

GASTONIA TRIAL REOPENS TODAY IN WORLD SPOTLIGHT

The Gastonia Struggle Goes On Outside as Well as Inside the Court Room

As the trial of the Gastonia textile workers reopens today at Charlotte, the class struggle that has raged outside the court room, in the slave pens and upon the public highways of North and South Carolina continues unabated. While Carpenter, the fascist leader of the prosecution staff of the state, temporarily lays aside his personal leadership of the armed fascist bands outside of the court room, to utilize every device known to legal tricksters in order to give a legal veneer to the process of railroad to the electric chair or to prison for life the sixteen working class defendants, the superintendents, the foremen, the "paid thugs and gunmen, the small business men and kept dependent upon the big financiers who own the mills, and the rest of the riff-raff that make up the fascist gangs will continue the campaign of violence and terror against the other organizers and members of the National Textile Workers' Union in an effort to stop the movement against starvation wages, the speed-up, lengthening of hours, woman and child slavery.

And even as the new trial begins the employers and the government of North Carolina do not rely upon the legal machinery alone to defeat the working class.

On Friday a blood-thirsty band made a fascist attack upon Charles Bellew, organizer of the union, who was seriously injured by gunshot. The attempt at legal murder in the court room is merged in the fascist combination with the murder campaign by extra-legal means. Workers outside as well as inside the court room are in danger of assassination at the hands of the hirelings of the mill owners and in both cases the workers must defend themselves to the limit and be defended by the rest of the working class.

The slave drivers of the South are goaded to fury because their attacks against the working class, far from defeating or terrorizing the workers, result in an intensification of the drive against rationalization. The working class of the Carolinas and other sections of the industrialized South, under the leadership of the Communist Party, definitely launches a counter-offensive against the miserable conditions imposed upon the workers by the greed and avarice of the mill owners.

The mill owners and their agents in the court room at Charlotte today know that while they are preparing further steps in the legal lynching campaign, the National Textile Workers' Union is busy thru out the textile industry preparing the Textile Workers' Conference of October 12-13, where the gauges of battle will be thrown at the feet of the entire outfit of slave drivers. More than that, the whole capitalist class of the South realizes that it is under fire, that its power of exploitation, heretofore confined only by the limits of physical exhaustion of men, women and children, is to be challenged by the Trade Union Unity League, the new national militant trade union center, that will hold its Southern conference at Charlotte on October 13, concurrently with the Southern Textile Workers' Conference which begins on the 12th of October.

Thus, while the trial is proceeding, the class conflict rages also at the outside of the court room, and is reflected in the court room.

The working class of the United States and of the world must mobilize in millions to defeat the murder conspiracy against the six Gastonia workers, men, women and youth on trial today in Charlotte and to smash the Communist Party and the National Textile Workers' Union to defeat the mill owners and their fascist gunmen outside the court room.

The militant labor movement is in Gastonia and the South and it is there to stay. The workers must and will answer the attacks of the bosses by a determined, unrelenting struggle for the shorter workday, for unemployment insurance, against capitalist rationalization, for higher wages and for the right to organize, for the organization of workers' defense committees and for the right of workers to defend themselves against attacks of the bosses' agents, for disarming of the fascist thugs of the mill bosses and preparation for a mass strike on behalf of the strikers in Gastonia who are fighting the battles of the whole working class.

WARNED BY TUUL WORKERS THROUGH AGAINST SELLOUT 10th ANNIVERSARY

No Compromise Urged at Union Meeting

Warning the striking tunnel workers that Tammany politicians and Tammany labor officials are meeting behind closed doors to sell out the strike, the Trade Union Unity League, 24-25 Union Sq., last night issued a statement calling upon the workers not to compromise and to continue the strike until all demands are met.

Detroit Police Fail to Halt Auto Toliars Meet for Gastonia Defense

DETROIT, Sept. 29.—Speakers from the International Labor Defense and the Youth Section of the American Workers Union completely failed attempts of police to break the meeting at the gates of the Cadillac Hotel Co. last Thursday. The sign was called by the management of the company, when over a thousand workers jammed the street in front of the steps to hear the speaker, Frank Gastonia.

TEN I.L.D. ORGANIZERS TOUR COUNTRY TO RALLY WORKERS TO DEFENSE OF GASTONIA PRISONERS

Ten organizers for the International Labor Defense are now touring the United States to awaken the American working class to the fall dangers of the Gastonia conspiracy.

Speakers Stress Fight Now Being Waged

With over 3,000 workers packed into Central Opera House, every available seat used and many standing, hundreds coming who could not get in, the Tenth Anniversary of the Communist Party of America was celebrated by its New York District Friday night.

On the stage, in plain sight, surmounting two red flags marked for the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and for the C. P. U. S. A., District 2, was a huge sign: "1919-1929, Tenth Anniversary of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., Section of the Communist International. Build the Party of Lenin in America! Fight under the banner of the Communist International! Forward to the emancipation of the working class from capitalist slavery and wars, through

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Workers Mill Bosses Are Trying to Electrocute



Sixteen Gastonia textile strikers and organizers going on trial again today in Charlotte. Thirteen men are charged with first degree murder and the state is trying to railroad them to the electric chair. The three women are charged with second degree murder and face long prison terms. The solidarity of the working class will save them.

ANOTHER TEXTILE ORGANIZER SHOT

Boss Gunmen Attempt to Kill Bellew

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 29.—The terror of the mill bosses continues, and shows the real reasons for the attempt to electrocute the Gastonia defendants. The mill bosses are trying by legal trickery and illegal violence to kill off all union organizers.

Another National Textile Workers' Union member was shot and wounded by mill bosses' thugs last week, at Kings Mountain.

Charles Bellew, active member of the National Textile Workers' Union, has reported to the office in Charlotte an attack upon him, which proves the mill bosses' reign of terror continues, and that the life of every organizer and active member of the N. T. W. U. is in danger.

Bellew was discharged from the Cora Mill in Kings Mountain for another job, and at the same time getting union members. When he went back to the Cora mill to talk to friends there, he was attacked by three of the bosses' thugs.

"Get the hell out of here, or we'll kill you!" they shouted, waving their guns at Bellew. As he ran, several shots were fired at him. One bullet grazed his side, inflicting a painful flesh wound. He fell, but was able to crawl through the grass and weeds into some tall brush where he hid. After night-fall, some of his fellow members of the union came looking for him, and kept him in a worker's house until he recovered sufficiently to report to the union headquarters in Charlotte Friday.

Since he was shot, Bellew has received a threatening letter from the bosses' thugs, telling him that next time they will kill him.

Cleo Tessner is back on the job of organizing textile workers into the union. He has recovered from

IN CLASH WITH FASCIST BANDS

Acute Crisis Nearing with Fascist March

VIENNA, Sept. 27.—The fascist situation is extremely critical in view of the fascist Heimwehr armed march on Vienna to take place Sunday and the formation of the Schober government.

Yesterday the national council elected Schober as prime minister; Vaugin, war minister; Foedermayr, commerce and transport; Innitzer, social administration; and Slama, justice. It is reported that Heimwehr leaders will occupy at least one of the still vacant cabinet seats.

Schober made a speech on his program for the new government in today's session of the national council, praised the Heimwehr and declared that the fascist movement was of "patriotic" character. He declared that the government would maintain constant touch with the Heimwehr and would fulfill Heim-

SUMMARY OF THE CASE OF GASTONIA WORKERS.

December, 1928, Fred Beal, Southern District Organizer of the National Textile Workers' Union, begins organizing a union local in Charlotte and Gastonia.

April 2, 1929, 2,500 workers of the Loray Mill in Gastonia of the Manville-Jenckes Company strike under the banner of the National Textile Workers' Union when several union members are fired.

April 18, the Workers International Relief Store raided by a band of masked men; break down building and destroy food supplies under the nose of the militia.

Grand Jury "investigation" is whitewash for mill fascists.

June 7, drunken Gastonia police and mill hirelings attack and fire into Workers International Relief tent colony in Gastonia, after breaking up a picket line. Police Chief Aderholt is killed, two policemen and one union organizer are wounded.

The same night the colony is raided again, 71 men and women thrown in jail, gassed and beaten. Of these 22 are held for murder or murderous assault.

