

GASTONIA DEFENSE WITNESSES QUIZZED ON BELIEFS

Baltimore Workers Build T.U.U.L. Organization at Meetings on Foster Tour

General Secretary of League Reports on Drive Resulting from Charlotte Conventions

Close Co-operation of Negro, White Workers Drives Southern Bosses to Frenzy

Just returned from addressing 400 workers in Baltimore, an enthusiastic audience anxious to get down to practical organization of the Trade Union Unity League apparatus in that city, and ready to depart for a still larger mass meeting today at Rosover Hall in Philadelphia, William Z. Foster, general secretary of the T.U.U.L., yesterday told the Daily Worker of the spread of the organization and the rapid growth of its local general and industrial leagues.

There were two meetings in Baltimore, one at the Marine Workers League Hall, and the main meeting, for all workers, uptown. The meetings laid the basis for organization of district machinery, with a good membership to start with, and assurance of militant action, according to Foster. The principal Baltimore meeting has as chairman Flaiani, secretary of the local general league in Baltimore, and as a principal speaker in addition to Foster, the Negro member, Welch.

TELLS OF GROWTH IN SOUTH.

Foster's speech, aside from the purely organizational aspects, for immediate and practical work, dealt with the Trade Union Unity Convention in Cleveland, and the two conventions in Charlotte Saturday and Sunday, the Southern Textile Workers Conference, where representatives of 50,000 mill workers pledged to fight the bosses under the banner of the National Textile Workers Union, and the Southern Convention of the Trade Union Unity League, which had representatives from many industries, and laid the basis of southern district organization by electing Joe Golden, a marine worker, as secretary, electing an executive committee, and laying out organization in all towns and all industries, but particularly concentrating on textiles, steel, lumber, marine transport, railroads and tobacco.

The Baltimore workers were particularly interested and delighted to hear of the close cooperation of Negro and white workers in the Charlotte conferences, and of the wrath of the capitalist press and the bosses that this should be so.

Foster, after speaking in Philadelphia today, has a meeting in the important industrial center of Chester, Pa., tomorrow, after which follows a series of dates in New England: New Haven, Conn., Oct. 20; Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 22; Boston, Mass., Oct. 24, then dates in New York City Oct. 25, followed by a trip to the middle west.

In each center, the meetings result in organization of districts of the T.U.U.L., mass enrollment of workers in the local general and local industrial leagues of the T. U. U. L., and securing of circulation and correspondents for Labor Unity, official organ of the T.U.U.L. (An interview with Foster on results of the Charlotte conventions will be published soon in the Daily Worker.)

I. L. D. ANSWERS TRESCA'S ATTACK

Stung by the revelation made by the New York District of the International Labor Defense of his efforts to cripple the defense of Sacco and Accorsi, a worker framed for murder in connection with the Cheswick, Pa., case, Carlo Tresca, editor of the anarchist weekly, "Il Martello," has replied with a vicious attack on the International Labor Defense and the Communist Party. In his article Tresca repeats the lies and slanders that have been worn threadbare by enemies of the working class of every stripe. Among these are that the International Labor Defense is conducting "a speculation with all political prisoners" that the I. L. D. fraudulently collected money for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, Mooney and Billings and other class war prisoners, that by asking for contributions for the defense of Accorsi the I. L. D. is asking workers to become "Continued on Page Two)

WORKERS HAIL RED AID MEET. BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Sunday morning the Third Congress of the German Red Aid opened here. Numerous representatives of workers' organizations and of factory workers, etc., greeted the Congress.

WAR FLAMES IN CHINA CONSUME LIE OF "UNITY"

British and American Rivalry Breaks Out on China Front

Nanking in a Panic

U. S. S. R. States Facts of Manchurian Hell

(Bulletin). LONDON, Oct. 15.—An unconfirmed report from Nanking states that Feng Yu-hsiang has been captured, through the aid of Yen Hsi-shan. Though Nanking reports are unreliable, some credence is given this one from the fact that Yen appears to be playing his own game between Feng and Nanking, and that an emissary of Chiang Kai-shek recently left Peiping to visit Yen in Shensi.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 15.—Chiang Kai-shek, facing rebellion growing on all sides is considering shortening his lines of defense by surrendering Hankow without struggle to the southward marching armies of Feng Yu-hsiang, establishing Nanking's northern line at Hsuehchow-fu on the Tientsin-Pukow line in north Kiangsu, westward to Kiukiang on the Yangtze and from there south to "no man's land." This limits Nanking to Chekiang, Kiangsi, Fukien, and parts of Anhui and Kiangsu provinces.

No trains are running from Pukow north further than Hsuehchow-fu, which means Shantung is lost to the rebels and most of Honan is occupied by Feng's armies. A mutiny at Hankow is reported crushed, but in Hunan the principal militarist, General Ho Chien, is thought to be against Nanking. At Canton, General Tang Sheng-chi is supposedly loyal to Nanking, but General Chen Chai-tang has come out for the rebellion, adding to the force of Chang.

(Continued on Page Three)

De Priest, Negro GOP Congressman, to Aid War on Foreign Born

PORTLAND, Ore. (By Mail).—A bill to compel foreign-born workers to become citizens or pay an occupational tax is the latest pet dream of Oscar De Priest, Negro republican politician and congressman from Illinois.

Speaking here to an audience in Lincoln High School, which he addressed as "brothers and sisters," De Priest said, "as I go around the country I see many men doing the work you use to do, who are not citizens, men who will not defend our government in time of war."

He stated he intended to take up with republican congressmen the possibility of passing the law taxing workers who are non-citizens.

Allen A Hosiery Ships Strikebreakers to Mass

GLOUCESTER, Mass. (By Mail).—No fewer than 25 knitters from the Allen-A plant in Kenosha have been shipped into Gloucester in the past few days to act as strikebreakers for the Ipswich concern here. It is known that the Allen-A had dealings with the infamous "Yellow Dog" McDonald, but it is not known whether the Kenosha hosiery signed up in the Allied Manufacturers' League, Inc., the outfit sponsored by A. R. McDonald, to which the Ipswich firm paid \$2,500 initiation fee and \$100 a month to belong.

William W. Weinstone, candidate for mayor of New York City on the Communist Party ticket, in a statement issued yesterday from the headquarters of the Communist Party, New York District, 26-28 Union Square, declared that the publication of the individuals composing the "Norman Thomas Non-Partisan Committee" is further evidence that Thomas is the candidate not of the workers, but of the employing class. It is also proof, Weinstone added,

Seek to Frame Six Communist Leaders on 'Robbery' Charge

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Clarence Hathaway, district organizer of the Communist Party; Nels Kjar, district industrial organizer, and Irving Herman, of the Young Communist League, were arrested at Party headquarters here late last night on utterly baseless charges of "robbery at the point of the gun."

An additional charge of "sedition" was added when the three were taken to court. They are still held in jail while the local International Labor Defense is fighting to get them bailed out. Police are also attempting to serve warrants on the same charges to Morris Childes, Carl Sklar and S. Millgrim.

The district attorney is also trying to fix another charge of "attempting to kill" against those held.

30,000 CHEER USSR SHIP IN SEATTLE

(Special to the Daily Worker.) SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 14 (Delayed).—The tens of thousands of workers who had waited throughout the day to greet the four Soviet fliers at the landing field here broke through the restraining cordons as the huge Land of the Soviets winged into view.

With a mighty roar of welcome that fairly drowned out the Soviet-built plane and its escorts, the delegation streamed forward, each member of it anxious to be the American worker to see and greet the airmen who have winged their way from Moscow.

The field reception was the greatest ever given any aviators here and has set the city by the ears. Besides the Friends of the Soviet Union, who arranged the reception, the fliers were met by representatives of numerous workers' fraternal, cultural and civic organizations. The crowd was estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000.

On Wednesday evening, a great mass reception will be given the aviators at Eagles Hall by the Seattle Branch of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

DETROIT, Mich. (By Mail).—The Detroit Reception Committee for the Soviet fliers has elected five delegates to participate in the 12th anniversary celebration of the First Workers and Peasants' Republic which is to take place on Nov. 7 in Moscow.

A farewell banquet is being arranged in honor of the delegation before they sail for Moscow. There is to be Russian food, Russian samovar tea, Russian songs, Russian speeches in English by Maurice Sugar, Jeannette D. Parl and delegates.

The dinner is this Saturday, 8 p. m., at the Russian Club, 2934 Yemas St., Hamtramck, Mich. Help the committee; make reservation in advance. Tickets \$1.00 at the FSU, 782 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Weinstone Proves Thomas Is Candidate of Bosses

Socialist Program Acceptable to Business Men, Workers Not Represented

MASS MEET OF ILLINOIS MINERS CALLED BY N. M. U.

Coal Diggers Will Take Care of Themselves as UMWA Splits

Fakers Fight For Graft

4,000 At Virden Service Cheer for N. M. U.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 15.—The National Miners Union in Illinois is moving for a mass rank and file convention of the coal miners. While Lewis and Fishwick fight for the right to exploit the miners, the miners are fighting for their own union, the N. M. U. The call was issued yesterday from the N. M. U. district headquarters at West Frankfort for a special district convention.

At the N. M. U. Virden Day services at Staunton, Saturday, 4,000 miners applauded five N. M. U. speakers and voted to stop paying dues to the U. M. W. A. by fighting the checkoff, and for all local unions to destroy the U. M. W. A. charters. At the U. M. W. A. services at Mt. Olive, Fishwick, and Editor Ameringer of the Illinois Mines were hissed.

Virden day is the anniversary of the heroic battle in 1898, when the newly organized Illinois Miners' Union members took their rifles and went out to repel a trainload of imported scabs and armed guards.

Reviving Virden Day. The result of the battle was that the train went back to where it came from, taking its scab cargo, and that the miners lost nine of their members, killed. An unknown number of scab herders were slain. Every year since then there has been a Virden Day celebration. Recently the bureaucrats of the U. M. W. A. have made Virden Day an occasion for class collaboration speeches. The N. M. U. celebration re-establishes this miners' anniversary as a revolutionary holiday.

