

NATIONAL MINERS UNION LEADS SPREADING REVOLT

Norman Thomas, Candidate of the 3rd Capitalist Party

There is no doubt that the big capitalists of New York wish to have Jimmy Walker re-elected mayor of New York City. Walker has excellently fulfilled the tasks of the head of the government of New York in carrying out the needs of the bourgeoisie. He has ruthlessly crushed every strike for organization and every fight against rationalization. He has built up a well-equipped and efficient police force and conducted a reign of terror against striking workers from the traction men—struggling against company unionism, to the present oil men's strike against Rockefeller. He has established successfully the alliance of the bosses, the state machinery, the underworld, and the socialist and A. F. of L. bureaucracy against militant workers. The city government of New York has been made a model of fascist reaction against the workers.

Let all of the bourgeois newspapers controlled by all the various groups of these big capitalists, are boasting the candidacy of Norman Thomas. Has the bourgeoisie gone in for socialism? What is the meaning of this turn of the capitalist class toward Norman Thomas? The New York elections demonstrate with crystal clearness the role which the socialist party is playing today as the third party of the bourgeoisie.

Recently conscious of the sharpening class struggle, the rising tide of struggle of the workers, the growing movement of the toiling masses to the left, the capitalist class is endeavoring to disguise its reaction and terror against the workers under cover of a "liberal" mask, and in building up the socialist party as a last reserve and as a means of diverting the militancy of the workers into harmless channels. The capitalist class is aware of the fact that its two party system is being shaken by the growing militancy of the workers, and is preparing new bait for the old trap.

The socialist party, with its candidate, Norman Thomas, serves splendidly as such bait. He is for an efficient police force. He is for government "cleansed of graft and corruption." He is for government "being taken out of politics"—non-class government, and thus, not only spreads the myths of government being "above the class struggle" but at the very moment when this government is being exposed in the eyes of the working class as an open strike-breaking agency, Thomas by this demagogic screens the essential class nature of the government and thus enables the bourgeoisie to consolidate and concentrate the strike-breaking machine. And the pacifist face of Norman Thomas further affords the bourgeoisie the means with which to hide the feverish preparations. While Thomas "democratic" phrases supposedly directed "against the rule of violence" only protects the present violence against the workers and lays the basis for a more open and more violent fascist regime.

The capitalists are aware of the danger of the Communist movement in their plans for intensified rationalization and war with which they seek to overcome the crisis which is undermining their rule. They are drawing in the petty bourgeoisie, the socialist party, the social reformists, to bolster up their defenses against the menace—to them—of the developing radicalization of the working class.

The situation is clear. To crush the Communist Party; to build up the socialist party; to head the working class of its revolutionary leadership, and by strengthening reformist leadership to frustrate the unification of the workers' movement on a revolutionary-Communist-line, that is the aim of the capitalist class. Electing Walker, drawing the socialist party into its machinery, grooming the socialists for their social fascist role, the bourgeoisie feel that they can more safely slash wages, intensify speed-up, meet increasing unemployment and prepare for war—primarily against the Soviet Union.

The moment calls for intensified struggle for an all around fight against the bourgeoisie and its social fascist agents. To vote "The Hammer and Sickle" on election day, and to fight against rationalization, war preparations, and the instruments for carrying these into effect—the A. F. of L. and the socialist party; to fight under the leadership of the Communists in the shops, trade unions, and in all fields of class struggle, is the task to which the Communist Party calls the working class to bend all energies.

The Wall Street Crash and the Working Class

The greatest financial crash in the history of Wall Street is the unanimous verdict of the bourgeois press in regard to the wild panic on the Stock Exchange the last few days. The chief executive of the capitalist class, President Hoover, and the czars of industry and finance, rush into print to reassure their class that "everything is sound." With the heinous pious of demagogic verbiage, the boss class are seeking to fool the workers in regard to the significance of this event and to keep the myth of "eternal prosperity."

His economic facts cannot be dismissed by the magic words of a cover-up nor exorcised by the wizards of finance. The business boom which has been the basis of the hectic speculation, is coming to a close, and the beginnings of an economic crisis are at hand. This reality has asserted itself on the Stock Exchange. This business boom was erected on the increased production resulting from the rationalization drive against the American working class and the past few years of tremendous expansion abroad of American imperialist export of capital and commodities.

The increasing difficulties of American capitalism to secure an unobstructed growth of markets both at home and abroad, are deepening the general crisis of American capitalism (as part of the world crisis), and the development of the economic crisis. Over-production of commodities (the strong point in recent "prosperity"), oil, coal, textiles, iron, building construction, agricultural products, etc. are some of the evidences of this economic crisis. This crisis is now asserting itself upon the Stock Exchange.

The New York Times, in giving the opinion of an unversed president of an investment trust, quotes this authority on the cause of the panic as a growing belief that a "transitory period of business recession" is approaching, indicated by "the accumulation of stocks of several important commodities, such as copper, oil, sugar and rubber."

The prospects for continued enormous profits from the cycle of production are over-shadowed by a sharpening competition abroad, and the tendency of the workers, with the example of the Soviet proletarian's advance in view, to struggle against further intensified rationalization and worsening conditions.

These basic facts are deflating the speculative market, in addition to the immediate cause of the snapping of the credit strain put upon industry's requirements by this very speculation.

WHITE GUARDISTS TRY TO SABOTAGE FLIERS' WELCOME

Spread False Rumors of Arrival in N. Y. Galled by Triumph

Plan Detroit Greeting 20,000 Workers Hail the Fliers in Chicago

Galled by the triumphant passage of the Soviet world fliers over the United States, white guardist elements attempted to sabotage the Lord of the Soviets flight by spreading false rumors through the capitalist press that the plane would arrive in New York yesterday.

The huge working class receptions tendered to the four U. S. S. R. emissaries in Seattle, San Francisco and Chicago, overwhelming proof of the admiration felt by American workers for the socialist achievements of the Soviet workers and peasants, goaded 'the counter-revolutionaries on to sending an anonymous phone call from Cleveland to officials of the Curtiss field at Valley Stream, S. I., late Saturday night "informing" the latter that the fliers would reach the field at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Ludwig Landy, national organizer of the Friends of the Soviet Union, the organization sponsoring the receptions, yesterday made public a statement denouncing the despicable white guard hoax, perpetrated "with the aim of sabotaging the reception arrangements of the Friends of the Soviet Union and of creating chaos."