July 29, the trial opens in Gastonia with 18 men and 3 women charged with murder and 8 other strikers and organizers charged with murderous assault.

July 30, after workers throughout country protest vigorously against the attempt to railroad the textile workers to death, a change of venue to Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, granted.

August 2, Amy Schechter, Vera Buch and Sophie Melvin, three women charged with murder are released on bond, with indication from prosecution that charge would be changed to murderous assault. The prosecution changes its tactics to make easier the electrocution of the 13 men.

August 19, trial of seven held on charges of assault with secret weapons with intent to kill is postponed to October 15; no change of venue for the defendants held on this charge.

Freed on \$5,000 bail each, they return to campaign to rally support for defense conducted by International Labor Defense, and for the Charlotte Conference and intensified struggle of textile workers of the South.

August 26, trial of 16 textile workers charged with murder opens in Charlotte, N. C. Manville-Jenckes attorneys, representing the state, demand chair for 13 men defendants.

Sept. 9, after a juror is called "insane," Judge Barnhill declares a mistrial. Five jurors announce acquittal was almost certain because of weakness of prosecution case. Simultaneously, organized fascist black hundred led by Loray mill attorneys and police and made up of mill foremen, petty business men, etc., institute reign of terror. Kidnap and flog union leaders, dynamite headquarters and murder Ella May, active unionist.

Farical investigation results in whitewash of Bulwinkle, Carpenter and other leaders.

MASSES PROTEST GASTONIA CASE

Frisco Workers Defy Police; Many Meetings

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 29.—Attempts by the police to break up a Gastonia open air demonstration have resisted by hundreds of workers Saturday night. Twenty-seven were held on feony charges. The police brutality was answered by workers fighting and protecting the speakers.

After the first attempt to break up the meeting, the workers paraded for several blocks, and then reopened the meeting. Placards bearing slogans denouncing the fascist attacks upon the textile workers in Gastonia and protesting the murder of Ella May, militant unionist, were carried aloft.

Meeting Grows.

The meeting which began a few hundred increased to thousands during the parade, which was very militant and spirited, cheering the speakers and boing the vicious action of the police.

When the International Labor Defense called at the second meeting for funds to bail out those arrested at the first meeting the workers responded generously, and the 27 were immediately released. The demonstration was held under the auspices of the Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Committee.

Another demonstration scheduled for October 1, will be held in Oakland. A gala bazaar to swell the fund for the defense and relief of Southern textile workers will be held in San Francisco, Oct. 11, 12, 13. All workers' organizations are urged to participate by donating articles for sale and taking over booths at the bazaar.

Philadelphia Conference.

A call is issued by the Gastonia Joint Relief and Defense Committee of Philadelphia for a delegate conference with representation from all labor organizations, Friday evening, Oct. 11, at Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch St., Philadelphia. The call states:

"Every workers organization which has not yet elected delegates to this conference must do so immediately. Every organization which has done so must insist that their delegate attend and participate. By failing to build up a powerful defense and relief organization we will be aiding the textile barons of the South to railroad these workers, some to the electric chair, others to long terms in jail. We will be permitting them to continue their campaign of murderous terror.

"Uphold the right of the work-

Fall River Workers Hear Reid on Gastonia

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 29.—Constant police provocation did not prevent local mill workers from learning conditions of their fellow workers in the South when James Reid, secretary of the National Textile Workers Union, spoke on Liberty Lot. He told of the Gastonia trial.

"Leave the Fall River police out of it," police threatened a Portuguese union speaker when he denounced their brutality against strikers as he discussed the New Bedford, Fall River and Gastonia strikes.

WORKERS DEMEND RELEASE; ACTIVELY ORGANIZE, AS MILL PROSECUTION ADDS LEGAL PROCESS TO ITS TERRORISM

Bosses Scheming to Cut Number of Peremptory Challenges and Pack Jury; Determined to Eliminate 16 Unionists from Struggle

Reign of Lynch Terror by Mill Owners' Black Hundreds Intended to Check Mobilization of Masses, Frighten Witnesses

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 29.—On the eve of the Gastonia case trial, the defendants are encouraged by word received of great and militant mass meetings in San Francisco, conferences in Philadelphia, a world drive of meetings by the joint W.I.R. and I.L.D. committee, resolutions of solidarity by militant labor organizations, the continued activities of the National Textile Workers' Union for its Charlotte Textile Conference, October 12-13, and the Trade Union Unity Southern Convention called to meet at the same place and date to establish a wide labor movement, which will also be a defense for the workers on trial.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 29.—The Gastonia case begins again in the court room here tomorrow. The mill owners' battery of special prosecutors, including Clyde Hoey, supposed to be the sharpest in the South, and connected by family with the biggest mill owners, is again ready with his arguments for killing in the electric chair all organizers of unions that interfere with profits by trying to win any increase in wages or betterment of conditions for his mill slaves. Solicitor Carpenter of Gastonia, and Major Bulwinkle, the Manville-Jenckes attorney, have taken a few days' vacation from their regular work of leading mill owners' gunmen on murder forays against unionists, and will be in the Charlotte courtroom, actively prosecuting the sixteen workers on trial there.

Manville-Jenckes agents have been actively visiting, spying upon and endeavoring to corrupt or terrorize the juror material in Mecklenburg County, as they did in Gaston County before the change of venue was granted.

A whole series of terroristic outrages have taken place since the mistrial was declared in the first Charlotte trial, nearly a month ago.

The night of the mistrial, Solicitor Carpenter and Major Bulwinkle led a gang which kidnapped Organizer Ben Wells of the National Textile Workers' Union, and C. D. Saylor and C. M. Lell, and later flogged Wells into unconsciousness. A part of this gang paraded in autos to Charlotte with the expressed intention of lynching the defense counsel, and union leaders.

This was followed Sept. 11 by an attempt to lynch Organizer Frank Fortner at Dallas. He drove away his attackers with gunfire.

Eight organizers were arrested Sept. 12, and charged with sedition. The case had to be dropped, as there was no evidence for the prosecution.

Murder Woman Unionist.

On Sept. 14, the South Gastonia mass meeting was broken up by mill gangsters who murdered Ella May, a woman organizer of the N.T.W.

On Sept. 18, mill gunmen kidnapped Cleo Tessner, an N.T.W. organizer, and flogged him nearly to death, after attempting to lynch him. The same night, thugs in 60 automobiles chased Organizers Carol Phifer and Shepard and tried to lynch them. This murder gang was led by Policeman Roach, one of the Aderholt raiders, and an important prosecution witness in the Gastonia case. These are the tactics of the prosecution.

The Defendants.

Those workers charged with murder in the first degree and held for electrocution if the mill owners state can get a conviction are: Fred Erwin Beal, Louis McLagan, William McGinnis, George Carter, K. O. Byers, Joseph Harrison, C. C. Heffner, Robert Allen, Russell Knight, N. F. Gibbons, K. Y. Handricks, Delmar Hampton and Clarence Miller.

Miller was originally charged with assault, and was out on bond. When he appeared in Charlotte for the trial which ended in mistrial, he was "promoted" at the request of the prosecution, to the group 15B for the chair.

Amy Schechter, Sophie Melvin, and Vera Bush, the three women defendants on trial in this case, were all originally indicted for first degree murder. The prosecution, at the beginning of the first Charlotte trial, changed the charge, thinking evidently that they would stand a better chance of conviction if they made a gesture towards civility.

Another Case Follows.

There are also seven workers charged with assault with intent to kill, and held on \$750 bonds. A mass trial date is set for some time in the future.



Clyde R. Hoey, brother-in-law of Governor Gardner, big mill owner, connected by family in several ways with the ruling textile barons of North Carolina, reputed the "stickiest" lawyer in the South, is the main spokesman of the prosecution.

Profintern Calls All Workers to Save Gastonia Defendants

Red International of Labor Unions Condemns Murderous Electrocution Plan of Bosses

The Red International of Labor Unions (Profintern), numbering millions of members throughout the world, with headquarters in Moscow, has issued an appeal for the solidarity of the working class of the world to free the 23 Gastonia prisoners, sixteen of whom go on trial for the lives in Charlotte, N. C., today.

