



DEFENSE CORPS TO GUARD GASTONIA MASS MEETING

What Is Happening in Gastonia.

The enemies of the workers are trying to make the murder-raid in Gastonia appear as a popular movement against the strike leaders and against Communism. This is clever propaganda for the capitalist cause, but it is a lie.

There is NOT a popular movement against the strike leaders. On the contrary, two big facts stand out to show that the mill workers and the working class generally in the mill communities are sympathetic to the labor defendants. This is proven first by the deep and broad movement for organization and struggle against the mill owners. Secondly it is proven by the remarkable fact—a fact almost unheard of in the present times—that the ruling class (dominated in this case by the mill owners) was unable in this case, through the regular machinery of their own hand-made law, to secure a jury ready to commit the cold-blooded crime of putting the workers' leaders on the electric chair.

This does not mean that the capitalist class cannot succeed in murdering the workers' leaders through the courts of North Carolina. Quite the contrary. Even the remark of the judge in the case, under the stress of the moment, showed this. The "fair" judge so often described in the capitalist press said, "It would be preferable for the defendants to go free than that they should be convicted by an insane jury," showing that the undercurrent of his whole thought on the case is identical with that of the mill owners—that the trial will not accomplish its purpose if the defendants "go free."

The method of conducting the trial, on the part of judge and prosecutors, was calculated to put the entire dozen of jurors in a state of reactionary frenzy only a degree more under control than that of the juror who suddenly ran amuck with the cry: "Give me a gun; they have taken a life and I'll make them confess and kill them."

But in the first effort to get a jury subservient to the mill bosses, despite the huge apparatus for hand-picking juries in a population soaked with terror and medieval prejudices, a large proportion of the jury stood for a verdict of not guilty.

Therefore the turning loose of the wild raids throughout the counties where struggle of the mill workers threatens the profits of the bourgeoisie.

The murder raid in Gastonia and Charlotte must not be seen as a routine incident, it is a major political event marking a turning point in the class struggle in this country. In it is all of the beastly quality of the old institution of lynching, by which the ruling class has so long utilized to help rule, terrorize and doubly exploit the Negro masses. But to this old phenomenon is now added something new—something of a modern fascist character. The old classical form of lynching usually implies an incitement of a backward population to crimes which help the ruling class to maintain power and continue exploitation of the Negro (or white) masses. In this case, however, the ruling class was shown to be unable to debauch any popular masses for its ends. Just because it was in such a position, the ruling class of the Gastonia-Charlotte region, led and organized by the mill owners and the public officials and police, organized a special, extra-legal band of armed men—participated in by state officials, the police and even some of the same attorneys who had appeared in court as prosecutors—to commit extra-legal murder outside of the general methods of procedure.

After the terrorization by the murder-gang, the mill owners and their servants, the state officials, can secure a convicting jury. They can and will murder Fred Beal and his comrades in the electric chair. Only one thing can stop the colossal crime—the pressure of mass awakening and activity of the working class in behalf of the sixteen Gastonia organizers.

The workers must recognize the latest civil war episode in Gastonia as a call to new and bigger actions. A hundred times more support must be given to the Gastonia defendants. A hundred times more energy thrown into the organization of the National Textile Workers' Union. A hundred times more to build the International Labor Defense.

The vicious fascist attack again emphasizes the absolute necessity for the strengthening of workers' defense corps in the Gastonia struggle, and must impel workers everywhere to create machinery for defeating attempts to murder strikers and strike leaders and to impede by violence the work of organizing workers for militant struggle.

General War Likely At Any Moment

The danger of general war against the Soviet Union is growing day after day.

The signs of it are to be seen in the unmistakable attitude of the capitalist powers.

In the Far East, the Stimson note proposing an "International control" of the Soviet-administered Chinese Eastern Railway is still the policy of American imperialism.

The temporary delay in its application was apparently in order to reach full concord with Japan, and the latest telegraphic dispatches from Tokyo now indicate that Japanese imperialism is solid with the other powers.

The czarists and Chinese hirelings of imperialism have been given the word to attack.

In Great Britain, whose labor government was elected on the election cry of "Recognition of the U. S. S. R.," the mealy-mouthed Mr. Henderson, breathing aspirations after peace, prepares for war by his refusal of recognition to the Soviet Government.

The French bourgeoisie, by M. Briand's plan for a United States of Europe, aims exactly at binding the European capitalist powers in an anti-Soviet bloc (possibly under French hegemony), which, as was clear from Briand's speech, was openly stated by bourgeois correspondents, was designed to fight Communism and the stronghold of the world revolution.

Most significant of all is the callous attitude of Germany to the Soviet citizens now being maltreated in the dungeons of Mukden. This refusal to carry out the consular duties it had assumed is not a small incident. It has to be taken along with the whole movement of the German bourgeoisie and of the German social-democratic government to make war on Communism; and to be the willing tool of the greater imperialist powers, and especially of America, as shown by Stresemann's speech reported yesterday, in their attempt to crush the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, parallel with the frenzied pumping out of pacifist speeches, war preparations are being everywhere intensified, and hostilities are coming nearer and nearer.

In the United States the war preparations are going feverishly ahead. War preparedness by "peaceful" civil aviation goes on without stopping even to count the toll of accidents. The Department of Labor searches out the foreign-born workers. Rationalization goes ever faster. Radicalization of the workers is met by lynching, by every kind of legal and illegal repression, by the organized treachery that is called the A. F. of L. and their allies, the Muste-ites and the so-called socialist party.

On the Soviet borders the menace grows. The war-fame is already alight on the Manchurian frontier. Polish army officers are caught carrying on military spying. British troops are reported today to have been moved into Tibet, southwards from the U. S. S. R. Asiatic frontier. Bagdad, center of the British air force, is only a few hours flying time from the Soviet oil fields in the Caucasus; and in a short time the bombers of Arabs, now helping to reconstitute the bourgeois Zionist "garrison," can be released in order to bomb the workers' and peasants of the Soviet Union.

The general war may come at any moment. Communist Party members must be fully prepared to carry out the task of mobilizing the masses against the war.

Yesterday we greeted the general slogans of the mobilization. Today the situation demands that the whole Party be on the alert, and that our anti-war tasks be taken up and put into force.

Defend the Soviet Union, which is building Socialism!
Build anti-war shop committees!
Do not wait for large-scale hostilities to begin, but prepare now demonstrations and strikes against the coming war!

APPLY SEDITION LAW AT CHICAGO WORKERS' TRIAL

Ill. Act of 1919 Would Illegalize Communist Party Immediately

27 Face Jail Terms Demonstrated Against Gaston Railroadings

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 11.—The Illinois sedition law, passed during the post-war "Red-baiting" hysteria in 1919, under which 39 members of the Communist Labor Party were indicted in March, 1920, has now been invoked against 26 workers arrested at a demonstration for the Gastonia strikers in Grant Park, June 15.

The move of the prosecution was revealed when the case, first resulting in a mistrial and then postponed, again came before the notorious Judge Lyle here. The charge of sedition was added to original charges of "holding the meeting without a permit, resisting an officer, inciting to riot and distributing literature without a permit."

Bring in Sedition Laws. The sedition law is directed against "anyone advocating reformation or overthrow of government by violence or any other unlawful means, or anyone publishing, selling, or distributing a book, paper or document advocating violence as a means of accomplishing the overthrow of constitutional, representative form of government, and anyone organizing or becoming a member of any society or association the purpose of which is to overthrow the government."

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SHEARER PROBE PART OF DRIVE

Prepare for Congressional Elections

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The senate naval affairs committee today voted for an investigation of the activities of William B. Shearer, "naval expert" and high-powered jingo.

Shearer, who has posed for years as an expert on naval affairs and who was supposed to be a disinterested patriot has been revealed as in the pay of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company and the American Shipbuilding Company.

Shoe Workers Union Hold Meeting Friday

A general membership meeting of the Independent Shoe Workers Union will take place Friday at 6 p. m. at Cooper Union, Third Ave. and Eighth St. to mobilize the workers against the federal government's attack on the union members.

During the last few weeks agents of the U. S. Department of Labor have sent letters to all union shops in New York calling upon the employers to break their agreements with the union. U. S. labor department operatives, accompanied by Tammany Hall policemen have also visited the shops and have attempted to have the workers fill out questionnaires stating when they entered the country, whether they are citizens and other questions of a similar nature.

In a statement issued last night the union called upon all its members to attend the meeting as questions of great importance will be taken up. Originally the meeting was scheduled to be held in Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn, but has been transferred to Cooper Union, a more central point.

Union Betrayers Ask For An Endorsement

After agreeing to the demands of the neckwear manufacturers that wages of members of the United Neckwear Makers' Union be reduced, the union officials, headed by Louis Fuchs, manager, has called a membership meeting for Thursday at which they will attempt to convince the workers they should endorse the betrayal.

The union officials have agreed that the workers' wages be cut from

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Negro Worker Shot Dead by Tammany Cop

Within the last four days a series of deadly assaults by Tammany police have been made upon Negro workers.

Vincent Holbert, 59 West 133rd St., taking a taxi Saturday night from an uptown garage to another garage for his employer had a minor accident with another car. He was seized by Patrolman William Bourbon and clubbed unmercifully. Holbert broke away and fled into the cellar of a house. The policeman followed and shot him in the back. Holbert died the next day. While he lay in Bellevue, relatives were refused permission to visit him.

Patrolman Walter Lowe was riding with a friend in the Fulton St. elevated in Brooklyn, when Ralph Baker, Negro student, 124 Willowdale Ave., Montclair, N. J., and William Fontaine sat next to him. Lowe objected to sitting with Negroes, followed the two onto the platform at Rockaway Ave. and tried to arrest them. Lowe was in plain clothes, and gave no evidence of being an officer. The boys refused to go with him, and as they were walking away, Lowe fired four shots. One bullet struck Baker in the back, he lay in St. John's hospital, Brooklyn, in a serious condition. Fontaine was arrested.

