

A Quarter of a Million Textile Workers Were Represented at the Paterson Convention. Forward to Organize All the Slaves of the Textile Mills—North and South—Black and White!

Daily Worker

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Build the National Miners Union!

To be a coal miner is to know what it means to fight. In all the history of this country there is no section of our class that has had more occasion to struggle for the very right to live, or to struggle more heroically than the men who dig coal out of the bowels of the earth to supply the fuel foundation of American industry. The miners' wives, daughters, mothers and small children have for generations been called upon to fight shoulder to shoulder with their men for the right to live. There is hardly a child of twelve years of age in any mining field of the United States who has not felt the pain of slow starvation and the sting of the class struggle.

Today the coal miners of Illinois, the heart of the soft coal industry, are in the midst of the most decisive struggle that they have ever faced up to this time. History has moved fast. The historic organization which was in the past the miners' union, has first been wrecked by an unscrupulous gang of traitors and grafters and then transformed into a company union, doing the strike-breaking work that used to be done by the Pinkertons in the days of Cabin Creek, by the Baldwin-Felts gang at Mingo, or the Sherman Agency at Herrin, Illinois.

History has travelled fast and far. This is a new period—a period of sharper class struggle—and this condition brings out the traitors more openly than ever before. The coal operators now dress their "Pinkertons" up in the clothes of "union officials." If the Peabody Coal Co. once succeeded in defeating the coal miners by secretly paying Frank Farrington \$25,000 per year to betray the coal miners, they are now obliged to use John L. Lewis, Harry Fishwick and Frank Farrington as their open strike-breakers together with the sheriffs, the police, the private gunmen and the militia.

Today the mine workers meet as their enemies the united front of the mine operators, the sheriffs, the police, the private gunmen and the Lewises, the Fishwicks and the Farringtons. At Taylorville and Kincaid the troops are used to force the coal mine workers into the so-called United Mine Workers which is now the company union, and Lewis, Farrington and Fishwick publicly call for scabs to break the strike and to defeat the mine workers' life-and-death demands for wages and conditions.

Meantime the grafter-strike-breaker John L. Lewis is fighting in court with the grafter-strike-breakers Farrington and Fishwick—each gang trying to persuade the capitalist court to give them the control of the U.M.W.A. "racket." The court (controlled by the scab coal operators) will turn over the company union to whichever gang it considers to be the best at strike-breaking for the coal operators.

At Collinsville, meantime, the rotten officials of the I.W.W. are helping the mine superintendents to get scabs through the picket line.

The mine workers are beginning to understand the whole mess of grafters and stool-pigeons.

The ranks of the striking miners are swelling.

The mine-workers are building their own union—the National Miners Union. Thousands of members of the old discredited U.M.W.A. have refused to work under the bayonets of the militia. These thousands and many more will be drawn into the National Miners Union. Kentucky miners and Indiana miners are waking up to the hideous treachery of the Lewis company union and starting to move into the fight which promises to become a general coal strike.

The Pennsylvania anthracite miners are beginning to show their colors—in Panther Creek Valley as well as at Port Carbon and Tamaqua they declare their support of the Illinois strike.

The promise of a general struggle to throw off the stifling company union and to organize the hundreds of thousands of unorganized coal miners and to lead them into struggle against the unbearable conditions and starvation pay, is already to be seen. A general coal strike is the outlook.

Workers in the coal mines everywhere must realize their responsibility to their brothers in this situation. The unity of the miners everywhere under the banner of the fighting union—the National Miners Union—this is the way to success. This means the necessity to organize the hundreds of thousands who are now not organized at all, and the complete smashing of the bosses' company union, the U.M.W.A., whose remaining local unions must tear up the charters from Lewis and Fishwick and join the National Miners Union.

Let none of the miners forget the united front of the company union bureaucrats, police, gunmen and bosses, that is against them. We on our side must have a line-up of the great mass of workers to beat the operators and their agents. The Trade Union Unity League, the fighting center of organized labor to which the National Miners Union is affiliated, must be supported and built up in this crisis so that it can successfully co-ordinate the struggle.

Workers must bear in mind that the iron leadership of all the workers' struggles today is to be found in the Communist Party. Build the new, working class leadership by enlisting the strongest and best fighters in the coal mines and on the picket lines into the Communist Party.

CARPET WORKERS FACE WAGE CUT

2,000 Fired; Many Join National Textile Union

The Alexander Smith and Sons Carpet Co., of Yonkers, is getting ready for wage cuts and speed-up. The first step has been taken by "laying off" 25 per cent of the workers. This mill, the largest carpet company in the world, with two huge plants in Yonkers, employs 7,000 workers. Only 100 looms of the 720 in the lower mill are operating. Workers are daily told there is no more work for them.

The "Yonkers Statesman" has let the cat out of the bag; it states that new machinery is to be installed. This means increased speed-up and wage cuts for the workers and more unemployment. They already know what this means. A 5 per cent wage cut was recently made in both mills. Many workers are today earning less than half of what they used to make. The Alexander Smith is the only carpet mill in Yonkers. Workers who have been there 10 and 15 years find they are thrown out as readily as others. One old woman working there for 50 years, now finds herself out of a job.

Cheap Trick. The bosses' stage quite an act of being "philanthropic." One of the owners, Mr. Cochran, died recently and in his will left \$1,000 to any of his workers who had been employed over 20 years. The catch in it was, that in those 20 years, if a worker missed a couple of weeks' work, he was not entitled to the \$1,000. At practically the same time that this "\$1,000 gift" was announced in all the Yonkers papers as a great deed of philanthropy, the

FREE KILLERS OF MARION STRIKERS

Whitewash Murderers by "Prosecution"

The case against the eight McDowell County deputy sheriffs, who together with Sheriff Adkins, shot down six Marion strikers, was officially whitewashed by a "not guilty" verdict. Sheriff Adkins, who threw tear gas at the strikers before firing on them, was not even indicted and was a "witness" for his deputies. The eight deputies are Gaylor Greene, Robert Ward, William Twigg, Charles Tate, Jim Owens, Broad Robbins and Dave Jarrett.

Throughout the trial the prosecution has shown the greatest friendliness for the murderers and has been very gentle in cross-examination of them and of the mill bosses who testified for them. The state repeatedly refused to put on witnesses who were among the strike pickets and saw Sheriff Adkins throw a tear gas bomb, open fire and then continue to shoot down survivors as they ran.

The deputies admit firing a total of 25 shots. There were 31 bullets in the bodies of the six men killed, and a number of others were wounded. The manager of the mill before which the murder took place publicly praised the sheriff and deputies for their accuracy, boasting that they broke all records of the world war in "efficient use of lead." A few days before being deputized, one of the deputy sheriffs, Owens, had shot up strike headquarters with a shotgun.

The purpose of the prosecution to stage a sham trial and whitewash the case was obvious from the opening of the case,

MUKDEN SIGNS SOVIET UNION'S TERMS

BIG RAIL MERGER IN PREPARATION FOR COMING WAR

More Unemployment and Speed-Up for Rail Workers

Gov't Supports Trusts Need Unified System for Military Use

After nine years, following the provision of the 1920 Transportation Act, the Interstate Commerce Commission has finally made public its railroad consolidation plan, in which the railroads of the country will be merged into 21 systems, with 5 for the eastern territory. The plan, which embodies the proposals of the railroads for unification, is in line with the policy of the Hoover-Wall Street government of open trustification, and is of the greatest strategic importance in the war preparations of the War Department. Linking the Northern and Southern railroad systems all over the country, the plan leaves the Eastern railroad map embracing the Pennsylvania and New York systems unchanged, proposes the expansion of the Baltimore and Ohio systems, and offers a scheme for the construction of a huge trunk around the present Wabash line, which will extend from the Atlantic seaboard to the Missouri River.

The proposed Wabash system, serving some of the largest terminal areas in the country such as New

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TRY SCHIFRIN CASE TODAY

Resume Attempt to Railroad Him

Coming like a bolt of the sky, the Supreme Court of the Bronx, has called the case of William Schifrin, now out on \$15,000 bail on murder charges for defending himself in the attack of right-wing gangsters in September, 1928.

The prosecution, in an attempt to catch Schifrin and his defenders, the International Labor Defense office guard, called the case Saturday, giving the worker but two days to prepare his case.

The charges against Schifrin grew out of an attack on him by five right-wing thugs of the Butchers Union last September, which ended in the death of the thug leader and the wounding of a second of the underworld squad, when Schifrin and a friend fought back his assailants.

Events that led up to the attack on Schifrin are as follows: Six members of the Butchers Union last September were expelled from membership because they demanded the

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Emergency! Membership Meeting

This evening at 8 p. m., Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave. An important development which involves the interests of the entire Party will be reported on and dealt with. All members of District Two must be present. All other Party meetings are called off. Bring your membership card.—Secretary Dist. 2, C.P.U.S.A.

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More Than a Convention' the Textile Workers' Meet

Second National Convention of National Textile Union Reports Progress and New Struggles

By MARTIN RUSSAK. The Second National Convention of the National Textile Workers Union is much more than a convention in the usual sense of the word. The organization of the conference has been carried out on the basis of mass rallies of the textile workers, organized and unorganized, employed. The convention has been prepared by the establishment of important new mill locals of the N. T. W. U., north and south, by winning fresh masses of textile workers for the ranks of the revolutionary class

206 Delegates Map Out Campaign of Struggle in 2 Day Textile Convention

240,000 Workers Represented; Change Constitution; Base Union on Mill Locals; Council of 41 Report Terrific Exploitation, Workers Ready; Smash Renegades Attempt at Obstruction

BULLETIN. PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 22.—The N. T. W. convention today raised the slogan of a one-day protest strike against the conviction of the Gastonia defendants. The executive board chosen from the executive council is: James P. Reid, chairman; Clarence Miller, secretary; Fred Beal; Pitta, New Bedford; D. Martin, South; J. Rappaport, N. Y.; E. Mendez, New Bedford; M. Russak, Allentown; Summe, South; Burlak, Scranton; E. Tetherow, South and Youth; Lieb, Paterson; Salzberg, Paterson. The executive board meets tomorrow in Paterson to take up the strike situation in the silk industry as the first order of business.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 22.—Preceded by a conference of the young workers in the textile industry, the second day's session of the second annual national convention of the National Textile Workers' Union was opened by Dewey Martin of Charlotte, N. C., with Clarence Miller, Gastonia defendant sentenced to 20 years, secretary of the convention.