"The powerful Southern textile barons are determined to murder these heroic working class leaders in their attempt to prevent the revolutionary National Textile Workers' Union from organizing the hundreds

of workers who want to protest against the mill barons' terror to join the organization and swell the membership by 50,000.

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class From the Trade Union to the International

British Are Forced to Resume Relations with the Soviet Union on Soviet Terms

BRITISH COMMUNIQUE ISSUED IN 'FACE SAVING' LANGUAGE TO HIDE DIPLOMATIC DEFEAT

Former Insulting Terms of MacDonald Are Discarded, Veiled Wording Reveals

Mass Resentment at Delay and Economic Crisis Forced Reformists' Hand

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The foreign office today issued a communique today in which representatives of Great Britain had decided on resumption of diplomatic relations as a step towards resumption of trade.

The communique said that during a two-hour conference today Foreign Secretary Henderson and Valerian Kollontay, Soviet ambassador in London, reached an agreement on subjects to be settled by negotiation of diplomatic relations, including an exchange of ambassadors.

Relations between the two countries were suspended by Great Britain in May, 1927.

The British had insisted that differences, including their charge of propaganda, be settled first.

What to Do for the Defense of the 23 Gastonia Prisoners

The 16 Gastonia prisoners go to trial again inside of ten days, Sept. 30, while workers throughout the world are demonstrating in their behalf—demonstrating against their imprisonment and against the reign of terror in the South. The trial of the seven other workers, charged with assault, also will start soon.

But not enough has been done! You must broaden the base of the united front!

You must bring into the protest movement millions of workers who have not yet heard of Gastonia.

From today until the trial requires every worker in America conscious of the class struggle in Gastonia should do the following:

1. Broaden the base of the united front in all cities by calling all local trade unions and other workers' organizations to a delegate conference before Oct. 15.

2. Send speakers to all local trade unions and other workers' organizations, explain the issues in the Gastonia case, ask for donations.

3. Continue city-wide mass protest meetings, but pay special attention to street meetings and factory gate meetings.

4. Induce every labor organization in your city to pass a protest resolution and send a telegram of greeting and solidarity to the Gastonia defendants, Mecklenburg County Jail, Charlotte, N. C.

5. Continue mass collections. Institute shop, mill and mine collections. Organize neighborhood collections. Plan an affair during the month of October and begin selling tickets at once.

6. Build the International Labor Defense and the Workers International Relief into mass organizations by securing members for both organizations.

7. No let-up in the Gastonia campaign until the defendants are freed, until the Southern textile bosses are defeated in their attempt to smash the National Textile Workers Union and make unionism illegal in the South.

ANOTHER TEXTILE ORGANIZER SHOT

Mass Gunmen Attempt to Kill Bellow

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A terrific beating given him by a fascist gang who kidnaped him on his home in Kings Mountain, is what Bellow has received since he returned to his home in Kings Mountain. He has received letters similar to the one sent to him, threatening that if he did not quit organizing, the workers have established a guard for Tompkins and they sleep in the house with him, armed with shotguns.

North Carolina. He went to Atlanta to work, but returned to be heard there was a real plan to organize the mill workers to fight the bosses.

Grand Headquarters

Recently another gang of mill thugs tore down the union sign over the Bessemer City N. T. W. headquarters. Workers painted another, and the reporter saw one old mill worker standing it with a shotgun. He said that if he felt that if another sign came to tear this one down he would not walk away from the place, whether happened to him, personally.

Two hundred mill workers of North Carolina gathered at the union hall Thursday, and heard Carson, Corral and Bellow speak.

before relations would be resumed, and the fact that the British communique declares that relations will be resumed first and negotiations of "subjects" will come afterward, indicates that Soviet diplomacy has won its point.

MASSES PROTEST GASTONIA CASE

Frisco Workers Defy Police; Many Meetings

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ers to defend themselves.

"Help establish the right of the workers to organize.

"Demonstrate your solidarity with the defendants and strikers."

In Berlin a meeting of the shop councils in the textile industry has been held to discuss Gastonia. A resolution of protest against the attempted repetition of the Sacco-Vanzetti murder was adopted and sent to the American ambassador in Berlin.

Several other protest meetings have been held during the past few days in Germany. The Berlin branch of the I. L. D. in conjunction with the W. I. R. and the Berlin Branch of the Organization of "Red Women and Girls" held a meeting at which two members of the German Reichstag, Ottomar Geshke and Helena Overlach spoke a protest resolution was adopted and sent to America.

The German branch of the Arbeiter Radio Bund, also held a protest meeting and protested the attempt to bring militant workers to the electric chair.

In Austria, a number of factory meetings have been held where resolutions were adopted and sent to the American Embassy. Workers are demonstrating before the different American consulates of the land.

The Norwegian branch of the I. L. D. has issued a call for support and has sent a protest resolution to the American Consulate in Oslo.

In Switzerland, the workers rallied in a big mass meeting in the market place in Basle to protest. In Mexico, in spite of police ban, workers have met in twenty cities and protested against the fascist brutality at Gastonia.

Cablegrams and resolutions from workers the world over are pouring into the office of the Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Campaign Committee, at 80 East 11th Street, New York.

Famous Writers Aid

Famous writers, including Upton Sinclair, Henri Barbusse, Maxim Gorki, members of the central committee of the Workers International Relief have issued a call for the support of the 23 Gastonia strikers, 16 of whom go on trial at Charlotte, N. C., next Monday. Prof. Alfred Goldschmidt, George Ledebour, Willie Munsonberg and Carl Lindhagen. A copy of the call was sent to the Gastonia Joint Defense at 80 East 11th Street, N. Y. C., Room 402.

Well Wants Lynching

President Green, evidently somewhat awed at the wide-wide protest going up against the attempted murder by legal chicanery of the Gastonia case defendants, has written a letter to the Nation, disavowing the appeal to lynching contained in the International Labor News Service, which has always been the official spokesman of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy. Green takes refuge in a technicality, and says "The I. L. N. S. is not published by the A. F. of L." He forgets to mention that Matthew Well, vice president of the A. F. of L. is president of the International Labor News Service.

This service recently carried the following suggestion for the murder of the Gastonia defendants and other union organizers:

"In Gastonia some Communists are to be tried for murder. If Americans—or Russians—tried to do in Russia what these Reds tried to do—or threatened to do—in America, there would not be any trials. There would be just some quiet shooting."

D. F. MacDonald was chairman, and several local workers took part in the discussion which followed. The workers indignantly repudiated the barrage of malicious lies of the capitalist press, the bosses, and the public officials. This campaign of boss' lies is whipping the capitalist agents and middle class to a frenzy of hate and violence against the leaders of the N. T. W. U., but its effect upon the workers is negligible.

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

British Photomaton Head Nearly Smashes Market with Swindle

LONDON, England, Sept. 29.—The dramatic bankruptcy of the Photomaton Parent Corporation, valued at \$50,000,000 with the following arrest of Clarence G. Hatry, its principal owner for fraud has shaken the London stock market.

A number of brokerage houses are known to be seriously crippled, and may fail.

Hatry's scheme, it is charged, was to borrow from the Portchester Trust, Ltd., \$750,000 on City of Wakefield bonds, printed in excess of the amount provided by the city.

GASTONIA TRIAL REOPENS TODAY

Organization Goes On Despite Terror

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October, the intention evidently being to get them sent to prison as soon as the Charlotte case is over.

Many Were Arrested.

These defendants are all that remain out of the more than seventy arrested during the reign of terror by Manville-Jenckes gangsters that followed the raid on the strikers' tent colony, April 7 and afterwards.

Many of them were not charged at all, but those charged with assault with intent to kill and dismissed at or before the hearing are: J. O. Hinsley, Dewey Ward, Sam Bounknight, Wm. Siddell, James McInnis, J. L. Brewer, Harold C. Curry, Earl Tompkinson, Caroline Drew, Edith Saunders, C. Miller, Clay Runner, Gladys Wallace, C. M. Lell, Roy Butler, Horace Lloyd, D. Sailors, H. H. Miles, W. W. Sprouse.

Talk of New Trick.