The miners at the Staunton meeting enthusiastically endorsed the N. M. U. program, which includes besides the two points above: the six-hour day and the five-day week, social insurance for the unemployed, paid for by the companies and administered by the men; no more check-off, against the speed-up. The vote for these propositions was taken by a show of hands, and was unanimous.

The National Miners' Union has issued a statement on the Fishwick-Lewis dog fight, as follows:

"The present controversy between Lewis and Fishwick is a fight as to who is going to get control of the Illinois Miners' treasury. The charges and counter-charges of Lewis and Fishwick now bring out into the open again a situation that has been described a long time ago by the National Miners' Union. The miners of Illinois are beginning to see more clearly the graft and corruption dominant in the remnants of the U. M. W. A., as well as the lack of policy which has led to its destruction.

"The thousands of miners in this district are turning to the only force that is capable of giving them leadership, the National Miners' Union."

BOSSSES TO RULE IN UMWA SPLIT

Their Courts Deciding on Lewis or Fishwick

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 15.—As was always stated by the National Miners Union in this district, the Illinois Operators Association yesterday let it be known that the coal mine owners would decide finally which gang of misleaders, the Fishwick or the Lewis, they expect to continue dealing with.

The operators, who control the courts, will recognize the decision on the injunction against the pro-

EDITH SAUNDERS MILLER, HENDRICKS, CARTER, TELL OF MURDEROUS POLICE RAID; PROVE STRIKERS DEFENSE RIGHT

Judge Admits All Questions on God, Attitude Toward Capitalism and Use of Troops, Arrested for Self Defense, Tried for Unionism

Prosecution Orators Rave Against Soviet Union and Revolution for Effect on Fundamentalist Jury; Fail to Shake Defense Witnesses

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 15.—If the mill owners' prosecution in the trial of the Gastonia case now proceeding in Charlotte succeeds in railroad seven militant union leaders to long sentences in the penitentiary, it will be because of their opinions on political, economic, religious and racial questions, as well as for their activity in organizing a real union of textile workers, menacing to the mill owners' regime of exploitation.

"The state this morning took several hours to question Edith Saunders Miller on her religious and political beliefs," declared Dr. John Randolph Neal of counsel for the defense this morning in a vain appeal to Judge Barnhill to rule against the prosecution's deliberate attempt to prejudice the jury.

'Daily' Distribution Forces Mill Boss to Reduce Hours

Workers in Rockingham, and Cordova, N. C. Mills Want More Daily Workers

A distribution of 25 copies of the Daily Worker in the mill villages of Cordova and Rockingham, N. C., forced the boss of one of the mills to reduce the workers' hours!

Let a textile worker of Cordova illustrate to you the need of rushing the Daily Worker South at once.

The worker's letter, in his own language, follows:

Dear editor:

I am written you again to let you hear from me. I gave out them papers and the boss got some of them and he have stop running from 15 hours in the card room.

Where the mill workers here did start at two and three o'clock in the morning they have gone to starting at six, and running through noon and stopping at 6:30 p. m.

That yet leaves us working 12-12 hours a day, and they have not said a thing about paying any more money. So you see they paid small wages to us when we worked 15 hours a day.

We have hardly bread to eat. The mill people in this county need a union. The mill bosses said they would fire any one that talked about the union.

The mill bosses here have shot so much bull against the union that the people need a speaker to come here and tell the people what the union is and let the workers know that the union is their friend.

The workers here want a union. They know they need help. The most of them have not got any money and nothing to live on, but the bosses have got them afraid to do anything by themselves.

The textile workers here in Rockingham are nothing but slaves. At the company stores of the cotton mills around Rockingham they charge the workers such prices on what they sell them that the most of them don't never draw any money.

At the Steel Cotton Mill and other mills around here the workers never see a penny of their money. Just a few of the bosses, such as the card room overseer, and the spinning room boss, they get \$35 and \$40 a week to walk around and see that the workers keep slaving.

But the hard working people don't hardly get bread out of us. Our little children are running around in the cold, with rags on, while the mill boss is riding around in big cars, and their wives with a poodle dog in their lap and diamonds on.

Look at me sopping black molasses every morning and the mill owners eating his good food. My little children are going around half

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Cops Attack Marine Workers Meet; Jail Speaker in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 15.—The police from the central police station today broke up a meeting held under the auspices of the Marine Workers' League at the corner of Pratt and Market Place. Harry Hynes and Frederick Walsh, Negro speaker, were addressing the longshoremen of the city on the necessity to organize into the new fighting organization of the marine workers at the longshoremen. A large crowd of workers gathered to listen to the speakers.

Police rushed to the meeting place and demanded a permit be shown. Hynes, speaking at that time, told the police that no permit is necessary for open air meetings. When Hynes introduced Walsh, member of the Marine Workers League and of the Communist Party, the police again demanded a permit, this time from Walsh. As soon as Walsh answered that no permits are necessary for open air meetings, he was pulled off the box and brought to the police station charged with disorderly conduct.

This action of the police, however, did not prevent the Marine Workers' League from continuing their work. Hynes jumped on the box upon the arrest of Walsh and continued the meeting. The police did not arrest Hynes.

This action of the police showed very clearly the prevailing discrimination against the Negro masses in the city.

Unions Join Gastonia Fight Through Workers' Pressure

Realize Prisoners on Trial for Class Activity; A. F. of L. Locals Greet ILLD United Front

Rank and file workers learning that the Gastonia trial is not a "murder" trial, as the capitalist press proclaimed, but one in which the defendants are being tried for their working class activities, have forced many unions, some of them locals of the American Federation of Labor to join the united front of the International Labor Defense, on behalf of the Gastonia prisoners.

Today funds and protests were received from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local 275, of Newton, Mass., Plasterers' local, No. 100, of Scranton, Pa., the Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of Cincinnati, the Hod-carriers local, No. 447, of Reading, the Excavators Building Laborers Union, local 1781, with 1500 members, of New York.

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Drag in Prejudice.

"It is very apparent," said Neal, "that the motive of the state is not to impeach the testimony of this witness, but to drag into this trial everything that is irrelevant to the question of the guilt or innocence of the defendants, for the sole purpose of appealing to prejudice. The major legal error in the Sacco-Vanzetti case was the admission of just such material. I appeal to the court to put a stop to such unjust procedure."

Barnhill answered: "The court has no legal right to exclude questions regarding the views of the witness, which are competent for impeachment."

Barnhill's Fair Trial.

By his ruling Judge Barnhill contradicts everything he has said as to how he would conduct the trial. He has assured the defense and the press repeatedly that "this will be a murder trial and not a heresy trial and not another Sacco-Vanzetti case." Also, he has said, "There is no issue except the question: 'Are the defendants guilty as charged?'" That issue must not be beclouded by the introduction of other questions. The defendants' convictions upon social, economic, political and religious matters have no place in a criminal court, and shouldn't be permitted to becloud the issue.

This is what Judge Barnhill said in his charge to the grand jury that indicted the defendants. Now he is doing exactly what he said he would not do: he is permitting the prosecution to introduce material which beclouds what he has said is the issue, and prejudice the jury.

The International Labor Defense has all along pointed out that this is a class case, that the defendants are being tried only incidentally for "murder" that their real offense is that they dared to organize the Southern mill workers and fight to overthrow the tyrannical system of exploitation practiced by the bosses. It was the prosecution and Judge Barnhill who hypocritically stated, while they thought they had an easy task railroad through a conviction,

METAL FAKERS OF A.F.L. BOAST NAVY'S PALS

Boast of Relations with Wall Street Gov't

TORONTO, Canada, Oct. 15.—When the officials of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor met here recently, they boasted loudly of the fact that the Metal Trades Department finds itself far on the road to a government and labor relation never before equalled except in war time. The misleaders referred to the fact that they had turned the Navy Yard employees' unions into virtual company unions.

President James O'Connell and secretary-treasurer John P. Frey put before the convention a report of great length, boasting of the virtual turning of the closeness of their relations with the Navy and War departments.

O'Connell and Frey have carried out the Navy and War Departments' orders to whip the Navy Yard workers' organizations into shape for use as servile sheep in the coming war. They have presided at the launching of new cruisers by the government.

The Metal Trades misleaders boasted of the fact that they were active in the Navy's class-collaboration wage review board, supplemented by a system of local boards, with "labor" representation.

Communist shop nuclei have been established in several Navy Yards, notably the Brooklyn Navy Yard. They are leading in the fight to organize militant shop committees (not to be confused with the Navy's former company union "shop committees.")

Workers Calendar

NOTICE
Notices in this calendar cannot be run for more than three weeks before the event is held. This is due to lack of space.

CALIFORNIA

California Youth Meet For Gastonia. A conference of youth organizations for Gastonia will be held Sunday, Oct. 20, 2 p. m. at 1514 4th St., San Francisco. Youth organizations asked to send three delegates each.

CANADA

Montreal Labor Defense. Friday evening, October 18, the Montreal City Central Committee of the Canadian Labor Defense will hold a conference of labor organizations at 49 Rachel St., East. All who have collected for Gastonia, Hamilton, etc., asked to remit at once to F. W. Garrison, 276 St. James St., Montreal, or Secretary A. E. Smith, 105 Bloor St., Toronto.

ILLINOIS

Chicago Red Festival and Dance. A red festival and dance will be given by Section 4 of the Communist Party on October 19 at 8 p. m. at District Headquarters, 3021 W. Division St. for the benefit of the District Workers School.

MARYLAND

On Friday, October 18, M. J. Oigin of the Communist Party will speak at a mass meeting at the Jewish Center, 1000 Pennsylvania Ave. N. E. The significance of the recent events in Palestine. This meeting will be held under the auspices of the Jewish Section of the Communist Party, Baltimore Section.