Miller reported on amendments to the union constitution, which were adopted. They include the basing of the union particularly on mill locals, with the next aggregation by areas instead of by cities. A council of 41 is to be the central body of the union, and will choose all other national officers. The dues system is simplified, and made easier for the workers to pay, and 5 per cent of dues is to go to the T. U. U. L. as per capita.

The convention elected on the council all seven of the convicted Gastonia defendants, two Negro workers, one Rayon worker and one child laborer.

Hugo Oehler reported on resolutions. Those adopted were the general resolution on policies and tactics (printed in Saturday's issue of the Daily Worker), one on strike strategy, one for the defense of the Soviet Union and against imperialist war, resolutions on organization of Negro, women, child and young workers. The W. I. R. was endorsed, and resolutions demanding the release of class war prisoners, and another on labor sports were adopted.

At the industrial section conferences last night worker after worker in the silk, cotton, knit goods, wool-and-worsted industries got up and gave reports of the miserable conditions in all mills. Wage cuts and unemployment are the general rule. Side by side with these goes on a terrific speed-up and stretch-out system. Plans for special organization campaigns in each of these industrial sections of the textile mills were hammered out for presentation to the convention.

Reporting on the silk industry, Martin Russak said that a survey of the general situation showed terrific rationalization schemes in the industry which are impoverishing and enslaving the workers. "Strikes, spontaneous or organized by the N.T.W.U., have been taking place in Allentown, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, etc. The immediate perspective must be for a general struggle in the silk industry, setting a date for the general strike around the end of February, or the beginning of March, when the busy season begins. Reorganization in the N.T.W.U. upon mill locals instead of general locals must be done immediately. Organization of mill committees and strike committees, as well as the building of a

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RESTORE C. E. R. TO SINO-SOVIET JOINT CONTROL

Chinese Repudiate the July Seizure; Agree to Uphold Treaty

Disarm White Guard Soviet Victory Angers U. S. Imperialists

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Authentic reports from Moscow state that the Soviet Government announces the finalizing of negotiations with the Manchurian government at Mukden and the signing of a protocol between the Mukden government and the Soviet Government, which provides for full restoration of the Chinese Eastern Railway to the joint Soviet-Chinese operation as prevailing before the seizure of the line last July when that seizure violated the Sino-Soviet Treaty of 1924.

The Mukden government, therefore, in effect, repudiates its action of treaty violation and seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway, agreeing to abide by the treaty henceforth, and to release all the Soviet citizens arrested and tortured by Manchurian authorities since the severance of relations.

It also pledges to disarm the Russian white guard enemies of the Soviet and to deport all the organizers of such counter-revolutionary bands. The Soviet Government agrees to continue, as it had always done, to abide by the 1924 treaty, to restore its consulates and trade organizations in Manchuria, and to allow Chinese consuls in Soviet Siberia.

Some questions remain to be settled at a later conference in Moscow next month. Troops of both sides are to be withdrawn, though it appears that most of the Chinese troops on Soviet soil are those who went over to the Red Army when it advanced on November 17.

With this protocol the effort of American imperialism to insert itself into Soviet affairs with a war threat dressed in phrases of "peace" receives its final rejection. Efforts of Secretary Stimson to make the present agreement appear as a result of his note have been ridiculed throughout the world and not least of all in America.

TRAIN DOGS TO BITE NEGROES

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, Dec. 22.—It is quite proper for Negroes to be bitten by bloodhounds "in order to keep the dogs in training," according to Alabama prison officials.

Two Negro prisoners, Will Yarborough and Grover Mitchell, made a dash for freedom a few days ago from the chain gang in Chatham County, where the prisoners are "teated with the greatest brutality." The two Negro prisoners, who risked their lives to escape the intolerable conditions, were trailed by bloodhounds and captured.

Under direction of W. C. Daniel, superintendent of the prisoners, and Lee Wilson, dog warden, the guards forced the two Negroes to climb a tree and strike at the dogs with sticks, and then to come down so that the infuriated dogs could bite them. One of the Negroes was bitten a dozen times, but in spite of all the efforts of the guards the dogs would not bite the other prisoner.

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Daring to Send 'Stimson Note', U. S. Itself Makes War on China

Hypocrisy of "Peace" Threat Against Soviet Shown; Nanking Fades; Kill Cuban Deportees

Shanghai dispatches telling of a war note in the name of the Kellogg Pact to the Soviet Union when the latter defended its frontiers against Chinese and Russian white guard tools of imperialism, exposed in all its nakedness. The Litvinoff memorandum in answer to the Stimson war threat, specifically noted that the imperialist powers who had the audacity to address the Soviet Union on the Manchurian affair, themselves were occupying Chinese soil with their armed forces.

It is now shown that these imperialist powers, which dared to hypocritically address

ILLINOIS MINERS RALLY MORE FORCES TO BUILD UNION AS THEY STRUGGLE

Terror Increases; Bosses, United Mine Worker Gunmen Fail to Stop N.M.U. Growth

Anthracite Miners Vote to Support Strikers; Many More Joining National Miners Union

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Dec. 22.—Following the decisions of the Illinois district board of the National Miners Union arrived at last week, the striking miners of Illinois are mustering their whole strength this week to win the local strikes now going on in every part of the field, and to spread the struggle to other mines in the vicinity. All are looking forward confidently to immediate gains of local demands, also outlined by the board. All feel that the present terror, in which all forces of reaction co-operate, the federal government, the state militia, the Lewis and Fishwick gunmen, the operators' guards,

the sheriffs and courts, and the I. W. W. at Collinsville has cleared the air. The miners of Illinois know now by practical experience that the state is a bosses' state, that the United Mine Workers of America represents the bosses, and never the miners.

The organizational campaign of the National Miners Union which accompanies this strike is gaining great force. All are preparing for the national general strike of bituminous and anthracite miners next year.

Unity League's Conference Has Plan for Drive For Vigorous Struggle; Renegades Beaten

The delegates representing the needle trades, shoe workers, laundry workers, leather goods workers, transport workers, textile workers, and other industries of the Metropolitan Area of the Trade Union Unity League, met in its pre-convention conference Saturday and yesterday, in Irving Plaza Hall.

It ended last night with plans made for a great Metropolitan Area Trade Union Unity League convention, to be held Jan. 25-26, with a goal set of 1,000 proletarian delegates, right out of the shops and factories. The conference voted through a strong resolution detailing plans of struggle and organization in all the above and other industries. It voted to establish a new Trade Union Unity League headquarters immediately, and on the call for donations, the laundry workers' delegation was the first to donate \$10 which had been raised for sandwiches, and to pledge \$15 more. The shoe workers, although on strike for the very life of their organization, promised \$50 within 24 hours. Others followed.

The conference heard, on the first day, H. Sazer and G. Siskind report for the local T.U.U.L. council of continued opportunities for organization, of the militancy of the workers in all these industries, greatly aroused by the present crisis in industry, the unemployment and the attempts at worsening conditions and company unionization made by the bosses.

The report to the conference of John Schmies, assistant secretary of the T.U.U.L. for the national office of the league took up the board question of policies, particularly, Schmies pointed out that the unions affiliated with the T.U.U.L. were by that fact affiliated to a world-wide revolutionary movement, the Red International of Labor Unions. Their program must be one of continued struggle for better conditions and more pay, against unemployment, and against all the schemes of the employers to force them into company unions, and furthermore, a struggle consciously toward the overthrow of capitalism and for a new social order.

"Elements which do not believe we will be formed there."

In Port Carbon, Frank and Zaldokas spoke to the assembled miners. As a result 15 new members joined and a local of the N.M.U. will be formed there.

"Fascist League" Here "Dissolved"; Maneuver

Fascism in America, whether Italian or otherwise, plans to parade under other cloaks than the black shirt in public in the immediate future. The Fascist League of North America yesterday was officially "dissolved."

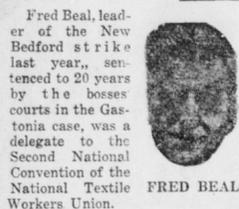
The "dissolution" of the league is only a maneuver in view of the rapidly growing anti-fascist movement here among Italian and other workers, and instead of the official Fascist League the agents of Mussolini will operate under various "patriotic" Italian organizations.

Sixteen Communists of Poland Sent to Prison

Warsaw dispatches Friday stated that of 20 Communists on trial in the Polish courts on charges of "subversive" action, something like sedition, 16 were found guilty, and sentenced to prison. One got eight years and 15 terms ranging from two to six years each.

"TEXTILE UNION GROWING BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS" DECLARES FRED BEAL

Tells Convention T. U. U. L. Is Center for All Militant Industrial Unions



Fred Beal, leader of the New Bedford strike last year, sentenced to 20 years by the bosses courts in the Gastonia case, was a delegate to the Second National Convention of the National Textile Workers Union.

U. S. MAKES WAR AGAINST CHINA

Yet Dares to Send Stimson Note to USSR

peralist forces are there to suppress the Chinese masses, since the dispatch tells of heavy machine gun fire by American forces upon Chinese who are termed "bandits," the word used by imperialists against revolutionary masses. How many Chinese were killed is, of course, concealed.

Further Chiang Kai-shek Out. Further Chinese reports show that far from boastful victories, Nanking has attained only a humiliating truce with the militarists opposing Chiang Kai-shek (and American domination). It is stated that to "save face" and give the semblance of governmental continuity, the foes of Chiang Kai-shek have permitted him to announce that "peace is restored" but only on condition that he and a part of his American-backed cabinet gave out of the country and the Nanking government be reorganized with militarists tools or British and Japanese imperialisms in a dominant role.

This reorganization of Nanking, taking the form of an unstable coalition, is being pressed by Yen Hsi-shan, the so-called "model" governor of Shensi who is dominating Peking and the north. While Yen is alleged to be conciliating the fake "left" led by Wang Ching-wei, by giving Wang a leading post as civilian governmental head, Yen aims at military control in the Nanking government. Even this arrangement, however, limits Nanking as a "government" to a shadow, and Yen may be planning to maintain even this shadow only to move the seat of government back to Peking, where all the northern militarists wish it to be.

Cuban Deportees Murdered. Cuban dispatches Sunday stated that Chinese deported from Cuba to China are being executed. Hypocritical solicitude at their fate is being voiced by the very ones responsible for their deportation and death, the Chinese legation (Chiang Kai-shek's murderous agent) who turned over the list of several hundred Chinese in Cuba to the Cuban police and had them deported to China to be executed, now being stated to be "conferring on their behalf" with the Cuban secret service.