Continued rumors that the prosecution staff will reduce the charges or even the number of defendants continue. The prosecution thus shows the weakness of its case, the International Labor Defense points out, but is no less dangerous. For it is openly admitted by the prosecution attorneys that the main purpose of such a plan, if it is carried out, as it is by no means a surety that it will be, is to reduce the number of peremptory challenges, and permit more easily the packing of the jury with prejudiced business men who will convict regardless of evidence or lack of evidence.

With 13 defendant charged with first degree murder, and three with second degree, the defense had in the first Charlotte trial 168 peremptory challenges. With these they were able to secure a jury sufficiently unbiased so that when the prosecution had exposed its case, put its most important perjurers on the stand, the jury was ready to acquit. Three-quarters of the jurors came voluntarily to the defense after a mistrial was declared on account of the insanity of a juror, and stated that they would never have convicted on the basis of the prosecution's case.

This first trial ended Sept. 9, having started the last of August and involved exhaustion of three venues of prospective jurors. During the course of the trial, prosecution witnesses turned out to be very untrustworthy, contradicting themselves and each other. Witness Mason, a man with a criminal record, tried to say that the police did not fire at all, during the raid of Chief of Police Aderholt and his followers on the strikers' W. I. R. tent colony June 7, and that Striker McGinnis fired the first shot. This contradicts other prosecution witnesses, who said others fired first.

Doctor Smashes Own Story.

Doctor McConnell contradicted his lawyers, when he told of the angle of shots striking Aderholt.

Policeman Adam Hord, one of Aderholt's followers in the raid, failed miserably to identify anybody, but said enough to contradict Policeman Roach in regard to their preliminary raid on the picket line when they beat up and choked strikers, and announced they were going to the tent colony to clean it out. Hord also admitted he carried a shotgun on the raid, a matter the other police denied.

Policeman Roach and Gilbert, placed on the stand, had to admit they were under indictment for shooting up a refreshment stand a few hours before they took part in Aderholt's raid. Each blamed the other for starting the affair.

Jackson Tangles Case

Witness Jackson, a hireling of the Manville Jenckes bosses, testified that he heard Beal's speech before the picket line was formed June 7, and contradicted the other prosecution witnesses when he claimed to give Beal's words ordering the pickets to get out the Manville-Jenckes workers.

A woman witness for prosecution, who was bribed by being made a private secretary at the Loray mill of the Manville Jenckes Co., testified to seeing things she could not have seen unless she could look through a house.

While the jury was out, the defense witnesses testified to torture of McGinnis and others, in order to extract statements from them after they were arrested. These are witnesses the prosecution will use again in the present trial.

Mistrial

On Sept. 9, Juror Campbell became a raving maniac. He had been

SHARP WARNING TO IMPERIALIST CHINESE TOOLS

Cites 28 Invasions of USSR in 13 Days

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—That the Red Army will punish decisively any further invasions of the Soviet frontier by Chinese troops and Russian white guard detachments and will take firmer steps to prevent their recurrence is seen in the warning to China through the German foreign office. In part, it states:

"Soviet military authorities will be compelled henceforth to take all necessary steps to combat the attacks and prevent their recurrence.

"Instead of making a serious effort to terminate these actions, the Nanking government resorts to distorted information respecting the actual situation on the frontier and dares, without any foundation, to protest against alleged aggressive actions by Soviet troops.

"The full responsibility for the existing situation and possible further complications, as well as for the losses incurred on the Soviet border, is placed entirely upon the Nanking and Mukden governments."

As proof of the deliberate and continuous character of the attacks being made across the frontier on the peaceful population, the Soviet note cites twenty-eight separate invasions of Soviet soil in the 13 days between September 10 and 23, detailing the accounts of several in which Red Army soldiers were killed defending the Soviet frontier and Soviet citizens, citing the killing of many civilians and the robbery and terrorization of others by bands of White Guards.

driven insane by the prosecution's illegally bringing in a ghastly ephy of the chief of police who was shot during his attempt to disarm the strikers' guard at the tent colony, in preparation for the murderous attack of the Manville Jenckes "Committee of 100."

The case was declared a mistrial, and reset, to come before the same judge, Barnhill, tomorrow.

The Lynch Gangs.

Before the trial was over, on Sept. 7, a murderous gang tried to lynch Hugo Oehler and other National Textile Workers Union organizers when he attended a mass meeting in South Gastonia, and from that date on, one lynching outrage after another followed, the mill bosses' black hundreds simply going wild as soon as the mistrial was declared.

Police Shooting.

The defense had no opportunity to present evidence in the first Charlotte trial, but has many witnesses who will testify that a series of outrages by the Manville-Jenckes gangsters, aided and protected by militia, and the Gastonia police, culminated in a planned attempt to create another Ludlow massacre on June 7. The Manville-Jenckes gang met in the Loray mill, and having "liquored up" had distributed arms, started to march to the colony. The police, who had brutally assaulted a picket line a short time before, preceded them in a car, and began to struggle with the guards to disarm them. The "Committee of 100" raiders were temporarily delayed by a freight train at the crossing, and did not arrive until the police had retired.

Aderholt and his followers admitted when they came on the union grounds they had no warrants, and prosecution witnesses admit everything was quiet there when they arrived. Nevertheless they struggled with and disarmed Harrison, a workers' guard, and while this was going on, Policeman Roach went toward the union headquarters and opened fire on the strikers with his pistol. This started the shooting, in the course of which Aderholt was killed, and other policemen wounded. Harrison was also wounded. The attack by the mill gangsters came later, and mass arrests.

An attempt was made to hold the

CALIF. WORKERS JAILED ON ORDER OF WESTINGHOUSE

Slave Conditions in Emeryville

(By a Worker Correspondent)

OAKLAND, Cal. (By Mail).—In the Westinghouse shop in the city of Emeryville, two workers, Fred and Karl Walker, were found out to be members of the Young Communist League and were fired. Conditions are none too good in this shop and the boss feared a revolt, so they found it necessary to dispose of these workers who were organizing the workers in the factory. A leaflet was issued pointing out to the workers in the Westinghouse why these two workers were fired and also explaining the necessity of the workers organizing, to better their conditions.

The next day they went out to distribute the leaflets at this plant. The manager in frantic rage called the police department to arrest the workers and hold them on the charges he made out and at a bail that he had set. The charges were two misdemeanors, for which the bail is never more than \$50, if you are not a Communist.

But being members of the Young Communist League the boys' bail was \$600 each, and was later reduced to \$400 on condition that the boys stay out of Emeryville, that town where the gallant police are ever ready to protect the bosses' interests and receive tokens of appreciation from the bootlegging dives and the palaces of prostitution which are known all over the state.

Two other comrades, John Little, district organizer of the Young Communist League and Archie Brown several days later went out to the Westinghouse to tell the workers who were beginning to ask why their fellow-workers had been fired and then arrested. They held a noon day meeting which was attended with the greatest interest, until the police arrived and arrested the speakers, John Little and Archie Brown, who were taken to the town hall upon instructions of the general manager of the plant.

When the charges were being preferred the cop not knowing what "crime" had been committed told the sergeant at the desk to charge them with the same charges as the others were, meaning Fred and Karl Walker. After being held in the town hall for an hour we were transferred to the county jail where we were finger-printed and forced to strip to the skin and were searched for "concealed weapons."

Here we were held for over 27 hours until we were bailed out by the International Labor Defense. The conditions in this jail are terrible. In the first place it is overcrowded to the extreme. We were compelled to sleep on the floor. The food is not fit to be eaten and the vermin is plentiful.

At the same time that this was happening Fred Walker and Jack Miller went out to Neilson's Cannery shop with the cannery shop bulletin. Here they were also arrested and held for over twenty-four hours on "investigation." They were released to the I.L.D. lawyer without any charges being preferred against them.

This is only the beginning. We will see if workers cannot speak to other workers at any time and any place. We are going to fight for the right to hold factory and street meetings in this locality. The workers are beginning to see through the bosses' tactics, and to resent the terrific speed-up forced upon them. This was evidenced by the workers coming up and asking for the Young Worker and the Gastonia leaflets.

trial in Gastonia, but the prejudicial actions of the mill bosses had been so notorious that a change of venue had to be granted to Charlotte in Mecklenburg County.

