that to fight the war danger and to defend the Soviet Union effectively the party must grow in members, in influence, establish its leadership among the workers in all basic and war industries.

The drive to win 5,000 new members for the party and 5,000 new readers for the Daily Worker has within it all elements necessary to dynamite the party out of its present too static existence. It is a drive to drive all of us into tasks that will win a majority of the working class for the party and constitutes an important step forward to make our party a mass party. Those who fail to participate in this drive will be swept aside by an avalanche of fighting proletarians who will replace them within the party. The time for marking time has passed. It is either forward or backward. Those who fail to march forward face the danger of soon finding themselves in the camp of the enemy.

Throughout the program of the party recruiting and Daily Worker building drive there runs a line which we must call special attention to. In past drives of this kind (and this has been especially true of Daily Worker building drives) comrades have orientated themselves too much upon skilled workers, sympathizers in the professions, small shop keepers. Here money came easy. Secondly, previous drives sent comrades into the field in scattered formation, each to do what he could in his own way; each selecting his own prospective party members or Daily Worker readers.

This drive throws the party, in organized formation, right in front of mine, mill and shop gates, right into the heart of all industries. It demands that districts of the party, center their attention and mobilize party forces in a real communist offensive against the most important industries in the district to win the workers for the party. This drive demands that each unit of the party approaches the factories within its jurisdiction in a body and through the distribution of the Daily Worker, leaflets, sale of party literature, holding of regular factory gate meetings, establishes definite and lasting contact with the workers in the factory.

The loyal carrying out of the drive program will enrich the party in shop nuclei, will help organize the T. U. U. L., will acquaint the workers with the lessons of Gastonia and the bosses' terrorism everywhere, will expose the Lovestone and Trotskyist renegades, will liquidate reformist illusions, will broaden our Negro, women's, youth, anti-imperialist, workers' defense and strike relief work; it will place us in the front of masses of workers ready to fight against the imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

Every party comrade, party unit, section and district of the party must make the Daily Worker an organic part, an actual participant in the drive and in every task undertaken during the drive. It must become your spokesman in every industry, help you to organize and agitate. It constitutes a major instrument to help build a mass party and must, towards that end, secure a mass circulation.

Do you accept the leadership of the Comintern? Forward then, ranks solid and vitalized, into the life of the working class masses, with the Comintern Address and the line of our party plenum.

Class Struggle in South Rallies Workers Everywhere

A cablegram from 20,000 textile workers in Czechoslovakia and a message from Hernan Laborde, head of the Latin-American Red Aid, announcing continued mass support of the Gastonia strikers indicated that the fight to free the seven Southern workers from long prison terms was continuing on an increased scale throughout the world.

The cablegram from Czechoslovakia received today at the national office of the International Labor Defense, declared, "The Union of Textile Workers in Czechoslovakia numbering more than 20,000 men and women, protests against the brutal class verdict pronounced upon the leaders of the Gastonia strike.

The class verdict in this case is a further indication to the hundreds of thousands of textile workers in America and the world that "freedom" and "democracy" are merely phrases in the United States as in all capitalist lands.

We call on the American textile proletariat not to let up in their struggle until they have wiped out this bitter verdict of class-justice, sending their leaders to living death in the North Carolina prisons.

Granite workers of West Concord have never seen Ella May. They never heard of Gastonia, N. C., before April when the strike broke out.

Yet they volunteered to build a monument, which they have half completed, for Ella May, working-class martyr who was shot through the heart September 14, while on her way to a meeting of the National Textile Workers Union.

The fame of Ella May, whose songs are being sung throughout the South, wherever the "stretch-

out and the low wage reign, has spread over the land.