These Kuomintang murderers at the Chinese legation in Cuba, say that their victims are being executed "through a misunderstanding" upon landing in China, but the fact is there is no misunderstanding about it. The Chinese arrested and deported were charged with connections with the Alliance for Support of the workers and peasants revolution in China, as opposed to the bloody rule of the Kuomintang. The Cuban lackey of U. S. imperialism, Machado, promised after mass protest was made, not to send them to China, but evidently has deliberately sent these Chinese workers and students to death.

Dan Palter Picketed Meets Mon. Morning

A mass picket demonstration took place yesterday morning near the Dan Palter Factory, 21 West 26th St., city. Nineteen workers were arrested and the hearing will take place today in the Jefferson Market Court. The police were exceptionally brutal here, but the picket lines will be maintained.

Shoe workers should come in masses on Monday morning to the following halls: 117 Grattan St., Brooklyn; 91 Bleeker St., New York City, at 7 a. m., sharp.

WORKERS' COSTUME BALL NEW YEAR'S EVE

An entertainment program is being arranged for the big Workers' Costume Ball at Rockland Palace, 155th St. and Eighth Ave., on New Year's Eve. Local New York, Workers International Relief and the Workers School are sponsoring this ball which will raise funds for the relief of the fighting Illinois miners.

struggle. Organizers in our union fight side by side with the rank and file because our leaders come from the rank and file. We are on the picket line and go to jail with them. New leaders are being made in the South every day. Our union is growing by leaps and bounds. The N.T.W.U. Convention which was held at Paterson, N. J. was of the utmost importance to all textile workers. We have linked ourselves up with a great chain of industrial militant unions, to a trade union center, the Trade Union Unity League. Through this center workers of all industries will go hand in hand together, stepping, as we travel, on the A. F. of L. fakers and other agents of the bosses, to the final emancipation of all workers."

T. U. U. L. Conference Has Struggle Program

(Continued from Page One) should openly battle for the overthrow of capitalism must be fought within our ranks, if they get there," said Schmieles, amidst cheers from the delegates.

"Our conference is to make plans to lead the struggle," Schmieles added. "Our policies are not just for maneuver against bosses and the A. F. of L., Muste, socialist party and other misleaders—our policy is to fight and overpower them, our form of organization is industrial.

Rose Wortis reported on the needle trades situation, and Fred Biedenapp on the shoe strike. Wortis told of the growing opportunities of the needle workers to organize in their own union.

Correct Some Mistakes. Wortis showed a number of mistakes made by the N.T.W.U. in recent months. One was the maneuvering with the clubs in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, with Hillman able to buy up the leadership in the clubs and wreck the left-wing movement temporarily. The left wing in the Amalgamated will now be built up through the rank and file, by shop committees.

The other chief mistake of the N.T.W.U. was in failing to sufficiently emphasize the program of struggle as against the fake strike of the I.L.G.W., scheduled for January 1, said Wortis. It should have been a program for continued and sharp struggle to organize and win union conditions for all the dress shops. Strikes are needed to force these union conditions, and they will take place before, during and after the I.L.G.W. fake strike, with which the bosses co-operate. This has since been corrected by the Trade Union Unity League.

Shoe Strike. Biedenapp told of the united front of federal, state and city governments, with the A.F.L. and the bosses to try and break the independent Shoe Workers Union, which has contracts in 44 shops, and is now locked out in 22 of them are objectively assisted by the right-wing elements in the union.

Communist Party Greets. I. Amter, representing the Communist Party, brought its greetings to the convention. He was hailed by a great ovation, and the delegates rose and sang The International and Solidarity Forever. Amter denied the possibility of separating the political and industrial struggles.

Communist Activities

Unit 12, Section 3 Executive. The Executive Committee of Unit 12, Section 3, will have a very important meeting on Monday, Dec. 23, at 6:15 p. m., sharp, at the section headquarters.

Unit 12, Section 3. On Thursday, Dec. 26, at 6:30 p. m., sharp, a very important meeting will be held of Unit 12, Section 3 in section headquarters. Every member must be present and on time.

Workers' School Classes. Classes will be held as usual Dec. 24 and 25. Fall term ends Dec. 31, except for late classes and is celebrated by Costume Ball arranged by the school for that night (New Years Eve) at Rockland Palace, 155th St. and 8th Ave. Tickets 75 cents in advance and \$1.00 at door.

Section 4 D. W. Representatives. Important meeting of all Daily Worker representatives of Section 4 on Thursday, Dec. 26, at 235 W. 129th St., 7 p. m., sharp.

Unit 2F, Section 6. Meets tonight 6 p. m., sharp, 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn. Roll call.

Unit 15F, Section 2. This week will meet Tuesday, 6 p. m., at 1179 Broadway.

Y.C.L. Student Meeting. There will be a meeting of all high school and college students in the Young Communist League on Monday, 4 p. m., in the district office.

Section 3 Meetings. All units of Section 3 having meetings on Monday, Dec. 23, will meet on Friday, Dec. 27, 6 p. m., at section headquarters. Un secretaries must send special letters to all members for this meeting.

Unit 12F, Section 2. Will have a functionaries meeting Tuesday, Dec. 24, 6 p. m., sharp at 1179 Broadway.

Unit 6F, Section 1. Important meeting, discussion on section Conference Resolution, Dec. 23, 6:15 p. m., at 27 E. 4th St. All members must be present.

Section 7 Attention. All meetings on Monday are called off, and all members are instructed to come to the District membership meeting at Central Opera House. Section conference Jan. 6.

Unit 2, Section 4. Special meeting called by the instruction of Section 4 Bureau: registration for the new book to take place, and discussion on the new dues system, at 142 E. 103rd St., room 6, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 8 p. m., sharp. Executive meeting 7 o'clock.

500 Negroes Sent from Charlotte to Florida to Work as Peons There

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 22.—Negro workers from the Charlotte section are being sent to Florida into a condition of actual peonage. Five hundred were sent about two months ago by agents here, a man by the name of Johnson and a Negro tool of the organization.

Representatives of the Crusader News Service, investigating this incident and the practice of recruiting peons here for work in Florida, have been threatened.

TRY SCHIFRIN CASE TODAY

Resume Attempt to Railroad Him

(Continued from Page One) investigation of the union's finances.

The expulsion was followed by an immediate attempt to remove them and all other left wingers from their jobs. In conducting this expulsion campaign, thugs were sent to the butcher shop of A. Oxman, 508 Prospect Ave., to order the employer to deprive Louis Lassowitz, left winger, from his job. The employer refused and the gangsters threatened the workers that if he remained on the job "he would be carried out."

Lassowitz called up several friends, including Schifrin and Max Kluger. The latter, while on their way to the shop, were halted by an automobile at Beck St. and John's Ave., and attacked by five men, knives in hand.

Kluger had time to run, but not Schifrin, who was forced against the wall of a building. Desperately trying to save himself from the onslaught, Schifrin drew a pen-knife and swung it back and forth.

Harry Silver, leader of the attacking squad, received a wound in which he died later in the Lincoln Hospital. Another of Silver's men received a cut on the arm.

Testimony at an earlier trial was so overwhelming against the thugs, that three of them caught on the scene of the battle with drawn knives were held under \$1,500 bail.

The International Labor Defense defending Schifrin urges all New York workers to rally behind his defense and save him from this frame-up, which threatens to send him to the penitentiary for a long period of years.

carried unanimously for the delegates to return and demand of those they represented the right to have Communist Party speakers address them. Other resolutions greeted the present plenum of the I.L.L.U., the miners and shoe workers strikers.

During the six-hour discussion participated in by the majority of delegates, in which they dealt with the immediate struggles and building of new unions and intensification of struggles in the reformist unions. During the discussion the Lovestonites exposed themselves as agents in the T.U.U.L. of the right wing. Delegates from many industries condemned the treacherous role of the renegades and endorsed the analysis and program of action of the T.U.U.L. in this district.

Reports on women's, Negro and youth organizations were given and accepted by the conference. Cheers greeted the delegation from the National Textile Workers Union, which with Eulalia Mendez, of New Bedford, as spokesmen, greeted the conference. A committee of five, one a Japanese worker, and consisting of shoe, food, needle trades and metal workers was elected to greet the textile convention.

Organize Shop Nuclei. Enlist Your Shop Mate in the Drive for 5,000 New Members.

BIG RAIL MERGER IN PREPARATION FOR COMING WAR

Need Unified System for Military Use

(Continued from Page One)

York, Newark, Baltimore, Norfolk, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Kansas City, Des Moines and Omaha, will connect the large industrial districts with important coal fields, as well as the Atlantic coast with the chief gateways of the West.

While the Interstate Commerce Commission formerly played the role of a "negative" body, functioning in the interests of the railroad companies, and coming out "positively" against the workers whenever it could be used to break strikes, the publication of its railroad consolidation plan clearly exposes it as an official "organization committee" for the railroad companies.

"Trust-busting" has given way to rebuilding, the government organs revealing themselves as the open instruments of the Wall Street financiers.

The I. C. C.'s pious assertions about the maintenance of competition are intended for mass consumption, which cannot obscure the fact that a huge railroad merger is about to be put over.

W. H. Williams, chairman of the Wash road, in a statement issued a few days ago admitted the strategic importance of the Commission's proposals. The role of the railroads in the last imperialist war has shown the War Department the necessity of a unified system that can be adjusted for military purposes at a moment's notice. The consolidation plan is a vital part of the war preparations of the American imperialists.

This latest move, which will result in the merging of the railroads on a large scale, and will still further concentrate the power of finance capital, can only mean the introduction of wholesale "economies," the drastic reduction of the working crews, and the still further use of "labor-saving" devices. Speed-up and unemployment will be further increased. Now more than ever, the railroad workers will be faced with the necessity of meeting a new offensive by organizing into new and powerful industrial unions embracing all railway and traction workers.

Carpet Tilers Wages Cut Soon; Many Fired

(Continued from Page One) 5 per cent wage cut for all the workers took place. This was not announced as the owners of the Alexander Smith Co. have considerable say as to what gets into the Yonkers papers.

Another symptom of this "philanthropy" was shown about 10 years ago, when a group of 15 workers went to see one of the owners protesting against their low pay—\$1.10 a day! "I'll double your wages," said the boss. "Bring in your wives to work here and then you'll be getting \$2.20 a day!"

Many have only 2 or 3 days work a week. This is a strong contrast to the way they were driven last fall when a rush order from W. and J. Sloane came in and all were forced to work overtime each night for several months.