W. A. Domingo, writing in the Amsterdam News, denounces the action of the police in breaking up a meeting at which Richard B. Moore, Negro worker, and Communist nominee for Congress, was speaking at Seventh Ave. and 137th St. Wednesday night. Domingo points out that everything was orderly at the meeting until the police attacked it.

British Imperialism Steals March on U. S. In "Peace Offensive"

Press correspondents in Geneva have been told "authoritatively" that the British delegation, headed by Arthur Henderson of the labor party, will this week or next anticipate the American peace offensive by one of their own. The British imperialist move will be a motion to have the League of Nations' preparatory "disarmament" commission convene in November, before their U. S. rivals can act.

This will tend to give control of the negotiations to the British influence league, and reduce the importance of U. S., and any prestige that may result from calling the conference, which of course will not actually disarm any imperialist powers.

The preparatory commission is expected to propose supervision of war budgets, and international control of war materials, two things it is believed the Hoover administration will never agree to.

"Free State Backs Britain." Patrick McGilligan, foreign minister of the Irish Free State, and its representative in the league assembly, stated yesterday that he would vote for the British proposal to give financial assistance to states whose wars the league approves. This is further support for Henderson's form of the conspiracy against the Soviet Union.

Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald of the British Labor Party yesterday declared in a speech at Durham, England, that "we are making no alliance with America, that ought to be clearly stated." He alluded to the possibility of failure of the Daves-MacDonald negotiations on arms limitations, expressed pious hope that they would not fail, and then said: "We are not going to run like a bull at a hedge," in speeding up the negotiations.

State Officials Laugh At Charges Carpenter Wage Scale Is Flouted

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Attorney General Ward has under consideration a request for a thorough investigation of charges that prevailing rate of wage law and other labor statutes are being flouted in New York City.

The request was in the form of a letter from Frederick L. Hackenbush, former assemblyman, representing Charles A. Judge, president of the District Council of Carpenters in New York City, backed up by a personal visit of Hackenbush.

The carpenter misleaders have resorted to going, hat in hand, to New York state politicians, who have in the past smothered all such cases, in behalf of the employers. The misleaders previously had sought the aid of Industrial Commissioner Frances Perkins, who did nothing, last night.

RED ARMY GIVES RAIDERS IN USSR SEVERE DEFEAT

'Proof to Militarists of Soviet Ability and Determination'

German Attitude Bad "Western Orientation" Means Hostility

MOSCOW, Sept. 11 (UP).—Chinese and Russian white guards in Manchuria have suffered heavy casualties in fighting along the Manchurian border, reports here said today.

In some instances red troops chased alleged attackers across the border, the reports said, adding also that many white Russians had been caught in Soviet territory.

A promise to give "Chinese militarists the strongest proofs of the determination and ability of the Soviet government to prevent further provocative raids into Russian territory" was carried in an editorial in the newspaper Izvestia today.

War Lords Anxious. Press reports from Harbin and Mukden, Manchuria, yesterday reflected a saddened and worried atmosphere surrounding the Chinese militarist government, as a result of their attempts over the week end and Monday to break through the Soviet Union border at many points.

The news is still given in a garbled fashion, as an unwarranted attack with airplanes, gunboats and artillery on the Chinese positions at Pogranitchaya, and Manchul.

The Mukden government hardly conceals the fact that its forces were considerably demoralized in the attack on the Red Army.

Retreat to Mulin. An official account states that Pogranitchaya is abandoned and a prey to bandits, who are probably deserting and starving mercenary soldiers of Chang Hsueh-liang's army. The Chang army has taken up a position at Mulin, where "10,000 Chinese soldiers who valiantly defended Pogranitchaya are now entrenched."

Attack Red Army. In Moscow, a report has been received through Tass News Agency that Chang Hsueh-liang's army invaded Soviet Union territory at Grodeokov, killed a Red Army sentinel and wounded others, but were promptly repulsed and driven over the border.

At another point, the Chinese raiders found Red Army soldiers harvesting hay in a field, but in spite of the surprise, were defeated.

Wu Talks of Parley. Dr. C. Wu, delegate from the Chiang Kai-shek government to the League of Nations assembly at Geneva, now in session, yesterday announced, according to press reports, that negotiations between the U. S. S. R. and the Nanking government were opened in Berlin.

Earlier reports that negotiations were proceeding smoothly have been denied by the Moscow press.

Wu claimed, according to the reports, that the only obstacles to immediate settlement of the Manchurian crisis was the question of dismissal of the Chinese president appointed by the Chinese warlords to run the Chinese Eastern after they were violently seized it from the joint Soviet Union and Chinese administration.

The Moscow, U. S. S. R., press views the attitude of the social democratic government of Germany in the Manchurian crisis as a very ominous one.

Pravda writes: "It is deplorable that the German papers conceal the fact that German consuls failed to

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FRED BEAL



N. T. W. U. Organizer whom the Manville-Jenckes gang threatened to lynch. They are still trying to electrocute him.

TRY YOUTH DAY DEMONSTRATORS

Young Workers Were Arrested in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 11.—Two members of the Young Communist League will be tried today on charges arising out of their activities at International Youth Day demonstration at Ashland and 47th St.

The two are Sam Reed, district organizer and Della Fogel. Both have been kept in jail since last Friday, when they were arrested immediately after the demonstration began.

Defeat Police Brutality. Police had tried to seize John Rijak, organizational secretary of the League, when several of the hundreds of workers present raised

British Jobless, Lured To Canada, Starved and Deported Under Guard

Under armed guard, subject to arrest if they leave their cars, 63 farm laborers are being deported through Ottawa back to England from whence they came, lured by false promises, and starvation at home.

Interviewed by Ottawa papers, the deportees stated: "We want work, but we won't work for \$10 and \$15 a month. That's all we were offered. We were told back in England we could get \$40 and \$50 a month at farm laboring over here."

The majority of the deportees declare that they do not wish to leave Canada if they are given an opportunity to earn a living here, but that they have been forced to choose between the alternative of starvation and deportation. They also complain that in order to obtain their passage home, they have been required to sign statements certifying that they have refused to accept employment; and that these statements will deprive them from obtaining unemployment relief on their return to England.

About 200 more are on the way to Ottawa for return to England.

Aid Gastonia Defense In W.I.R., I.L.D. Drive In Mass., Sept. 14-22

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—A drive for funds for Gastonia defense will be made by the International Labor Defense and the Workers International Relief, September 14-22.

The drive was decided at a conference of I.L.D. and W.I.R. secretaries attended by workers' representatives from New Hampshire and Massachusetts points.

A sum of \$200 had been obtained at a street collection held in Peabody, Mass., a delegate reported.

WILL HOLD UNION AND I.L.D. RALLY IN SPITE OF THREATS OF MILL MURDER GANGSTERS

First Session of TUUL Board Condemns Attack on Organizers; First Hand Story in Affidavits

Grant of Mistrial is Blow to Defense, Says Defense Attorneys; Fight Must Redouble

BULLETIN.

"We condemn the vicious attack upon our organizers in Gastonia and Charlotte," the statement issued by the National Executive Board of the Trade Union Unity League, now in session, declared. "The mill owners' hirelings who by such bloody methods hope to stem the rapidly rising tide of organization of textile workers, and the determined struggle to crystallize at the Charlotte Southern Textile Workers' Conference, October 12, 13, to defeat the stretch-out, the low wages, long hours and child labor.

"By their terrorist methods they hope to make it easier to send the Gastonia defendants to death.

"We call upon all workers to rally to the support of the textile workers of the South who face the combined fire of mill men, courts, police and American Federation of Labor misleaders, and redouble their efforts to free the 23 imprisoned textile workers, and to give full support financially and otherwise to the defense campaign of the International Labor Defense."

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 11.—Textile workers will hold a mass meeting in Gastonia Saturday, in spite of the continued threats that the Manville-Jenckes black hundred will stage another attack. A powerful workers' defense corps will be there to see that the meeting goes through as scheduled. A wave of tremendous indignation is sweeping through their midst and from miles around, textile workers come to recruit for the defense. Meetings in the outlying territory of Gaston County, as well as in many parts of North and South Carolina continue, and scores of rank and file organizers are on the job organizing in the mills, mobilizing the aroused workers for the great Charlotte Textile Workers' Conference, Oct. 12, 13, which will crystallize the united offensive of all southern textile workers against the stretch-out, long hours, and low wages.

Practically every capitalist newspaper completely disregards the statements of Saylor, Lall and Wells, that Solicitor Carpenter and Major Bulwinkle, heads of the prosecution battery, led the attack. They do, however, give up a painstakingly detailed account of Carpenter's story that he "stayed with his sick wife" while the raid was going on.

Carpenter, who is the legal head of the state prosecution staff, is making a bold front about "thoroughly investigating" the attack, in an ineffectual attempt to conceal his part in leading the raid which was obviously designed to further inflame the minds of potential jurors who will try the case of the Gastonia defendants which opens once more on Sept. 30.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 11.—The innocence and rights to freedom of the 23 defendants is so clear to the working masses," Hugo Oehler, Southern organizer for the National Textile Workers Union, said today, "that the bosses' thugs want to wreak vengeance."

C. A. Martin, one of the jurors in the Gastonia case, declared today that the jury was virtually unanimous for acquittal, stressing the complete lack of convincing evidence in the prosecution's presentation. The mistrial decision will give the prosecution another month to cook up a new line and bring in new perjurers to take the places of those completely discredited.

"If the case had gone to the jury at the closing session last week,"

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FUNDS! FUNDS! GASTONIA NEED

Must Push Sept. 21-22 Collections

News of the unparalleled terror of lynch law in Gastonia and Charlotte following directly on the temporary close of the trial due to one juror's insanity, has swept like an electric shock throughout America and across the ocean to Europe and Asia.

It warns the workers of America that the wave of mass protest must grow—that the mass collection days September 21 and 22 must be the most successful in the history of the American labor movement, for today, more than ever, the need for

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80,000 Militants Lost By British Mine Union Officials, N.M.U. Reports

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 11.—When a South Wales Communist delegate to the annual conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain moved that preparations be made for a general strike should the labor government renounce its "promise" to shorten hours, the proposal, by a motion, was withdrawn by a unanimous vote, a report on the conference by the National Miners' Union here declared.