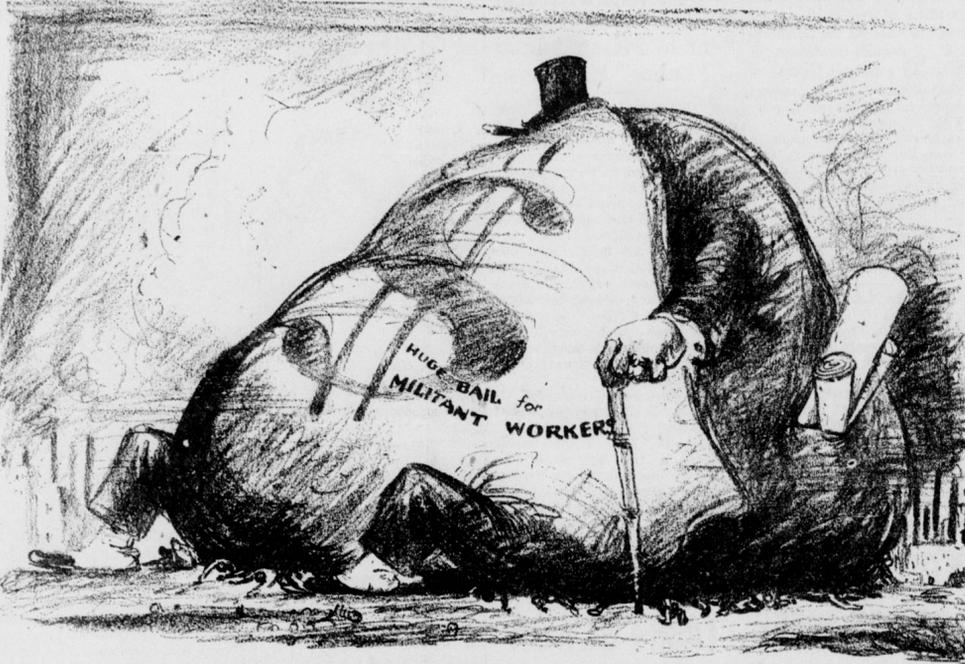
The granite workers of West Concord, members of the International Labor Defense branch yesterday received the following letter from Mrs. Alice Carpenter, secretary of the Bessemer City Branch of the I.L.D.

"Dear Comrades of West Concord Branch of the I. L. D.:

"The monument to our fallen fellow-worker, Ella May, is accepted by the Bessemer City Branch of the International Labor Defense in the same spirit of working class solidarity that prompted its donation. It is a contribution not to Bessemer City workers only, but to all workers. For Ella May, though, we gladly claim her, is now a loss not to our vicinity alone, but a loss and gain to workers generally. She has become a martyr toward working class emancipation and rule. The Mill Mothers Song, which she herself composed, should be engraved on her tomb, we think. That she is a working-class martyr should accompany her name. 'Ella May,' the date of her birth—Sept. 29, 1900' and the date she fell in action, 'Sept. 14, 1929' on the monument you are sending."

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

GET THEM OUT!



By Fred Ellis

Resolution of the November 1929 Plenary Session of the Chicago District Committee of the C. P. U. S. A. on the Economic and Political Situation and Tasks of the Party

The plenum of the Chicago District Committee of the Communist Party of U. S. A., approves and endorses the thesis adopted at the last plenum of the Central Committee of the C. P. U. S. A., as containing a correct analysis of the Third Period in the U. S. A. and a correct application to the U. S. A. and to the C. P. U. S. A. of the Tenth Executive Committee of the Communist International Plenum line, the line of the Third Period, the period of the further development of the general crisis of world capitalism, the period of the sharpening of the inner and outer contradictions of capitalism, the period of the further radicalization of the working class and of the new rising tide of revolutionary proletarian movement, the growing danger of war and especially of war against the Soviet Union, as a country of the building of socialism, the revolutionary fatherland of the workers of the world.

2.—U. S. CAPITALISM PART OF WORLD CAPITALISM.

The march of events in the few weeks since the plenum of the Central Committee has already proven the correctness of the analysis of the economic and political situation presented in the United States. American capitalism is not isolated from the sharply accentuated crisis of world capitalism as the Lovestone theory of exceptionalism pretends. American capitalism is an integral part of the world capitalist system; and having become the world's economic center of gravity, is not and cannot be exempted from the effects of the recent crisis of world capitalism. On the contrary, this becomes one of the powerful factors which accentuates this general crisis.

All of the main features of this crisis are manifesting themselves in the present situation in the United States, and some even more sharply than in other capitalist countries. The growth of the productive forces in disproportion with the market, the rapid growth of trusts and combines, the ever closer linking up of the trusts and combines, with the capitalist state and with the trade union bureaucracy, the speed-up and wage cuts in the work shops, the conveyor system, and all other forms of rationalization, the preparation for war, the radicalization of the masses—all these main features of the Third Period are now to be found in the United States.

The main contradiction of the Third Period—the contradiction between the productive forces and the market—drives U. S. capitalism into intensified imperialist penetration in its colonies and semi-colonial countries—principally Latin America. The intensified economic and political attack against those countries meets the resistance of the toiling masses, and in their fight against imperialist subjugation the working class of these countries begins to play a leading role (Columbia, Venezuela). The struggle between the U. S. and Great Britain for world hegemony is deepening notwithstanding the efforts of the bourgeoisie to cover it with phrase-mongering and maneuvers.