Many Bad Conditions. Weavers often have to wait half a day while their looms are being fixed. Girls not friendly to the foremen get the bad jobs. Sinks and toilets are filthy. Workers, disgusted with conditions, are fast joining the National Textile Workers' Union. The union is conducting a vigorous campaign at the mill

"Meteor" at Guild Tonight ---Hamptden in "Richelieu"

The Theatre Guild's newest production, "Meteor," by S. N. Behrman, will be presented at the Guild Theatre this evening. The cast is headed by Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, and includes Douglas Montgomery, Lawrence Leslie, Edward Emery and Shirley O'Hara.

Victor Herbert's "Babes in Toyland," will be presented at Jolson's Theatre this evening. The company is headed by Barry Lupino, Leotabel Lane, Marcella Swanson, Betty Byron, W. J. McCarthy and Rupert Darrell.

Walter Hamptden will play the leading role in his production of "Richelieu," which he will open at Hamptden's Theatre Wednesday night. This is a new version of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's play, made for Hamptden by Arthur Goodrich, author of "Caponsacchi." In the company are Ingeborg Torrup, Evelyn Goodrich Cecil Yapp, Mofat Johnson, Ernest Rowan and Dallas Anderson.

"Woof, Woof," a musical comedy, will open Wednesday night at the Royale Theatre. Louise Brown, Eddie Nelson, Al Sexton, Jack Squires, Gladys Deering and Andrew Mack are in the cast.

"Top Speed," the new musical comedy by Guy Bolton, Bert Kalmar and Harry Ruby, opens at Chanin's 46th St. Theatre on Wednesday night. Lester Allen, Irene Delroy and Paul Frawley and Harlan Dixon head the cast.

"Death Takes a Holiday," a new play by Walter Ferris, based on an Italian play of the same title, by Alberto Casella, will open at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre, Thursday evening. Philip Merivale, James Dale, Viva Perket, Rose Hobart, Wallace Erskine and Roland Bottemly are in the cast.

"Seven," a new play by Frank J. Collins, is scheduled for Friday night at the Republic Theatre. The leading players are: Tom Douglas, Suzanne Caubay, Robert Strange and Beverly Sitgreaves.

Syngue's play, "The Playboy of the Western World," will be presented on Friday by the Irish players at the Greenwich Village Theatre.

Grace George will return to these parts on Saturday night in St. John Ervine's comedy, "The First Mrs."

Thousands of leaflets are being distributed. Workers wanting to get more information about the union, write to the N. Y. District, National Textile Workers' Union, 16 West 21st St., N. Y. C., and a representative of the union visits their home. Delegates were elected to the National Convention of the union in Paterson.

The case of the Alexander Smith Carpet Co.—the wage cuts, speed-up and unemployment; the installing of new machinery, the merging of the Alexander Smith Co. with another big concern, the Bigelow-Hartford, is not an isolated case. In the thousand or so mills scattered throughout New York and New Jersey, the same conditions exist—increased speed-up, more wage cuts, widespread unemployment that their only hope lies in fighting back, under the leadership of a militant organization, and they are fast joining the National Textile Workers' Union.

RED ART NIGHT, DEC. 28.

Preparations are in full swing for Red Art Night, Saturday evening, December 28, at Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave. This will be a feast of revolutionary prose, poetry, music and dancing, arranged by Local New York, Workers International Relief and the John Reed Club.

Tickets at 75 cents are on sale at the W.I.R. office, 799 Broadway, Room 422.

MOONEY GREET'S LABOR DEFENSE IN "UNITY" PLEA

"Build A Mass Movement", His Message

SAN QUENTIN PRISON, Cal., Dec. 22.—Tom Mooney, buried alive within the grim walls of San Quentin for the past twelve years has sent out a call to the workers of the land, in behalf of the San Quentin prisoners, bidding them build a mass International Labor Defense, and expressed a fervent wish for "an immediate unity of the entire working class."

His message, given verbally to a committee of six from the East Bay conference of the International Labor Defense, is as follows:

"To all delegates, friends and sympathizers of the International Labor Defense and to all your local conferences and the National Convention to be held in Pittsburgh, Dec. 29, 30 and 31, greetings. I extend my fraternal greetings and most heartfelt wishes for a successful building of a mass defense organization for the militant labor movement. I hope for an immediate unity of the entire working class. Let us solidify our forces. On to Victory!"

The message was taken verbally and presented verbally at the conference because of the restriction in taking letters from the visiting room at the prison.

The conference of the East Bay I.L.D. closed with the slogan "Into the factories with the I.L.D." All branches showed increased activities for the year just passed, an indication of this being in the growth of the sale of the Labor Defender from 25 last March to 1,000 in December.

REMEMBER. The Daily Worker must establish mass circulation among workers in industries. Order a bundle of the Sixth Anniversary Edition.



Featured player in "Untamed," the screen feature of the week at the Pitkin and Paradise Theatres.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Class in Trade Union Problems. Morris Rosen, National Secretary, Building Trades Section of the T. U. U. L. will take the class Monday, Dec. 23. It is conducted by Herbert Dunn every Monday at the school, 26 Union Sq. at 7 p. m. Special admission 25 cents to those not registered.

Lenin Memorial Pageant. The Lenin Memorial Pageant to be presented by the Workers Dramatic Council at Madison Square Garden, Jan. 13 is now in rehearsal under direction of Comrade Edith Segal and Enjoe Basche. One hundred comrades are needed for important parts; no experience necessary. Come to rehearsal Thursday, Dec. 26, 7:30 p. m., at Workers Center, room 402.

Package Party and Dance. Is arranged by the Bronx Workers Athletic Club on Tuesday evening, Dec. 24, at Rose Garden, 1247 Boston Rd.

Enlist Your Shop Mate in the Drive for 5,000 New Members.

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Saturday Evening, January 11th



African Negro Workers Rise Against British Imperialism

Nigeria in Open Revolt; Capetown Protest at Oppression; Negroes Form Trade Union at Gambia; Lever Combine Forbids Workers Joining Union; Gurtis-Davis Company of Jersey and Massachusetts Same Exploiter As in Africa.

Dispatches from both West and South Africa indicate the broad scope of the revolt only beginning to sweep through the Negro masses of the continent against imperialist oppression and murderous exploitation. The spirit is a new one, and though the Nigerian women were shot down at Opobo a week ago, it was not before they had taken the offensive and tried to wrest the rifles from the Royal West African Force, and the general wave of rebellion that swept all Nigeria and extended clear to Capetown, driving the imperialist gunmen into the towns to take the defensive, clearly shows a rising movement.

"Satisfied with the local manager in Bathurst." The Lever combine took the place of the Royal South Africa Co., which the British Colonial Office in 1926 said, "controlled the commerce of Gambia, and made large profits on their cargoes of slaves, gold, ivory and beeswax" during the 18th century. The slave raiders almost depopulated the country which has never recovered from the hideous traffic. Gambia is one of the smallest British "protectorates," but has a low population for its area, there being only 200,000 natives. These are bossed by about 200 whites. But American workers have something to interest them in the lever combine, which robs and oppresses Negro workers in Africa. For the Lever Bros. Co. in the United States is a part of the big Lever combine. Its subsidiary company in United States is the Curtis-Davis & Co., manufacturers of soaps and glycerine, with great plants both at Edgewater, New Jersey, and at Cambridge, Massachusetts, no doubt exploiting Negro workers here as well as in Africa. The Curtis-Davis Co. make some of America's well-known soaps, such as Lux, Sunlight, Lifebuoy, Rinso, Lux Toilet soap and others. That is, the workers make the soap, and the company makes the profit. American workers, especially Negro workers, are now joining the Communist Party of the United States to unite their fight on the Curtis-Davis company with the Negro workers in West Africa exploited by the Lever combine, the same capitalists who exploit American soap workers.

N. T. W. Convention Busy First Sessions

(Continued from Page One) and explaining the N. T. W. U. and its program. This delegation found that Muste's loudly advertised meeting, intended as opposition to the N.T.W. convention, had degenerated into a small "Christmas celebration." The Musteites refused to let the delegation address their little crowd, but the statement was distributed to them anyway, and will reach all the workers on strike in the Mutual Co. Stopping for barely a score of minutes to eat a few sandwiches, the delegates immediately proceeded to work. Every few minutes new delegations of workers would troop in, coming from the very maws of the textile mills, in their working clothes.

Honor Those Murdered. James P. Reid was elected chairman of the convention for the day. In honor of the N. T. W. U. organizer Ella May, killed by the Manville-Jenks thugs, the convention stood in silence. "All the textile workers murdered by the mill owners and by the betrayal of Hoffman and the U.T.W. are our dead. Our union will preserve and carry forward their spirit of struggle," said the chairman. Clarence Miller, one of the Gastonia defendants, was made secretary of the convention; Daisy McDonald and Mendes, assistant secretaries. Credentials, constitution, press and resolutions committees were elected and immediately proceeded to work.

T.U.U.L. For Class Struggle. Bill Dunne greeted the convention in the name of the revolutionary trade union center, the Trade Union Unity League. "The N. T. W. U. meets at a moment of the rising tide of class battles the world over," he said. "Against the policy of class peace of the A. F. of L. and the Musteite fakery we oppose the slogan of class struggle." Dunne exposed the renegade role of Weisbord, of Ellen Dawson and Keller. The latter by disruptive interruptions tried to hinder the work of the convention. Greetings were read from the Red International of Labor Unions, the 900,000 textile workers in the Textile Workers' Union of the Soviet Union, the Workers International Relief, the International Labor Defense, the Metal Workers League, and other working class organizations.

"Organize!" "Our main task is the organization of the unorganized textile workers, both Negro and white," said Hugo Oehler, in his report on the struggle of the N.T.W.U. in the South. That is the major task of this convention. There is a sufficiently large body here to lead these struggles of the workers. We will go out from this convention to prepare our mill locals and mill committees for a definite strike struggle. We are not going out merely with the slogan of 'strike!' But this means definite organizational preparation. "We demand the unconditional release of the seven Gastonia defendants. We defeated the threat of the electric chair, but seven of our delegates face long jail terms. We will mobilize to smash the prison threat by organizing the workers in the South." Beal Denounces Renegades. Fred Beal, one of the Gastonia defendants, supplemented the report on the work in the South. "When we were in jail," he said, "Weis-

board came and told some of the defendants that they should not have defended themselves, but should have permitted the armed thugs of the mill owners to arrest them. Dawson and Weisbord both stayed away from the South when we were in jail. They turned yellow the moment they should have been in the jail."