The conference recorded a seriously depleted membership, the N. M. U. reports. Over 80,000 members were lost during the past year, including the most progressive and militant section, the Scottish Scottish miners. These formed an independent left wing organization.

Cleaners, Dyers Will Hold Meet on Monday

An organization mass meeting of cleaners and dyers will be held Monday at 7 p. m. at the Workers Center, 25 Union Square (it was formerly announced the meeting would be held last Monday).

The meeting has been called by the Cleaners and Dyers Section of the Trade Union Unity League and will take up the question of organizing shop committees to fight for better working conditions.

Belleveille, Ill., Miners Strike Against Dismissal of 2 Workers on U.M.W.A. Orders

MEET FASCISTS' ATTACKS WITH INTENSER DRIVE

Push Signature Work on Red Sundays

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successful mobilization of the membership, and the response of the workers everywhere was much more favorable than in the previous campaigns. The house-to-house canvass has not only brought in a considerable number of signatures but the workers showed interest in the activities and policies of the Party, with the result that many valuable contacts were established and quite a number applied for membership.

Greater Effort Needed.

The membership must know, however, that the situation now demands a much greater effort. The socialist and Zionist press has succeeded in arousing chauvinist sentiments among some sections of the Jewish population, which means greater difficulties in obtaining signatures in certain parts of the city for our Party. Moreover, in view of the socialist-Zionist fascist attacks on our meetings and headquarters and the increasing police terror, we must be prepared for every eventuality, we must be ready to overcome every possible attempt to keep our ticket off the ballot.

Red Sundays.

The coming three Sundays, starting with next Sunday, Sept. 15, have been set aside as Red Sundays for general mobilization of the Party membership. Every Party member must report to the section headquarters 9:30 in the morning to take part in the signature drive.

But the three Sundays alone will not be sufficient to get the necessary number of signatures. The drive must be carried on every night. All Party members are requested to devote every evening they can spare in the next three weeks to this signature campaign. All section headquarters will be open evenings, and committees present to give the assignments and all necessary information. Draw into this work all friends and sympathizers of our movement.

UNION GROWING DESPITE TERROR

Big Conference Oct. 12, 13, Says Oehler

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and Martin, "even with no defense evidence submitted, I am convinced that the verdict would have been unanimous for acquittal. It seemed to me that the cross-examination of the state's witnesses completely wrecked all the points the prosecution was trying to make."

"The black hundreds organized last night by Major Bulwinkle, Solicitor Carpenter and the Manville-Jencks Co., in their reaction to the growing power of the union and the weakness of their case," he continued, "they now again resort to armed violence in their attempt to drive the union out and the textile workers into greater slavery."

"The black hundreds' murderous attack on Organizer Wells, Saylor and Lell, their violence to other workers who crossed their path when they swept from Gastonia to Bessemer and then to Charlotte in the attack upon the union, is being answered through a greater organization drive in Gaston County and all over the South."

"No death chair, mob violence, smashing attack of the bosses' black hundreds can stop our work. The National Textile Workers is militant industrial union of the Southern workers and the Northern workers, and will lead in the struggle for the eight-hour day, for higher wages, to abolish the stretch-out system and to fight against child labor."

"This gang violence absolutely proves the necessity of self-defense on July 7 and today. This necessity is not only still exists, but is proved by the armed invasion of Charlotte by the organized mill bosses and professional thugs with the apparent co-operation of the police."

"The matter of criminal proceedings has been referred to the union's attorneys. Mobilization for the Oct. 12 and 13 conference in Charlotte will be pushed ahead with greater speed," Oehler declared.

Union Betrayers Ask For An Endorsement

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5 to 20 per cent. Originally the employers demanded the cut be 25 per cent. The union heads claim that by reducing the cut to 20 per cent the workers have won a victory. Instead of fighting against wage reductions the officials are urging the employers in putting through their program of wage cuts and more profits for the manufacturers.

The militant union workers are determined to fight against the wage cutting and sell-out program of the officials headed by Fuchs.

British Imperialism Massacres the Rebellious Arabs



The above photo is one of the first to arrive in the U. S., actually showing British troops in the act of slaughtering Arabs, who are in rebellion against British imperialism. Note the mounted soldier with swinging saber.

FUNDS! FUNDS! IS CRYING NEED

Must Push Sept. 21-22 Collections

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funds is tremendous. The campaign must go on unceasingly, more intensively, until all are freed.

For more than ever the mill bosses of the South have shown themselves in their true light. Their cooperation with the police authorities and government of Gaston and Macklenburg Counties which permitted an armed posse to go to Charlotte in their dastardly attempts to lynch the National Textile Workers Union, International Labor Defense, and Workers International Relief organizers and workers, is known to the entire world.

Working Class Women Mobilize for "Daily" Freiheit Bazaar Booth

The Central Committee of the United Council of Working Class Women notified the Daily Worker-Freiheit Bazaar Committee that they have already mobilized the Council for the affair. Tickets have been distributed to all councils. Committees have been elected to collect articles for their 12 booths where they will sell kitchen utensils, mops, brooms, dishes, dish-towels, aprons, salt shakers, sugar bowls and toothpicks.

Besides this fine display of kitchen utensils, the Bazaar will have a large assortment of men's clothing, suits, coats, pants, knickers, men's shirts, ties, socks, also a large assortment of ladies' dresses, coats, suits, underwear, hosiery, gloves, leather jackets and umbrellas.

The Grocery clerks will be there with a large assortment of groceries, vegetables, and delicatessen.

The restaurant this year will be equipped with a modern kitchen, up to date restaurant equipment, where wholesome meals will be served. The Amalgamated Food Workers Union have arranged to have some of the best cooks in the city prepare the food for the Bazaar.

The jewelers are already working overtime for the Bazaar, making up new emblems, the designs for which were imported from Moscow.

Buy your tickets in advance and be sure to get in.

NY JIM CROWISM HIT AT MEETING

Discrimination on Day Line Flayed by Moore

"Only the organized power of the Negro workers in alliance with the class-conscious white workers can abolish racial discrimination in America," declared Richard B. Moore, Communist congressional candidate in the 21st district at the mass meeting held at St. Mark's Church in Harlem, Thursday night to protest against discrimination of Negro students by the Hudson River Day Line Company.

Some weeks ago a group of Negro high school and college students, members of the Students Literary Club of Harlem, went on an excursion on one of the Hudson River boats to Indian Point. When they arrived, the company officials refused to permit them to bathe in the swimming pool which is on company property. The students protested and picketed the place. They later made representation to the company's office in New York City, but the managers informed them their servants at Indian Point were justified, for it was against the company's policy to permit Negroes to bathe in the same pool with white people.

Would Fight in Court.

Mr. Olcott, the general manager of the company, in an interview with a press representative stated the company would rather pay law-suits than to retreat from its policy of discrimination. "The company," said Olcott, "is financially in a position to fight every law suit brought by Negroes, therefore legal action was no intimidation to them."

Despite the defiant attitude of this big Wall Street-controlled steamship corporation, the Negro speakers at Thursday's meeting, most of them republican lawyers and politicians including Fred R. Moore, the chairman; Hubert T. Delaney, assistant district attorney, republican candidate, and F. Rivers, another republican misleader, all urged the people discriminated against not to take mass action, but to pursue legalistic means. They all proclaimed that the civic rights bill should be passed in order to abolish discrimination. This advice the audience repudiated, for the workers easily recognized that they are unable to fight against a powerful corporation through the courts which they know are owned and controlled by capitalist appointed judges.

The chairman, chafing under the exposure of Moore's speech in which he analyzed the whole system of white capitalist oppressing and discriminatory practices, which the speaker pointed out was viciously exhibited even within the ranks of organized labor under the control of the American Federation of Labor, attempted to stop Moore from speaking. The audience quickly responded and demanded that Moore be given every opportunity to unmask the Negro political lackeys.

Cyril M. Phillip, a leader among the students also emphasized the importance of fighting discrimination through mass action and not by relying upon law suits to emancipate the Negro masses from oppression.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Hamilton Fish were also scheduled to speak, but did not appear.

It was rumored among the audience that Green objected to speak from the same platform with Moore.

THREE MILITANT WAITERS OUSTED

Expelled for Flaying Grafter Lehman

On orders from Edward Flore its international president, Waiters Union, Local 16, yesterday expelled from the union three of its delegates to the New York Joint Executive Board because they had issued a statement condemning William Lehman, secretary of Local 1, who was removed from his office recently by the membership of the local on charges of graft. Those expelled were Dave Kanner, Louis Taffer and J. M. McDonald.

After his expulsion, Lehman appealed to Flore and the machine-packed national convention of the union, which ordered his reinstatement. At the time when his reinstatement was being ordered the three delegates of Local 16 issued a statement endorsing the expulsion.

Abstained from Voting.

A short time previous, at a meeting of the Joint Executive Board when the question of voting on the expulsion was on the order of business, the three local 16 representatives abstained from voting on the grounds that they were not acquainted with all the facts. However, later, when they learned the entire situation, they issued their joint statement. Shortly afterwards, representatives of Flore appeared at the meeting of Local 1, and compelled the membership to reaccept Lehman, although they know he is a grafter.

The charges against the three militant workers who were expelled, was attacking officials of the union. The grievance committee of Local 16 recommended their expulsion to the union meeting held yesterday afternoon at 233 W. 47th St. After the vote was taken, a worker named Leo Seitz protested and said, "you might as well expel me also."

Recruit New Members In Hartford Y. C. L.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 11.—Increased membership of the Communist Party, Young Communist League and Young Pioneers is reported today by functionaries of the three organizations.

The new members were brought in as a result of a successful International Youth Day demonstration held in the working class section of the city. The significance of I.Y.D., the impending attack on the Soviet Union was explained by speakers and a collection for Gastonia defense was taken up.

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

Fake Amnesty After Arica "Settlement"

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 11.—A proposal to establish June 3—the date of settlement of the Tacna-Arica border dispute between Peru and Chile—as "an historic date" in Peruvian history was sent to congress today by President Leguia. The plan is backed by Wall Street imperialism, which was the real winner in the Tacna-Arica "settlement."