The visit of MacDonald to the United States was only a hypocritical maneuver designed to delude the masses with pacifist phrases under cover of which the war preparations are being steadily pushed forward; and the barren results of this visit showed the British and American bourgeoisie to be incapable of reaching even a temporary agreement on any important question of Anglo-American rivalry.

The rapid growth of the socialist construction in the U.S.S.R., the success of the Five Year Plan of socialist industrialization and socialist reconstruction of agriculture, in its first year going beyond the highest previous estimates, which together with the introduction of the uninterrupted working week (with each worker having every fifth day a holiday) makes it possible for the whole plan to be carried through in four years, is an increasingly powerful factor to destroy capitalist stabilization and to revolutionize the international working class.

3.—PRESENT ECONOMIC SITUATION.

As regards the present economic situation in the U. S. A., the thesis of the Central Committee correctly stated that we are in "an immediate pre-crisis situation." The events of the last three weeks have not only confirmed the correctness of this analysis, but have shown the development of the beginning of the economic crisis. The fall in production in the principal industries is now further marked. The sharp decline in steel production (the present consumption of steel representing only about 80 per cent of the productive capacity of the steel industry); the sharp decline in the automobile industry (35 per cent in the last six months); the decline in the building industry (the total for the last nine months being 11.1 per cent less than in 1928), already give the feature of the beginning economic crisis. The decrease in the crop yield (9 per cent below the harvest of 1928) and the higher money rates are further symptoms of the coming economic crisis.

The terrific crash in stock exchange values (the sweeping away of \$25,000,000,000 November 7, 1929) being a manifestation of the decline in production of the leading industries at the same time is an additional factor in the further development of a deep-going economic crisis. One of the immediate causes of this unprecedented crash on the stock exchange was undoubtedly the huge volume of new securities issued during the last period (\$2,239,000,000 worth in the last nine months, the new stocks as compared with bonds and notes representing in the third quarter of the year 80 per cent of all corporate new securities offered as contrasted with 46 per cent in 1928 and 24 per cent in 1927). Nevertheless the barometer of the stock exchange only represented very clearly the coming of the economic crisis. The lying propaganda of the bourgeoisie and of the social reformists to the effect that industry is basically sound and that the crash in the stock exchange is due only to speculation, represents an attempt to hide from the masses the deep going nature of the crisis, to restore confidence in

the capitalist government, and at the same time to mobilize the small savings of large strata of the population under the slogan of "buy sound stocks" in order to support big capital in the present difficult situation. However, in the special periodicals which are not for the masses, the capitalists more or less openly recognize the beginning of the economic crisis; the Chicago "Journal of Commerce" speaks about "something more than seasonal adjustments influencing business;" the New York "Journal of Commerce" states that "business has really passed its high point and is about to start downward for a period of unknown duration;" the "Analyst" predicts "more or less serious business recession during the next year;" and the British financial authority, George Paish, declares that the New York stock market collapse "is a warning that we now are traversing the biggest financial crisis the world has ever seen."

4. AGRICULTURE.

The inner contradictions of capitalism are aggravated in the agrarian field by the struggle waged by trustified capital against the farmers and by the sharp antagonisms developing between the rich and poor farmers and agricultural laborers. True, the farmers in Illinois are in a somewhat favorable position compared with the farmers far away from the marketing centers and of centers of congested population, which enables them to establish direct marketing relations with the consumers. However, the bitter strike of the dairy farmers around Chicago last winter against Borden's Milk Corporation and the Mowman Company, the process of establishing large scale farming by these large corporations means in practice the squeezing out of the poor farmers from their land and of driving them into the ranks of the proletariat. The rapid mechanization of agriculture, now taking place is a further factor in causing the "independent" farmer to disappear with increasing rapidity and the number farmers to increase. The credit system helps to further aggravate the crisis in the agrarian field. This holds true clearly in Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Southern Illinois.

5.—ECONOMIC CRISIS DEVELOPING.