"The organization of the workers in the South is on the basis of mill locals. In the North we are lagging behind in this important step. We must build mill locals. This is the guarantee that our union is a union of struggle in the mills, and the guarantee that it remains a union controlled by actual workers. No official of this union can be bigger than the union itself. The moment any official develops such an idea he must be removed and your workers must do the removing. Weisbord and other former officials had this idea. Weisbord was a friend of mine, as you all know. But he is no longer a friend of mine. I speak this way because no one is a friend of mine who gets cross-ways with the line of our union. And this is the way of all of us must feel and act."

Leon Josephson, chief counsel in the Gastonia case, said: "The thing that saved Fred Beal and the other Gastonia defendants from the North Carolina electric chair was not the lawyers, but was the mass protest of the workers of the world. The Gastonia case turned the eyes of the workers all over toward the miserable conditions of the North Carolina workers."

Dewey Martin and Clarence Miller supplemented the report on work in the South. Martin Ruskak, organizer of the N.T.W.U., spoke on "Organization and Strike Strategy." The slogans decorating the hall are the gist of the demands which animate the second convention of the N.T.W.U. They read: "Hail the seven Gastonia defendant leaders in the class struggle; An I.L.D. Branch in every shop; Defend the Soviet Union against imperialist attack; Workers, demand the release of the seven Gastonia defendants; Build Shop Committees in every dye house; The Associated Silk Workers is an A. F. of L. fake outfit. Down with the betrayers! Fight against rationalization and the war danger! Organize against long hours; Build Shop Committees in every mill; Don't scab; Rally to the National Miners' Union Strike; Young Workers, fight U. S. imperialism; The N. T. W. U. organizes and fights for all textile workers regardless of race, creed or nationality. Build the Youth Sections. The N.T.W.U. fights for women textile workers. Down with child labor. We demand the \$20 minimum wage for young workers. Build the workers defense corps. Fight for the 40-hour week. Young textile workers, fight low wages!"

U. S. Dollar Below Par in Sweden, Losers Find

Stockholm dispatches show Americans, who think the value of their dollar is fixed for all eternity, that such is not the case. The 1919 loan of \$25,000,000 at six per cent from American bankers is being redeemed. Only it happens that some of the bonds are held by Swedes who purchased them through the American banker promoters. But now it also happens that the American dollar is at a discount in Sweden, and the Swedish holders are losing money on their investment in spite of the six per cent interest they get.

SOCIALISTS IN TRICKY STUNTS FOR REACTION

They are "Forced" and Very Glad of It

Berlin dispatches to the effect that Hjalmar Schacht of the Reichsbank had "forced" the German cabinet to yield to his demand to drop the \$100,000,000 loan from American bankers, "forgot" to bring out that while the loan was "dropped" something was picked up in its place. And what was put forward in place of a loan is a raise in the taxes on the working class, by indirect taxes on commodities consumed by the masses, and increased direct tax on the employed workers for unemployment insurance. This last is an effort to make the employed workers hostile to the unemployed.

The "socialists" who rule the cabinet like to be "forced" to do these things. They are not socialists at all, but fascists, yet if they can make workers believe they are "forced" to yield to Schacht, they hope to keep influence among the workers. Meanwhile tax burdens are put on the workers, the capitalists are relieved from paying taxes. And the "socialists" who do this sort of dirty work are also passing a law to punish anyone (any Communist) for "treason" if they criticize officials for such actions.

Tariffs are also placed on foods, such as meat, wheat and rye. This will raise the cost of living, and the workers will have to fight under leadership of the Communist Party, the only party which fights capitalism, even when it is dressed up with a "socialist" cloak. No law against "treason" will stop them.

MEET MORE THAN CONVENTION

(Continued from Page One) struggle, on Friday evening, December 20, with a great demonstration for the seven Gastonia prisoners, is a convention of class struggle. The delegates, coming from the mills and the mill towns of American capitalism, are all fresh from actual struggle. For there is no district of the N.T.W.U. that has not been engaged in constant struggle during the past year. The delegates bring from the masses the message and the spirit of struggle; they come with one united purpose—the preparation of greater and sharper struggles against the speed-up and wage cuts, and the inhuman conditions of work, against the treachery of the A. F. of L., against the schemes of American imperialism to plunge them into a World War upon the Soviet Union, and for a great drive that will establish their union as a power in the textile mills, and that will win for them good working and living conditions.

The N.T.W.U. that now goes into the Second Convention is a far different union from what it was at its first convention a little more than a year ago. At the time of the First Convention the N.T.W.U. had established itself only in Passaic and New Bedford. In the short space of one year it has become a mass union of the textile workers in the United States, established in the most important textile centers. The N.T.W.U. has broken open the South for the whole revolutionary labor movement in the United States and has conducted there a struggle (still in its first stage) that is one of the most bitterly fought and heroic class battles in the history of the American labor movement. In Paterson, the N.T.W.U. smashed the Musteite union of the silk industry and established a mass workers' union that has been fighting dozens of sharp strikes, and that has advanced into the big silk centers of Pennsylvania. There the N.T.W.U. has broken fresh ground, building strong organizations in the Allentown region and in the Anthracite. In the Anthracite the N.T.W.U. has led strikes in Wilkes-Barre and in Scranton. Spreading from New Bedford, where the union has been growing more powerful, mill locals have been established in important New England centers from western Massachusetts, around Ludlow and Easthampton, to New Hampshire in Manchester and Nashua.

At this convention the N.T.W.U. stands in the midst of period of large scale struggles opening up in every section of the industry. The workers are moving into offensives against their exploiters. A general silk strike involving 25,000 workers in Paterson and the silk centers of Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and the development of a general struggle in the Southern cotton mills confront the union immediately after the convention. The convention fights against all renegades from its ranks and against all deviations from the clear class struggle line that must bring victory to the textile section of the Trade Union Unity League. The convention is firmly determined to overcome any shortcomings, in the leadership of the union, to correct its errors, to analyze mercilessly the opportunist and right-wing tendencies of the Weisbords, Dawsons and Kellers, so that it will be able to stand in the forefront of the textile struggles and provide a genuine

revolutionary leadership to the textile masses. The Second National Convention of the N.T.W.U. is more than a convention of textile workers. It is a Convention of Class Struggle and is of the greatest significance, at this period of swiftly developing crises in American capitalism, for the development of the entire class struggle in the United States. Under the leadership of the militant trade union center of the American workers, the Trade Union Unity League, this convention will prepare the textile workers for their great tasks of struggle.

Gag Law Against the Workers in Austria; Socialists Help It

Austria, where fascism is being introduced and established by parliamentary action (partly), with the assistance of the "socialists," reports that the new law restricting the liberty of the press has passed its second reading.

The government will be given authority by this law to completely control all newspapers, and to deprive anyone from even sending news out of the country which the fascist regime does not approve.

Fascism, while aided by the "socialists," is meeting resolute opposition, however, by the workers led by the Communist Party, as the frequent bloody clashes between workers and fascists testify.

206 Delegates In 5-Day N.T.W. Meet

(Continued from Page One) strike struggle fund must be started immediately." Gus Deak reported on the woolen section conference. "Our union work has been weak in this section," he said, "because of lack of organizers. Conditions are very bad. Speed-up is very great. There is a company union in some of the mills which the workers despise. The concrete recommendations to the convention by Deak were: (1) That the incoming board pay special attention and immediate steps be taken to handle the situation in Bridgeport. (2) Every effort be made to get an organizer who will devote his time to woolen and worsted industries.

Struggle in Cotton. Nearly all of the Southern delegates participated in the cotton industry conference. Peter Hegelias made the report today.

Typical of the conditions in the cotton mills is that of a Georgia delegate: "My wife and I worked together in the mills and I was making \$7 a week. A few weeks ago an organizer came from Charlotte and we got 200 members. The organizer was called back. We are doing the best we can. We need three organizers, one of them a Negro. The U.T.W. organized 3,200 workers. They were ready to go on strike, and the misleaders sold them out and left town!"

"They use stop-watches in the mills for the speed-up system. Fifteen dollars was the most I ever made in a week. The company wanted to cut expenses so it made one man do the work of two. They said: 'If you don't want to do it there are 2,000 unemployed who will be glad to.' In the South we have found we must organize the Negro and white workers together, as well as all nationalities. I came here to represent my local to the convention, but they want me to come back to represent the convention to the local!"

"The N.T.W. is simply a company union," said Hegelias. "It is absolutely necessary to organize mill locals under local leadership. Knit Goods. Joseph Rappaport reported for the knit goods workers. This is a big section of the textile industry; next is sinze to cotton. It is growing, replacing other textiles, and the industry is prospering, but the knit goods workers are as much underpaid as those in the cotton industry. They suffer as much from the speed-up, from unemployment hosiery workers are organized into U.T.W. The others are unorganized entirely. "A field organizer must be put on the job and an organizational drive started. Philadelphia and New York should have a joint campaign for membership. We must build shop committees and prepare for the general strike in New York City."

Young Workers Ready. Report on the youth conference was made by Sophie Velvin: "The conference had 40 delegates, representing eight states. "Our slogan must be, 'A Youth Section for Every Mill Local,'" said Melvin. "Some of our union members still minimize the importance of the young workers and think that they are too young to participate in the work of the union. Look at the bosses and you will see that they do not underestimate the importance of the young workers. "They build sport organizations, young workers' clubs and schools, to prevent the young workers from joining the union, from participating in the struggles. The bosses know that the young workers are not too young to organize, to struggle and to fight. "In every fight of our union we must put forward special demands for the young workers and all of our union members must be mobilized to fight for these demands."

To Organize Women. Amy Schechter reported on the women's conference. "The women

revolutionary leadership to the textile masses. The Second National Convention of the N.T.W.U. is more than a convention of textile workers. It is a Convention of Class Struggle and is of the greatest significance, at this period of swiftly developing crises in American capitalism, for the development of the entire class struggle in the United States. Under the leadership of the militant trade union center of the American workers, the Trade Union Unity League, this convention will prepare the textile workers for their great tasks of struggle.

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WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE --- FROM THE SHOPS

Write to the Daily Worker, 26 Union Square, New York, About Conditions in Your Shop. Workers! This Is Your Paper!

BIG LAYOFFS IN STEEL MILLS AROUND CHICAGO.

(By a Worker Correspondent) Gary, Indiana.

To The Daily Worker: The Illinois Steel Co., U. S. Steel subsidiary, whose president made the front page of the capitalist press with an interview on the "expansion program" and general prosperity of the company has laid off between 4,500 and 5,000 men within the last few weeks at the Gary plant alone. Even the employment officer admitted that, in addition to all those completely laid off, most of those retained on the payroll work but two or three days a week. At the South Chicago plant of the same company the employment officer, after dispersing a crowd of hundreds of unemployed steel workers, told me that he hadn't hired (except to replace men killed on the job) in over a month.