MISSOURI

St. Louis Youth-Pioneer Affair. An affair will be given by the St. Louis Young Communist League and Young Pioneers on October 20 at the Labor League. The Pioneers are presenting an unusual play which has never yet shown in the United States. All workers and sympathizers are invited. Refreshments will be served. Proceeds will be used to build the above two organizations.

OHIO

Cleveland Haloween Party. Haloween basket party at district office Saturday, Oct. 26, 8 p. m. Free admission.

MICHIGAN

Detroit Activities. Detroit functionaries meeting of the Communist Party Friday, October 17, 7:30 p. m. General membership meeting Friday, November 1, 7:30 p. m. Welcome to Philip Party, 2000 Woodward Ave., Hamtramck. Welcome to Robert Tommasi, 2000 Woodward Ave., Hamtramck. Welcome to the Detroit Choir, 14th and Vernor Highway, October 15, 8 p. m.

Many Worker Groups in Cleveland Meet for Gastonia Defense

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 15.—The Cleveland Local of the International Labor Defense has issued a call for a conference of all unions and fraternal and other working class bodies for the organization of defense for the striking textile workers in Gastonia. About 250 organizations have been approached. Also, preliminary conferences of language societies are being called and they, in turn, will send delegates to the main, city-wide conference.

This conference will take place on Monday Oct. 21, 1929, 8 p. m., at 226 West Superior Avenue, Room 306.

BOSSSES TO RULE IN UMWA SPLIT

Their Courts Deciding on Lewis or Fishwick

(Continued from Page One)

visional district, applied for by the Fishwick administration of District 12, U. M. W. A. (District 12 is the state of Illinois). The decision is expected soon.

Bosses Keep U. M. W. A. The operators control consists in the fact that the whole U. M. W. A. both factions, exists at their pleasure. The miners are for the N. M. U. But Fishwick has been making contracts with the operators, that they will hire only U. M. W. A. members, at a substantial wage cut, and give him the check-off. It is a good graft, and Lewis, who has sold out all the rest of the union, and lost most of its members, wants it for himself.

Both factions rested quietly today, waiting for the court decision. Fishwick holds the regular district office by aid of the Springfield police department, and the new district administration, just appointed by Lewis, has set up headquarters in a hotel.

Youth Gastonia Meet in Frisco on Sunday

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—Gastonia has been brought to the youth in the bay cities very sharply the last few weeks. The two demonstrations held in San Francisco and Oakland saw many young workers taking part in showing their solidarity with the Gastonia workers.

The youth section of the Gastonia Defense and Relief Committee is calling a special Youth Conference to take up the concrete problems of massing the youth in the Bay Cities for the defense of the Gastonia strikers. The conference is being held at 15-194th St. on Sunday Oct. 20, at 2 p. m.

at Carpenters Hall, 925 Algor. Sunday, Oct. 27, 1 p. m.: City-wide joint I.L.D.-W.R. Conference, Relief and Defense at I.L.D. Hall, 3782 Woodward Ave.

at Carpenters Hall, 925 Algor. Sunday, Oct. 27, 4 p. m.: Gastonia Protest Demonstration in Cadillac Square.

Tuesday, Nov. 12, 8 p. m.: Movie "A Trip to the Soviet Union" and "Gastonia" given by W.R. in Dancehall auditorium, Woodward near Forest.

Y.C.L. Grand Rapids Affair.

The Young Communist League of Grand Rapids, Mich., is running a Masquerade Halloween Dance Thursday, October 17, at the Grand Rapids Hotel, 1057 Hamilton, N. W. The affair begins at 8 p. m. and the admission is only 25c. There will be a Negro orchestra and other interesting features. All workers and sympathetic organizations are urged to support this dance.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia W.R. Benefit. W.R. benefit afternoon, Oct. 19, at Adelphi Theatre, Rose Valley, Pa. Play will be "Sweeney," a comedy of the Russian civil war. Tickets can be bought at 25 10th St., 1124 Spring Garden St., 217 S. 5th St., 2500 N. 23rd St., and 1000 North 43rd St.

Phila. Workers Forum. M. J. Oigin lectures on the Palestine Events at the Workers Forum, Sunday, October 27, at Grand Fraternity Hall, 1628 Arch Street, promptly at 8:30 p. m. Admission free.

Pittsburgh Welcomes Children's Delegation. A mass meeting to welcome the return of the Children's Delegation to the Soviet Union will be held Friday, October 25, at 895 James St., at 7:30 p. m. Delia, 10th St. and 11th St. member of the delegation and daughter of a Pennsylvania coal miner will speak.

Phila. International Youth Dance. Philadelphia International Youth Dance given by Young Communist League will be held Friday, Nov. 1, at 8 p. m. at the Cathedral Masonic Temple, Fitzwater St., between 15th and 16th.

Phila. Party For Daily Spaghetti Party for Daily Worker Saturday evening, Nov. 2, at 1209 Tasker St. Arranged by Unit 1-A.

Scranton Dance For Gastonia. A dance and entertainment will be held in the Workers Circle Hall, 508 Lockwains Ave., Scranton, Saturday evening, Oct. 26, under the auspices of the Scranton Gastonia Defense Conference.

Scranton Gastonia Meet. Scranton workers will hold a mass meet for the coal miners and textile workers at Workers Circle Hall, Friday, Oct. 18, at 7:30 p. m. under the auspices of the Provisional Youth Gastonia Defense Committee of the I. L. D. Mac Harris, organizer who returned from Gastonia, and others will speak.

Phila. J. L. Executive. Gastonia Defense and Relief Committee will meet on Thursday evening, Oct. 17, at 8:30 p. m. at I.L.D. headquarters, 1124 Spring Garden St.

Juliet Stanz Points in Philadelphia. A meeting of all I.L.D. functionaries and active members of the I.L.D. will be held on Monday evening, Oct. 21, at 8:15 p. m. to be held at the Grand Fraternity Hall, 1628 Arch St. J. S. Foynt will attend, and take up some of the campaigns, both locally and nationally.

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ANNOUNCE LAY OFF 1,000 IN U. S. RUBBER

Malden Plant Closes, Throws Out Men

MALDEN, Mass., Oct. 15.—The United States Rubber Company announced recently the closing of its Boston Rubber Shoe Company plant in this city. More than 1,000 workers will be laid off.

"The constant pressure for greater efficiency makes it necessary for the company to concentrate its footwear manufacturing into fewer plants," the company stated.

Senate Votes to Bar All "Seditious" Books from United States

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The Senate voted to include a provision in the tariff bill which will bar all books and foreign publications from the country which may be termed "seditious" by the government.

The vote for the inclusion of this clause, aimed at books and papers for workers, was 48 to 33.

The tariff bill will also prohibit all books which the customs authorities may term "obscene." Many literary classics have already been barred from the country under this classification.

Immediately one of the patrolmen "escorting" the truck opened fire on the strikers, and within 15 minutes 40 more Tammany police had arrived on the scene. Meanwhile a number of truckmen, attracted by the firing, had appeared to protect their 30 fellow workers from the terror. The autos manned by thugs drove directly at two cars in which strikers were riding, climbing onto the pavements and endangering the lives of all workers on the street.

Crashing head-on into a striker's sedan, one of the gangster cars was crumpled into a mass of twisted tin, and the gorillas temporarily gave way. But reinforced by the police and additional squads of thugs they "heroically" cleared the street of strikers, thrashing all on whom they could lay their hands.

Club TUUL Organizer. In one attack a striker was so viciously beaten by a police sergeant, No. 1130, that his face was a bloody pulp. George E. Powers and Henry Sazar of the Trade Union Unity League, 26-28 Union Square, were helping to organize a picket line when Powers was attacked by police. The T.U.U.L. organizers stood their ground, urging the strikers to insist upon their right to picket and to establish picket lines with strike signs, and in the end the police were forced to withdraw.

At the same time that the picketing demonstration was being attacked, the T.U.U.L. organizers say that scores of gorillas were mobilizing before the Pratt Plant under the leadership of Merrick Nittley, republican leader of the 14th Assembly District. It has already been established that Tammany Hall's 14th District headquarters is a mobilization point for the gunmen of the "Little Augie," Yale and De Vito gangs who are being used by the Rockefeller and other oil interests to smash the struggle. Also, gunmen have been seen riding in cars belonging to the Tammany leaders of the district.

Armies "Guard" Trucks. The Standard Oil bosses are now assigning three carloads of gorillas to each cab-driven truck, in addition to armed scab "helpers," two policemen in armored motorcycles furnished with machine guns and two plainclothes men trailing the truck in a police automobile. More than 1,500 men, Whelan admits, are now on strike-breaking duty.

The Trade Union Unity League, in a statement issued yesterday, scores the menace caused to workers by the Tammany police protection of the strike-breaking thugs, as demonstrated in the shooting of Tuffy.

More than 5,000 filling station employees in Brooklyn, recently organized into a union affiliated with the Truckmen's Union, are preparing to strike, it was learned late yesterday. If they walk out, practically every filling station in Brooklyn will be closed down.

The struggle threatens to spread to the waterfront, despite the desperate efforts of A. F. L. officials.

the electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

If there are workers who still have any doubts concerning the real character of Trecca, let them ponder these sentences and compare them with the attacks on the I. L. D. made by any capitalist organs, including the lynch-sheet, the Gastonia Gazette. They are all of one piece.

"The New York District of the International Labor Defense calls upon all workers to answer these lying attacks of Trecca by supporting Salvatore Accorsi has been extradited to Pennsylvania to stand trial in Mellon's courts on a framed charge of murder, Carlo Trecca stands in the back the organization that is defending these militant workers. This is a stab in the back of the entire working class, an act of the blackest treachery by an act of the workers.

Trecca writes: "They (the I. L. D.) are prospering on the hunger of someone. They are getting fat on the imprisonment of real revolutionaries. They became opulent on

CITY GOV'T LETS LOOSE TERROR ON TRUCK STRIKERS

1,500 Massed to Aid the Bosses

(Continued from Page One)

The strikers early yesterday morning. Marching shoulder to shoulder with strikers, the workers, among whom were many Negroes, proceeded to the Standard Oil offices at N. 12th and Berry Sts., where they demonstrated against the scabs who are being brought in by the truck-ward. They succeeded in persuading a number of strike-breakers to walk out with them.