LABOR JURY IN PITT TUUL MEET

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 27.—Three hundred and fifty workers were at the Labor Lyceum here today to hear the verdict of the Gastonia jury, told by Jurymen Cuth.

He was followed by speakers of the Trade Union Unity League, under whose auspices the meeting was held, who told the lessons to be drawn from the Gastonia verdict and analyzed problems confronting the Pittsburgh workers.

Speakers included Jack Johnstone, national organizer of the T. U. U. L., Andrew Overgaard, secretary of the Metal Workers Industrial League, Mike Spanevich of the National Miners' Union and Otis, chairman.

Wm. Z. Foster, League national secretary, sent a telegram regretting his inability to attend.

A telegram of solidarity greeting the Belleville National Miners Union convention was also sent.

Following expression of unanimous approval of the Gastonia labor jury verdict, Johnstone and Overgaard emphasized the strategic importance of Pittsburgh as a war center and the necessity of building the T. U. U. L.

A call urging membership in the League brought in many applications.

The successful meeting made it possible to prepare for local industrial conferences, whose main problem will be to apply the Cleveland T. U. U. L. decisions to local conditions.

Gastonia Prisoners to Be at 12th Anniversary Meeting

Three of the defendants in the Gastonia case whom mill owners' "justice" has sentenced to long terms in jail, will bring the message of the Gastonia struggle to thousands of New York Workers at the huge celebration of the 12th anniversary of the Russian Revolution and Communist Election Rally, to be held in Madison Square Garden on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 3.

The three workers, who have fought the terror of the mill bosses of the South, will be pointed to as the symbols of the fight of the working class against the capitalist class.

All along the line the workers must sharpen their fight against the speed-up and the war danger, and develop their fighting organizations. The unorganized must be organized to broaden the front and bring up these revolutionary reserves into action. The Trade Union Unity League must be built and everywhere its branches must provide fighting leadership to the economic battles of the workers. All toilers must see the relationship between the terror campaign against the Communist Party and the drive against the working class, and defeat the bosses' efforts to rob the workers of their only effective leadership, the Communist Party.

Philadelphia Toilers Defy Police Raid; Parade Street Tho Cops Smash Meeting

Seven Arrested; Mass Meetings Yesterday in Atlanta, Other Cities, Hit Boss Terror

Chicago Needle Trades Workers' Conference Nov. 3, to Defeat Attacks, Organize

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Mounted police charged upon and dispersed hundreds of workers, following the call of the Communist Party for a protest meeting against the Gastonia terror. They were demonstrating before the Chancery of the U. S. Embassy here today to present a petition protesting against the conviction of textile workers of Gastonia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 27.—The great mass demonstration Friday of workers held at City Hall Square, in protest against the railroading of the seven Gastonia defendants, was broken up by the police, and seven demonstrators arrested. Among them were Herbert Benjamin, district organizer of the Communist Party, and the district organizer of the Young Communist League.

The demonstration, in spite of the police raid, succeeded in letting the working class of Philadelphia know about the Gastonia case, and protested terror in other parts of U. S. before being given a local example of terror. Over 500 workers marched, singing revolutionary songs and carrying banners demanding the unconditional release of the Gastonia prisoners. The marchers met before the office of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, and heard speeches denouncing the particularly vicious attacks made recently by police, reactionary misleaders and bosses' thugs against this union. The attempt to frame up a murder charge William Streit, organizer of the Window Cleaners' Union, because he was in the office of the N.T.W.I.U. and a thug had been killed during the strike, was denounced.

Mass protest demonstrations against the terror now raging in the southern textile fields, in Chicago and California and other places were scheduled to take place yesterday in Atlanta, Georgia, with Bill Dunne and St. Gerson as speakers, in Boston, at 4 p. m., on Boston Common; and in Cleveland, in the Public Square, at 2 p. m.

Chicago Workers Rally. CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—While the Illinois bosses and their courts carry on a reign of terror against all militant labor groups, the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, Chicago section, will plan for the militant organization of the needle trades and for the struggle against the reign of terror at a conference at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch.

Another Negro organizer, Alexander, speaks in Baltimore Oct. 30, and again on the 31st. Nov. 1 he is in Wilmington, Del., Nov. 2 in Chester, Pa., and on the third and fourth he will speak in Philadelphia. He speaks on the fifth in New Haven, Conn., and then begins a series of special industrial meetings in New York.

Johnstone's tour begins about the time the others end, with a meeting on Nov. 24 in New Haven, and then through the larger cities to Chicago.

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn., Oct. 27.—Rayon workers at Elizabethton, Tenn., were spied upon by stool-pigeons planted in union committee meetings to secure information for the Glantzstoff-Bemberg companies during the strikes of March-May, 1929. Reports from such spies are included in a 26-page analysis of East Tennessee's rayon strikes by Manager Noel Sargent of the National Association of Manufacturers' industrial relations department.

When the United Textile Workers publicly claimed that the second strike in the rayon mills here April 15, was unauthorized, employers had already received a spy's report on one organizer who differed with the official A. F. of L. policy as follows:

"At a union committee meeting held April 14, one of the nation's organizers present is said to have advised the members he had authorized the strike occurring early Sunday

SPY FOUND UTW BLOCKING STRIKE

Reported to His Boss Men Forced Walkout

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn., Oct. 27.—Rayon workers at Elizabethton, Tenn., were spied upon by stool-pigeons planted in union committee meetings to secure information for the Glantzstoff-Bemberg companies during the strikes of March-May, 1929. Reports from such spies are included in a 26-page analysis of East Tennessee's rayon strikes by Manager Noel Sargent of the National Association of Manufacturers' industrial relations department.