The president suggested that amnesty be granted to 10 per cent of the male and 10 per cent of the female prisoners in Peru and that 10 per cent of those awaiting imposition of sentences be freed. The government would designate those to be freed. The "amnesty" will not include foes of the Wall Street puppet government now in prison.

SCOTT NEARING WILL TEACH AT WORKERS SCHOOL

U.S. Imperialism Given on Wednesday Nights

Scott Nearing, one of the most popular lecturers and teachers in the labor movement, will give two very interesting courses at the Workers School during the coming Fall Term.

Course on Imperialism.

One course, "The Development and Extent of American Imperialism," to be given every Wednesday, from 8:30 to 9:50 p. m., will go very thoroughly into the economic causes of imperialist conflicts, reviewing the sources of raw material and the fields for foreign markets for the sale of commodities and the investment of capital. It will outline the extent of imperialist growth throughout the world, and the comparative investments of the various imperialist powers. The relation of American imperialism to world imperialism will be shown, and the drive of American imperialism for world supremacy, which is inevitably leading to another world war.

Study of Social Institutions.

The second course, "Social Institutions Under Capitalism," will also be given on every Wednesday evening from 7:00 to 8:20 p. m.

This course is a study of the superstructure of the capitalist system. It will explain the economic basis of such social institutions as the family, religion, the bourgeoisie code of morals, the character of the legal system, etc. The study will of course be made with a special view to understanding the American capitalist institutions, their similarity and peculiarities as compared with capitalist institutions in other countries and the role that these institutions play in the class struggle.

Register Now.

Registration for these courses is now going on at the Workers School, 26 Union Square. As there is always a heavy registration for Nearing's courses, prospective students are urged by the school to register without delay.

SHEARER PROBE PART OF DRIVE

Prepare for Congressional Elections

(Continued from Page One)

Brown Boveri Company. My speeches on patriotism were made for pay he received from these concerns, all of which are financially interested in building battleships so they can get in on the heavy graft connected with government orders.

Shearer Pulled Boner.

Heretofore Shearer has been considered a first class patriot and high in the favors of the naval committee of the senate that voted today to investigate him. But he got into a public quarrel over the attempt to collect fees due him from the shipbuilders and exposed a part of the jingo propaganda machine.

It is generally recognized here that the Shearer "investigation" will be utilized by the Hoover supporters senatorial campaigns as a part of the pacifist smoke screen to conceal imperialist war preparations.

The president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, E. G. Grace, in a letter to Hoover, claims that he did not know Shearer was a propagandist, and that the company merely hired him as an "advisor." Grace said neither he nor Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, knew of the employment of Shearer until his propaganda activities were called to their attention. Shearer was then dismissed, according to Grace.

This is regarded as an attempt of the Hoover administration to shield the shipbuilding corporations and make Shearer the goat because of his exposure of the propaganda machine for a big navy.

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WORKERS CALENDAR

PENNSYLVANIA

Benefit of Section 3. Hedgerow Players will stage "Lillian" on Saturday, Sept. 21, for the benefit of Section 3, District 3, Communist Party of U.S.A.

Phila. Anti-Fascists Aid Strikers. An entertainment arranged by the Anti-Fascist Alliance to help the textile strikers of Gastonia, N. C., will be held Saturday evening, Sept. 14, at Progressive Institute, 1208 Tasker St. All comrades invited.

NEW JERSEY

Workers Defense Picnic. A joint defense picnic will be given by the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America at Zemanns' Park, Hackensack Plank Rd., North Bergen, N. J., Sept. 15.

OHIO

Celebrate Party Anniversary. The Tenth Anniversary of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. will be celebrated Sept. 14 at 8 p. m. at Grading Hall, 2021 St. Clair Ave., under the auspices of Section Two of the Communist Party and Branch Two of the Young Communist League.

Cleveland Picnic Winners. Winners of prizes at the District Picnic in Cleveland on Labor Day were, first prize, J. Killis; second prize, Kucharski. Winners are requested to call at the District Office of the Communist Party, 2046 E. Fourth St., to claim the prizes, which will be kept for three days after published notice.

ILLINOIS

Chicago Banana Stalk Ball. The Joint Defense and Relief Committee of the International Labor Defense and the Workers International Relief will hold a banana-stalk ball Sept. 14 at Ukrainian People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., a feature of which will be a display of bloody banana stalks used on workers' heads by police at the August First demonstration.

MARYLAND

Gastonia Tag Day. A tag day to aid the Gastonia defense will be held by the Philadelphia Joint Gastonia Defense and Relief Committee in Baltimore, Sept. 14.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco W. I. R. Moves. The WIR has moved into its new office at 966 Market Street.

To Defy Brownsville Socialist-Zionist Fascists on Thursday

The militant workers of Brownsville, in response to the call of the Communist Party, Brownsville section, will turn out in force to the open air meeting at Stone and Pitkin Aves. on Thursday, 7:30 p. m., to once more show the socialist-Zionist fascists that they cannot terrorize the Communist Party, the enemy of chauvinism no matter where it raises its head.

Last week the Jewish fascists of Brownsville attempted to break up a Communist meeting held at the same corner, but met with the right kind of reception and were forced to retire. But these "brave" warriors retaliated by wrecking section headquarters of the Party when nobody was there. Several days later the landlord, under pressure from the fascists, gave notice to the Brownsville comrades to move out of his premises. The Young Communist League, having its headquarters elsewhere, was also given notice to move.

PHILADELPHIA

ALL ORGANIZATIONS ARE ASKED TO TAKE NOTE THAT THANKSGIVING EVE IS TAKEN FOR THE DAILY WORKER BALL AT LULU TEMPLE

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NATIONAL MINERS UNION LEADING MASS PICKETING

Men Were Fired for Fighting Fakery

BELLEVEILLE, Ill., Sept. 11.—Mass picketing of the Oak Hill mill is being continued by the National Miners Union in spite of the imposition of seals by William Jacobson, sub-district president of the district U.M.W.A.

The strike was begun by the men in spontaneous protest against the expulsion of Bradshaw and Poel from the U.M.W.A. for their militant activities against the union fakers, who had intervened with the company and prevented the men from working.

Several hundred workers met constantly at the mass picket demonstrations beginning at early morning. Today's picketing was led by Georg Voysey.

Jeers and cries greeted Jack who he arrived at the mine this morning. Stories given by Jack to the capitalist press tried to minimize the effect of the strike in order to prevent it from spreading.

"The mines will never operate until all men are put back to work," William Bradshaw, pit committee man at the mines and active in the N.M.U., said today.

WALL STREET "GOOD WILL" SLAVERY.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 11.—Col. Pablo Sidar and Lieut. Arnulfo Courte the Mexican fliers who are on South American tour, left today for Arica. The flight is backed by Wall Street as a so-called "good will" gesture.

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The Social Democratic Government of Germany Drafts New Anti-Communist Law

FASCIST BOMBS, STREET FIGHTS USED AS EXCUSE

Ludendorff, Reformists Objectively Cooperate

The interior ministry of the German Republic, it was announced by capitalist news agencies there yesterday, has taken advantage of the series of bombings of public buildings by fascist organizations to prepare a new repressive law. It will be called "legislation for the protection of the republic" and will omit all those clauses in the old law of similar title which require a two-thirds majority in the Reichstag for passage. The old law, used extensively against workers, failed to be continued into effect after it lapsed this summer, because of the two-thirds requirement in the constitution.

Harsh Penalties.
The new bill will be submitted to the cabinet next week. It provides severe punishments for "defamation of republican institutions" which will undoubtedly be interpreted as a right to attack all Communist demonstrations, and probably the Communist press. It can also be interpreted to prohibit strikes, if they "endanger good order."

The fascist movements in Germany work hand in hand with the social democratic party government against the workers, as is proved by the use of fascist outrages for repressive legislation and police orders, which then are not enforced against the fascists but against the working class.

Release Fascists.
When members of the Stahlhelm or other fascist movements, led by Hitler or Ludendorff, do get themselves arrested they are soon released by "general amnesties" which do not affect Communist prisoners.

The drafting of the bill was speeded because of increasing resistance to reactionary organizations by the workers. Wednesday night one man was shot and seriously wounded in a clash between Communist workers and fascists in the Schoenburg suburb, the fighting being largely conducted with stones.

A former police officer arrested for a fascist bombing in Itzehoe, has been carried away to Hamburg for investigation, and his name is withheld, which will make his release easier.

TELL FIRST HAND STORY OF RAID

Must Redouble Efforts for Defendants

(Continued from Page One)
office, get Bill Dunne and break in to the jail and get that red-headed bastard Beal and Lynch them."

"On the way to Charlotte, they kept threatening me. They stopped at a filling station and at the point of guns made me telephone to Oehler. Tell him to meet you at the corner of College and Trade Sts. I told Oehler to meet me at the corner of Tryon and College. There is no such corner. By this and other means I managed to convey to Oehler that there was something wrong so that they could get away before the gang arrived.

"They threw me back into the car. They showed me a rope and said they were going to lynch me with it. They asked me how much it cost the L.L.D. to knock Campbell crazy. I told them that was ridiculous. Then they blackjacked me and I was unconscious for over an hour.

Beat Wells.
"The next thing I remember, we stopped at the side of a lonely road the other side of Concord. They got out and I saw Saylor's men. Lell who were in the other car. Most of the cars had left us in Charlotte to go to raid the L.L.D. office there and try to get Dunne and Oehler and the others. They forced me to undress.

"First they tried to make Saylor and Lell beat me with belts. Then the leaders seized sticks and hit me all over the body. Then someone shouted, 'The law's coming.' They drove off and I started to run. After running about 50 yards, I collapsed. Saylor and Lell found me after a search. The approaching auto that they had seen was a party of post-um-hunters.

"We walked to Concord, about eight miles away. We couldn't get medical care, so we went back to Charlotte on the 5 a. m. train. As soon as I am able, I intend to go back to Gastonia and go on organizing."