Fire on Strikers. Shortly before noon the strike-breaking agents of the oil bosses launched a mass attack on strikers at Franklin and Calvary Sts., which soon turned into a pitched battle. Two cars filled with gangsters, acting as "guards" for a scab-driven tank truck, charged a line of 30 truckmen who were picketing the corner, knocking them to the pavement. The strikers scattered, a fusillade of shots was emptied into their ranks from the gangster cars. William Tuffy, 18, a bystander, was shot in the back while attempting to make for cover and is reported to be in a critical condition.

Immediately one of the patrolmen "escorting" the truck opened fire on the strikers, and within 15 minutes 40 more Tammany police had arrived on the scene. Meanwhile a number of truckmen, attracted by the firing, had appeared to protect their 30 fellow workers from the terror. The autos manned by thugs drove directly at two cars in which strikers were riding, climbing onto the pavements and endangering the lives of all workers on the street.

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THOMAS SHOWN AS CANDIDATE OF BUSINESS MEN

No Workers on "Non-Partisan Committee"

(Continued from Page One)

school teachers, and a group of artists and writers whose allegiance during elections vacillate between all three of the capitalist parties—republican, democratic and socialist.

"Not a single working man or woman is represented in this group," Weinstein commented on Thomas' so-called program for alleviating unemployment, especially points five and six, which aim to "put the moral weight of the city behind the fight of the worker for a shorter working week so as to divide up leisure and to check the steady march of technical unemployment," and ask for a campaign for unemployment insurance.

Weinstein characterized this as "the kind of vague, sinister twaddle peddled by the socialists in an effort to delude the workers that the capitalist city government can support the workers and that it is an impartial instrument. On the contrary, the city government is an enemy of the workers and the latter can expect nothing from it except strikebreaking and police brutality."

Communist Demands. As against these vague demands of Thomas which are calculated to delude the workers into accepting the system of rationalization, the Communist Party offers the following concrete demands on unemployment: The 7-hour, 5-day week; a full system of social insurance against all kinds of loss of working power through sickness, injury, infirmity, old age, motherhood, orphanhood, as well as unemployment. Funds for the insurance shall be contributed by the state and employers and shall be administered by representatives of unions and workers' shop committees.

Weinstein said that the endorsement of the socialist candidates by the Citizens' Union some time ago was also in line with the general acceptance of the socialist party as an ally of business.

"The Communist candidates would contemptuously scorn an endorsement from such an organization as the Citizens' Union, composed as it is of such men as Charles Evans Hughes, Frank Waterman, open shop fountain pen manufacturer, John W. Davis, candidate for president on the democratic ticket in 1924 and lawyer for J. P. Morgan; George W. Perkins, former partner of J. P. Morgan. The officers of the Citizens' Union are the following gentlemen: President, William J. Schiefelmin, director of a large drug and food corporation; vice president, Henry Fletcher, banker; and secretary, Sam A. Lewisohn, banker and director in a number of open shop copper corporations.

Capitalists Build Socialist Party. "These endorsements indicate definitely that the capitalist class is

building up the socialist party as a reserve against the growing militancy of the working class and that the S. P. is adapting itself more and more to play this role, a role of a social-fascist force for the bourgeoisie. The entire campaign of Norman Thomas has been one of a typical party of loyal "opposition" to the capitalist class, distinguished from the La Guardia campaign only by the more studied demagoguery of deception of the working class.

"The scene in St. John's Lutheran Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday, when Thomas met La Guardia in debate, and each chided the other because each failed to endorse the other, is a picturesque illustration that we have here the third party of the bourgeoisie, conducting a campaign within the limits of supporting and maintaining the capitalist system."

Farm Misleaders Form a Permanent Pact with Democrats

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The "Farmer-Labor" politicians of Minnesota, who have been making alliances with either republican or democratic parties, seem to have made a permanent bargain with the democrats.

C. B. Johnson, democratic nominee for Congress in the Seventh Minnesota District, has withdrawn his candidacy in favor of Paul Kvale, "Farmer-Labor" candidate. This is considered a first step for a united ticket.

The "Farmer-Labor" Party in the Northwest has shown itself to be only another party of the capitalist. Shipstead, the "Farmer-Labor" senator from Minnesota has proven himself a loyal supporter of American imperialism, and only last week voted to continue Wall Street's rule of the Philippine Islands.

Auto Union Workers to Hold Dance in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 15.—A dance will be held under the auspices for the Chrysler-Dodge Shop Local of the Auto Workers Union, Oct. 19, at the Auto Workers Hall, 3782 Woodward Ave. Tickets cost fifty cents and the proceeds go to aid the campaign for the Feb. 1 convention to organize the automotive workers.

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The Economic and Political Situation in the United States and the Tasks of the Communist Party

Thesis Adopted by the Central Executive Committee Plenum, October 6-8

The Daily Worker publishes today the first half of this important document, which will be concluded in tomorrow's issue.

SECTION I.

THE SHARPENING OF THE GENERAL CRISIS OF WORLD CAPITALISM SINCE THE SIXTH WORLD CONGRESS.

The third period of the general crisis of world capitalism represents an important turning point in the development of the Communist International. For the American Party the third period is of special significance since in this period there opens a new chapter in the life of the Party, an era of intensified class struggles, of the consolidation of the Party on the basis of its overcoming the factional strife and with united forces carrying on a struggle against the Right danger.

1. The third period was characterized in the Thesis of the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International as follows:

"This third period, in which the contradiction between the growth of the productive forces and the contraction of markets becomes particularly accentuated, is inevitably giving rise to a fresh series of imperialist wars: among the imperialist states themselves, wars of the imperialist states against the U. S. S. R., wars of national liberation against imperialism and imperialist intervention, and to gigantic class battles. The intensification of all international antagonisms (antagonisms between the capitalist states and the U. S. S. R., the military occupation of Northern China—which is the beginning of the partition of China—the mutual struggles between the imperialists, etc.), the intensification of the internal antagonisms in capitalist countries (the swing to the left of the masses of the working class, growing acuteness of the class struggle), and the wide development of colonial movements (China, India and Syria), which are taking place in this period, will inevitably lead—through the further development of the contradictions of capitalist stabilization—to capitalist stabilization becoming still more precarious and to the severe intensification of the general crisis of capitalism."

As a result of the accentuation of all antagonisms of capitalism and especially the sharpening of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, there follows a merging of the social democracy with the state power and the employers' organizations, thus converting social democracy into an open instrument of imperialism, "the last reserve of the bourgeoisie." The sharpening of the struggle against social democracy and particularly its "left wing" and its influence within the working class was consequently laid down by the Six World Congress as the chief task of the Communist Parties.

The increasing pressure of the bourgeoisie and social democracy on the working class in the third period manifests itself within the ranks of the Communist Parties in the revival of Right opportunist tendencies, thus signalling the Right danger as the main danger of the present period. The Sixth Congress, therefore, declared that "on the basis of the partial stabilization of capitalism and directly owing to the influence of social democracy, the principal line of deviation from the correct political position observed within the Communist Parties at the present time is toward the Right. This implies a systematic strug-

gle against the conciliatory attitude towards the Right wing tendencies within the Communist Parties."

With regard to the Communist Party of America, the Thesis of the Sixth Congress, while recording successes, made reference to a number of Right mistakes committed by the Party and at the same time enjoined upon the Party as its most important task to put an end to the unprincipled factional strife, to increase the recruiting of workers into the Party and to energetically promote workers to leading posts in the Party.

2. The development of events after the Sixth Congress confirmed entirely the line laid down by the Congress. The further sharpening of the internal and external antagonisms of the capitalist system, the sharpening of the Anglo-American rivalry, the approaching danger of world war, and especially war against the Soviet Union (growth of military, naval, aerial, economic, political and ideological preparations for war in all imperialist countries; direct provocation of war by the imperialist tools, the Chinese bourgeois government, against the Soviet Union), etc.; the growth of the anti-imperialist movements in colonial and semi-colonial countries (India, Arabistan, Latin American countries), and especially the sharpening of the class struggles of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie (Ruhr struggle, Lodz strike in Poland, wave of strikes in France, and May Day battles in Berlin), characterize the period after the Sixth World Congress.

Social democracy appeared more and more openly as an agent of imperialism for the direct preparation of the imperialist war, for the subjugation of the workers in the home countries and the continued oppression of the colonial and semi-colonial countries. The German social democracy in control of the government forces shot down the German proletarians on the streets of Berlin. The British labor government in all important questions (Anglo-American relations, colonies, attitude to the Soviet Union) faithfully carries out the policies of imperialism. Within the Communist Parties the Right opportunist elements began open struggle against the Communist International, attempting to split the Communist Parties and even the revolutionary trade union movement (Hais and Jilek in Czechoslovakia, Brandier and Thalheimer in Germany). In the American Party, some former leaders (Lovelston, Pepper) attempted to crystallize the Right errors of the Party into a definite opportunist line directed against the Communist International.

On the other hand, with the successful growth of socialist construction and the strengthened offensive against the capitalistic elements in the U. S. S. R., there grew the resistance of these elements (especially of the village kulaks) and found expression in the ranks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the crystallization of the opportunist tendencies. These tendencies advocated new concessions to the kulak elements, the curbing of socialist industrialization and resisted the further development of the political activity of the working class—enlargement of proletarian self criticism and further proletarianization of the trade union and Party apparatus.

The Right opposition, headed by Comrade Bucharin, came out with proposals to stop the offensive against the capital elements of the

countryside, with the proposal to lessen the tempo of industrialization, counterposing to the Five Year Plan of socialist industrialization their Two Year Plan of aid to agriculture. On the international questions, Comrade Bucharin formulated the theory of the vanishing competition within capitalist countries, softening of the inner contradictions of capitalism and the disappearance of the problem of markets, of the problems of price, competition and crises, so that capitalism within each country loses its anarchic character and is transformed into "organized capitalism." This theory gave the ideological justification to the opportunist interpretation of the third period by the international Right wing and conciliators and giving them political and organizational support.