When the United Textile Workers publicly claimed that the second strike in the rayon mills here April 15, was unauthorized, employers had already received a spy's report on one organizer who differed with the official A. F. of L. policy as follows:

"At a union committee meeting held April 14, one of the nation's organizers present is said to have advised the members he had authorized the strike occurring early Sunday

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE FOR MARINE WORKERS

Announced at Pedro Seamen Club Meets Nov. 9-10

Step to New Union Seamen's League Fights Low Wages

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Oct. 25.—The West Coast Marine Workers' Conference to be held in the port of San Francisco, Nov. 9 and 10, it was announced at the open meeting of the San Pedro branch of the League Saturday night, at its newly opened headquarters, 265 West 14th St.

Delegates will come from ships and docks and fleet committees of seamen and longshoremen and harbor boatmen and directly from the Marine Workers' League locals.

Preparations for holding local conference to precede the regional conference were made and L. Emery, (Continued on Page Three)

METAL WORKERS LEAGUE IN PITT.

Headquarters in Heart of Steel Industry

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 27.—Headquarters in Pittsburgh, right in the heart of the steel industry have been established by the Metal Workers Industrial League, which was formed at the Cleveland convention of the Trade Union Unity League.

The League, also only two months old, is now at work organizing shop committees in all steel mills in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. At the first meeting of the National Board, on November 2 and 3, a concrete plan for organizing the steel industry will be made.

Since the Cleveland convention, local leagues have been organized in New York City, Bridgeport, Conn., Baltimore, Philadelphia, Arnold, Pa., New Kensington and Erie, Pa., Youngstown, Canton and Warren, Ohio, Chicago and Hammond, Ind.

In a score of other metal centers leagues are being formed. Two thousand paid up members of the Metal Workers League by the time of the National Conference, which will be held within six months, is the goal set up.

The Metal Workers League calls on all steel and metal workers to immediately get in touch with the National Office and order material for the building of locals in their localities. The National Office is located at Room 410, 119 Federal St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ELECTROTYPERS GAIN. COLUMBUS, Ohio (By Mail).—Organized electrotypers have made a gain of \$3 a week in wages. This includes molders, finishers and branchmen.

BELLEVILLE CONVENTION SPEAKS WITH VOICE OF THOUSANDS FOR BATTLE

Fighting Low Wages, Unemployment, UMWA Fakers, for Tri-District Meet and Big Drive

Watt's "Operators Neutral" Theory Smashed; Masses Quit UMW, Follow NMU for Struggle

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Oct. 27.—That the rebellion of the rank and file of the coal miners, formerly one hundred per cent in the United Mine Workers of America, but now following the lead of the National Miners' Union in open revolt against the Lewis and Fishwick machines, has reached the proportions of a mass movement firmly

knitted for organization and struggle under the banner of the N. M. U. was clear immediately after the Belleville state convention called by the N.M.U. opened yesterday.

110 Delegates. President George Voyzey called 110 delegates to order. They represented the cream of the militant miners movement in Illinois, a movement that has to its credit the "wild cat strikes" of 1919, the Herrin battle, the fight against the machine in the Zeigler case, and the anti-Lewis and anti-Fishwick movement of 1926.

Backed By Thousands. Included among the delegates were John Pukel, of Auburn, representing 800 organized miners, and Blaby of Springfield, representing 700. Other delegates had similar backing, proving conclusively that the miners of Illinois have complete confidence in the National Miners' Union for competent leadership in the center of the struggle developing now on a wide front against the employers' exploitation, and against the Lewis and Farrington-Fishwick misleadership.

A resolution on program and tasks was thoroughly discussed by dozens of delegates before it was finally adopted late yesterday. It analyzed the economic situation, the role of the Lewis and Fishwick machines and a complete plan for intensive campaigns to take over the U. M. W. A. locals.

Miners Hail Struggle. The miners hail the Illinois struggle as the signal for a nation-wide movement of miners for an uncompromising fight against class collaboration, for the recognition of the strike weapon.

The economic situation is one of rationalization, introduction of machinery displacing labor, widespread unemployment, wage cutting by means of forcing miners to do dead work free, and worsening of every underground condition. John Lewis, international president of the U. M. W. A., and his present rival for the sell-out privileges and control of the union property, Harry Fishwick, president of District 12 (Illinois) of the U. M. W. A., were exposed as mere tools of the bosses, interested in collecting check-off and ready to sell out the miners at any turn to get it.

A special committee was elected at the convention to formulate the demands of the Illinois miners. The sentiment among the delegates is for:

A six-hour day—five-day week; no check-off; no arbitration; no penalty; against the speed-up—enforcement of safety rules. They say improved machinery and increased production—that now benefits the operators—should go to the miners in the form of higher wages, shortening of hours and better working conditions.

The want a struggle against unemployment, and social insurance for the unemployed. No discrimination or lay-offs regardless of age, color, or nationality. They are against Jim-Crowism and to the unity of all workers. There must be rank and file control, the right to settle grievances of strike to be voted in the pit committee and the local union.

Salaries of the officers of the N. M. U. are to be the same as those of the working men in the mine. Immediate sub-district conventions throughout Illinois are planned, and (Continued on Page Three)

JAIL 7 WINDOW STRIKE PICKETS

Charges of disorderly conduct against seven striking window cleaners were dismissed at Jefferson Market Court yesterday following their arrest while picketing scab firms in the downtown city section.

The seven were Louis Grand, J. Roberts, Joseph Mello, H. Silver, W. Kohut, A. Gilian and Ambrose Granklitz.

The number of arrests was the largest made since 2,000 window washers, led by the Window Cleaners' Union in a fight for wage gains and better conditions, began the strike Oct. 16.

K. O. Byers Tells Why Daily Worker Must Be Rushed South

Must Go to Every Mill Town to Teach Workers How to Fight Bosses

The most welcome visitor to Mecklinburg County Prison in Charlotte, where 16 Gastonia mill workers and National Textile Workers' Union organizers were confined, and in which seven still face long imprisonment, was the Daily Worker, says K. O. Byers, one of the 16 jailed by the mill bosses' courts.

Byers, now in New York, before sailing for the Soviet Union as a delegate to the Twelfth Anniversary celebration there, told yesterday what the Daily Worker means to the southern workers.

He told why it is an immediate necessity that at least 10,000 copies of the Daily Worker be rushed South each day.