Mahon Aids Insull Scheme in Enslaving Carmen

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO, (By Mail).—Perhaps no better method of plundering a body of workers has ever been discovered than the one employed by Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

Mahon, a true 100 per cent American, does not look on street car transportation as being a great industry and accordingly refuses to organize it on an industrial basis. Instead he is trying to peddle to us workers the Mitten plan. This ardent hater of Communism, who has all "guilt" of Communism thrown out of the union, preaches "craft unionism."

Mahon is sure there is no class struggle, and raises instead the slogan of class collaboration. Recently the Insull traction company said to its employees, "Let us invest your savings. You are to purchase from us investment units at \$50 each, \$2 from your first pay and

\$1 from each pay day for a period of 48 pay days, until each unit is paid in full. We are to receive no interest until our units are paid in full.

Insull wants us to invest our money as he sees fit for four years and he has in the contract what he calls the 10 year clause to be effective in all cases of "hard times."

We do not know what interest our money is to bring us nor what the par value might be at the end of that period, but we are told we are to become exploiters too.

Mahon says Insull is a shrewd business man.

In closing I urge all workers to support our great Daily Worker, which champions the cause of labor. I also urge all street car workers to fight the Mahon misleadership of the carmen's union, and to look for guidance from our new trade union center, the Trade Union Unity League.

—CHICAGO TRANSIT WORKER

OFFICERS RULE S. S. 'STEEL ORE' WITH THE CLUB

Captain Controls the Shop Chest Robs

I wish to relate a few things on board of one of America's cargo ships on which the sailor is being treated low and rotten. Such conditions exist on the S.S. Steel Ore, owned by the Ore Steamship Company. I will relate a few daily occurrences that happened on our trip to Chili.

The food consisted of stew at least twice a day and usually for breakfast we got liver or some chops that would make you sick. A few fellows did get sick from this food and the treatment they received when reporting sick was astounding. One was shackled and several others were threatened by the first assistant with abusive language and with clubs.

The captain has charge of the ship chest and charges anywhere from 30 to 300 per cent profit on all things he sells, the profit being by law ten per cent. Among the things he sells is sugar, milk, coffee, tea and cocoa, so if a man wishes to drink something besides lye water as is made on this ship, he has to buy his own coffee. After hard slavery all day in the hot tanks cleaning them out which I understand should be done in dry dock, when we go for supper we get nothing but old rotten stew and stale bread.

Conditions are getting from bad to worse on American ships and when a complaint is made the reply is "nothing can be done about." Something should be done about such ships as these. Join the Marine Workers League and help to build up the only organization that is fighting for all seamen, regardless of creed, color or race. Join it now!

—G. J. S.

HONOR PAVLOFF.

MOSCOW, Sept. 27.—Professor Ivan Pavloff, member of the academy and dean of the world's physiologists, celebrated his eightieth birthday today.

The council of peoples commissars announced it had assigned \$50,000 for his research work. Pavloff recently returned from the United States.

conscious workers of every land make effective protests now, these Gastonia textile workers will be legally murdered by American imperialism.

Great Protest Needed.

The call declares further: "The I. L. D. is conducting the defense. The American capitalist class must feel the power of the international solidarity of labor. The workers must arouse themselves to the magnitude of the crime about to be perpetrated against our brothers and sisters in the Gastonia case.

"Unite in protest against this attempt to murder the leaders of the American textile workers."

Hamilton Steel Strikers Fight Frame-up, Terror

(By a Worker Correspondent)

HAMILTON, Ontario (By Mail).—On September 4, about 350 workers employed in the steel and erection department of the National Steel Car Corporation, Hamilton, struck against a 50 per cent wage cut. They immediately set up a strike committee under the direct leadership of the Trade Union Unity League. Harvey Murphy, national secretary of the Auto Workers Industrial Union directed the work of drafting a slate of immediate demands which the company flatly refused to even look at.

Mass Picketing Ties Up Plant.

The strikers of the steel erection department called on the rest of the workers in the plant to support the demands of the strikers and by mass picketing and enthusiastic parades through the town on the third day the entire plant, over 1,400 workers, had struck. Over 800 workers had lined up in the industrial union formed in the first few days of the strike. Lithuanian, Polish, English, Scotch, Ukrainian, etc., workers showing the greatest solidarity and laying the foundation for the union

that will take in every steel worker from coast to coast.

Police Terror Fails; Frame-up Used.

More than half of the Hamilton police force, including all the motorcycle police, were on continuous strikebreaking duty, attempting to intimidate the strikers. The company has succeeded in framing six strikers on charges of "intimidation and assault" of scabs. The Canadian Labor Defense is defending them and has freed two of them.

Relief Needed.

The strike has been on a month, and the Communist Party leading them, the men have fought the tricks of the bosses to break the struggle—police, scabs, A. F. of L. frame-ups and the "Red Scare" have failed.

The strike must be won. The Canadian Labor Defense has organized much support. The Hamilton Strike Relief Fund headquarters is at 163½ Church St., Toronto, 2, Ont.

RILU CALLS FOR AID TO GASTONIA

(Continued from Page One)

of thousands of exploited workers," the appeal declared.

"Every agency of the capitalist world is mobilized against these victims of capitalist oppression in order to convict them. These valiant fighters will be burned alive in the electric chair as were Sacco and Vanzetti unless the working class and all friends of labor immediately rally to their defense," the Profintern message further declares. It explains the reign of terror, the role of the capitalist inciting to lynch rule, and states "Unless the class

is like in the American Mill No. 2, just see what I had to do. I swept sixteen spinning frames for \$5 a week and carried out the white and black waste and I was also brush rails for \$3 and \$4 a week. I weaved for \$3 and \$4 a week in the American Mill No. 2. I am 17 years old. We are not going to let the mill bosses' thugs keep on doing what they have done, killing a woman, etc.

Yours for the union, —Bessemer City Striker.

By a Worker Correspondent)

BESSEMER CITY, N. C. (By Mail).—I am a striker in the American Mill Number 2, Bessemer City, and I with the other strikers am facing death from the mill thugs. All the mill workers of the South ought to join the National Textile Workers' Union and come out on strike. Then all us southern mill workers will have better conditions.

To show you what the slavery is like in the American Mill No. 2, just see what I had to do. I swept sixteen spinning frames for \$5 a week and carried out the white and black waste and I was also brush rails for \$3 and \$4 a week. I weaved for \$3 and \$4 a week in the American Mill No. 2. I am 17 years old. We are not going to let the mill bosses' thugs keep on doing what they have done, killing a woman, etc.

Yours for the union, —Bessemer City Striker.

trial in Gastonia, but the prejudicial actions of the mill bosses had been so notorious that a change of venue had to be granted to Charlotte in Mecklenburg County.

GASTONIA

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PARTY LIFE

The Foreign Policy of the British Labor Government

I SAW IT MYSELF
HENRI BARBUSSE
Translated by Brian Rhys
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Notice of Central Control Committee Decisions on Zimmerman, Bail and Kruse

Sasha Zimmerman is expelled from the Communist Party of the United States of America for anti-Comintern and opportunist counter-revolutionary attitude and activities, for a defeatist position on the question of mass struggles of the workers, for being an active agent of the renegade Lovestone group, taking leading part in their anti-Party meetings, fighting for their renegade line, and carrying their disruptive and splitting activities even into the mass organizations of the workers.

Alex Bail has been expelled from the C.P. of U.S.A. for aligning himself with the renegade Lovestone group, for taking an active part in their disruptive and splitting activities, for issuing lying statements against the Party, and for having used his position as District Organizer of District 1, while pretending acceptance of the C.I. Address, to disrupt the organization of the Party in that district and to steal Party records from the District Office.

Wm. F. Kruse has been expelled from the Party by action of the District Executive Committee of District 8, in which the Secretary and the Central Control Committee have concurred, for having aligned himself with the renegade Lovestone group and taken an anti-Comintern and anti-Party attitude.

CENTRAL CONTROL COMMITTEE C. P. of U. S. A.
CHAS. DIRBA, Sec'y.

Watch the Agents of Lovestone!