3. The Tenth Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, reviewing the development of events since the Sixth World Congress, and confirming the line of the Sixth Congress, pointed out as new features of the situation since the World Congress the sharply outlined radicalization of the international working class and the oncoming of a new rising tide of revolutionary proletarian movement. The Tenth Plenum stated that:

"The correctness of the estimation made by the Sixth Congress of the present third period of post-war capitalism is being ever more obviously demonstrated as a period of the increasing growth of the general crisis of capitalism and of the accelerated accentuation of the fundamental external and internal contradictions of imperialism, leading inevitably to imperialist wars, to great class conflicts, to an era of development of a new upward swing of the revolutionary movement in the principal capitalist countries, to great anti-imperialist revolutions in colonial countries."

In view of this new phase of the sharpening struggle and in view of the social democracy having come into power (German social democracy and British labor party) the Tenth Plenum placed before the Communist Parties with special emphasis the task of decisively strengthening the struggle against social democracy and particularly against its "left wing" as the most dangerous enemy of Communism in the ranks of the labor movement and the chief brake upon the growth of the fighting activity of the toiling masses.

The Tenth Plenum stated that the successful cleansing of the Communist Parties of the opportunist elements had resulted in an increased strength and fighting capacities of the Communist Parties. The Tenth Plenum after pointing out that the Right danger is the main danger in the ranks of the Comintern and that the sharp political and organizational fight against it constitutes the principal tasks of all sections of the Comintern, declared:

"The defense by individual members of Right deviation views condemned by the Comintern as an anti-Party tendency profoundly hostile to the interests of the proletarian revolutionary movement, is incompatible with membership of the Communist Party."

In view of this, the Tenth Plenum demanded of the conciliators a clear-cut disassociation from the Right deviators, a fight not only in words but in deeds against the Right deviators, unconditional submission to and active carrying into effect of all the decisions of the Com-

intern and of its sections. Failure to carry out any one of these stipulations would put them outside the ranks of the C. I. This Plenum of the C. C. P. U. S. A. approves and endorses the decisions of the Tenth Plenum of the ECCI as correctly applying the line of the Sixth World Congress.

4. In accordance with the analysis given by the Tenth Plenum, the crisis of capitalism becomes ever more accentuated at this time. The growth of the chief contradictions of this third period, especially the contradiction between the growth of productive forces and markets, was manifested in the growing economic and political offensive of the bourgeoisie in all countries (wage cuts and lockouts in England and in France, intensification of rationalization, growing unemployment) and growing radicalization of the working class. In the sphere of inter-imperialist conflicts, the Hague conference, contrary to opportunist predictions (Varga), was an open demonstration of the sharpening of the antagonism between the imperialist powers. The Young Plan and the International Reparations Bank, being the instruments for the economic and political penetration of American capital into European economy and Briand's reactionary utopia of a United States of Europe, are the clearest manifestation of the intensification of the antagonisms among the imperialist powers and principally between Great Britain and the United States.

Just as in the pre-war years, all international conflicts among the imperialist powers aligned themselves around the central antagonism—the struggle between Great Britain and Germany—the fight of the two most powerful imperialist countries for the world hegemony, so today all inter-imperialist antagonisms and conflicts tend to group themselves around the fight of the two most powerful imperialist powers—the United States and Great Britain. Notwithstanding the pacific gestures and bombastic talk of reduction of armaments, "better understanding" between the imperialist governments of Hoover and MacDonald, the Anglo American rivalry assumes the form of a feverish preparation for war covered by a screen of pacifist quackery spread equally by the openly capitalist imperialist government of Hoover and the so-called "Labor" Government of MacDonald.

The economic and political penetration of American capital in China (Wall Street agents as advisers of Nanking Government, treaty for concessions to exploit the development of Chinese railways) sharpens the antagonism with Great Britain and with Japan, which rivalry is expressed in internal wars in China.

Preparations for war against the Soviet Union assume the forms of armed provocation, kindling the fires of war in Manchuria as a prelude to a general armed attack by the imperialist powers against the Soviet Union. In these preparations U. S. imperialism plays the role of an active participant and leader (Stimson plan of "internationalization" of Chinese Eastern Railway, i. e., seizure of the railway by the imperialist powers, primarily by the U. S. A.).

The Arab uprising against British imperialism in Palestine showed the rising resistance of the colonial world against imperialism, while a further proof was afforded by the continued growth of the powerful

Continued on Page Four

Swedish Match Trust Loans Germany Million to Fight USSR Export

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Ivar Kreuger, Swedish match magnate, and the Reich Treasury are about to conclude negotiations for a loan to Germany of \$125,000,000, it was reported here today.

Ivar Booth, president of the Swedish National Bank, has arrived in Berlin and Kreuger is expected today. The Vossische Zeitung said the loan was to be floated at six per cent.

It was understood that Kreuger, in extending the loan to Germany, demanded as compensation control of German match market, through a modification of the law which up to the present has prevented him from exercising monopoly powers in spite of his vast holdings in the German-Swedish Syndicate which actually does control the match industry in Germany.

The object of the monopoly would be to fight the importation of Russian matches which last year made an enormous stride in the German market.

LABOR GOVT "BEFRIENDS" WORKERS.

LONDON (By Mail).—Some 750 workers have been prosecuted on charges arising out of their activities in strikes or demonstrations. Fines to the effect of extent of \$2,000 have been inflicted. Ten workers chiefly miners, have been sentenced to thirty-one months and two weeks hard labor in jail.

AUSTRIAN BANK MERGER. VIENNA, Oct. 15.—Reliable reports here today—which were partly confirmed by the press—said that plans will be perfected within 48 hours for the largest bank merger in Austria since the world war. Reports involved two Rothschild banks, Oesterreichischer Creditanstalt and the Wiener Bankverein, which are expected to absorb the Allgemeine Boden Creditanstalt.

SOCIALISTS THROTTLE STRIKE BRUSSELS, Oct. 15.—The reformist trade unionist leaders have succeeded in throttling the strike of metal workers here, in Antwerp and Marchienne, forcing the workers to accept a mere five percent wage raise. Many Communist propagandists were beaten up by socialists assisted by police.

DAILY DISTRIBUTION FORCES MILL BOSS TO REDUCE HOURS

Workers in Rockingham and Cordova, N. C. Mills Want More Daily Workers

(Continued from Page One) did, and me working hard, long hours, and getting nothing much for it. So I say you union people are doing more good than you can think. Yours truly,

Textile Worker, Rockingham, N. C.

P. S. I am not putting my name to this letter; you know who I am. The postmaster is one of the mill bosses and if he caught me he might have some scab hit me. But please print this letter in your good paper.

What working class group will adopt the mill villages of Cordova and Rockingham? Militant workers must see to it that the workers of Rockingham, Cordova and other mill towns and villages of the South receive the Daily Worker regularly.

To the Daily Worker, 28 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

My answer to my fellow worker in Rockingham is the contribution I herewith enclose.

Name
Address
City State

Amount \$.....

FOR ORGANIZATIONS
We,
(Name of Organization)
City and State

wish to adopt a southern mill town or village, and see to it that the workers there are supplied with copies of the Daily Worker every day for weeks. We enclose \$.....
Kindly send us the name of the mill village or city assigned to us, and we will contact with the workers there.

GASTONIA NOW A HERESY CASE

Witnesses Quizzed On Beliefs in Religion

(Continued on Page Two)

who attack religion and morality and want to overthrow the government with force and violence and replace old glory with the bloody banner of Russian revolution." Newell read from the Young Pioneer: "Whenever the government orders out troops to a strike area they take the side of the bosses and bayonet and shoot the strikers. The troops are used by the bosses to smash strikes. The troops, like the police and the courts are controlled by the bosses and against the workers."

"Did you utac hthe children of the Gastonia strikers these doctrines?" thundered Newell.

"Yes, and it is true," answered Edith.

"So you taught the children to hate all government?" asked Newell. "Present Government's Capitalists." "No, I taught them the present government is capitalist government, and that we need a government of the workers and farmers," stated Edith.

"Like the Soviet government of Russia that destroyed private property, eh?" said the mill owners' lawyer.

"Yes, a government that is run by workers and farmers and which exploits the resources of the country for the benefit of all," answered Edith.

"All except the capitalists, I suppose," Newell sneered.

"Yes, that is right," she said. "And do you advocate revolution to establish such a government?" was the next question.

"All history proves that such great social changes are inevitably accompanied by more or less violence," Edith declared.

Newell read an article from the Young Pioneer on the Ydefense of the Soviet Union.

"Did you teach that to the children?" he asked.

"Certainly," she said.

Ran for American Flag. Then Newell launched into oratory about the American flag versus the Red flag of revolution, which was no doubt very impressive to this jury of fundamentalist farmers who are hearing revolutionary ideas for the first time in their lives.

"Did you teach the children there is no god?" the prosecution demanded.

Jimison, attorney for the defense, objected, saying, "There is only one purpose of this question, to turn this into a heresy trial and divert attention from the real issues."

Barnhill overruled his objection. Edith then answered, "I don't remember saying anything to the children anything about god at all."

"Well, do you believe in god, who rewards virtues and punishes transgressions." "Then taking an oath with your

hand on the bible is not any more binding on you to tell the truth than it would be if it were an almanac?" "No," declared the witness. "If I pledge myself to tell the truth this pledge is binding upon me, but not because I had my hand on the bible."

Corroborate Real Testimony. Edith Saunders Miller had corroborated Beal's testimony given yesterday. She told how she and Sophie Melvin and Vera Buch had been choked upon the picket line when it was being driven by the police.

She told how she then went back to the union hall, and reported to Beal. When the shooting started, she was with him and Miller inside of the union hall. There were no guns there and no shots were fired from inside the hall, as charged by the prosecution.