"The militant American workers have got to send the Daily Worker South to the different mill towns, so the workers can know what is happening among the other workers of the South, and can learn about fighting the bosses.

TRY DUTCH COMMUNIST EDITOR

AMSTERDAM (By Mail).—The editor of the Central organ of the Communist Party of the Netherlands has been brought before court for calling for resistance against the police during the dock workers' strike in Zandam. The attorney of state advocated a prison term of three months.

HUNDREDS HEAR FOSTER EXPOSE A. F. L. AT MEET

Aid Labor Unity; Join TUUL After Appeal

Hundreds of workers gathered in Irving Plaza Hall last night cheered enthusiastically when William Z. Foster, general secretary of the T. U. U. L., pointed to the thousands of Illinois miners leaving the U. M. W. A. and joining the National Miners' Union as a proof that the workers realize that the reactionary unions are no good, and that Secretary Morrison and President Green were adding the figures when they claimed there was a gain in A. F. L. membership during the year.

The other principal speaker was Charles Frank, Negro member of the Gastonia Labor Jury. Frank told an interested audience of the raiding of the Gastonia boys, the proof of their innocence, and the prosecution's cross-examination, which paid no attention to the incidents of June 7, but concerned itself solely with the prisoners' political, religious, and race equality beliefs.

Assistant Secretary Schmies of the T. U. U. L. appealed for the support of Labor Unity, and a substantial donation for the paper was raised.

George Powers was chairman, and a call to join the T. U. U. L. was responded to by workers in the audience.

Foster began by telling of his addressing a left wing meeting on arriving in Toronto, the first left wing meeting held there—only it was not quite there. It was a foot and a half outside the city limits, "and this foot and a half legality was all that saved it from being raided by the police."

"The A. F. L. convention was held in the palatial Royal York Hotel, and the A. F. L. paid \$60,000 for hall rent alone," said Foster. It was attended by all the important factors of the A. F. L., and was the most reactionary convention yet, in spite of the attempt of the Muste Group and the socialists to say that it was progressive.

Foster told of the opportunities of militant unionism, such as is represented in the T. U. U. L., and while the A. F. L. cannot provide.

He told of the depression coming, "the collapse of the stock market is only the overture to the grand opera of depression."

Foster has just returned from a successful organizing trip into New England. He spoke Wednesday in Boston to an audience of workers eager to hear of the aims and methods of the Trade Union Unity League, and states that local general leagues of the T. U. U. L. are being organized in all the surrounding towns. He spoke in Worcester and also in New Bedford, at a specially called meeting of the National Textile Workers Union.

There will be a district convention of the T. U. U. L. in Boston in the near future, with a broad representation from local general and industrial leagues, locals of the militant unions, and groups of unorganized and left wingers in the reactionary unions.

TORTURE HUNGER STRIKERS. (Wireless by Imprecor.) VIENNA, Oct. 27.—Budapest reports that the Hungarian government has issued an official statement declaring that the hunger strike of political prisoners against bad conditions was a "put up job" from outside and ordered not only that the prisoner-striker be tortured by forcible feeding, but subjected to special punishment afterward.

LOCK UP THEATRE UNION MEN ATLANTA, Ga. (By Mail).—The management of the 10th St. Ponce, Palace and West End Theatres have joined with the Metropolitan, Bonita, DeKalb and the Negro theatres here to crush the local of the moving picture machine operators' union. They have locked out all union men.

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

Smoke Screens

By PAUL CROUCH.

Data on military expenditures, published in the British review, "The Economist," show that the amount spent for war preparations are even greater than the statistics generally published. A large part of the funds expended have been disguised in various ways.

A common method in the United States is to present a bill for military and naval expenditures to congress, which is followed up with many "emergency appropriations" which are not made known to those who do not read and study the "Congressional Record." During the last session of Congress, the writer spent several days listening to these "emergency" appropriation bills brought in by the Military and Naval committees of the senate. For instance, the chairman of the Naval Committee would announce that the money appropriated for the construction of a cruiser or submarine had been spent and that the work was well advanced—that this would be wasted unless sufficient additional funds were appropriated.

When these appropriations were brought in, Senator King would give an exhibition of his role by jumping to his feet, asking a technical question or two, growing protests, and then, in every case, voting for the appropriation.

The actual expenditures for military purposes this year, according to the figures revealed by the "Economist," by the United States totaled \$879,000,000, or twice as much as before the war. The expenditure of Great Britain is but slightly smaller. Including the colonies (which are listed separately by the English government in giving its "official reports"), Great Britain is spending \$386,427,000 for war preparations this year.

In spite of all the Lucarno, Geneva, Hague and Washington conferences for "peace" and "disarmament," the expenditures for war by the imperialist countries show a steady increase. The coming "disarmament" conference to be held in London will be only for the purpose of fooling the workers while military preparations continue, and for uniting against the Soviet Union.

The military expenditures of the countries which will take part in the London conference in January (United States, Great Britain,

France, Italy) total more than two billion dollars, as compared to less than half a billion dollars spent by the Soviet Union, which is threatened by all of the imperialist powers.

But the strength of the Soviet Union cannot be measured in terms of expenditure. First of all, the soldiers of the Red Army realize their role in defending not only the workers of the Soviet Union, but in fighting for the cause of the working class in every country. The soldiers of the imperialist countries can be used only by force and by keeping them in ignorance of their role as tools and cannon fodder of the capitalists. These soldiers are already beginning to wake up to the meaning of these war preparations against the Soviet Union. Other young workers, now fooled by the smoke-screen of the pacifists and the Kellogg pacts, will remember the anti-militarist leaflets issued by the Young Communist League and instead of being tools of the bosses, they will join with the Red Army of the Soviet Union in fighting for their own class.

Since the defeat of the various military interventions of 1919-20, the imperialists have been prevented from attacking the Soviet Union only by the workers of their own countries. Their first step will be to establish a reign of terror against all working class organizations and to put militant leaders of the workers behind the bars. The determination to outwit and terrorize not only the Communist Party and Young Communist League, but all fighting left wing unions, is shown by the wholesale arrests in Chicago, the years of imprisonment for Gastonia strikers, and arrests, together with increased use of the American fascists, the American Legion, throughout the country.