A functionaries meeting in Detroit endorsed unanimously a motion condemning the Lovestone Party splitters, endorsing the actions of the Polcom against the adherents of the Lovestone group and condemning the raids of Lovestone and his agents on Party headquarters "as methods of the police department." The meeting pledged itself "to conduct a merciless fight against the Right wing organized outside the Party under Lovestone and demagogues of the right wing inside the Party. We condemn Lifshitz, Freeman and other comrades who are sending out anti-Party bulletins in Jewish and recommend their expulsion to the Central Committee."

The Suppression of 'Radnik' in Canada

On August 6th the Chicago Tribune carried a press notice to the effect that a Chicago South Slavic daily paper, "Radnik" has been barred from the mail in Canada. A few days later a Serbian daily in Pittsburgh, "Srbobran," serving as the mouthpiece on the American continent of the Yugoslavian bandit regime, carried an announcement of the Yugoslavian consul in Canada that "Radnik" has been suppressed in Canada, and any worker found with copies of "Radnik" in his possession is liable for arrest and deportation. This announcement appeared on the first page, featured as the main news, under a huge headline across the whole page. The workers throughout Canada were officially warned by the consul not to accept "Radnik" if it is sent to them in any form or way, since it is illegal to possess copies of "Radnik" in Canada.

The management of "Radnik" received a notification days later from the custom officials in Canada, stating that under the Canadian custom regulations "Radnik" is barred from entering into Canada. No reasons were given for the action taken in barring "Radnik" from Canada.

Although no official reasons were given for suppressing "Radnik" in Canada, we know the reasons that prompted the Canadian authorities to take the action that they took against "Radnik." We can detect two major reasons behind this action. First, the suppression of "Radnik" is a part of the campaign of suppression and terrorism carried on against the Communist movement in Canada, and second, we have unmistakable proof that the bloody regime of the military dictatorship in Yugoslavia also played a role in this act of suppression. These two points do not exclude, but rather complement each other. They reflect the sharpening of the class struggle within Canada and the process of unification and consolidation of the anti-Bolshevik front on an international scale, in which Great Britain plays a leading role. The Canadian agents of the military dictatorship of King Alexander and his executioners assisted greatly the Canadian authorities in suppressing "Radnik," while these authorities did an inestimable service to the hangers on of the Yugoslavian regime in suppressing "Radnik."

SKINNING THE IMMIGRANTS.

After the restriction of immigration to the United States, the bulk of the South Slavic emigrants that left Yugoslavia went primarily to the South American countries and to Canada. Many came to Canada with the hope of eventually, in one way or another, crossing the border into the United States. In Canada these new arrivals were an easy prey not only to the Canadian employers who skinned these unfortunates alive, but also to various "patriotic" swindlers, that fleeced these helpless immigrants in the name of their own nationality, country and religion. These "patriotic" swindlers in many cases worked hand in hand with the most ruthless exploiters for procuring cheap labor. Not knowing the language and custom of the country, most of these immigrants had to depend on "friends," agents and "influential" people for getting jobs. And in order to get a job they had to put up from ten to fifty dollars, only to find out that the jobs that they did get through this kind of "influence" were of such a nature that they could not endure them. Invariably the pay would be too low, far below the average Canadian standard, so that they could not make a living on them. It mattered little if in a day or two they would quit such a job, there were plenty others in need of jobs, and business was really lucrative in this manner. Many instances could be noted where foremen in shops played this game with the Yugoslavian "patriotic" citizens in this skinning the workers. A worker would get a job for a certain amount of money, and then after a day or so he would get discharged, and the process would be repeated with another victim.

COMMUNISM—THE ANSWER TO THE WORKERS.

The lot of the South Slavic immigrants in Canada is indeed a miserable one. Exploited to the very marrow of their bones by the ruthless employers, robbed and swindled by their own patriotic countrymen at every step, these workers are very responsive to Communist agitation. The ideas of Communism spread with a remarkable rapidity among them. In many cases they themselves, without any outside inducement, would write to "Radnik" for literature and send in subscriptions, as well as make requests for speakers and organizers to come to Canada and organize the South Slavic workers in Canada into the Communist Party, the International Labor Defense, and into militant unions. A real indignation swept over these workers when they learned about the suppression of "Radnik."

A RENEGADE AT WORK.

The bandit regime in Yugoslavia sent its agents after these workers to keep them in check and "loyal" to their home country, that is, to the ruling bourgeoisie, but without any avail. The memory of the horrors under the regime of white terror was too fresh in the minds of these workers. The priests, the patriotic politicians, and the rest of the agents that the ruling regime sent after the workers had no effect on them. The government of the military dictatorship of Yugoslavia went even so far as to send a renegade of the Communist Party to Canada, a certain Stankovich, who was deported from the United States on a previous occasion, and later put himself at the disposal of the bloody regime of Yugoslavia, furnished him with money to issue a paper, and keep financing this paper, in the hope of winning the South Slavic workers in Canada for the support of the existing government of Yugoslavia. But in vain, this notorious renegade of the Communist Party, this hireling of the bloody regime has carried on a systematic campaign among the South Slavic workers in Canada against the Communist movement and tried his damndest to popularize the regime of blood and murder among these workers, but he might as well try to run water uphill. His paper, the "Canadian Herald," has no circulation, the workers turn their backs on it, it is able to come out only through the subsidy of the Yugoslavian government. And the Yugoslavian government itself makes no bones about subsidizing papers outside its borders; it openly proclaims that as a necessary policy for keeping the emigrants loyal to their home country. The fact of the matter is that only subsidized papers support the existing regime, which today finds support only by bayonets, terrorism, murder, imprisonment, etc.

THE BARRING OF "RADNIK."

It was in the interest of this bloody regime that "Radnik" should be suppressed. "Radnik" carried on a consistent campaign against the military dictatorship in Yugoslavia, and its policy of massacring

It is characteristic of the present period of sharpening imperialist antagonisms and war-preparation that the principal activities of the new British Labor Government in its first three months of office have been in the sphere of foreign policy and Empire policy; and that these activities have displayed from the outset an openly aggressive national-jingo character which has considerably taken by surprise the pacifists who placed their hopes in the return of a Labor Government in Britain as the opening of a new era of world peace.

The Labor Government came into office on a program of "peace"—peace in industry and peace abroad. This was the tone of their election campaign. This was still the character of expression of their initial King's speech. The Second International, at the Zurich meeting of its Executive, built up upon the return of the British Labor Government as its central pillar an international perspective of diminishing antagonisms and advance to peace.

Within three months the harsh character of realities has broken through these dreams. These three months have seen as their most characteristic feature the chauvinist stand of Snowden at the Hague, bringing the whole European situation to renewed crisis and tension, unequalled since the Dawes settlement; the rupture of the Soviet negotiations; and the direct opening of war by the Chinese Counter-revolutionary Government, with British assistance, against the Soviet Union. At the same time, the internal situation has been marked by the cotton lockout of half a million workers for two weeks, nivolving the largest struggle since the general strike, and "settled" by the Labor Government only on the basis of an all-round wage-cut imposed by arbitration under its auspices.

This contradiction between the profession of the Labor Government and the realization goes to the root of the whole present situation. The easy "pacific" role of 1924 is no longer possible. The tasks to which the Labor Government is called by the bourgeoisie are now of a sterner character, and directly related to the advance to war.

The Labor Government is carrying forward the policy of the Conservative Baldwin Government through new forms. As a Labor Minister, the Under-Secretary for War, Earl de la Warr, boasted at a Labor Party meeting: "We are doing the things the Baldwin Government only talked of doing."

What are these new forms of the continuous policy of British Imperialism, which is today expressed through a Labor Government, with the united support of the capitalist press from right to left behind it?

The Conservative Government had reached a dangerous impasse in its foreign policy. With the breakdown of the Geneva Naval Conference, and the crisis over the Anglo-French Naval Agreement, the Anglo-American antagonism had come out into the open, and was reaching a point of extreme tension, at the same time as the break with the Soviet Union was leading the way to war on that front. Conservative policy was thus leading Britain straight in the direction of war on two fronts, and with the Anglo-French alliance as its only positive basis of support. But British Imperialism is not yet ready, without a previous period of preparation and consolidation both internally and externally, to face directly American Imperialism; nor can the primary aim of war on the Soviet Union be successfully realized except on the basis of agreement with America. Therefore a halt had to be called, and some basis of understanding reached with America, to gain a breathing time; and during this breathing time some measure of relations might be re-established with the Soviet Union, thus meeting the demands of the industrialists, until the time should be ripe for attack.