Saylor's affidavit corroborates Wells' statement and adds considerably more detail.

"On September 9, John Carpenter and Major Bulwinkle lined up a mob in front of his office. They put Charles Ferguson, speed cop, in front with his motorcycle.

"They passed 512 West Airline Ave. with 15 automobiles. I counted the cars.

"In about 15 or 20 minutes they came back to 512 West Airline Ave., surrounded the house, and filled the house full of men. They came into

Starved by Mill Bosses; Betrayed by A.F.L.



A mill worker and his family, in Marion, N. C., one of the hundreds of families facing eviction from their homes following their strike which was betrayed by the United Textile Workers Union. Reduced to starvation and pellagra by the mill owners, sold out by the A. F. of L. officialdom, these workers will soon fight again—this time under the banner of the militant National Textile Workers Union.

the front room where Wells, Mrs. Franks and her daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Lodge and their daughter, and Lell and I were. They lined up in the room singing one verse of the song Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow. Then they began cursing for every god-damn-son-of-a-bitch they could think of.

Millmen Lead.
"Then 10 of them took me up to my room and made me pack my clothes. Then they carried me down to the porch. Horace Ling, overseer of Myers mill of South Gastonia, struck at me and said I was the "goddamn son of a bitch" he wanted to wait on. Superintendent Moorehead, Carl Holloway, Dewey Carver, assistant for the Loray mill, put me and Lell into the car. Moorehead said he wanted to take charge of us. They told us we would never come back there anymore.

"They then brought us to a filling station at Catawba River on the Mecklenburg side. They stopped there for 10 minutes. I saw them take Wells out of the car and carry him into the filling station. I do not know what they done to him there.

"Then they changed cars with all of us. Dewey Carver and Carl Holloway got in a car with us. They began to threaten the union, said they would kill every damn man who joined the union and clean up the South. They did not aim to have a union in the South. They tried to make me promise that I would never belong to another union in the southern states.

"Get Beal."
"Then they brought us right through Charlotte. They cursed Paul Sheppard, Caroline Drew, Amy Schechter, Vera Bush. They said, 'God damn they would kill them if they could find them.' They said they would tear the jail down and get Beal.

"Then they carried us 8 miles beyond Concord and took us out of the car. I began to call some of them by their names. They began to whisper among themselves that he knows us. They asked how many I knew of them. I told them I knew several of them.

"There were also two Oddfellows in the crowd. I let them know I had been a member for 20 years in good standing. They asked me what did I think they ought to do to me. I told them it was just up to them. I had no apologies to make. They then ordered Wells to take his pants off or they would do it. They asked Lell and me to beat Wells with a leather belt they handed each of us. I put the belt in my pocket. I have it now and know who it belongs to, who took it off. They also kept a pair of my new slippers and said they could use them.

Beat Wells.
"They then knocked Wells down and began to beat him with branches of trees and with a leather belt. I know those who did the whipping. They are Carl Holloway, Dewey Carver, besides others. They told me if I would come back to Mecklenburg or Gaston County they would kill me, and begged me not to say anything about it.

"Then a car came up around the curve. They said 'there comes the law, make to your car, and make your getaway.' They drove off. I then picked up Wells' pants and went and hunted and hollered for him until I found him. He had run when they turned him loose.

"Lell and I had to pick Wells up. He was unconscious. We then told him a piece of the way. We walked to Concord 8 miles, and went to the police station and told them the story. They examined Wells and asked us what kind of a law we had in Gaston County. They said it was a disgrace to the United States. I had a long talk with the policemen. They told me that they understood now what happened on June 7. They said the other towns

were not going to stand for that. The other towns would clean up Gaston. I told them I served 18 months for this country and I did not propose to be treated that way.

Attorneys Lead.
"John Carpenter and Major Bulwinkle stood in the yard at 512 West Airline Ave. They were in the first cars that drove to the union headquarters and wrecked it."

The following statement was issued by the defense counsel as a whole, thru the I. L. D.

"The mistrial granted is a blow to the defense. The state had fired its best guns against the defendants, and they failed to make out the slightest case. The state has offered absolutely no evidence of any conspiracy and has failed to build up any case against the defendants. The state's own witnesses contradicted each other. They definitely established that the workers had maintained a "guard" to protect their lives and property after their first headquarters and relief store had been destroyed and after they were brutally beaten and generally abused by the police. Without a witness for the defense heard, the state established beyond every reasonable doubt that our clients are innocent of murder as charged.

U. S. BUSINESS DELEGATES ADMIT U.S.S.R. PROGRESS

Finds Five Year Plan Actually Works

"The trip of the delegation of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce has been a revelation. Despite all the rumors and arguments to the contrary, the present revolutionary system in Russia carries on, not necessarily to every one's satisfaction, but still it works. What is most impressive is the extraordinary effort which is being made to help the masses, especially by industrializing the nation. That development must reflect itself eventually in higher living standards," said George Bochever, American lawyer and industrialist, yesterday, having just finished a two month's tour of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a member of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce delegation. He showed the expected regret that enterprise of private exploiters is "stifled," but admitted: "Manufactured articles are in demand. There is not the primitive condition as expected. An investigation of the industrial program of the country gives the impression that the population is solidly behind the government. There is nothing to threaten the Soviet regime," said Bochever.

That the full significance of the five year industrialization plan of the Soviet Union and its tremendous effect upon international trade is not fully realized by American big business, was pointed out Monday by R. Whittlesey, vice-president of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company.

"Recent American contracts with Russia call for the erection of tractor and automobile factories, exchange of patents and technical assistance with one of our great electrical organizations, a similar exchange with our most prominent radio concern, technical assistance in building ammonia and nitrogen fertilizer factories, while numerous contracts have been signed for electrical plants, steel mills, mining operations, plants for production of aniline dyes, sewing machine factories, etc.

Building Industry.
"As in pre-war days, Russia has constant need of foreign exchange. Before the war the amounts required to pay for imports of manufactured goods and to provide for the payment of interest of Russia's foreign indebtedness, were largely met by her ability to produce a large surplus of grain which was available for export.

Exports Grow.
"While exchange is no longer required to meet the service of external loans, the demand still continues for foreign exchange to pay for vitally essential imports. Attention has been turned to other than agricultural products, both raw materials and manufactured articles, and it is this latter phase of the situation which is now causing considerable concern to European nations.

"Oil production in the Grosby and Baku fields is now 278,000 bbls. a day. This oil has been a strong international competitor on a price basis with the product of British and American companies."

Eager to get a larger share of this tremendous business, many business men are urging recognition of the Soviet Union, at the same time ready to support any move to destroy the only workers' and peasants' government.

Hold Trial of Chicago Youth Demonstrators

(Continued from Page One)

him to enable him to speak. The demonstration had ended in a march to a local hall.

Resolutions were adopted pledging to defend the Soviet Union, to fight for the freedom of the Gastonia textile strikers and denouncing police brutality. The meeting closed with the singing of the International and Solidarity.

Mass Meets in Michigan

DETROIT, Sept. 10.—Mass demonstrations for the defense of the Soviet Union were held by units of the Young Communist League throughout Michigan on International Youth Day.

bargains with the British, French and American imperialisms. Stresemann in the name of Germany, and in a speech to the League of Nations assembly, approves of the Briand plan for a confederation of Europe against the U. S. S. R., and against Communism.

The German attitude at the Hague conference, recently ended, showed that some sort of bargain had been worked out between the German government and its imperialist creditors by which part of Germany's payment consists of support of their line against the U. S. S. R. In connection with this, it is remembered that it was sensationally exposed at the time of the meeting of the Doyes board of experts, preceding the Hague conference, that German and Allied military and financial experts held a secret meeting to work out the general plan for an invasion of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics through German territory.



SHOE FAKERS IN FAKE ELECTION

Henry-Meade Outfit Rule by Gangsterism

(By a Worker Correspondent)
BOSTON (By Mail).—The Henry-Meade leadership of the United Shoe Workers Union have again shown that they are following in the footsteps of the discredited Boot and Shoe Workers Union. This is proven by the fake elections that they have carried through in the stitchers local. This happened after the meeting was broken up by a strong arm guard because the two progressives, Krantz and Klarfield, have refused to withdraw their names from the ballot.

After this meeting the so-called and self-elected President Henry appointed a committee of his own gang to carry through the fake elections. In spite of the protest from the membership the comedy was carried through by 74 votes out of a total of 1300. The rest of the membership did not know where and when the elections were held.

This proves again to the shoe workers what we progressives have said, that the Henry-Meade outfit is of the same type as that of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

Workers are recognizing that the strike has been a failure because of the right wing policies pursued by the present officialdom. Workers are rallying around the leadership of the shoe and leather workers organization committee. This is shown by a big meeting of the progressive shoe workers, affiliated with the organization committee. Definite plans were worked out as to how to proceed in organizing shop committees on the industrial basis. Also delegates were sent to the T.U.U.L. convention in Cleveland.—SHOE WORKER.

BERRY 'HONORS' JIMMIE WALKER

Make Mayor Member of Pressmen's Union

Major George L. Berry, president of the International Pressmen's Union made Mayor James J. Walker an honorary member of Local 2, New York, yesterday at a ceremony at City Hall.

This is a move on the part of Berry, who has always been active in democratic party politics to mobilize support for the Tammany candidate for mayor. However, Berry's record of strikebreaking is so well known to workers in New York and

Strikebreakers



Major George L. Berry, reactionary president of the Pressmen's Union, breaker of scores of printing trades strikes, presents a union card to Mayor Walker, Tammany politician, who has used the vicious Tammany police to break many strikes in New York City.

elsewhere, his endorsement will act as a boomerang.

Several years ago the pressmen's local union of Chicago brought charges of graft against Berry who quickly expelled the entire local. Only after they withdrew the charges were they reinstated. In the strike of the New York pressmen, Berry brought in scabs from Canada, in his desperate move to break the strike.

Altho Berry has the title of major has done no fighting except against workers who belong to his union. He is a fascist type of union leader and is one of the founders of the American Legion.