The working class must learn lessons from the increased military expenditures of the imperialist countries, their so-called "disarmament" conferences, and the attacks on militant labor organizations and leaders of the workers. The necessity for defense of the Soviet Union is more apparent than ever. To bring these lessons to the working class to utilize the period before armed hostilities for strengthening our forces, must be the task of every member of the Communist Party and Young Communist League—of every class-conscious worker.

GASTON 7 LOOK TO WORKERS FOR FREEDOM

Confident in Mass Protests

(Continued from Page One)

dom in the trial of the superior courts of North Carolina or in the United States Supreme Court."

Oehler came north with K. O. Byers, one of the 13 men who were originally in danger of the electric chair, but who was later released on pressure of the working class. Byers will go to the Soviet Union to attend the twentieth anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

"The great need in the South for the work of the Union" Oehler declared, "is funds. The spirit of the workers is splendid. They declare the union is here to stay and the I. L. D. will help us."

Oehler told of the report of Amy Schechter and Del Hampton working in the western part of the state among the lumber workers and copper miners, that these workers are greatly in sympathy with the Gastonia strikers.

Oehler told of mass meetings of workers on behalf of the convicted Gastonia strikers at Charlotte, at Greenville and at Atlanta, Ga.

Oehler declared that the I. L. D. was greatly popular among the mill workers, and that all workers should join the International Labor Defense in its campaign for 50,000 new members by Jan. 1. He also appealed for workers to send funds to the Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Campaign, 80 East 11th St., Room 402, New York City, to help fight the case in the higher courts.

Two New Pamphlets Just Off the Press

What are the Trade Unions of the Soviet Republic doing? You will understand when you read the pamphlet by a Soviet woman worker, Katerina Avdeyeva. Avdeyeva, a member of the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions, tells how the unions are the driving force in socialist construction under the Five-Year Plan. It is published for the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat by the Workers' Library Publishers, at 43 E. 125th St., New York City, and costs only 15 cents. A new and important pamphlet. See that your bookstore has it.

The Twelfth Year of Bolshevism.

On Nov. 7th, will come the 12th Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. All workers will be interested in a survey of those twelve years and what stands before the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, who rule one-sixth the land area of the earth under the red flag of revolution. This book by Leon Plott can be obtained from the Workers Library for 10 cents. Ask your bookstore for it.

WORKERS CALENDAR

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

ILLINOIS
Chicago I. L. D. Dance.
Sacco-Vanzetti branch I. L. D. will give a concert and dance Saturday, Nov. 2, at 8 p. m. at Folkers House, 2732 W. Halsted Blvd. Admission 35 cents.

Chicago Inter-Racial I. L. D. Dance.
The first inter-racial dance of the season will be held Saturday, November 2, 8 p. m. at Movement Club Hall, 226 E. 43rd St., under the auspices of the Inter-Racial Branch, International Labor Defense. Admission 50 cents.

MICHIGAN
Detroit WIR Movie.
Tuesday, Nov. 12, 8 p. m.: Movie "A Trip to the Soviet Union" and "Gastonia" given by WIR in Dance-Land Auditorium, Woodward, near Forest.

MASSACHUSETTS
Hobbsbury Halloween Dance.
Halloween dance and social by Roxbury unit of the Y. C. L. on Nov. 1 at New International Hall, 42 Wendenham St. Young workers especially invited.

OHIO
Young Workers Sport Club Party.
The Young Workers Sports Club of Cleveland is holding a basket party Nov. 2 at 8 p. m. at its headquarters, 13729 Kinsman Road. All welcome.

PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia Interracial Youth Dance.
Philadelphia Interracial Youth League will be held Friday, Nov. 1, at 8 p. m. at the Catholic, Negro, Masonic Temple, Fitzwater St. between 15th and 16th.

Philadelphia Party For Daily Spaghetti Party for Daily Worker

SPY FOUND UTW BLOCKING STRIKE

Reported to His Boss Men Forced Walkout

(Continued from Page One)

morning, but requested them to say he had not done so, fearing he would otherwise get in trouble with his superiors.

16 Cents an Hour.

Stung into a defensive position by reports that Glantzstoff paid even lower wages than other southern companies, Noel Sargent for the manufactures acknowledges that the rates were only 16c an hour for more than a third of the women workers. He explains that these workers might hope to earn all of 25c an hour after being with the company a sufficient length of time.

Rates were supposedly raised 2c an hour after the strike, but only on a task basis, so that the worker is peeded up to secure even 18c an hour. For the 56-hour working week women may now, with difficulty, earn \$10.08.

But Prices are High.

With low wages than in many other southern industrial towns, prices in the so-called Happy Valley of Tennessee are unusually high. The manufacturers' report acknowledges that average rent per room per week for workers' homes is

GASTON JAILED AT ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

Will Tell of Struggle in South

(Continued from Page One)

ers of Chicago, New York and every part of the country against capitalist terror and exploitation. The relation of this struggle to the election campaign in New York, the real issues of this campaign such as the fight against speedup and all forms of capitalist realization, the fight against imperialist war, which have been raised only by the Communist election program, will be brought concretely before the workers of New York at the Nov. 3 demonstration by the leading candidates of the Communist Party.

The striking contrast between conditions in capitalist U. S. A. and in socialist USSR will be made clear by the speakers who will explain the great significance of the Five-Year Plan of Socialist Construction to the workers of all countries.

An entertainment program of an unusual nature is being arranged for the Madison Square Garden rally. Workers are urged to buy their tickets in advance at following stations: New York District of the Communist Party, 26 Union Square; Freiheit, 30 Union Square; Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, 131 W. 28th St., and Workers' Bookshop, 30 Union Square.

ENGINEERS GAIN.
DETROIT (By Mail).—After a short strike here operative engineers here raised wages \$5 nd \$10 a week for men employed in local theatres.

Blacklisting of all active in the picket line or in any connection with the first or second strike is frankly admitted by the manufacturers. "The management would be justified in absolutely refusing to employ," asserts Noel Sargent, "persons of undesirable character."