The present economic situation in the United States shows that we are now in the real beginning of an economic crisis which will characterize the coming year. The economic crisis, sharpening all contradictions of the present period, will intensify the drive towards a new imperialist war, and also because of the huge market of the Soviet Union, shut to capitalist exploitation, to a war upon the U. S. S. R. This coming economic crisis, the cost of which the bourgeoisie will endeavor to put upon the workers, leads to an increased speed of rationalization, to wage cuts, mass unemployment, all of which has already begun. This attempt of the bourgeoisie to lay upon the shoulders of the working class the terrific economic burden of the crisis is being met by the resistance of the working class. To break this resistance the capitalists, well aware of the coming crisis, have already begun an economic and political offensive on the working class, by wage cuts, mass lay-offs, by attacks on the right of the workers to organize or to defend their organizations, attacks using more and more fascist methods, and an offensive on the Communist Party, the leader of the working class struggles. The most striking example of heroic working-class struggle and the brutal offensive of the bourgeoisie is shown in Gastonia. In the mining industry, the speed-up is proceeding more and more rapidly, masses of workers are being laid off, wage cut follows wage cut. In the State of Indiana agreements as to conditions and wages do not exist. In Illinois, the so-called tonnage rate is continually readjusted to meet the ever increasing rate of production, resulting from the introduction of machinery, all conditions of protection for the men are being virtually wiped out. A process of laying off old men in industry goes rapidly hand in hand with the general tendency to eliminate a large section of workers from industry. At the present time, a greater volume of coal is being produced in Illinois with a much smaller section of workers employed. According to the official figures on employment the miners of Illinois average 14 days a month. This includes a section of workers employed every day in the month, bringing down the actual working time of every miner to about ten days. With the continued pressure from the unorganized field of Kentucky, West Virginia, etc., preparations are being made by the operators in complete collaboration with the United Mine Workers of America officials to make a positive drive on the existing lowered wage rates and to bring them down to the level of the unorganized field.

Rationalization on one hand, and the beginning of the economic crisis on the other is already bringing great unemployment. In the mining industry, the Barr mine in Cordoville which formerly employed 600, now after the introduction of machinery employs only 200. The Deering-Peabody mine, formerly employed 600, now employs 120; the Slopout mine in Harrisburg formerly employed 120, now employs 20. Mass layoffs have already taken place in the Majestic Radio Corporation, the Seaman Body Company, the Harnishfeger, International Harvester, A. O. Smith, Nash Motors, Florsheim Shoe and other big plants.

The speed-up and wage cutting offensive of the employers taking place in the steel industry has resulted in numerous strikes in the industry. In the automobile industry, the speed-up and lowering of wages resulted in strike movements in the Nash plant in Kenosha and the Seaman's Body plant in Milwaukee.

The International Harvester Company has already introduced wage cuts of ten per cent in the Rock Island plant and has extended this cut to the West Pullman plant in Chicago. The construction of a large International Harvester plant in Rock Island and preparations to hire 8000 men in that locality is undoubtedly a step towards the reduction

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(Continued.)

Mishka and Trofim walked on a few steps, and paused, never taking their frightened eyes from the mujiks. The mujiks watched them too, irresolute, ready to fall on them.

At that moment behind the two boys a thin column of smoke appeared in the distance; then a long train was silhouetted against the sunset. There was a brief flash of pistons.

"It's coming!" shouted Pyetra. "It's coming toward us."

Thrown into fresh perturbation by the sight of the distant train, the mujiks climbed a little hill to meet it, determined to catch hold of the steps, to hang on to the rear buffers—to escape the night in the terrible stillness of the steppe.

The soldier felt his wooden leg despairingly.

"I can never get up, comrades."

One of the women, rejoicing that the soldier would not be able to jump aboard the train, said timidly:

"Don't jump, mujiks, you'll kill yourselves."

No one answered her.

Terrified by the thought of remaining alone on the steppe, the woman prayed despairingly to God that the soldier might not jump, that the mujiks might remain there together.

The train swung nearer, rounding a curve. The engine toiled dilligently with its steel elbows, the smokestack panted through its gaping black mouth, delicate white steam rose and melted into the air.

Pyetra bent over the old man.

"Grandfather, the train is coming. Do you want to get up?"

"I'll manage when it gets here."

Sidor spoke loudly to the others:

"Jump-onto different places! Don't all stay together in a bunch."

Trofim admonished Mishka:

"When you catch hold, place yourself with your head toward the engine, so the wind won't blow you off."

"And you'll jump on with me?"

"I'll jump wherever there's a chance. I'm quicker than you."

The train came nearer, slowing its headlong rush as it climbed the hill. The engine snorted, the steep-bordered iron horse turned on them the glare of its headlights. A rush of hot steam, released by the machinist, threw the women and the little girl to one side, and flung the old man down the embankment. Mishka heard Trofim's voice as if in a dream:

"Jump!"

And again as in a dream, he saw the steps of a green car come rushing toward him, he stretched out his arms to seize them, he shrieked madly:

"Little uncle!"