Later she was arrested with 70 others, held in jail for a week without warrant, or charge, against her, an dthen released.

George Carter testified this afternoon that when he approached Policeman Gilbert, who was participating in the derholt raid, and demanded a search warrant, the policeman answered, "We don't need no god damn search warrant." Then Gilbert seized and disarmed him.

Tell of Roach Threats. Roach, another member of the raiding party then said, "Let's take him for a ride and send him to the hospital." Carter was then knocked unconscious. When he came to he ran back of the union hall, and into the guard tent, where he was later arrested by the Manville-Jencks "Committee of 100" gunmen.

Clyde Hoey, one of the prosecution staff, tried unsuccessfully to confuse Carter and catch him in contradictory statements. The prosecution orator then tried to give the jury the impression that Carter was a professional gunman, which was unconvincing in the face of Carter's appearance and straightforward testimony.

Carter's working class history was searchingly reviewed by Hoey, without finding anything to discredit the defendant's character.

K. Y. Hendricks then was put on the stand. He told of his activities in the strike, and on June 7, proving that he was not in the union grounds during the shooting. He was with Dewey Martin at the latter's house, near the union lot, as Dewey and others have testified.

Hendricks was arrested later at his home by the "Committee of 100" without warrant or authority.

"You god dam labor agitator, I'm going to kill you," Gilbert told Hendricks shortly before the raid on union headquarters. Gilbert was drunk, said Hendricks.

Hendricks was blackjacked by Gilbert and other officers a few days before the raid. Other brutal attacks committed by the police during the strike, which necessitated the armed strikers' guard, were related by the witness.

FINN SOCIALISTS SPLIT UNIONS. STOCKHOLM, Oct. 15.—The Finnish socialists held a "labor union conference" and decided to split the Trade Union Federation which is under control of the Communists. The socialists control about one-fifth of the federation's membership.

WAR PLANES IN CHINA CONSUME LIE OF "UNITY."

(Continued from Page One)

Fa-Kwei, who is marching on Canton through Kwangsi, joining with the Kwangsi forces en route. Nanking admits an attempt to assassinate Chiang Kai-shek occurred on Oct. 10.

(Wireless By Inprecorr)

SHANGHAI, Oct. 15.—The outbreak of the new civil war is begun with a statement of Feng's generals that they were marching on Nanking to "kill traitors for the country's good." Feng's troops are concentrating at Loyang in Honan where fighting in ghas begun. Traffic is stopped on the Lunghai railway.

The precarious situation caused a sudden drop of securities on the Shanghai stock exchange, which closed early to avoid a panic.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Reluctant to admit that American imperialism bet on a loser, State Department officials today finally conceded that reports from China "depict a serious situation in which China appeared on the verge of renewed civil war."

With from 500,000 to 1,000,000 soldiers estimated on the march or in battle, Washington's faith in Chiang Kai-shek was shaken enough to admit that if civil war did not now exist it was on "the verge" of existence. It was sorrowfully added the reports were "menacing to the development of the Nanking republic which the United States has recognized." Hope was expressed that "climatic conditions may in this instance delay or prevent major operations."

(Wireless by Inprecorr.)

MOSCOW, L.S.S.R., Oct. 15.—The 2,000 Soviet citizens interned by the Chinese at the Sumpel concentration camp in Manchuria have declared a three-day hunger strike as a protest against ill treatment by the Chinese.

Refugees arriving in Harbarovsk confirm the report of the execution, without trial, of a number of Soviet citizens by order of Chang Hseuh-liang, Mukden war lord and Japanese imperialism's tool. Those executed were arrested on a charge of an attempt to assassinate the spy, Shishkin. Although the charge was not proven, the arrested not even being given a hearing, Chang ordered their death.

At Harbin police headquarters, Soviet citizens held prisoners are frightfully maltreated, beaten with bamboo canes, etc. Soviet citizen Olesko was brutally handled, his ear-drums split and his lungs injured. Many women have been beaten unconscious. At Harbin, 3,000 Soviet citizens are imprisoned and arrests are continuing.

At Tientsin, where the evacuated Soviet consulate is formally under protection of the German consul since the rupture of relations, White Guards raided the building, pillaging and destroying an elevator in its order. The German consul examined and prepared a report, upon which the Chinese were forced to pretend doing something and arrested two White Guards, though nothing has been done to them.

RANK AND FILE FORCE AID IN GASTONIA CASE.

(Continued from Page One)

conducting a drive for 50,000 new members by Jan. 1.

Intellectuals Join United Front. The front has grown to include intellectual workers and letters received by the International Labor Defense from teachers declares that "school teachers are ashamed to teach civics in light of the Gastonia fascist outrage."

"As a high school teacher of civics it is difficult to talk to young people about the first amendment (the amendment purporting to give civil rights to the people) and at the same time call their attention to current events such as the Gastonia affair. I'm glad to borrow five dollar sand send it along. Success to your defense work," writes a teacher from Los Angeles, whose name shall be withheld because she would most certainly lose her job if known.

Two more teachers in Pough-

keepsie, N. Y., send five dollars, stating, "We're both Socialists," but they decided to send the money "to the worthy cause of defending the Gastonia strikers."

Growing Front Among Unions. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, local 275 of Newton, Mass., today sent \$50, to the Plasterers' local, No. 100 of Scranton, Pa., comprising 114 members, also sent funds.

The Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of Cincinnati, Ohio sent \$15 and the Astoria, Oregon branch of the I. L. D., sent \$7.23 today. Cloth Cap and Milliners Local No. 26 sent \$5 and workers in the Bernus Cloak shop, in New York, with right wing affiliations, sent \$20.

Youth Active. Many meetings by Youth organizations are being held throughout the land. Mike Harris, organizer for the Youth division of the Gastonia Defense and Relief Campaign Committee, will speak in Buffalo the 16th; Scranton, the 18th. Meet-

ings of youth organizations are scheduled in Detroit and Cleveland, the 18th; in San Francisco, Boston, and Superior, the 22nd, in Detroit, the 27th and in Chicago, Nov. 2.

Cleveland Conference. Workers of Cleveland, Ohio, will hold a conference Oct. 21, when plans will be laid to secure 5,000 new members in the I. L. D. campaign for 50,000 new members by Jan. 1, 1930.

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class.

WORKERS RESPOND SPLENDIDLY TO I.L.D. CALL FOR 50,000 NEW MEMBERS

Mother Bloor, who is the International Labor Defense organizer for the Northwestern District, which includes the states of Montana, North Dakota, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and the northern part of California, reports many new members on her tour for the Gastonia defendants.

"My plans for the North west are, first to organize a broad conference to be held in Seattle, Wash.; second, to establish a strong working committee; third, to send out a weekly mimeographed bulletin to all I. L. D. connections. The workers are responding splendidly."

New branches of the I. L. D. are springing up everywhere! ARE YOU A MEMBER?

Has your union affiliated with the I. L. D.? Philadelphia, reporting plans for 2,500 new members in that district, has organized a new branch of the I. L. D. named ELLA MAY.

What have the workers of your city done? International Labor Defense organizers and speakers are touring the industrial centers of the United States telling of Gastonia. Have you heard JULIET STUART FOYETTE? Have you heard BEN WELLS and MIKE HARRIS?

A letter from the Sacramento branch of the I.L.D. in Los Angeles, Cal., states: "Membership in the International Labor Defense is of prime duty to a class conscious worker."

ARE YOU A MEMBER? If not, fill out the following blank and join the fight of the International Labor Defense for the working class.

I want to join the International Labor Defense. Please find 50 cents for initiation fee.
NAME
ADDRESS
CITY
International Labor Defense
28 E. 11th St., New York City

Indian Summer Days
at
CAMP
NITGEDAIGET
ARE WELL REMEMBERED
Come Out Now and Enjoy Yourself.
The first working class camp—entirely rebuilt
The New Nitgedaiget Hotel
of sixty rooms with all latest improvements is in construction. It will be ready in November.



CAMP NITGEDAIGET
BEACON, N. Y.
Telephone Beacon 731
New York Telephone Easterbrook 1400

DIRECTIONS:
Take the Hudson River Day Line Boat—twice daily—from W. 42d St. or 129th St. or by train—New York Grand Central Trains Leave Every Hour

The Economic and Political Situation in U.S. and Tasks of the Communist Party

Thesis Adopted by the Central Executive Committee Plenum, October 6-8.

(Continued from Page Three)

revolutionary movement in India despite the efforts of the British bourgeoisie in the Meerut trial to suppress the struggle of the workers and peasants, and is still further attested by growing resistance of the toiling masses of Latin-America against the invasion of U. S. capital (the strike movements in several Latin-American countries reaching the point of mass revolt in Colombia, the struggle of the masses against the Yankee dominations in Cuba, the revolutionary movements in Nicaragua, Venezuela, and growth of new forms of the Latin-American working class movement (Latin-American Confederation of Labor).

The successful socialist construction of the U. S. S. R., which is one of the main factors destroying capitalist stabilization and which is revolutionizing the working class of the world, advances ever more rapidly with the success of the Five-Year Plan (Socialist Industrialization and especially Socialist Reconstruction of agriculture) which in the figures of the first year has already gone beyond the maximum estimate previously given, and now with the institution of the uninterrupted productive week (in which each worker has every fifth day off) gives possibility of accomplishing the Five-Year Plan in four years, and has strikingly demonstrated the incorrectness of the line of the Right opposition within the Soviet Union.

SECTION II. THE THIRD PERIOD IN THE U. S. A.

6. American capitalism is not isolated from the sharply accentuated crisis of world capitalism. American capitalism is an integral part of the world capitalist system; and, having become the world's economic center of gravity, is not and cannot be exempted from the effects of the inexorable laws of the decline and the downfall of capitalist society. But on the contrary this becomes one of the powerful factors accentuating this general crisis. The Pepper-Lovestone theory of exceptionalism, according to which there is a crisis of world capitalism, excepting American capitalism, a radicalization of the masses, excepting those in the United States, a general necessity of struggle against social reformism, except in America, a task of struggle against the Right danger, except in the American Party, has been completely proven false by the whole course of events which show that the United States becomes ever more deeply involved in the general crisis of world capitalism.