He defines as undesirable all strike pickets and "those committing actual intimidation or verbal abuse against those who by their acts in the plant prior to either the first or second strikes disturbed production and created discontent among fellow-employees; those who walked out without notice at the time of the second strike and endeavored to persuade or force others to leave their jobs." In other words, any real militant workers.

By a vote of 1,120 to 64, Glantzstoff-Bemberg workers recently went on record in favor of a third strike. Under these conditions of the so-called settlement last May revealed by the manufacturers' report, rayon workers are exposed to the same long hours and low wages an dare still entirely without union protection.

But the U. T. W. has postponed the strike.

PHILADELPHIA
Patrons: The Red Wings
Advocates!
Buy all your supplies for parties and other affairs at
SLUTZKY'S
Delicatessen Store
FOURTH AND FORTER STREETS

PHILADELPHIA
The work we make is good
entertainment and supply
Spruce Printing Co.
152 N. SEVENTH ST., PHILA., PA.
Bell—Market 6382
Keystone—Main 1044.

PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL BEVERAGE CO.
will take care of your
entertainments and supply
SODA WATER and BEER
2434 West York Street
Telephone: COLUMBIA 4256.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
PARK DAIRY RESTAURANT
N. E. Cor. 32d & Diamond Sts.
GIVE US A TRIAL AND
DECIDE FOR YOURSELF.
Come Yourself and Bring Your
Friends with You.

Physical Culture Restaurants
QUALITY FOOD AT LOW PRICES
19 North 8th St., Philadelphia
77 Bleecker St., New York City
21 Murray St., New York City

American Restaurant
1003 SPRING GARDEN ST.
PHILADELPHIA
Clean Wholesome Food
Friendly Service, Popular Prices

PHILADELPHIA
Daily Worker Masque Ball
LULU TEMPLE
BROAD AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS
THANKSGIVING EVE
Dance to the Syncopated Rhythms of
KEENE'S TEN PIECE NEGRO ORCHESTRA
INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP MASQUERADES
WED., NOVEMBER 27. TICKETS 50c

GLENSIDE UPHOLSTERY
All Repairs Done at
Reasonable Prices
ROBERTS BLOCK, No. 1
Glenside, Pa.
Telephone OGontz 3165

All Friendly Organizations Take Note
that the 6th of December is taken for
an I. L. D. Concert at the Labor Insti-
tute, 810 Locust St. Keep this date open!

GASTONIA
Citadel of the Class Struggle
in the New South
By WM. F. DUNNE
A HISTORICAL PHASE in the struggle of the
American working class analyzed and described
by a veteran of the class struggle.
To place this pamphlet in the hands of American workers
is the duty of every class-conscious worker who realizes
that the struggle in the South is bound up with the
fundamental interests of the whole American working
class.
15 cents per copy
(plus 5c. postage)
Place your order today with the
WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS
and all Workers Book Shops
43 EAST 125TH STREET NEW YORK CITY

CHICAGO WORKERS!
GREET THE SOVIET FLYERS
AT THE FLYING FIELD
NEW CHICAGO STADIUM
1800 West Madison Street
at the huge concert and reception in the
Collect money for tractors to present to the Soviet Union
through the flyers
SEE THE "LAND OF THE SOVIETS!"
SEE THE SOVIET FLYERS!
Chicago Reception Committee for the Soviet Flyers
Auspices: FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION
2850 Logan Boulevard, Humboldt 0843

A Remarkable Offer!
FREE
with every yearly sub a copy of
"I Saw It Myself"
By HENRI BARBUSSE
Author of "UNDER FIRE"
A brilliant series of sketches and stories of the "War" and
"White Terror" as experienced by Barbusse himself
or by reliable eye-witnesses. A masterpiece by
the greatest living Communist writer.
WITH EVERY SIX MONTHS
A Special Edition
of
Under Fire
By HENRI BARBUSSE
or
Red Cartoons of 1929
by
FRED ELLIS and JACOB BURCK
These Offers Are Only for a Short Time Rush in Your Sub.
DAILY WORKER (Check off which you want)
30-35 Union Square, New York, N. Y.
Enclosed find \$.....for.....year.....months
Sub to the Daily Worker. Send me.....
as a premium.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
CITY.....STATE.....
Rates Outside New York
One Year.....\$2.00
Six Months.....\$1.00
Three Months.....\$0.50

Offices of the Daily Worker
in various sections of the country. — Send your Subscriptions; Advertisements; Bundle Orders and Announcements through the following offices:

CITY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	REPRESENTATIVE
Boston, Mass.	38 Causeway St.	Haymarket 6096	Sam Don
New Haven, Conn.	38 Howe St.		Peter Chaunt
Hartford, Conn.	1083 Capitol Ave.		Nina Gotkin
New York, N. Y.	38 Union Square		A. Wagenknecht
Buffalo, N. Y.	200 Elliott St.		L. Johnson
Philadelphia, Pa.	1124 Spring Garden St.	Poplar 4290	F. Wojcik
Pittsburgh, Pa.	605 James St., N. S.	Cedar 8819	M. Silver
Baltimore, Md.	1206 E. Baltimore St.	Wolfe 9194	E. P. Cuth
Cleveland, Ohio	2944 East 4th St.		I. Keith
Toledo, Ohio	1217 Delaware St.		John Fromholz
Detroit, Mich.	1967 Grand River Ave.		E. Miller
Chicago, Ill.	3021 West Division St.	Armitage 4083	Robert Woods
Milwaukee, Wis.	551 National Ave.		S. T. Hammermark
Kansas City, Mo.	207 East 14th St.		M. Rosenberg
Minneapolis, Minn.	310 So. Third St.		E. Peterson
Denver, Colorado	1018 15th St.		Wm. Dietrich
Seattle, Wash.	201 Occidental Ave.		Geo. O'Hanrahan
San Francisco, Cal.	1740 O'Farrell St.	West 3250	Mike Daniels
Los Angeles, Cal.	Room 308, Simons Bldg.		L. J. Patterson

ARGENTINA-BRITISH TRADE DEAL STRIKES AT U. S. IMPERIALISM AND SHARPENS WORLD RIVALRY

\$100,000,000 Agreement Flourished by the British Under Uncle Sam's Nose

Political Effect Most Important; Irigoyen Regime Trying to Check U. S. Oil

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 24.—Two blows by British imperialism at American imperialism in the war for control of Latin American markets and resources are noted in recent developments.