W. Va. Rail Merger Part of War Plans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Permission to purchase the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad for \$32,111,666 was sought from the Interstate Commerce Commission today by the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Railroad in an amended application. This planned merger is one of a long series of rail mergers, in preparation for the coming imperialist war.

Men in Harris Contracting Human Cranes

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO (By Mail).—Here is a little job news in brief about Chicago and about one slave-driving company in particular. I have just quit the Harris Brothers Co. on 35th St., near Ashland Avenue.

This outfit was formerly a housewrecking company but is now mostly a contracting company to build garages and to do mill work.

The big pay is four bits, fifty cents an hour to start and it takes quite a long while before this company will give a worker an increase in wages, so I was told by the other slaves.

They work their men the hardest of any place I've slaved for in many a year. They are not so speedy but they believe in every man lifting for all he is worth. It is a very common sight to see one man carrying a big garage door or window, or lifting long heavy planks alone.

Also there is much roofing paper and some drain pipe and all these things are loaded onto a wagon or truck to be shipped out where the garage is to be built.

The pay days are two weeks apart. Only straight pay is paid for overtime. When a man quits he has to wait two weeks for his money. There are about 300 men working for the Harris Brothers Company. There are all kinds of nationalities and a few Negro workers too.

As for employment conditions in Chicago in general, they are very poor. I have been out of work for over a month and have been looking around a great deal. Very little hiring is being done anywhere.—J. W.

Use Sedition Charge In the Chicago Case

(Continued from Page One)

object of which is to advocate the overthrow of government by violence."

The crime is considered felony, entailing jail terms of one to ten years and heavy fines.

Those on trial are J. Louis Engdahl (at the time of his arrest editor of the Daily Worker), Carl Sklar, Paul Cline, Clara Cline, Ethel Stevens, Irving Herman, Sylvia Wichtman, Max Melz, Jack Childs, Anna Leggett, Edward Stevens, Anthony Binba, Theodore Asnes, Lydia Bennett, Carl Carlson, Charlotte Melamed, Mary Dizoff, Jack Mineau, Alise Nasrak, Anne Newhoff, Morris Fein, Benjamin Horowitz, Lydia Hilden, John Haecker, George Reppasas and Sandy Williams.

Fears Communism

In urging new charges, Assistant States' Attorney Everett O. Hutchins declared "the United States is being imperilled by Communism," asserting that "Stalin is the actual head of millions of Communist followers in this country.

Although there have as yet been no raids on the local Party headquarters, the prosecution has assembled a formidable array of Communist literature, including a file of the Daily Worker containing all material growing out of the publication of the Open Letter and Address of the Communist International.

He quoted from this extensively and went into the details regarding the life history of various defendants. Even D. J. Bental, International Labor Defense lawyer handling the defense, was denounced by the prosecutor as a member of the Communist Party and threatened with arrest.

I. L. D. Plans Fight

The International Labor Defense is planning a broad campaign to resist the attempt to virtually legalize the Communist Party.

Huge Power and Fuel Combine Presages the Coming Imperial War

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—More than 80 per cent of the stockholders of the Hudson Valley Coke and Products Company, voted in favor of merging with the Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation, here yesterday, it was announced. The Coke Company, which sells gas to the New York Light and Power Corporation, a subsidiary of the Niagara-Hudson, has holdings of \$8,000,000. The merger is part of a series in power and fuel, in preparation for the coming imperialist war, in which these industries will be key industries.

SPARTANSBURG MILL WORKERS ARE LAID OFF

Slave Wages When They Do Work

(By a Worker Correspondent)
SPARTANSBURG, S. C. (By Mail).—Most of the textile mills in this county have cut short operations and have laid off their workers. Most of the mills that have not already cut short operations will do so within another week. This means that over 5,000 mill workers will be out of work.

The mills are shutting down one after the other and laying off the workers. The period of curtailment is from a week to a month, but they occur often. The Arkwright Mill was closed down in the first week of September; this mill has recently been operating only on the day shift with no night shifts working.

The Spartan Mills, which ran 90,000 spindles during the night and day and 35,000 spindles during the night only, was recently closed for a week. Whitney mills also shut down and laid its workers off. This is a 35,000 spindle mill. The workers of the Saxon Mills may be called back to work on Monday, after being laid off. The Beaumont mill is also planning to close down.

These shut-downs mean only further misery for the workers in the mills. They are practically always starving even when they do work, for the wages in all the mills in this county are from \$8 to \$14 a week, many women working child labor being enslaved, stretch-out, speed-up and other efficiency systems in effect, and the hours being 12 a day.

The mill workers here will welcome the National Textile Workers Union here, the union which is leading the Gastonia workers, and which the mill workers know that they can depend on to be honest with the workers.—C. R.

Aid Gastonia Defense Through Conference in Philadelphia, October 4

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—Further intensifying its work in the defense of the Gastonia strikers, the Joint Gastonia Defense and Relief Committee, Philadelphia District, has called a Gastonia conference for October 4. At least 500 letters will be sent out to working class organizations here to mobilize workers behind the Gastonia battle. Similar conferences will be held throughout the district. The committee will hold a tag day in Baltimore on Saturday, September 14. In Washington, on the same day there will be a house-to-house collection. The Philadelphia section of the Trade Union Unity League established at Cleveland is sending out instructions to its sections to elect delegates to the October conference and to see that its

BLOOMSBURG WEAVERS QUIT

BLOOMSBURG, Pa. (By Mail).—Silk weavers at the Bloomsburg Silk Mill here are on strike against the reduction of labor-saving machinery and against wage cuts.

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The International Situation and Tasks of the Communist International

Report of Comrade Kuusinen

AT THE TENTH PLENUM OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMINTERN

THE REPARATIONS QUESTION.

Ten years ago, when Muller signed the Versailles Agreement, the situation in the reparations question was not as complicated as it is now. The dictum then was: Germany must pay, it must pay a great deal, and if it does not pay, we will beat it as one beats somebody else's pig." And Germany was beaten, corridors were made in East Germany, whole regions were occupied in West Germany, and thus the country was surrounded by walls and besieged. But after a few years one could see that—as an old proverb says—no walls are so high that a donkey with a load of gold could not get over them (today a donkey with a load of gold is no longer a donkey). The dollar came from America, and Germany began to pay with dollars. This was the turning point. Ten years ago, when the saintly Wilson was in Versailles, he said to the Allies in the name of American capitalists: "I am for self-determination of all peoples, do as you please, but on the sole condition that you pay me back every dollar you owe; where you are to take this money from, does not worry me, and if, in this connection, you will show no respect for the self-determination of other peoples, I can look the other way, in order not to see anything." But the Dawes and Young method is quite different. America, said Lenin, robs the world in an "original" manner, i.e. for the time being, in a business-like manner. One can see that this applies also to the manner of the present solution of the reparations problem: abolition of the political commissars of the victorious powers in Germany, and their substitution by bank commissars; the contemplated evacuation of the Rhineland; the substitution of military occupation methods by the financial machinations of the new international reparations bank; fixation of the maximum amount of the war contribution; abolition of the transfer-protection, commercial mobilization of the reparations debts of Germany.

What is the speculation of the four chief partners at the Paris gambling table? The pretensions of the French government were nearest to the original Versailles standpoint: as many contributions from Germany as possible without opening the door even the least bit for imperialist expansion by Germany. In regard to the maximum amount of the contribution, the French government was compelled to make concessions, but in the agreeable form that French imperialism is to get a great deal of money in the next years (through the commercialization of reparations), but naturally at the expense of the future and at the price of renouncing direct colonization policy as far as Germany is concerned. This form is agreeable to the French imperialism because it cannot of course know what the world will be like in 37 or 53 years, and therefore every franc in the pocket is worth much more in the next years than the finest promises for the distant future. Thus, its consent rested on a very real calculation.

What was the speculation of the German "understanding" politicians in Paris? They said: "Although we are incapable, of paying, as our experts can prove, we are prepared to pay even more than your experts think possible, provided you give us certain colonial mandates and such-like things. This was said (or hinted at) especially by the unofficial German representatives in Paris. This naive speculation, to be able to secure, through the goodwill of France and Britain, prospects of colonial expansion, has completely failed in Paris. Moreover, the British government wanted in Paris to tie Germany more securely to the Anglo-French bloc (of course, without itself losing any financial advantages), and eventually to separate Germany from the United States, especially by linking up the question of German reparations with the demand to reduce the inter-allied debts to the United States. But also this speculation failed to a great extent.

On its part, the American imperialism, represented in Paris by the Morgan firm, showed its willingness to negotiate financially Germany's release from the clutches of the direct colonization policy of France, but at the price of satisfactory economic and political provision: the prospect of gradually placing Germany under American financial control, of using it subsequently as a basis of American financial control, also for various parts of Europe, and in the future eventually even as a political counterpoise against British imperialism. It seems to me that this American speculation has been given a good chance through the Young-Plan. Without the participation of American capital, nothing could have been done. The Americans know that this Young-business requires capital, but as everyone knows, with the Americans finance technique is a high art, with a relatively small investment of capital they manage to secure a maximum of power and control.

THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY

In fact, the attitude of American imperialism has undergone a considerable change in these ten years. The Monroe doctrine is all right, but it no longer satisfies American imperialism. The export of American capital is playing an important role. Once this mass export of capital from the United States has started, why should this capital be invested only in China or in the backward countries in general, surely, a highly developed industrial country such as Germany will do at least just as well in regard to working for the accumulation of American finance capital. As a vassal state under American control, Germany would certainly be made welcome. . . . Lately, such speculations have sometimes been revealed by certain remarks in American financial circles; very characteristic was also the advice given recently in the bulletin of the New York National City Bank in regard to the solution of the German reparations question. Germany must work more and eat less.