All of the main features of the third period of the post war crisis of capitalism as revealed in the analysis of the Sixth Congress of the Communist International, are manifesting themselves—some of them even more sharply than elsewhere—in the present situation in the United States. These features include the rapid development of technique, the growth of the productive forces, the accelerating growth of combines and trusts, the increasing tendency toward state capitalism, the increasing contradiction between the rapidly growing productive forces and the much more slowly developing markets, the struggle for sources of raw materials, the intensifying rationalization, enormous (structural) unemployment, the growing class antagonisms and consequent sharpening of the class struggle, the obviously accelerating process of radicalization of the working class, the intensification of the international antagonisms and the consequent feverish preparations for a new imperialist war.

The rapidity of growth of the productive forces in the United States outdistances that of any other capitalist country. Only the growth of the socialist economy in the U.S.S.R. successfully challenges the rate of growth of the productive forces of American capitalism.

* Comparative figures of the first half of 1929 concerning basic products illustrates this.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL, PIG IRON AND COAL

(For the first half of 1929)

(NOTE: The figures are expressed as a percentage of the first six months of 1928 taken as 100.)

| | Steel | Pig Iron | Coal | Import | Export |
|---------------------------|-------|----------|-------|--------|--------|
| United States | 117.1 | 116.8 | 106.8 | 112.2 | 110.5 |
| Europe (without U.S.S.R.) | 108.0 | 103.3 | 104.5 | 100.5 | 102.4 |
| World (without U.S.S.R.) | 112.8 | 109.9 | 105.5 | 103.9 | 102.2 |
| U.S.S.R. | 113.3 | 122.8 | 113.7 | 75.9 | 122.0 |

6. The continued and accelerated growth of concentration and centralization of capital exemplified in the recent merger of the giants Standard Oil and Vacuum Oil and of the National City Bank and the Corn Exchange Bank and of many others; the growing economic expansion and the aggressiveness of American capitalism, especially in the Latin-American countries, are typical features of the third period of the crisis of post war capitalism. These features are more obviously demonstrated here because of the unequal development of American capitalism compared with other capitalist countries and because of the characteristic historical features of American capitalism. But they cannot be considered as something peculiar to American capitalism only, nor can they be claimed as signs of an independent development of American capitalism, differing in its nature from the development of the disintegrating capitalist world. On the contrary, because of the very intensity of the economic developments of American capitalism, all the fundamental contradictions of the present crisis of world capitalism express themselves in many respects even more sharply here than in other parts of the capitalist world. The very rapidity of growth of the productive forces in the United States becomes in itself a powerful factor for the intensification and acceleration of the general crisis of capitalism.

As a result, American capitalism reproduces most sharply the fundamental contradiction of the third period—the disproportion between the growth of the productive forces and the market. Thus the problem of the market does not only not disappear, as the international opportunists maintain, but it actually dominates the economy and the policies of American imperialism. The effects of this main contradiction manifest themselves in all sections of American economy. Even now the productive capacity of American industry as a whole exceeds actual production by from 20 to 25 per cent, while in basic industry this disproportion is far higher. The permanent agrarian crisis and the structural unemployment which diminish the buying capacity of the toiling masses widen the gulf between production and the markets. Not only will the so-called Farm Relief Bill not diminish the agrarian crisis nor help the small farmers but being a financial aid from the State to big capital it will accelerate the further penetration of finance-capital into agriculture, impoverishing the small producers with the consequent elimination of large numbers of farmers from the land, and thus hastening the domination of finance capital in agriculture with its consequent accentuation of the crisis.

From a country mainly exporting materials and agricultural products, the United States has more and more become an exporter of manufactured goods and an importer of raw materials. Between 1920 and 1928, manufactured goods grew from 51.5 per cent of the total exports to 70 per cent. By means of high protectionism embodied in the new tariff bill, American capital attempts to squeeze out of the internal market all foreign competitors. The effects of the same contradiction in Europe and the consequent intensification of competition of the European countries in the European markets, the dropping out from the world capitalism system of the whole enormous market of the Soviet Union caused the diminution of United States exports to European countries and the deflection of the mainstream of exports to colonial and semi-colonial countries. But there, too, American capital faces the same problem of restricted markets caused by the development of capitalism in these colonial countries, and the growing pauperization of the peasant masses. It is this main contradiction of the third period which precipitates American capitalism toward an armed clash for the redivision of world's markets—toward a war against the Soviet Union, or a new inter-imperialist war. This fundamental contradiction is also the mainspring of the furiously accelerated rationalization. Both of these dominating features of the present situation in the United States—the feverish war preparations and the ruthless rationalization, are inseparable and mutually interwoven consequences of the same fundamental capitalist contradiction.

7. The present economic situation in the United States contains certain elements of "hoch conjunktur" (business boom) of capitalism, such as the growth of the productive forces, as indicated above, the rationalization and concentration of capital and rapid new accumulation.

WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT.

By Fred Ellis.



The index figures of the Federal Reserve Board shows the volume of industrial output in the first period of 1929 as 117 to 122 per cent, the figures of 1923 to 1925 being taken as a basis. Foreign trade shows the continued growth of import and export. (Foreign trade in the first five months of 1929 was as follows:

| | 1928 | | | 1929 | | | Surplus | |
|----------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|------|---------|--|
| | Import | Export | Surplus | Import | Export | Imp. | Exp. | |
| January | 338 | 411 | 73 | 369 | 483 | 119 | 119 | |
| February | 351 | 371 | 20 | 369 | 442 | 73 | 73 | |
| March | 380 | 421 | 41 | 384 | 490 | 116 | 116 | |
| April | 345 | 364 | 20 | 409 | 427 | 18 | 18 | |
| May | 354 | 423 | 69 | 401 | 387 | 14 | 14 | |
| Total | 1,768 | 1,990 | 223 | 1,932 | 2,234 | 14 | 326 | |

But side by side with these elements of a "hoch conjunktur" (business boom) the present economic situation in the United States also shows the clear features of an economic crisis. The crisis begins in the steel industries and found already its expression in the considerable fall in stock exchange values. In the automobile industry, now one of the most important American industries consuming not less than 25 per cent of the total steel production in the country, the signs of over production can be clearly observed. Production of autos is 52 per cent greater in the first six months of 1929 than in the corresponding period of 1928. The over-production of oil has reached a point where it became the occasion for a conference of state governors who looked for a remedy. The building industry is declining visibly and has reached already a reduction of 9.5 per cent since last year. The chronic agrarian crisis has reached a new point of acuteness.

The fall in capital issues is outstanding. From 5,067 million dollars in the first six months of 1927 and 5,681 million dollars in 1928 to 4,839 millions in the corresponding period of 1929. Particularly clearly is the immediate pre-crisis situation registered in the wild rush of stock speculation in Wall Street and the present condition of the money market. The disparity of growth of productive forces and markets and the resulting crisis of capitalism finds another manifestation in the fact that such commodity productions as, for instance, cotton goods, shoes, etc., which are intended primarily for mass consumption do not share at all in the "hoch conjunktur" (business boom). All of these facts lead to the inevitable conclusion that the present economic situation in the United States is that we are before a break in the curve of "hoch conjunktur," in the beginning of a pre-crisis situation.

8. The coming of an economic crisis will immediately sharpen the contradictions inherent in American capitalism, will lead internationally in an accentuation of the general crisis of world capitalism, sharpen acutely the war danger, intensify the class struggle, hasten the fascistization of the State (fusing of employers' organizations and reformist trade union apparatus with the bourgeois State). The efforts to overcome the crisis by throwing the burden upon the shoulders of the working class (wage cuts, unemployment, breaking down of living standards) will speed up the radicalization of the working class and lead to a perspective of big class battles.

SECTION III. Rationalization.

9. In an endeavor to overcome the contradictions with which it is confronted the American bourgeoisie resort to methods of intensive exploitation of labor in the form of rationalization.

Contrary to the conception of the opportunists of rationalization as being only the mechanization and simplification of the processes of production, rationalization is not a historically progressive but a reactionary method of intensifying exploitation of the working masses, a hopeless attempt of the bourgeois to extricate themselves from the contradictions of the capitalist method of production.

By the stretch-out, speed-up, conveyers, group piece-work, raising man-mile averages, etc., rationalization increases the rate of exploitation. The immediate effect of the rationalization and the mechanization of labor is a rapidly increasing economic insecurity of the workers. The permanent army of the unemployed grows by leaps and bonuses. The development of so-called new industries (auto, rayon, etc.), are not exempt from nor do they change this process, but on the contrary furnish the most highly developed form of it. This army in turn supplies the basis for the most determined attacks on the part of the capitalist class on the wage and living standards of the workers. It also leads to a premature ageing of the workers. It is accompanied by a marked tendency to increase the use of youth and women workers.

As a result of the simplification of labor the number of youth in industry is increasing daily. The youth is suffering even more from capitalist rationalization than the adult worker and is therefore becoming more and more ready to take an active role in the struggle against rationalization (Gastonia, New Bedford, etc.).

The simplification of the processes of production gradually but inevitably robs masses of skilled workers of the value of their skill, throwing them down to the level of semi and unskilled workers, thus powerfully aiding the development of homogeneity in the American proletariat. At the same time, diminishing the differences between skilled and unskilled, reducing the wages of the skilled workers towards the general level, and so undermining the economic basis of the Labor Aristocracy, a development which reduces relatively and positively the number of skilled workers in industry, raises a number of skilled workers into the category of technical personnel. This whole process gradually undermines the base of social reformism in the United States.

The very process of intensification of labor is a mechanical deterioration of the living standards of the workers, if not accompanied by wage increases corresponding to the increase of productivity or output, or if not accompanied by a decrease of the working hours corresponding with the increased quantity of energy extracted from the worker by rationalization. The additional expenditure of labor power demands a corresponding additional supply of energy for the workers in the form of a raised living standard. In many instances, this additional expenditure of energy of the workers cannot be replaced at all and simply contributes to the shortening of their lives. Not only have wage rates not increased, but save for small sections of skilled organized workers have actually declined in industry after industry.