First was the "open letter" sent by President Irigoyen to the Hon. Viscount Abernethy, head of the British Trade Mission to Argentina (and other countries), announcing with dramatic sudden flourish Irigoyen's "great pleasure" at the "plan of economic cooperation between the republic and Great Britain" which is published alongside. The British mission's success has even caused rumors of a possible new trip to Latin America by President Hoover.

This agreement, in a lengthy recital of six points, gives a two-year credit of \$100,000,000 mutually, the Argentine government drawing on London for purchases of British material for Argentine railways "and other national departments." The British government, in turn, may draw "against delivery of shipping documents," and acquire directly from Argentina producers at market price whatever Argentine products are wanted in Britain. This is, of course, a stiff blow at U. S. trade.

The second blow is the bill now pending in the Argentine parliament for nationalization of the oil resources. This is already disturbing the sleep

of Secretary of State Stimson at Washington, from whose reports come of his lament at such proposal and broad hints that the United States regards this as a hostile act. It is an Irigoyen proposal aimed to forestall Yankee oil firm from getting concessions from the separate Argentine provinces, a defensive step in the interest of British firms now holding a big part of producing fields. The bill, however, is resisted by provincial governments, which profit by concessions.

100 Hunger Strikers Tortured in Horthy's Hungarian Jail Hells

(Wireless By Inprecorr)

VIENNA, Oct. 25.—Reports from Budapest say that the minister of "justice," Zaitway, declares that the hunger strike of political prisoners is a punishable offense. He has instructed prison authorities to use "drastic means" to crush the strike. A number of prisoners have been placed in irons and all of 100 or more tortured by forcible feeding. The women political prisoners made remarkable resistance. Five relatives of prisoners have been arrested in order to exert pressure on the hunger strikers.

The Budapest police claim to have discovered a secret Communist printshop. Numerous leaflets have been confiscated and one arrested. Also, claim is made of finding the offices of the illegal newspaper, "The Communist," and the alleged editors of it are arrested.

TROOPS REMAIN DURING EVICTION

Marion Boss Throwing Out Victims' Families

(Continued from Page One)

heads, sided with the company to call off the first strike several weeks ago, permitting the company to blacklist militant workers. This is the same sort of sell-out that the same "union" arranged at Elizabethton, Tenn., previously. The Marion workers, when they found that the blacklist was operating, struck and started the picketing, which resulted in the sheriff's attack on them.

The sheriff is not to be placed on trial for the killing.

The governor made a fake gesture Saturday of offering \$400 reward for the identification of the mill gunmen who killed Ella May, a National Textile Workers' Union organizer. These men, mostly bosses in the Manville-Jencks Co., have already been identified, but the Gaston county grand jury, dominated by the mill crowd, refuses to indict them, and they have been freed.

Out Tied in January.

GASTONIA, N. C., Oct. 27.—It was announced here that Liston Oak, publicity director of the International Labor Defense, would be tried for carrying a concealed weapon in January. Oak was arrested the day Ella May was killed, the police being engaged in disarming everybody in the mill company gunmen might want toynch.

K. O. BYERS TELLS WHY DAILY WORKER MUST BE RUSHED SOUTH

Must Go to Every Mill Town to Teach Workers How to Fight Bosses

(Continued from Page One)

been leaving the Daily Worker in the drug stores, barber shops, groceries, and other stores every day.

"The mill workers don't leave these Dailies lying around for long. They'll soon snatched up."

"All the southern mill workers must have the Daily Worker regularly to help them in the big fight against the mill bosses they will soon be in."

"And so I tell all workers to see that the Daily Worker is rushed South at once."

Daily Worker,

26 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

I agree with K. O. Byers, one of the 16 fighting Gastonia mill workers for whom blood the bosses screamed, when he says that the Daily must be rushed to the southern workers. I therefore enclose my contribution to the "Drive To Rush the Daily South."

Name

Address

City

State

Amount \$.....

FOR ORGANIZATIONS

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 communicate with the workers there.

Dictatorship Acts in Austria as Socialists Talk of Its "Coming"

VIENNA, Oct. 25.—The financial panic in Austria threatens the stability of the currency. The government is confiscating bourgeois, socialist and Communist newspapers for printing "disquieting reports concerning the state currency." There is a democratic uproar against "the beginnings of dictatorship." The editor of the Communist paper "Rote Fahne," Comrade Miksch, is arrested on the charge of treason.

SWEDISH YOUTH AID PARTY.

(Wireless by Inprecorr)

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 27.—Since the anti-Comintern renegades of the right wing split away from the Swedish Communist Party and maintained control of the Party's paper, the Young Communist League has placed its organ "Stormklockan" at the disposal of the Party. The "Stormklockan" is now appearing daily as the central organ of the Swedish section of the Communist International.

THREATEN BELGIAN MINE STRIKE.

BRUSSELS (By Mail).—In the mining district of Borinage the miners are threatening to strike. The strike decision was adopted at a lively meeting despite the efforts of the reformist leaders. The miners demand the wage increase of 10 per cent and a minimum wage of 50 francs a day.

POLICE ATTACK SWEDISH BUS DRIVERS.

STOCKHOLM (By Mail).—Sixteen workers were injured when police attacked striking omnibus drivers in Stockholm.

MINE CONVENTION LEADS HOT FIGHT

Revolt Spreads Against Bosses and Fakers

(Continued from Page One)

the convention proposed a tri-district conference of the militant miners in Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky to spread the struggle.

The convention is urging a national miners' convention to start the fight for the six-hour day.

Fishwick Scab Agent.

It characterizes the Fishwick headquarters as a scab agency, and commended the Livingston local for its militant action in throwing out bodily the Fishwick henchmen from the meeting.

The convention is on record condemning any negotiations between the revolting locals of the U. M. W. A. or of the National Miners Union or joint conferences, with the U. M. W. A. officials, except where still necessary to win over these locals to the N. M. U.