According to the Young Plan, Germany must pay, pay a great deal, but the export possibilities of the German capitalism have not been extended. This very important question has not even been dealt with in Paris. Can Germany pay or not? Keynes, in his last article, thinks that it cannot, Comrade Varga thinks that it can. We should therefore be cautious in our statements. What is going to happen in 37 or 53 years time, is a special question (we have our own views on this matter), but as to what will happen in the next few years, we can safely prophesy that enormous difficulties are in store in regard to the carrying through of the Young Plan. As I have already said, the German bourgeoisie, on its part, is not prepared simply to rest content with the modest role of paying the yearly war contribution; it too is determined to go in for an imperialist policy. This policy implies that Germany must to a certain extent comply with the existing system of the imperialist world forces such as they are. But this system is full of great antagonisms, and the position of the inadequately armed German bourgeoisie cannot be an easy one. The "understanding policy" in its present form will serve no purpose after the evacuation of the Rhineland. What then? I reckon with a growing American orientation of the German bourgeoisie. Does this mean immediate definite wheeling round to an anti-British or anti-French policy on the part of the German bourgeoisie? Certainly not. The position of the German bourgeoisie is precarious. This prevents it taking up an uncompromising attitude to this greatest antagonism between the imperialist big powers. In the small town where I went to school in my young days, there lived a merchant, no Croesus by any means according to modern ideas, but certainly the richest man in the said town; there were two parties in the town, and before every municipal election, when he was asked by his customers for which party he would vote, he said: "I am not rich enough to have political principles." Neither is the German bourgeoisie already rich enough to choose between Britain and America.

But in any case, the law of dependence of bourgeois ideology on the golden chains, will assert itself. The relation between debtor and creditor is sounder than the relation between buyer and seller. According to the Young Plan, American imperialism plays in regard to Germany the role of chief creditor, who is moreover always prepared to give new loans. From the standpoint of the German bourgeoisie and its imperialistic pretensions, the American orientation can appear, if not very much, at least a little more promising than the present practical capitulation policy before the Franco-Polish expansion.

In his last speech, Stresemann mentioned colonization tendencies in the policy of American imperialism. This is correct, such tendencies exist. But considering that Stresemann did not discover in his former speeches such tendencies in the French imperialism which occupied the Rhineland, we can assume that in the next years he will be impelled to give fulsome praise to the growing dependence of German imperialism on American financial control, as being in the "national interest of Germany." Or, if he be not prepared to do so, the German bourgeoisie will be probably compelled to look for another Foreign Minister.

THE "SOLUTION" OF THE IMPERIALIST ANTAGONISMS.

Does the provisional attempt to solve the reparations question mean a "bridging over" of the imperialist differences, as Comrade Varga thinks in his amendment to our draft theses? It does not. Attempts to bridge over, is one thing, but the result of these attempts, is another. The Young Commission itself has expressed its apprehensions as follows in its report:

"Should their (the participants') attitude show any signs of hostility or even distrust, or should it show a desire to bring about or continue one-sided economic discriminations, then a settlement which could be effected provided there be goodwill, would meet with difficulties sooner or later, so that the slow, painstaking and patient work of the reconstruction of Europe would experience a lasting setback. For without goodwill and mutual confidence all agreements and guarantees are worthless."

To reckon on "good will" in the existing imperialist contradictions, does not sound very hopeful. Or can one really imagine that the existing imperialist contradictions will not assert themselves in the international reparations bank? I think they will. I will not speak at this juncture about the prospect of an accentuation of the internal class differences in Germany; I will come to this later on. But firstly, there is no prospect whatever of getting rid of the Anglo-American contradiction through this solution of the reparations problem, we must rather expect a sharpening of the contradiction. Secondly, the Franco-German relations are bound to become more strained. Thirdly, we must reckon with the following prospect: enormous difficulties will arise in the carrying through of the Young Plan, because the question of export markets for Germany has remained unsolved. Where is its solution to be found? In some African colonies for Germany? But this is ridiculous! They will look for this solution everywhere, but above all in the East, in the Soviet Union. No other country stands in such need of the markets of the Soviet Union as precisely Germany. The pressure of the capitalist world on the Soviet Union will increase. The old slogan "Germany must pay" will be gradually converted into new slogan "Russia must pay, Russia must buy, and if it does not want to, we will establish a blockade of the whole capitalist world against the Soviet Union." This will probably be the subject of the forthcoming conversation between MacDonald and Hoover, and the big speculators who will be sitting in the International Reparations Bank will certainly pursue the policy of increased pressure on the Soviet Union. Then, this anti-Soviet policy will be pursued with the direct participation of American imperialism, perhaps even under its leadership, and this means a big step in the direction of establishing the general capitalist united front against the Soviet Union.

Not only in the German reparations question is the old framework of the Versailles Peace Treaty becoming too narrow for the expansion of American imperialism. British, French and Japanese expansion can go on more or less comfortably on the basis of the Versailles Agreement. On the other hand, the expansion of the United States outside the American Continent can for the time being achieve only economic gains. Not only Europe is to be open to American financial expansion, not only freedom of all the seas, but open doors in all continents, has become the slogan of American imperialism. The Monroe Doctrine is all right, but not wide enough for this imperialism which has become so gigantically strong economically. Shut the doors of the American continent, but open the doors of all other continents!

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ANTAGONISM.

The economic struggle between British and American capital is assuming ever-growing and sharper forms. In South America, we see a vivid example of this. Inevitably, the economic struggle is converted into political struggle. The competition in armaments is assuming a feverish character on both sides. Does this stage of mutual war preparations exclude the continuance of negotiations about "limitation of armaments," "maintenance of peace" and "outlawing war"? Certainly not. Negotiations concerning peace are a necessary component part of war preparations. We know this well from the history of the negotiations between Germany, Great Britain and France on the eve of the imperialist world war. The "success" of these negotiations was trumpeted everyday in the whole capitalist press, and some diplomats even thought that the prospects of the peaceful settlement had greatly improved just at the moment when, suddenly, the war broke out. Suddenness, surprise, belong to the launching of an imperialist world war just as much as the preceding pacifist negotiations. Such negotiations are necessary from various viewpoints. Firstly, in order to prepare the mass of one's own people for the event of war. Especially after the experience of the last imperialist war, which is still in the memory of the peoples of the capitalist countries, it is necessary to bring pacifist slogans into play on a large scale up to the very outbreak of war. This diplomatic game is also necessary for the wrestling-match for allies, and also for the purpose of postponing the outbreak of war till a suitable moment. The new imperialist world war will be a very risky affair. Just imagine it from the viewpoint of the British bourgeoisie. This war will be a trial of strength in which the whole destiny of the present British imperialism will be at stake. It is but natural that the British bourgeoisie cannot make up its mind to force on this war without trying to postpone it and to achieve its imperialist aims without it. Neither has American imperialism any particular reason for accelerating this war, because time works in its favor. The negotiations of the imperialist governments about maintenance of peace mean nothing but struggle for more favorable conditions for launching war, and in this sense, they belong to the necessary methods of war preparation.

MacDonald wants now to have a personal conversation with Hoover on the principles of peace! Well, this will affect very little the practical accentuation of the big objective contradictions. Not only such meaningless conversations, not only negotiations, but even solemn agreements are likely to be made. But one thing is certain: the competition in armaments will continue, the economic and political struggle will become sharper, the moment of the great collision is getting nearer.

The political atmosphere is becoming very strained throughout the world, through the differences between world imperialism and the Soviet Union, as well as through the Anglo-American antagonism. In regard to the latter, an important regrouping of forces is going on. Canada and Australia are irresistibly drawn into the course of American imperialism. Italy must make up its mind, and shows more and more inclination for the American orientation. Japan must also make up its mind, and its leanings are towards the British camp. The effect of this contradiction is becoming more and more evident in the most important colonies of the British Empire. Moreover, American imperialism is very cleverly making the most of the possibility of operating for the time being—thanks to the objective situation—with methods and slogans other than those of the British and Japanese imperialism, in order to penetrate into the spheres of influence of others; for instance, with the help of the slogan "self-determination of nations," as shown recently in connection with the Kellogg Pact and the American peace gesture in regard to Egypt, or with the help of the open door slogan in China. This is bound to have a certain amount of influence on the orientation of the national-reformist bourgeoisie in the colonial countries.

(To be Continued)

I SAW IT MYSELF

Translated by Brian Rhys
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THE WORST TORTURE OF ALL.

"THE Chains," said Catareu, coming back to Rumanian prisons for the last time; "there's nothing more awful than that. What weight, what a clatter, what cold! Twenty-five pounds of icy iron. A clinging monster that draws the last of your strength while you drag it along with yourself. Lie still, and the weight binds you down get up and walk, and it bites into you at every step."

"As a rule, your chains are invisible, for you live in underground corridors and cells, where night is night and day is gloom. But there are times—when they're transferring you or fetching you up before the judge or the prison governor—when you see those chains of your for a few moments, see the black-lined monster underneath the flint grips you at ankles and wrists with fourfold jaws."

"Though I left my chains behind me, they're living yet, I know."

It was not so very far across that frontier; all this had happened no so very long ago. For we were in Turkey; these five men had escaped from the Rumanian prisons and now were bound for Russia. As is the habit of men fresh from nightmares, they were recalling odd snatches of their nightmare from which they had so miraculously escaped. And as we sat there, in Eridneh Capou's little wooden house the scene was reminiscent of those village evenings when each man tells a hair-raising tale, calls up a ghost in his turn.

I listened. I knew that what these escaped prisoners were saying was true. So I listened and stored up their words, to remember things that were done in the Europe of 1926, and declare them.

"Yes," said Spiridon. "But there's worse than that."

The Cage.

The cage—a kind of clockwork case, as Basil Spiru said. The shove you in standing upright. But a clock at least can swing its pendulum, while you can't as much as stir a finger and you're wedged inside like a wooden soldier standing to arms. It's a cell and a strait jacket, too, a coffin and a cuirass."

We had heard of that cage before, but Spiridon's description made it live again; his words seemed to quiver out of his very flesh till we felt we were in that cage, that our bodies were constricted."

"Ten days they kept you there. The food you get is water and a bit of maize bread; sometimes nothing at all—starvation. After three days your legs begin to swell, and the swelling creeps upward. Then your chains break through the skin and eat into your flesh. Sometimes, after a day's rest—when you drop to the ground like broken china—they put you back for ten days more; that's what has happened several times over to Max Goldstein. He was a tough 'un, I you like; had to make tremendous efforts before he could die!"