Before him Trofim's head flashed by, Trofim's legs swinging with the rush of the train. When Mishka realized that Trofim had boarded the train, the reserve of peasant strength hidden deep within his small frame, sent him bounding forward like a release spring. Another step flew by—another. People leaned out of the car windows, and every one looked at the little boy in the wide bark sandals running along with the train. They shouted something to him, but just as he was about to seize the steps of the last car, his breath coming painfully through his hot nostrils, some invisible force tore him from the ground, trampled on him, and hurled him down and down into a deep black hole.

Slowly, one after another, those whom the train had left behind dragged on—Yermolai, Pyetra, the soldier with the wooden leg, the women and the little girl. Sometimes one fell behind, sometimes another. They called to each other through the dark anxious night that divided them and plodded on stubbornly, plucking grass and grinding it between their teeth. A moment's rest, then on again, obstinately, doggedly. Again the soldier took up his tale of clear cold water and green gardens. But lulled at last by the foot of a hillock, a gray heap in the tall parched grass. For the last time his fading thoughts encircle the fields of his village, he smells the soil of his native soil, and in a last flicker of love he kisses the soil of the Kirghiz steppe, and murmurs with his old dying lips:

"Be thou fruitful, Mother Earth, for the old, for the young, for the peasant's joy!"

The terrible sorrow of the people is here but it will flower into ecstatic joy. From every side, along every road, toilers come streaming from village and hamlet, great and small. Each one bears seed, each one casts his seed into the hungry earth. The hungry earth brings forth grain, wearied, she rejoices in the joy of the weary. The young spring shoots spread far and wide, earth clothes herself in a green dress. The old man smiles at the green fields, and the smile dies on his thin blue lips.

"Mother Earth, be thou fruitful!"

Trains go by, men who have been thrown off the trains pass by on foot, nobody sees the joy on the face of the old man fallen on the long road.

Honor to thee, thou nameless one!

(To Be Continued.)

of wages in the other plants and particularly in the two large plants in Chicago.

In the packing industry, the introduction of the speed-up is proceeding. The packing workers are victims of the most intense speed-up methods. Marked tendencies for organization have been expressed in the packing industry as a consequence of the intense speed-up.

In the building trades, the present crisis is far deeper than the usual seasonal decline. Thousands of workers are now unemployed in the building industry. Recently the employers attacked the skilled section of the building workers, which resulted in a strike of the structural iron workers.

In the railroad industry, the same process is taking place and a marked movement can be noted among the railroad workers. All of these factors are further proof of the fact that the coming economic crisis will sharpen all fundamental contradictions of American capitalism and the class struggle.

6.—RADICALIZATION OF THE WORKERS

The offensive of the employers is meeting with the determined resistance of the working class. The growing radicalization of workers is expressed in the movement of the miners for the organization of the National Miners' Union; thousands of miners are joining the new revolutionary union, are driving the officials of the U.M.W. of A. from their meetings, burning charters of the U.M.W. of A., and laying a basis for a general struggle against the operators. Partial strikes have also been taking place in the mining industry. In many sections where the Communist Party was never heard of before, strong units of the Party have been established, practically on the initiative of the miners themselves. The units in Eldorado, Illinois, and Bicknell, Indiana, are characteristic examples. In preparation for the Cleveland Convention of the T.U.U.L., hundreds of workers from every industry responded to the call to mass meetings. In Kenosha, Simmons Bed Plant, in the Nash plant, in the Seaman Body Works, strikes have taken place and thousands of workers participated in the factory gate meetings of the Communist Party and T.U.U.L. Among the oil workers in Indiana, a strong movement is developing, indicative of the growing radicalization of the workers there. The response to the activities of the Party and the T.U.U.L. have been openly attacked by the employers. In the Illinois Central shops, a meeting of 30,000 workers was called by the employers in an effort directly to counteract the effect of the leaflets distributed there by the Party. Representatives of the Northwestern car shops have been present in court coming out openly against the activities of the Party and the T.U.U.L. in that shop. Meetings at the factory gates, as well as distribution of literature, have been interfered with by the police as well as by the company. The International Harvester workers in two instances defended the speakers of the Communist Party and prevented by physical force their arrest by the police. These instances were only symptoms of the coming general attack on all revolutionary working class organizations and on the Communist Party. This attack has come as a result of the radicalization of the workers, our activities in the mines and factories, and the growing readiness and response of the masses to the leadership of the Party and the militant unions.

(To be continued.)