The Labor Government, accordingly, came into office with the following tasks in the sphere of foreign policy:

1. By "peace" gestures to deceive the masses as to the real advance to war, and to attach the workers to imperialist policy and to the coming war (this essential task of war-preparation can only be accomplished by a "left" government, not by a Conservative Government, which is suspect of the masses).
2. To endeavor to reach a temporary understanding with America, and to secure American co-operation or agreement for the campaign against the Soviet Union.
3. To re-establish British independence of action in Europe, and check the one-sided dependence on France, which was hindering the possibility of a temporary agreement with America.
4. To carry forward the preparations against the Soviet Union, which might include temporary negotiations or relationships, at the same time as war was being pushed ahead.

But the situation since the Labor Government has come into power has shown a sharpness of antagonism which has not made the accomplishment of its tasks easy, and has considerably precipitated the rate of development.

The Paris Conference of Experts had already shown this increasing violence of imperialist antagonisms. At the Paris Conference America succeeded in forming a united front with France and Italy against Britain, by offering concessions to France and Italy at the British expense, and thus isolating the British representatives, who had either to bear the onus of sole rejection or capitulate. And in the same Young Plan, thus carried through in the face of very considerable protests and threats on the part of the British to leave the Conference, the American financiers succeeded in incorporating their own plan of the International Bank, to be far more than a

the working masses, the peasants and national minorities. The white terror in Yugoslavia has become so fierce that the police authorities gave open instructions to the gendarmerie and the police that it is not profitable to take Communist prisoners and go through the inconvenience of trial, imprisonment, etc. It is much more efficient to shoot them on the spot, excuses can be easily manufactured for the course taken. As a result, Communists, or those suspected of sympathy to Communism, are being murdered on the spot by the police and gendarmerie. The campaign against the authorities of the white terror dictatorship in Yugoslavia had a big effect on the working masses in the United States and Canada. As a consequence, the agents of the Belgrade bloody regime intensified their denunciations of workers sympathetic to the Communist movement. They translated articles from "Radnik" whenever the British or Canadian government and ruling class was attacked, and they pointed out alarmingly the rapid growth and influence of "Radnik" among the Yugoslavian workers in Canada. No doubt direct requests were made by these agents for the suppression of "Radnik."

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN MACDONALD AND KING ALEXANDER.

It would be incorrect to think, however, that the suppression of "Radnik" in Canada is exclusively the work of the agents and stool pigeons of the Yugoslavian government. But that there was cooperation between them and the Canadian government there can be no doubt. It is to be remembered that the Yugoslavian delegates, representing one of the bloodiest, labor-hating dictatorships in the world, supported the representatives of the British "labor government" in the recent conference on the Young Plan in Hague. The military dictatorship of King Alexander and his reactionary generals found it very easy to support the propositions of the "Labor" government of MacDonald. In the same way the MacDonald Government of Great Britain, acting through the agency of the Canadian government, found it easy to cooperate with the agents and stool pigeons of the white terror government of Yugoslavia in suppressing "Radnik." In this action they performed a mutual service.

The suppression of "Radnik" must be linked up, not only with the strikebreaking activities of the agents of the Yugoslav government, but also with the growing acuteness of the class struggle in Canada. Canadian capitalism, together with British capitalism and world capitalism generally, is running into ever greater difficulties. These it tries to solve by means of rationalization and war. On the one hand it is carrying on a campaign of rationalization, which means a lesser

Reparations Bank, to be the guiding centre of all the leading central banks except New York, i. e. to subordinate London and leave New York independent and supreme.

At the same time New York and Paris have carried through a very deadly offensive against London's gold position, the final outcome of which is still uncertain. The gold reserve falls steadily; the forced raising of the London Bank Rate to 5.5 per cent in February last was already a very serious step; and now the new raising of the New York discount rate to 6 per cent, or above the London rate (exactly two days after the opening of the Hague Conference, or immediately on receipt of the news of Snowden's stand), has produced a very menacing position. Not since 1914 has the City and Bank of England had to face so heavy a crisis.

British Imperialism, through the Labor Government, fought to secure control of the Young Plan Conference by obtaining its site in London, and consequently the probable site of the International Bank in London, which would render it subordinate to London. The stubborn opposition of France prevented this. This was the second defeat, after the Experts Conference. The third round, the Hague Conference itself, now became of decisive importance. It was a case of fight or go under.

In consequence, British Imperialism at the Hague Conference has had to throw pacific pretenses to the winds, and fight like a beast at bay, ready to wreck the whole conference and the Young settlement rather than suffer defeat. For this role, the acid Snowden, the daling of the city, was aptly chosen. In this way it has fallen to the Labor Government, the "conciliator," the "pacifist," to have to appear as the wrecker of the peace of Europe, and to display the most reckless intransigent chauvinist role since the days of Curzon. It has fallen to these "socialists" to play the role of the militant gladiators of the city. The irony has not been lost on the world. The Second International has been thrown into typical nationalist confusion, with its Chairman Vandervelde solemnly rebuking Snowden for violating its principles. When MacDonald comes to Geneva to mouth his pacifist platitudes, they will find a less enthusiastic audience than in 1924.

The jingo stand of Snowden at the Hague is of profound significance as a weather-signal of the whole international situation. For Britain and the Labor Party it has been nothing short of a trial war-mobilization. The entire capitalist press has stoked up the jingo spirit behind the Labor Government. The unity of parties has been proclaimed. "I have not in my time seen such unanimity" writes an old member of the Independent Labor Party (William Stewart in the "Forward"), "excepting only once, and that was when Lord Grey made the speech which ushered this country into the war." The Daily Herald has swelled with patriotic pique; it finds in Snowden a—Disraeli! "Not since Disraeli has any British statesman uttered across a conference table words so sharp in challenge, so pregnant with ardor, so significant in their implication" (Daily Herald, 13, 8, 29). "The people of this country," has declared a Labor Minister, "irrespective of all party ties and alliances, are coming to the conclusion that the country is at last governed, and really governed. . . . We all feel today at last that England once again counts in the Councils of Europe; we are once again a nation." The Labor Party is finding its role as the war-leader of the nation.

Meanwhile, while Snowden has been maintaining the fighting front at the Hague, MacDonald has been manoeuvring desperately against time in Britain to buy off the American offensive, and reach, on a basis of naval concessions, a paper agreement, and economic help to save the pound. The outcome of these negotiations is still to be announced; but the American price is likely to be a high one, both in respect to naval concessions, and for economic help.

Closely in connection with this situation must be taken the sharp turn in Soviet relations. In reliance of its election promises, and to the surprise, not only of its own supporters, but also of the Liberals, the Labor Government, after long delay in initiating even the appearance of negotiations, has ruptured negotiations at the outset by taking the full Chamberlain position as a preliminary condition. Despite the pressure of a considerable section of British industrialists, whose dissatisfaction has been directly voiced by the Liberal Party, the basic hostility of British Imperialism and financial interests to the Soviet Union has proved dominant. The economic advance of the Soviet Union, and the successes of the five-year-plan, have undoubtedly had an important part in determining this attitude. Even more clearly than in the rupture of negotiations, the Labor Government's role in relation to the Soviet Union has been displayed in the open war-provocation of the Chinese militarists. The war advance of the Chinese Government has gone hand in hand with the break of the Anglo-Soviet negotiations. The relations of the British Labor Government with the Chinese counter-revolutionary Government are of the closest. In the short period since its accession to office, not only has a Trade Treaty been negotiated, but the sending of a Naval Mission has been further announced. Behind the Chinese militarists is the hand of the British Labor Government.

The immediate future outcome is likely to depend in large measure on the projected Washington Conference in the autumn. This conference will determine, firstly the possibility of a temporary agreement with America on the basis of naval concessions by Britain, and secondly the possibility of Britain securing American co-operation in a common policy in relation to the Soviet Union. If these two objectives are secured, then the conditions are laid for a very rapid advance to imperialist war on the Soviet Union under British auspices, if the Chinese provocation will not have already forced the situation and produced this result beforehand.