"AND what about the Gherla?" said Jon. "The Gherla, my boy! A hole hollowed out in the rock. If you were to stand up in it, you head and shoulders would be sticking out. But you've got to disappear in it, so that there's nothing visible over the top. For that, you must squat inside like a toad. So they make you fast, press you, ferge you with chains fixed to the sides, until you block up the hole nicely."

"There you stay, for three to twelve months, and three times week only you get a filthy allowance of maggots and beans. Some times, too, they pour water into the hole, but they don't fill it up to the top, because then you'd be drowned and would suffer no more."

"When I looked at myself in the glass—after coming back to the upper world, I saw an old man there," said Jon; "I looked like one of my father's poorer brothers."

"Now see here," were his final words, addressed to us all, "I don't like being contradicted. Very well then; if there's anyone ready to call out: 'You're a dirty liar!' and tell me why, I'll be downright pleased!"

BUT it was Virgil who now broke silence to continue the ghastly tale. "There's worse than that—worse than hammering your bones worse than the bits of flesh they tear and clip off you; only just stopping in time to prevent your dying (for out there, you know, the have several dodges for killing you off simultaneously)."

"There's Disease; they shove it into your body."

"The cage and the gherla both guarantee you consumption," said Spiridon and Jon.

"Yes, but I'm talking of disease dealt out to you straight, like the bastinado. I'll tell you about one disease—typhus exanthematicus, I give it its true and horrible name. That's another of their dodges to break the spirit of political prisoners in Rumania. Only this can't be seen, and it gets in everywhere."

"There's one prison absolutely steeped in this disease—soaks with it—Galata. For the matter of that, the bourgeois newspaper said it was. Now when you're a bourgeois paper and say that, it's a thing you can't hush up. Galata reeks, sweats, showers down typhus. It lurks there, under the top skin of the floor, under the slit of the walls, in the dirt around the doors, even in the spines of the columns and pillars."

"The prisoners with typhus mix, of course, with the others. They lie, gorged with their blood, have nothing left to do when their paties is put underground, for they only like hot meals; so they apply to the survivors."

(To be Continued)

Latin American Briets

By ALBERT MOREAU.

What Is Brewing in Colombia?

The presidential election campaign is at full swing in Colombia. While the workers and peasants are called upon to vote for either the conservative or liberal candidates, they are deprived of their rights to select their own. The farce of bourgeois elections is clearly shown in Colombia, particularly at this time where the country is going through a deep economic crisis. The national bourgeoisie will not take the chance to allow the workers to have their candidates. The Archbishop of Colombia has approved and given the Papal blessing to the bourgeois Wall Street candidates, Valencia and Cabo. The drowning blood of the recent banana plantation workers' strike has not solved the problems in the Magdalena Region, but, on the contrary, renders them more pressing. The United Fruit Company has increased its exploitation and is ruling with an iron hand. The workers are again in arms, determined to fight starvation wages, jailings, assassinations. Their best leaders are rotting in jails, but new ones have sprung up. Over 7,000 railroad workers have joined the strike and the government is unable to cope with the situation. Thousands of workers in the oil fields are participating in the general struggle against wage cuts and oppression.

The dictatorial way with which the election campaign is being handled by the national bourgeoisie, with its determined will to annihilate any vestige of working class independent political action, is forcing the workers to rise against the state. At this critical period the liberal-socialists—as it is expected—have sided with the bourgeoisie. The Communists in Colombia are the most persecuted. They are the leading elements in this almost general upheaval directed against the state dictatorship which rules under the orders of American financiers. In this struggle the workers of Colombia are learning to shape their instruments with which they will wipe out their imperialist oppressors and ruthless dictators.

To The Rescue of Radowitzi!

The militant workers of South America are demanding in big demonstrations the release of Radowitzi, who is in a critical condition within the four walls of Ushuaia prison, Buenos Aires. Radowitzi has been in jail since 1909 after he confessed killing Colonel Falcone arch enemy of the workers who conducted a wholesale execution of workers on the First of May, 1909, at a peasant demonstration in Plaza Lorea. The young revolutionist who witnessed the mass sacrifice under the direct orders of the dread Falcone, decided on the following November to take revenge for the victims of Plaza Lorea.

While the workers of South America recognize the fallacy of individual acts of terrorism and that the efficient struggle against the hangmen is a mass struggle and the organizations of the workers peasants for the overthrow of capitalism, Radowitzi is today the symbol of the heroic act of an ardent fighter for the cause of the workers. Radowitzi must be freed. The workers of the United States must demand the freedom of this agonizing fighter. We must help our brother workers of South America in this huge campaign for the freedom of Radowitzi. To the rescue of Radowitzi!

PARTY LIFE

Statement of N. E. C. of Y. C. L.

SUPPORTING THE NATIONAL YOUNG WORKERS SCHOOL.

The National Young Workers School has opened! It began its five weeks of intensive study at Cleveland on September 2nd with 45 young workers present as students. The composition of the students is the best in the history of our movement. All of the students are young workers and the big majority of them are from the basic industries: young miners, young metal workers, etc. They come from every section of the United States, from Boston to Seattle and from North to South. They are predominantly Americanized young workers who will be able to go out and organize the basic sections of the young workers for our movement.

The National Young Workers School opened despite the greatest obstacles and handicaps. Insufficient money had been collected at the time of the opening. At least \$1,000 was needed immediately if the school was to continue. It was necessary to start the school, however, despite all these difficulties because of the tremendous need for trained proletarian forces at the present time both for our Young Communist League and for the revolutionary mass organizations of the workers. This great need for new forces both nationally and in the districts made it impossible to postpone the school a single day.

A wire has been received from Cleveland stating that: "School closes this week unless five hundred dollars rushed immediately."

Comrades! We cannot allow this important school to fail! We cannot let these students representing the best composition ever gathered together for a National School of the Party or League, go home without completing their five weeks of study. We cannot close this school without accomplishing our purpose in the training of new proletarian leading forces which is such a vital necessity for our movement at the present time.

MEET THIS EMERGENCY! Don't allow the National Young Workers School to fail! Every working class organization should make an immediate donation to the school. Every sympathetic worker should do his best. Every Party and League unit should donate something immediately.

RUSH ALL POSSIBLE FUNDS TO NATIONAL YOUNG WORKERS SCHOOL COMMITTEE, 2646 E. 4th St., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
 YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE, U. S. A.

Decision on Bert Miller and Sam Levitch.

Bert Miller, the first of the supporters of the Lovestone right wing group to mobilize a concealed opposition against the Party, is expelled from the Party by action of the Central Control Commission. Miller was the New York leader of that element that accepted in words the Address of the Communist International but tried covertly to carry on splitting propaganda based upon the right wing line of Lovestone.

Sam Levitch was one of those most active in support of Miller's political adventurism and petty bourgeois individualism. He stands expelled from the Party with Miller for his support of the right wing line of the renegade group of Lovestone.

Louis Henden, an incurable opportunist and adventurer, who went over to the camp of the social-fascists, is expelled.

The same fate befell Anthony Jenkins for his betrayal of the Party and his support of the treacherous line of Sidney Hillman.

We herewith publish the decisions of the Central Control Commission of the C. P. U. S. A. on the expulsions of Miller, Levitch and Jenkins; and the statement by the New York District Committee on the expulsion of Louis Henden.

By recent action of the Central Control Committee of the Party, Bert Miller and Sam Levitch stand expelled from the Communist Party of the U. S. A. for anti-Party and anti-Comintern activities, as agents and supporters of Lovestone and his splitting efforts.

Bert Miller (a teacher by profession) and Sam Levitch (an electrician), who both had been in responsible Party positions in District 2, New York, were called before the Control Committee shortly after the receipt of C. I. Address, and were questioned about certain acts of opposition to the decisions of the C.I. and of the Party; but both declared their acceptance of these decisions while stating their disagreement with them.

Their subsequent actions in attending Lovestone caucus meetings, distributing factional documents, etc., proved that their declarations of acceptance were mere subterfuges in line with Lovestone's splitting tactics.

Every action of Miller and Levitch gives the lie to their assertion of submission. Every action was calculated to mobilize against the Party and not to demonstrate Bolshevik discipline within the Party.

The Party cannot tolerate within its ranks those who are opposed to the line and decisions of the Comintern and of the Party, and who, under one pretense or another, seek to remain in the Party only to carry on better their fight against the Party and against the Comintern.

CENTRAL CONTROL COMMITTEE C. P. OF U. S. A.
 CHAS. DIRBA, Secretary.

EXPULSION OF ANTHONY JENKINS.

The Central Control Committee has expelled Anthony Jenkins from the Communist Party of the U. S. A. for flagrant violation of Party policies and for betraying the interests of the workers.

A member of Party Sec. 6, Dist. 2 (New York), Jenkins was also Lithuanian organizer for the Amalgamated Workers of America. In the latter capacity he went from city to city, knowingly violated specific Party policies, went out of his way to serve the Hillman machine, and helped them all he could to push through their class-collaboration policies and their betrayals of the interests of the workers.

CENTRAL CONTROL COMMITTEE C. P. OF U. S. A.
 CHAS. DIRBA, Secretary.

THE EXPULSION OF LOUIS HENDIN FROM THE COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.

Louis Henden, by profession, dentist, Party history previously expelled from the Communist Party in 1922, joining the social reformist, Sabisky, in his attempt to liquidate the underground Communist Party and converting the Party into a reformist organization. Reinstated in 1925, after admitting publicly his opportunism in fighting the C. P. and Communist International. Since that time kept in the Party on probation, has participated in little or no activity in general Party work, has now slipped into his former opportunist position and has gone over completely into the camp of the social fascists, the socialist party. Henden has become a writer of the Jewish Forward, the organ of the treacherous socialist party and is hereby expelled from the Party as an enemy of the Party and Communist International, opportunist adventurer and petty-bourgeois element opposed to the proletarian revolution.

DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
 COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A. DIST. 2.