10. The further development of agricultural machinery (tractors, combines, cotton sled, corn husking machine, etc.), while sharply limited in application by the inability of finance capital to overcome the anarchy inherent in capitalist farming, is yet exerting a disproportionately large influence in intensification of labor on the farms, and in thus lowering the living standards of the agrarian toiling masses, both wage laborers and small "independent" producers. The penetration of finance capital into agriculture proceeds in the main not upon the basis of developing technique (industrialization, mechanization) but upon its control and manipulation of the market and marketing facilities where by the small "independent" producers are forced into bankruptcy and either forced off the farms or brought under the sway of finance capital in the form of mortgage indebtedness rather than that of industrialization, large scale production, etc. Due to the limitation of capitalist property relationships, technical progress in agriculture is impossible in any degree approaching that for which the material, technical and scientific possibilities exist. Capitalist rationalization on the farms, even as in industry, becomes primarily a process of the intensification of labor, while the development of the machine process plays an even more subordinate role.

SECTION IV. Radicalization of the Working Masses in the U. S.

11. The sharply outlined radicalization of the international working class, singled out by the Tenth Plenum as the new feature of the world situation since the Sixth World Congress, has clearly shown itself also in the United States. In the United States, radicalization is caused by the worsening conditions of the working class resulting from rationalization, by the ruthless fight against the workers' movement, against strikes, against the Communist Party, carried on by the combined forces of the state apparatus, the apparatus of the American Federation of Labor (aided by their henchmen, the "left" social reformists), in ever closer alliance with the employers' organizations and with the bourgeois state. The situation in the United States is characterized by a deepening of class antagonisms in general; and in particular, the antagonism towards finance capital of the farmers ruined by the broadening of the front of the class struggle, by the tendency of the development of local struggles into mass struggles; by the participation more and more in the struggle of the unorganized workers, especially the women workers, of the youth and above all, of Negro proletarians; by the fact that strikes of the workers take place without the reformist unions and against the will of the reformist trade union apparatus, strikes in which the workers show themselves ready to accept the leadership of the Communist Party; by the sharp form of the struggles of the working class, by the growing tendency of development of economic struggles of the proletariat into political struggles. In the United States, class battles are growing over from the bourgeois offensive to the proletarian counter-offensive and partly to direct offensive struggles. In appreciating radicalization, it is necessary to start with the historic backwardness of the proletarian movement and the previous level of the revolutionary struggle in the United States, and not with a mechanical comparison with that which appears in certain European countries. The process of radicalization in the United States has already shown itself in a clear form in a whole series of labor struggles, and by a wave of strikes now developing (food workers' strike, needle trades, miners, truckmen, tunnelmen, bus drivers in and around New York; smelters, New Jersey; automobiles, Detroit; shoe, Boston and New York; the sharp and bitter battles in New Orleans, Marion, N. C., Elizabethton, and Gastonia), which exhibit the characteristics enumerated above. The radicalization has furthermore been demonstrated by the participation of over 100,000 workers on International Red Day, by the sharp former struggles and by the extension of the demonstrations into localities where for a long time there had been no demonstration of the masses, and by the T.U.U.L. Convention with its proof that the workers understand the need of new forms of organization and with its large delegation from the basic industries and with its splendid militancy as well as by the revival of struggle inside the old unions on the part of the rank and file.

INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE SOUTH

12. The theoreticians, propagandists and apologists of the American capitalist class are loudly singing the praises of the present "prosperity" in order to drown the cry of misery arising from the growing exploitation and grinding poverty of the masses. This is especially illustrated in the industrial development of the South which is heralded as a source of new life for American capitalism, as a new "industrial" revolution, but means in reality the laying of a stronger base for the proletarian revolution in the United States.

The industrialization of the South is accompanied by the proletarianization of large masses. It takes place under the most modern system of production, the most intensive rationalization, and notoriously miserable wages and conditions of labor. Within an incredibly short time, the number of looms assigned to one worker in a southern textile mill was more than doubled and in some instances reaches the number 110. The wages range up to \$9.00 weekly for women and \$12.00 for men, with a working week ranging from 60 to 72 hours.

The struggle in the South symbolized by Gastonia is the best proof of the growing radicalization of the working class in the third period. The struggles in the South resulting from the industrialization process with its bitter exploitation through rationalization spread from local conflicts to general mass struggles, from economic struggles to political struggles, the adoption of new forms of struggle, and the role of lead-

THE CITY BY ALEXANDER NEWEROFF
OF BREAD
 TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN
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(Continued)

AGAIN the mujiks in the street were talking about Tashkent, letting their thoughts play about the city that none had even seen, picturing its vineyards, teasing their fancy with stories of two kinds of wheat growing at once.
 Prices were low. A paradise! But getting there was hard: you had to have a ticket, you had to have a pass.
 That did not trouble Mishka.
 As in a fairy tale it stood before him—Tashkent, the City of Bread. Vineyards—Oh! Easy to cram your pockets full of apricots. If you crawled along on your belly, no one would see you.
 The mujiks said it was very hot there—you don't breathe—but that didn't frighten Mishka either. Certainly there must be rivers there, as here. And where there were rivers, you could always go swimming.
 When Serioshka began to talk about the Kirghiz that they must pass on the way, even then Mishka did not lose his courage.
 "Well, aren't the Kirghiz people too? What is there to be afraid of?"
 "But perhaps they aren't people at all..."
 "We'll see when we get there. Every one talks such a lot of nonsense these days."

OVER the fields silence. High in the blue heavens larks were singing. Nearer earth stretched the buzzing telegraph wires, advancing from pole to pole in long-drawn-out ranks. Beyond the poles was the station, at the station—the train. Mishka had seen it twice, when he had been to Samara with his father. A curious affair! It stretches along for a hundred yards, smoke comes out of the chimney, it is heated like a stove, it blows a whistle.

Mishka was wearing his father's coat, belted in with a soldier's leather belt. He swung his stick as he walked along. Over his shoulders was slung the pood sack with the other sack, made of his mother's red smock, inside. In the red sack was a tin cup, the rag with salt, a piece of bread baked with grass, and his grandmother's old skirt that he was taking along to sell in the city.

At his side trotted Serioshka, barefoot. Big mujik sandals and long women's stockings dangled down over his shoulders. Two tightly rolled sacks were made fast to the sandals.
 As they went along they made a pact that neither would abandon the other. If one fell ill, the other would look after him. And what one received would be shared by both.

When the little station came into sight, Serioshka said:
 "Look, Mishka, I see smoke. Isn't that our train?"
 Mishka shaded his eyes with his hand.
 "Every train is ours now. Whichever we reach first, that one we will take."

"Are there many?"
 "Twenty or so."
 "You'll go first?"
 "Uh-huh!"
 Serioshka smiled.
 "But I'm not afraid, either. See how many vests we've gone already, and my feet aren't tired yet. Shall we count the yards as we go?"
 "My steps are longer than yours."
 "I'll take longer steps too."
 "There's no need to hurry—you'll only get tired quicker," Mishka advised him.

They sat down on a hummock to rest, and undid the rags with the salt, and spread them out on the grass.
 "I have more salt than you," Serioshka said.
 "But what about bread?"
 "Mamma put in four potatoes."
 "Potatoes aren't filling, you must have bread."
 "Where shall I get it?"
 Mishka frowned.

In his sack lay a piece of grass bread. It would be fine if Serioshka had one too. Then both would have the same. But this way it wasn't fair. Three bites, and only half would be left.
 "Why didn't you take a little bread along?"
 Serioshka lay on his belly and sucked at the grass blades. His eyes darkened, his upper lip began to quiver, he gazed in the direction where they had left the village behind them—you couldn't even see the cupola of the church any longer... all around only fields and telegraph poles. If you did turn back—you couldn't reach the village before evening.
 Mishka felt sorry for his comrade.

He remembered the pact to help one another and broke off a piece of the bread.
 "Here! You can give it back when we get to the station. Think I care about a piece of bread?"
 Serioshka was silent.
 He could have eaten up more than a pound, and Mishka gave him only a little crumb. If nothing was given them at the station, they would have to wait till morning. If they got nothing in the morning, they would have to wait till evening again. He looked in the direction of the village once more and sighed.
 "What are you sighing about?"
 "I just sighed."
 "Are you afraid?"
 "Afraid? What is there to be afraid of?"
 "You couldn't get back now before night anyway. At night the wolves would jump out at you..."
 Serioshka looked all about him, and Mishka began to torment him with glibly tales:
 "When you get to the Yefimov Gulch—thieves lie in wait there at night. A little while ago they stole a horse from a mujik and nearly killed him into the bargain."
 Serioshka jumped up from where he was lying, then sat down cross-legged, and looked fearfully at his comrade.
 "How many days can you go without eating?" asked Mishka.
 "And you?"
 "Oh, three days..."
 Serioshka sighed.
 "I can't go more than two."
 "And how long can you go without water?"
 "A day."
 "That's not much. I can go for a day and another half-day more."
 When they had left the hummock behind them, Serioshka announced, quite unexpectedly:
 "I can go for a day, then a little more, too."

(To be Continued)

ership being assumed by the Communist Party as well as by the treacherous and social fascist character of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy. The industrialization of the South, glorified by the apologists of capitalism as having extended the battlefields of the class struggle into the South and has generated class battles of a frequency and intensity hardly equalled in the history of the American working class. The struggles in the South likewise show the rapid recovery of the workers from defeat and the determination to overcome the bitter exploitation of rationalization (Elizabethton).

At the same time the material basis for a decided leftward swing of the toiling farmers, who are still ideologically influenced by the petty bourgeois "Farm Bloc" politicians, is being created by the agrarian crisis which further impoverishes the poor and middle farmers, lowering the standard of life on the farms.