The British Labor Government has thus already in less than three months abundantly shown itself, as the Communists predicted, not a government of "peace and reconciliation," but a government of direct war-preparation, and ready, when the occasion arises, to stand forward as the leader of British imperialism at war. The workers in Britain and throughout the world need to prepare urgently for this perspective.

exploitation of labor, and on the other, it is actively engaged in the war preparation against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, as a part of the British Empire and world capitalism, and likewise it is drawn into the world conflict of the imperialist powers themselves. The working class of Canada, like the working class of the United States and the world over, is showing signs of militancy and resistance to capitalist rationalization at the expense of the very life blood of the workers, and to the war preparations. From this follows the most savage attack on the Canadian working class, especially on the great mass of the unskilled and immigrant workers. The Communist Party of Canada, being the advance guard and leader of these struggles of the workers, naturally receives the brunt of these attacks of the employers and the government. Not only has "Radnik" been suppressed, but other Communist publications from the United States have been barred from Canada. The Canadian authorities recently took action to suppress the organ of the Communist Party of Canada itself, the "Worker." So we see that the suppression of "Radnik" is a part of the general assault on the working class and the Communist movement in particular.

These attacks are being carried out under the MacDonald "labor" government, the same government that talks hypocritically about peace and goes full power ahead in its preparation for war and in lining up the imperialist governments for an armed attack against the Soviet Union, and is making alliances with and pressing into its service the bloodiest regimes the world has ever known, whose very existence depends upon the wholesale butchering of the rebellious working masses. This is the same government that is shooting down revolutionary workers in India, that is suppressing the struggle and revolt of the subjugated and oppressed colonial people the world over.

Our answer to this suppression and terrorism must be a general intensification of our activities all along the line. We must build our revolutionary movement and extend its influence everywhere. We must build new militant industrial unions. We must resist capitalist rationalization and fight their war schemes against the Soviet Union. We must coordinate our revolutionary activities and struggles with the struggles and movement of the workers in Canada and every other country in the world. This must be our answer to the capitalist campaign of suppression and terrorism carried on against the Communist movement and the working class generally.

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HOME COMING.

FROM this point began a line of workmen's houses, little detached villages and huts; San Sebastino stretches out in one long line along the main road. Here and there, houses in clumps. He was coming to one of these little colonies. It was still a good two or three miles to his house.

But as he drew near, a figure loomed in the doorway of one of the houses, and seeing him, threw up both arms.

"Jose!"

It was Santander, his companion of old days in suffering, in the fight.

"Jose! I knew your face! So it's you, then?"

Standing there motionless, with voice half-choked by the haste of his journey, and by a sort of bar that lay across his heart, Jose replied quite simply:

"It's me."

"I knew your face!" Santander shouted, louder than ever. "You haven't changed much. Besides, Clemence your wife told us you were coming," he added; she was here actually last night, thinking that you'd be here sooner. But as she saw no one coming, she went home when dark came on."

And only a few steps away from the place where he had dropped down to sleep! If he had known that Clemence's arms were waiting for him there, he would easily have walked a minute or two longer.

WHILE they were talking, friends and comrades of old times had come out of house doors; up went their arms, too, in amazement. Now they drew near, shouting in chorus, and their eyes rolled under their swarthy brows. They even had tears in their eyes as they seized hold of Jose, kissed him, clapped him to their fond and manly chests.

Women, too, were gathering round. And the children round about had stopped their play and were watching the scene.

Even Father Leonte was there—Jose hadn't been on good terms with him in the old days. Father Leonte had grown round and fat, and his thick underlip seemed to have been rubbed quite recently in fresh butter. He smiled and waved his hands, but something a little sly and unpleasant still lingered in his eye.

"Jose! Come in! A drop of wine!"

A drop of wine offered on such an occasion was not a thing to be refused; besides, it would give him strength.

"Yes. But only one glass, and I'll drink it standing. Then I must be off."

"Yes, yes, they're expecting you at home."

None the less, he yielded to the entreaties of his friends and sat down (for he was already tired after covering this tink stretch of road and his body felt the need to relax), while Santander's wife rushed off to find bottles.

"COME on, old chap, just one more."

Glasses, questions and exclamations clinked together in the little room.

"There! Now I must be off."

Then he found he simply couldn't get up. His head was dizzy with the three glasses he had drunk. In desperation, to put heart into him and life into his legs, he poured himself out a fourth glass, brimful, and swallowed it down at a gulp. The effect was as if an axe had thundered down on the back of his head, and he understood vaguely what a crime he had just committed.

The friends standing round asked: "What's the matter with him?" and were mystified—for it isn't so easy as all that to understand what it's like, to stay shut up in a cage for years and years and only eat soaked beans and watery soups and drink nothing but water. And the four glasses he had drunk produced the same effect on him as four pitchersful would on an ordinary wayfarer.

His brain seemed to be in a pulp, and though he was sitting down, he had to put out both hands to stop himself from falling. The heads and shoulders round him doubled and trebled, and the smile of welcome on their mouths spread out and out, away to the horizon; the walls slanted and the people passing to and fro made zig-zags in the air, and then were blotted out.

But the worst thing of all was that to begin with, he remained leaf-headed enough on the surface, on top of it all, to understand what a gulf he had tumbled into.

A FIT of fury came over him. He rose and yelled. But the sudden outburst choked him and he fell back into his seat.

Then up he got once more, head straining towards the door and road, the look of a damne deuil in his eyes.

They rushed towards him, supported him. They were ashamed, they were horror-struck and yet they weren't to blame and they were innocent. They hadn't stopped to think, and that was how the harm was done.

Jose clung to the door-post, supported by Pablo.

"The air will do him good."

But the air, in its turn, turned traitor in all innocence, and instead of blowing away the intoxication which a few glasses had instilled into the home-comer's oversensitive brain, it only fanned the flames within.

A woman was standing on her door-step, on the other side of the road.

"Clemence!" he said.

She was not Clemence, but so strong was his desire to go to her that his friends helped him across the road.

The woman was frightened; her face turned white. She was trembling; she would have liked run away, but didn't dare to.

HE talked long to her in supplicating tones.

"What, don't you recognize me? Where are the kiddies and the tiny 'uns? Where are they hiding? Let's have a look at them!"

His friends tried to pull him together by yelling all sorts of objections into his ears. Some shook him roughly, others laughed at him, not knowing which was the wisest course. The uproar was deafening.

Father Leonte stood a little to one side, behind the group, watching it all with a wicked little smile.

Meanwhile a young woman had come down the road from Sebastino. Her face was all smiles as she arrived. Seeing the gathering there, her face grew brighter still. "He's there!" she said to herself. When she saw the wretched bear-eyed, slack-kneed man who was struggling there, she screamed aloud.

The sound of that voice had a strange effect on Jose Real's senses. We have heard of the "voice of the blood" and perhaps there is something in the phrase, for he instantly calmed down and looked towards her.

But the young woman had covered her tear-stained face with her hands, so that the father could not see the lingering traces of little Saravia's childish features, and he looked away. Nor did he see the little child clinging to his mother's blue skirt, hiding behind her in sudden fright.

AND then a kind of evil dream or hallucination came over him. He thought that he was standing before a door and that they would not open for him.

"Open the door, darling, it's me," he cried, clapping both hands. Then he collapsed on a boundary stone. Round him the walls revolved to and fro, literally not knowing what to do; they held him, to prevent his falling and hurting himself. But those who stayed with him there—the rest had been compelled to go away to their work—were unable, do what they could for hours and hours, to rouse him from his torpid condition.

At last, the moment came when the individual who had tumbled with him and shadowed him came up and explained that it was time for him to go back to catch his train. They had to carry him to the station in a carriage. Thence the train would bear him almost to the prison gates, which would never open to let him out again until he came forth "feet first," as French workmen say.

He collapsed in a corner of the carriage and slept. But while he slept, his face suddenly lit up. And no doubt he accomplished in that dream what he had failed to do in life. That was the only path to happiness left to Jose Real—that victim of his own wretchedness and of the clumsy, well-meant kindness of his brothers in wretchedness.

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