Every mill in Gary had laid off from hundreds to thousands of workers, and workers at all these mills report that they never know but what they will go next. Men who have been with the company for years are just as liable to feel the axe as comparative newcomers, and most of these are still working on a part-time basis. The Metal Trades Industrial League, part of the T.U.U.L., is working to build up shop committees from every department of the mill.—K.

carry a double burden. They are used by the bosses as a force to try to break up organizations of the workers.

"Ella May had to work 9 hours a day and got \$9 a week. "We propose a special women's commission to work out a program for the women, that women be placed on all important union committees, etc., that a special Ella May Recruiting drive be planned, with each local assigned a definite quota, that Labor Unity (official organ of the Trade Union Unity League) establish a special women's section. The convention should also assign a special woman organizer to Paterson because of the situation here."

A delegation of three from the N.T.W.U. convention was sent to the conference of the T.U.U.L. metropolitan area, in New York. Those appointed were: Ben Wells, Albert Tetherow and Mary Corria. Another delegation was sent to the meeting of the Hindu dy workers in Paterson Reid, Daisy McDonald, Murdoch and Sprechman. A delegation of 5 greeted the convention from the T. U. U. L. Metropolitan Area.

Praise Daily Worker. J. Louis Engdahl, who brought to the convention the greetings of the International Labor Defense, said: "The I. L. D. fights everywhere side by side with the N.T.W.U. to organize the millions of textile workers throughout the country under the banner of the N.T.W.U. Then there is much to be done in the day of defense."

The Daily Worker was highly praised by many speakers for its militancy and its support of the struggle of the workers. Many of the delegates commented favorably on the speech at Friday night's mass meeting, at which I. Amter, District 2 organizer of the Communist Party in which he brought the Party's greetings and said: "The Communist Party regards this convention as an historical event. This convention will unite within its ranks delegates from all sections of the country. This second convention is bringing to the North large numbers of delegates from the South."

"We are proud of the fact that Communists in large numbers appear here on the platform as they do in the mass struggles of the work-

Ry. Clerks Convention A Hot-Air Gab Fest

(By a Worker Correspondent) CINCINNATI, Ohio (By Mail).—William Green, the big labor boss from down Washington, D. C., opened the "organization" conference of the National Brotherhood of Railway Clerks Union here, by prophesying the past, reviewing the future and generally attempting to befuddle the 100 shop chairmen and so-called economists who are already worrying what to do with some 250,000 railroad workers expecting to be engineered out of work when congress legislates the consolidation of railroads into sure enough law at the behest of Doc Hoover.

Not one constructive thing was discussed at the opening session of the meeting, which is to last until Friday (last Friday—editor) or until the gin gives out. What they are going to do about it is not worrying the clan, for little whispers around the place tell us that the boys from headquarters are here for another and very different little scheme. Putting it bluntly, Green, George Harrison, grand chief of the clerks and freight handlers (who called the conference) and the alleged experts

ers. The Communist Party is leading the struggle of the workers everywhere." The 206 delegates to the second annual national convention of the National Textile Workers Union here represented 240,000 sympathetic workers in the decisive sections of the textile industry. Most of the delegates came from the largest mills. The largest single delegation was the American workers from the Southern textile mills. A cross-section of the nationalities in the textile centers were represented at this convention. There were Hindus, Negroes, Portuguese, Americans, Slavs, Lithuanians and Bohemians. Over 22,000 workers participated in the N.T.W.U. elections of delegates to the convention. Mill locals sent 125 representatives to this fighting convention. General locals sent 20 delegates, and unorganized workers, 25. Over 170 of the largest mills in the country were represented by worker delegates, spread over 39 cities in 12 states. Most of the cities from which the workers came are places in which the largest textile factories are located. The states represented are: Rhode Island, three cities; New Jersey, three cities; Massachusetts, seven cities; Pennsylvania, six cities; Connecticut, two cities; North Carolina, seven cities; Tennessee, two cities; Georgia, two cities; South Carolina, two cities; Maryland, one city; Virginia, one city; Delaware, one city.

CONDITIONS WORSE IN HOSEY MILLS. (By a Worker Correspondent) PHILADELPHIA (By Mail).—The only branch of the textile industry working on a reasonable amount of production is the hosiery manufacturing industry. But even in this industry while there is production going on conditions are bad and are getting worse.

The existing unions permitted a wage cut by the so-called "unionized" shops. The fakers of these unions signed up with the bosses rationalizing the workers 27 per cent in all these shops. This encouraged the open-shop hosiery bosses to further cuts, and wages in open shops are now reduced 50 per cent as compared to a few months back. Furthermore open shops have plenty of work, the workers in the "union" shops not only having had their wages cut but are also working on part time. No real resistance was made by the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers. The strikes that occurred and are occurring are all spontaneous ones. The National Textile Workers Union is the organization which by its constantly fighting policy will win over the mill workers of Philadelphia.—PHILADELPHIA WORKER.

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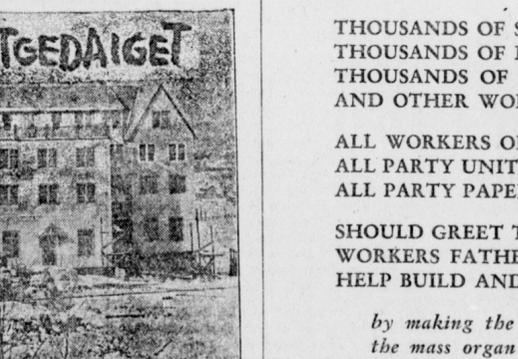
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MacDonald, Liberals and Tories Fight Jobless Workers

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The social-fascist British "labor" party, led by MacDonald, today passed its unemployment bill, which does not provide for adequate relief. MacDonald received the support of a number of liberals and reactionary Tories.

Maxton, in order to maintain the illusion that he disagrees with MacDonald in his open espousal of the cause of British imperialism, attacked the unemployment bill. Maxton's role is to try to keep the workers interested in the "labor" party for a solution of their ills

WINTER VACATION FOR WORKERS AT CAMP NITGEDAIGET



NEW HOTEL NITGEDAIGET, Beacon, N. Y.

The newly built hotel has 61 rooms—two in a room—hot and cold water in every room. Showers and baths on every floor. Will positively be ready for Christmas

WINTER SPORTS—Skating and Sleighbing to your heart's content
MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS NOW!
Price same as in summer—\$17 a week.
CAMP TELEPHONE: BEACON 731—862
NEW YORK TELEPHONE: ESTABROOK 1400.

FORD LAYS OFF MEN, HOLLERS "PROSPERITY."

(By a Worker Correspondent) DETROIT (By Mail).—While the capitalist papers carry big headlines of wage increases for Ford employees, it is certain that these same "news" sheets will not say one word of the firing that is taking place every day at the River Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Co.

A couple of days after the conference that President Hoover had with Ford and other industrialists, an order was issued throughout the entire plant here in Detroit, and probably throughout the country, to classify all employees into three, and in some departments, four classes, according to their ability. The rumor that circulated through the plant was that men of the third and fourth class were to be laid off immediately and later, men in the second class were to be let go if business did not improve. However, there was no noticeable firing of the men until December 4, the day after the wage raise announcements, when a number of workers were laid off.

Previous to the Hoover conference some twenty thousand men have been fired at the Rouge plant, and the balance are working two and three days a week. There are some few departments that work six and seven days a week on the new 1930 body model. The lay offs prove to us that the "prosperity" shouting of the big bosses and the A. F. of L. is so much bunk. Let's not be fooled by it, but organize in the Auto Workers Union instead. —FORD WORKER.

GANG WORK AT GEMMER MFG. PLANT SLICE OF HELL.

(By a Worker Correspondent) DETROIT, Mich.—Editor: Knowing from my own experience that your paper states the absolute facts relative to the shameful labor conditions that actually do exist here in the city, I therefore would appreciate saying a few words regarding the last place in which I was employed.

This company which is none other than the Gemmer Manufacturing Co. worked me nearly four days for which was paid the miserable rate of 44c an hour gang work. After which time the foreman had the guts to try and tell me I was not working fast enough. If such was really the case on my part then my definition of the term gang work is nothing other than hell and to my estimation that is expressing it very mildly.

The question is, what will the conditions be ten years from now if labor continues to be bluffed by the capitalists? AUTO WORKER.

SEND GREETINGS TO the WORKERS IN THE SOVIET UNION

A special printing of the Sixth Anniversary Edition of the Daily Worker, in the Russian language, containing greetings from all workers and organizations will be sent to the workers in the Soviet Union congratulating them upon the success of their Five Year Plan, announcing to them that we are mobilizing to defend the Soviet Union against imperialist attack.

THOUSANDS OF STEEL WORKERS
THOUSANDS OF MINERS
THOUSANDS OF TEXTILE, AUTO AND OTHER WORKERS
ALL WORKERS ORGANIZATIONS
ALL PARTY UNITS AND DISTRICTS
ALL PARTY PAPERS AND MEMBERS
SHOULD GREET THE FIRST WORKERS FATHERLAND AND HELP BUILD AND PROTECT IT!

by making the Daily Worker the mass organ of workers in all industries in United States.

Greeting lists for organizations and for the collection of greetings from workers now ready. Send for a supply immediately.

GIVE CONSIDERATION TO THIS TASK AS PART OF THE PARTY RECRUITING AND DAILY WORKER BUILDING DRIVE!
DAILY WORKER
26 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK CITY

PARTY RECRUITING DRIVE

Enroll Working Women Into the Party

By ANNA DAMON.

THE Address of the Communist International to the Communist Party of the United States and the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Communist International and the Tenth Plenum of the Comintern put very definite tasks before our Party. To put them into effect the October Plenum of the Communist Party of the United States decided on a nation-wide recruiting drive. The success of this drive will enable our Party to carry through the tasks of the third period and will be the best answer to all the enemies of our Party and the Communist International.

The conditions for winning large sections of the working class for the Communist Party of the United States are very opportune. Capitalist rationalization, speed-up, longer hours, lowering of general conditions of the workers, has brought about a rapid radicalization of the working women and of the working class generally, as exemplified by the class battles in mining, textile, needle, and shoe industries all over the country in which women play a very important part, militantly resisting the bosses' offensive. It will be the task of the Party, especially during the recruiting drive, to recruit the most militant and class conscious working women into our Party.

What Lenin Taught.

The industries assigned to each district for concentration, employ large numbers of working women. This means that we will have to enroll in the ranks of the Party during this campaign, working women from basic and war industries. While the campaign applies to workers as a whole, special methods will have to be employed to reach the women. What Comrade Lenin taught us about reaching women in czarist Russia is applicable to imperialist America today. Comrade Lenin said:

"The working women must be taught to fight together with the men against the tyranny of the capitalists, to fight for social legislation, for a shorter working day, for better wages. The working and peasant women must be taught to fight together with their brothers and husbands against czarism and against capitalism for their full emancipation. The lesson is taught first of all by the factory itself, which unites the working men and women into one family of labor."

While the importance of work among women has been accepted by our Party in theory, very little has been carried out in practice. There still exists in our Party a very grave underestimation of the importance of work among women, remnants of social democratic tendencies. In many districts work among women is considered the task of the Women's Department or the women members of the Party only. We must recognize the importance of this work in the present period of rationalization, and combine our present membership drive with building the apparatus for work among women. In a letter sent us by the International Women's Secretariat of the CI, they say in part the following:

"The C. P. can only function as a leader of the proletariat of the USA insofar as it recognizes (not merely theoretically but in practice) how to arouse and organize the working women, and understands how to do it."

In the present period of post-war capital-

Lovestone Ends His "Isolation"

By EARL BROWDER.

WHILE LOVESTONE was a leader of the Party, he worked under a heavy "burden" in developing his opportunist policies, because he could not openly join hands with all his right-wing brothers throughout the world. He found it necessary, if he would maintain his position in the American Party, to echo the Comintern denunciations of the right-wing elements in other sections of the Comintern. As a result came the famous theories of "exceptionalism," demonstrating the inevitable "isolation" of opportunists attempting to operate in a Communist Party.

Since Lovestone broke his connections with the Party, he has moved rapidly to end this isolation from his brother opportunists. The Brandler and Thalheimer whom he denounced a year ago, now give the policy to the Lovestone organ, which openly identifies itself with the liquidators in Germany, with the traitor Hais in Czechoslovakia, with the expelled Alsace nationalists and French city counselors who refused to break off their collaboration with the socialist party, and with all renegade elements thrown out of the Communist International, including Trotskyists.

The latest step in this direction is reported in No. 4 of Lovestone's counter-revolutionary organ, in which he boasts of "receipt of a donation of \$100 from our comrades in Mexico and a pledge for further support."

Who are Lovestone's "comrades in Mexico"? They are Diego Rivera, Reyes Perez, Luis Monzon and Fritz Bach, recently expelled from the Mexican Party, who have joined with the bourgeois politician Denegri to found an "Opposition C.P." supported and financed by the Mexican government, which in turn is supported and financed by Wall Street.

This "pledge for further support" comes from the treasury of the Mexican government, which in turn secured it through Ambassador Morrow, representative of Washington and Wall Street.

When the Mexican government began its campaign of terror and murder against the workers and peasants, the Mexican Communist Party ordered those of its members in government employment to leave their jobs and join the struggle against the government. Diego Rivera refused to resign from his position of Director of the Government School of Arts, on the ground that he was accustomed to "lead a bourgeois life" and could not give

ism, class battles are the order of the day. Our Party must undergo drastic changes in its methods of work. This applies to work among women in particular. In order to fulfill our task it will be necessary to reorientate our Party for work among women. Our main attention should be directed not towards housewives and skilled workers, but towards the factories, shops and mills of the unskilled and most exploited Negro and white working women. Practically no attention has been given by the districts in recruiting Negro working women into the Party. This will have to be remedied.

On Meeting Agenda.

The district committees in laying plans for the drive must have on the agenda a special item, "Working Women," this question to be discussed by the entire committee, plans to be laid based upon surveys of the factories in the district which employ large numbers of women. This important work cannot be left to the Women's Department alone. It must be the work of the whole district machinery, as an integral part of Communist activities—organization, industrial, Negro, agitprop, anti-imperialist. The success in this direction will depend on the manner in which we succeed in mobilizing the district as a whole for recruiting working women into our ranks.

In our preparatory work in this campaign, we must place the question of recruiting women on the agenda of every meeting in the districts, sections and units, trade union and fraternal fractions. Only this will assure adequate attention to the problem. We must gain members from basic industries, proletarian women to better the present composition of the Party.

At the present time half of our membership of women are housewives, and the remainder are mainly needle trades workers, office workers, clerks, school teachers. The geographical distribution is also very bad, most of the members being concentrated in New York, Boston, Chicago and other big cities. In the big industrial sections where the large plants are concentrated, in the South, in the textile towns, we have practically no women members. In laying plans for reaching women and recruiting them for the Party, each district will be faced with the problem of colonization. Forces from the cities will have to be shifted to the smaller towns where the large plants are concentrated. This is by no means a small job, and much consideration will have to be given to this problem. The Young Communist League will have to be drawn into this work—the comrades to be colonized will have to be trained.

Only through full Communist understanding of the importance of work among women and through carefully planned systematic work, day in and day out, can we in practice carry through the decisions of the Sixth World Congress and the Fourth Congress of the RILU, that of building a mass Communist Party.

We must come out of this campaign stronger organizationally, with more proletarian and Negro members in the Party, more shop nuclei, shop papers, entrench ourselves in the factories, build our Party apparatus for work among women, build our new unions, and the auxiliary organizations, proletarianization of leading committees, develop Communist forces for work in the shops and factories. Our slogans must be:

Working women enroll under the banner of Communism!!

Join the Communist Party of the U.S.A., section of the Communist International!

up his government salary. Monzon received his government job after he split from the Party, becoming "labor" attache to the Mexican Embassy in Berlin. Perez accepted the position of head of a "Rubio for president" organization in Jalisco, and campaigned for Wall Street's candidate. Bach remains in a nice job in the Bureau of Labor, by being "loyal" to the government.

This choice collection of scoundrels find it quite fitting to declare their solidarity with Lovestone, by sending him some of the blood-money which they receive for supporting the assassination of Rodriguez, leader of the peasants' league, and the massacre of several thousand peasants and workers. It is a part of the government price paid to these renegades for joining it, the outlawing of the Communist Party and the revolutionary Trade Union Confederation.

And Lovestone boasts of this support from his "comrades in Mexico!" In the light of Lovestone's latest evolution, new understanding may be had of his appearance in court in 1920 as a state witness in the case of Harry Winitzky, which was mentioned in passing in the Daily Worker editorial of Nov. 30. He received immunity from prosecution by agreeing to testify; his testimony was referred to by the judge in charging the jury as the basis for a verdict of guilty against Winitzky. About that time there were several splits in the underground party, and in the confusion Lovestone escaped from having to answer to the Party for his "act."

This case came before the International Control Commission of the Comintern some years later. That body, after reviewing the case, declared that Lovestone had been guilty of conduct impermissible in a Communist; but in view of his own admission of this fact, and of the lapse of time since it happened, with the American Party having in the meantime accepted him as a worker in its ranks and in its leadership, that the case should be closed. Under normal circumstances the case would have been closed even now. But Lovestone has shown by his present renegacy, by his slanderous attacks upon the Party and Comintern, and by his open collaboration with the enemies of the revolutionary working class, that his testimony for the state in 1920 was not an accident.

Lovestone has ended his "isolation" from his brothers in treachery, entering in open and shameful solidarity with them. But this marks the completion of his isolation from the revolutionary working class, which knows him for the traitor that he is.

SOME MORE PREPARATIONS FOR 'PEACE' By Fred Ellis



The Haitian Masses in Motion

By HARRISON GEORGE.
(The Second of Two Articles)

IN a previous article we spoke of the great significance, both to the Haitian masses and to the international proletariat, of the formation in Haiti of the National Workers Party. The organization of this Party was revealed by a letter printed in "La Presse" of Port-au-Prince on November 25, just before the martial law decree of imperialist America. The letter was addressed, publicly, to a Haitian leader, Antoine Pierre Paul, authorizing him to speak for the Party to American authorities. In the previous article we referred to the weakness of the Party in lacking a class program.

But the weakness revealed in the letter goes deeper than a lack of clarity on the imperative need of independent class program and action. For the letter indicates a reliance and hope of imperialism transforming itself from an oppressor to a liberator; upon imperialism versus imperialism! What futility!

We see, for example, these officials of a Workers Party of oppressed Haiti, appointing Antoine Pierre Paul, to the vain task of "appealing to the loyalty and high morality of the President of the United States" for "a gesture of superior justice and magnanimity on the part of the American rulers in Washington" (for the "restoration" above mentioned and for "the election of the successor of Mr. Borno").

Why Imperialist Occupation.

But if we understand that American imperialist interests, its necessity for markets and raw materials, for coffee and a place to invest capital at big profit, America's imperialist demand to expand exploitation from the proletariat of the United States to all Latin America, to swallow in its iron maw the profits wrung from the Haitian peasant, the Cuban sugar worker, the Mexican miner, the oil worker of Colombia and Venezuela, and to drive British imperialism from control, to fortify Haiti against British Jamaica's naval base—if we understand these things, we at once know that it was not the lack of "high morality" which caused American imperialism to invade and subjugate Haiti, nor can any appeal addressed to the conjectured "high morality" of American imperialism's present spokesmen have the faintest chance of releasing Haiti from the talons of Yankee rule. Moreover, Hoover's "loyalty" is not to the interests of the Haitian toilers, but to the National City Bank which exploits the Haitian people.

Indeed, the facts of life, since the Haitian Workers Party wrote the letter referred to here, have given overwhelming answer to such absurd expectations. And that answer has been written in the blood of the heroic peasants of Aux Cayes!

To appeal to Hoover, to petition the "rulers at Washington" to be "just and magnanimous" is to appeal to the tiger to release its fangs from the throat of its prey, to appeal to the leopard to change its spots!

And what follows from this? In reliance upon the enemy to cease being an enemy, is to forego the only effective means of attaining the end desired. For the movement of the masses must rely upon the masses themselves, not something or someone outside of them, and certainly not the very imperialist machine which is robbing and oppressing them.

What Is the Bar to Freedom?

Do not the Haitian masses passionately demand freedom from Haiti as a prerequisite to their solution to the problem of bread and land? Then who dares stand between them and that aim? The Marines, the Garde d'Haiti and the insect Borno! The letter says:

"You will not forget to inform the agents

responsible for the public peace that the worker, being by his nature a pacifist, the National Workers Party intends to maneuver only upon legal grounds . . . and that anyhow, the Haitian proletariat and even our citizens of other classes are disarmed."

There are difficulties, therefore we succumb to them! Such is the timid logic of the National Workers Party. Rubbish! No people can escape slavery except by their own struggle against difficulties, and the masses of Haiti, calling upon those of Santo Domingo, of Cuba and all Latin America, appealing to the workers of America and the world to stand behind them in struggle, could with whatever weapons possible to secure in their hands and courage in their hearts (they have both and would use both were it not for the timid and confused leadership!) drive all the vermin of Yankee imperialism into the sea!

But not only does the Haitian Workers Party castrate itself by the false claim that "the worker is by nature pacifist" and its intention "to maneuver only upon legal grounds" (within the boundaries of martial law as set by the commander of the U. S. Marines, we presume!) but it enters upon a path of dabbling in denunciation of those who may overstep or urge the masses to overstep these niceties. Thus the Party's letter rather vaguely complains of "machinations," and remarks:

"The American officials who have assumed the direction and control of the interior police of the country, should have enough loyalty and disinterestedness to render illusory and vain the malevolent work of spies."

True, this is mentioned, this strange trustfulness in American police commanders, this placing of the Workers Party on the side of the police chiefs against spies (who would be sent in by anybody by these same police chiefs!) as a measure of caution. But caution is not the primary factor in the winning of battles, but rather are courage and daring. Cowardice has lost more battles than those lost by brave troops with audacious leaders—however much they were spied upon. And surely the National Workers Party of Haiti does not wish to enter a path which leads to competition in vile police informing with the reptile "intelligence men" sent out by Brigadier General Russell!

Listen To Aux Cayes!

An ocean of heroism throbs in the veins of the Haitian masses. That it needs only the release of a united and clear-headed leadership as heroic as itself, was proven that morning at Aux Cayes, when the peasants, as stated by the capitalist press of New York, heard "with curses and jeers" that the leaders of the strike had called it off under pressure of martial law.

The National Workers Party of Haiti, if it is to live up to the requirements history places on those who speak in the name of Haitian toilers, if it is to be what the whole international proletariat hopes it will be, must discard these errors of thought and action which have naturally arisen in the beginning of the movement, must resolutely turn from all legalistic begging at the door-step of imperialism, turn from reverential listening for further empty promises from Washington, and listen rather to the echo of Aux Cayes!

Remember Nicaragua! No trust in marine controlled elections! No illusion that America will voluntarily replace Borno except by another like Borno! No hope that imperialism will cease being imperialistic! No pacifism and no intriguing behind the backs of the masses!

Against these—an appeal to the world proletariat, particularly to the workers of all Americas, North, Central and South, and a resolute fight on the soil of Haiti to drive from it every agent of Yankee imperialism!

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS AND LABOR

By MYRA PAGE.

(Continued)

During the six-year period, from 1910 to 1925, Carolina mill workers had their earnings reduced by nearly one-sixth, while the discrepancy between the earnings of northern and southern textile workers more than doubled. Deductions from the latest figures of the Census of Manufacturers for 1927 show that southern cotton mill workers have weekly earnings of \$12.83, a little more than one-half of the average wage in American industry.

Government figures show that mill workers below the Mason and Dixon line get from three to five dollars less a week on an operation than workers in other parts of the country.

COMPARISONS ON WAGES OF VARIOUS CRAFT GROUPS OF COTTON MILL WORKERS OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES

Operation	Average Weekly Wage		
	South Carolina	North Carolina	United States
Picker tenders	\$13.81	\$14.70	\$16.07
Card tenders	13.42	15.48	17.42
Speeder tenders	16.17	\$16.77	18.90
Spinners	11.39	11.72	9.22
Slasher tenders	15.40	19.70	21.91
Loom fixers	20.85	22.89	26.16
Weavers	17.27	15.18	19.63

Wages and Hours in Cotton Goods Industry, 1924-1926, Monthly Labor Review, Feb. 1927, p. 53.

In the last year the stretch-out system has been introduced into southern mills, whereby each worker is required to handle more looms, or spools, etc., and the rate on each operation has been lowered until workers find it impossible to maintain their former wage level, even though they are speeding up at a terrific rate. For example, one worker reported that his wages had been cut from \$25.00 to \$11.00, and his work increased from eight sides to sixteen. Another, who used to operate twenty-four looms for \$19.00, now operates seventy-two for \$21.00. These schemes of rationalization, together with the falling wages and long hours have led to a series of revolts in the southern industry within recent months.

While in southern mills men and women are usually paid an identical rate for the same work, there are few operations equally open to men and women, and on those operations which are primarily "women's jobs" the rate is far lower than on those performed by men. This condition prevails regardless of the relative skill of the operation. For example, "drawin' in," a highly skilled process performed wholly by women, is poorly paid. Negro workmen also are discriminated against. Colored men and women are not employed at the machines, except in rare instances, but clean the cotton and do manual work around the mill, and for this they receive miserable pay. A government study on Negro Women in Industry shows that the average earnings of colored women in textile mills range from four to six dollars a week.

Because of the practice of sex discrimination in wages, mill employers are especially keen on having white women in the mills. In the cotton-growing states, in 1919, women composed 36 per cent of the total textile wage-earning group. About forty per cent of these are married women. This is a much higher rate than that for all American industries, which is 24.5 per cent. As soon as children reach working age, fourteen years, they also enter the mill. Child labor below the age of fourteen is not as common as it formerly was, although it is still prevalent. The 1920 census report six per cent of North Carolina's textile workers as below the age of sixteen, and six and three-tenths of South Carolina's mill force, with approximately 7,500 child laborers in cotton mills in the southern states. How many of these child laborers are below fourteen years of age is not certain, but the number of special working permits to children below the minimum working age is notoriously high, especially in South Carolina and Georgia mills. Also the laws against child labor are poorly enforced in many sections, so that altogether the figures on the amount of children at work in southern cotton mills are probably under-statements of the actual situation. Yet the workers' grim determination to keep their children out of the mills as long as possible, and to give them at least a mini-

mum of education, has had its effect. Due to workers' agitation and struggles, such laws as there are restricting child labor have been placed on the statute books. Also the companies wish literate workmen and this means that children must be free to go to school for a few terms. There is another type of child labor described in the first chapter, where the oldest child below fourteen years stays at home to keep house and mind the younger children while both parents work in the mill. There is an unintentional irony in the mill owners' proud statement that the southern textile industry is "a family industry." For the fact of the matter is, that conditions of southern mill life are rapidly destroying family organization among mill workers. In agricultural days the family formed the basic economic and social unit, but modern industry has removed these older bases of family life, and also has brought many new conditions, such as mothers in industry, factory child labor, families divided between day and night shifts, and the unstabilizing effects of urban life.

While southern mill work is largely non-seasonal in character, Dixie mill hands lose more time from work than northern operatives. The latter lost 13.2 per cent of their working time in 1924, while southern operatives lost 23.3 per cent. The "spare hand system," whereby each mill keeps approximately fifteen per cent more help than it actually needs in order to fill all possible vacancies, cuts down on the time worked by southern operatives, for if the spare hand does not get sufficient work to support himself, regular workers are asked to remain out a few days so that the spare hand may work! One-fourth of lost time was due to the mill "run-in" or closing down for a brief period; and the remaining fourth was due to ill health. Southern mill workers, due to their long hours of work, the heat and moisture in the mills, and their impoverished standard of living, are subject to many epidemics and other diseases. Both birth and death rates are higher and the span of life shorter than those for the total population of the United States.

COMPARISON OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, OF FIVE CAROLINA MILL VILLAGES AND THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES

Age Groups	(Given in Percentages)	
	Carolina Villages	Total U. S.
0-9 years	32	22
10-19 years	25	18
20-29 years	55	40
30-39 years	20	15
40-49 years	12	10
50-59 years	32	33
60-69 years	8	12
70-79 years	4	7
80-89 years	1	2
90 years and above	13	27

(To Be Continued)

Junior Labor Athletics

In New York, the Junior Section of the Labor Sports Union is now holding a basketball tournament, in which 15 teams are taking part. The games will last for 15 weeks. Each team plays 14 games, and the team which wins most games will get a dandy loving cup, donated by the New York Trade Union Unity League.

Each member of the winning team will also get a medal. This is the first step in the building of the Junior Section. The bosses have many ways to keep the workers' children on their side, and one of these ways is sports.

Belgian Congo in Crisis

BRUSSELS (By Mail).—The Belgian Congo is suffering from an economic crisis. Even the most prosperous province of Katanga has been badly hit. In a speech made a few days ago the Colonial Minister Tchoffen promised increased tax reductions for the colonial exploiters in order to assist them to tide over the bad period. The Belgian colonial exploiters are suffering severely from the competition of their "allies" the British and French imperialists.

In addition, there are serious disturbances amongst the natives. The imperialist press seeks to conceal the truth by writing about "native feuds," religious sectarianism, etc. In reality the trouble is caused by the mass arrests in consequence of the persistent refusal of the natives to pay the intolerable taxes and in consequence of mass desertions from the various forced labor undertakings.

Berlin Communist Party Enlists New Members

BERLIN (By Mail).—During the course of the last two days the Berlin district of the Communist Party won 350 further new members in its recruiting campaign, making a total of over 2,000 new members since the 17th of November. These figures do not include the hundreds of workers who joined the Party yesterday in the 15 great recruiting meetings under the impression of the return of the workers delegation.

Disassociates From Lovestone "Renegades"

Statement of Harry Rubin, former member of Nucleus 1B Phila. Expelled From Communist Party on Charges of Lovestoneism.

Dear Comrades: I disassociate myself completely from the renegade Lovestone group. I have been fooled by their talk that they follow out the decisions of the Sixth World Congress, but after attending some of their meetings I found that they pursue an anti-Communist line and I learned that there can't be any revolutionary party besides the Communist Party.

I wish to state that I am in full agreement with the Comintern Address to our Party and I am ready to carry out all decisions of the Party without any reservations, and to fight against all renegades who are against the Communist Party and who are agents of the bourgeoisie within the working class. I ask the Communist Party of which I was a member for years to readmit me in its ranks so that I can contribute my utmost to build the movement.

Long live the Communist International, the leader of the World Proletariat!

Long live the Communist Party U. S. A., the American Section of the Communist International!

Comradely yours,
HARRY RUBIN.

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

Communist Party U. S. A.
43 East 125th Street,
New York City.

I, the undersigned, want to join the Communist Party. Send me more information.

Name City.....
Address City.....
Occupation Age.....

Mail this to the National Office, Communist Party, 43 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.