The convention shows a great confidence of victory. It sharply condemned the defeatism of certain individuals formerly prominent in the Left wing struggle, Howatt of Kansas, who has now made peace with the machine, John Brophy, Lewis opponent in the 1926 campaign, who shrank from the necessary task of organizing a new militant union. Powers Haggood and MacDonald who quit the struggle against the machine.

Watt Overwhelmed.

The miners control their own organization. John Watt, elected president of the N. M. U. in the Pittsburgh convention, was sharply criticized by over a score of rank and file delegates for his attitude that the operators are neutral and the principal enemy is only the U. M. W. A. It was pointed out that this leads to non-resistance to the coal companies' exploitation, and eventually leads into the Fishwick camp. Watt's defense of the quitter, MacDonald and his "red baiting," proved by the delegates to be identical with that of the U. M. W. A. machine, was overwhelmingly condemned. His splitting policy was completely routed. The miners' representatives here were absolutely determined no individual should be allowed to stem their advance towards struggle and mass organization. The convention simply brushed aside Watt's pessimism and continued plans for militant action.

Continental Auto Magnates Combine to Fight U.S. Export

PARIS, Oct. 27.—A new move, backed by German manufacturers, to combat American trade expansion in Europe is under way after a series of secret conferences in Paris, it was learned today. German manufacturers supporting the theory of cartels to oppose American expansion, have attempted to create a continental motor car trust to apportion export markets.

The German idea was to agree to divide the markets, assigning each nation bosses, a percentage in accordance with 1928 production statistics, but French representatives claimed that the plan favored Germany at the expense of France.

Cartels already existing throughout Europe—steel, steel rail and potash, chemicals and newsprint—have sharpened the trade struggle between U. S. and European industrial interests.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK MOVES TREASURE OUT OF NANKING

Tall Talk of Fighting Soviet Amuses World

SHANGHAI, Oct. 24.—With the desertion, by a declaration of "neutrality," of General Yen Hsi-shan, the so-called "model" militarist of Shansi, Chiang Kai-shek is fighting alone against all the six leading militarists who joined him to "unify" China 17 months ago, when Peking and Tientsin were taken.

The declaration of Yen at least unravels one of the supposed mysteries as to his attitude toward Feng Yu-hsiang, whom he wired Nanking only two weeks back that he was holding prisoner, at the same time pledging "loyalty" to Chiang Kai-shek.

But Yen's defection is not all. They are pouring in on Chiang from all sides. Ho Chien in Hunan has arrested Chiang's emissary and thrown in his lot with Chang Fa-wei. Peking reports that General Tang Sheng-chi, who butchered so many workers of Hankow that the streets ran with blood, is gone over to Feng, and some other generals near his position with 24,000 men.

Altogether, Chiang Kai-shek feels himself slipping, as is shown by his moving thirty cases of his personal treasures from Nanking down the river and into the safe zone of the International Settlement. This looks like he is preparing to flee in case of defeat, which now seems probable. A ludicrous light is thus thrown on Nanking's pompous declaration, just made, that it would send more troops to the Manchurian border as it is prepared for a long campaign against the Soviet Union. With the "unity of the nation under Nanking" this bit of stage thunder is only laughable.

Feng Yu-Hsiang Armies Advance.

HANKOW, China, Oct. 27.—Although the Nanking troops planned an advance against the armies of Feng Yu-hsiang in Honan, they have been forced to retreat to within 150 miles of Hankow, Feng's armies having broken Nanking's lines and taken Sinciang and Yenchang. Hankow garrisons are stripped of troops sent north to defend the city from the Feng drive southward.

BELGIAN METAL STRIKE.

BRUSSELS, (By Mail).—The workers of the Minerva metallurgical company with factories in Antwerp, Brussels and Marchienne-Aupont have gone on strike for a wage increase of 10 per cent. The reformist trade union bureaucrats did their utmost to prevent the strike and throttled the first spontaneous strike of 200 workers in Antwerp.

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

Soviet Fliers Coming Wednesday

Come to the arrangements meeting

SOVIET FLIERS RECEPTION

IRVING PLAZA HALL 15TH STREET AND IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK

Notice:

1. Sign up delegates to go to landing field.
2. Get tickets for special "PM" train to field.
3. Sign up autos to go to field.
4. Sign up ushers for the monster reception.
5. Bring your money for tickets.
6. Make payments for all material at once.

Every organization is invited to come!

The Trade Unions and Socialist Construction in the Soviet Unions

By KATERINA AVDEYEVA

You will understand the secret of the "miraculous" successes of the FIVE-YEAR-PLAN. The Soviet Trade Unions as the driving force in Socialist construction is revealed with startling factual arguments by a member of the Presidium of the Soviet Trade Unions.

15 Cents

Published for the Pan-Pacific Secretariat

Send All Orders to

WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS

13 EAST 125TH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

IN THE SHOPS

Sellout Tennessee Miners

(By a Worker Correspondent) SODDY, Tenn. (By Mail).—A new wage scale agreement has just been signed between the Soddy local of the United Mine Workers of America officials and the mine owners. The agreement is for one year. Officials of the U. M. W. A. stated that "the negotiations were in the best spirit."

Fred Clift, George Branham, president of the Soddy local union, ex-officio chairman.

William Turnbull represented district 19 of the U. M. W. A. F. J. Smith, former president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, was also a representative of district 19.

So far the exact terms of the agreement are not known to us, but as soon as I obtain them I will inform you about it. J. R.

CHICAGO NEEDLE WORKERS MEET

Call Conference to Hit Boss Terror, Organize

(Continued from Page One) Boulevard, on November 3, at 10 a. m.

The militant Chicago needle trades workers were among the first victims of the reign of terror now going on against the Industrial Union members, the police and courts were aided by the right wing officials and their thugs.

The main points of the call of the Chicago Joint Council of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union for the November 3 conference follows:

"A severe struggle lasting already a number of years between the rank and file and their ruling parasites, is on, in the needle trades. The rank and file is fighting for a Union, which is to be led by themselves, through their elected, trustworthy leaders, as their representatives. The parasitic bureaucrats are fighting for the continuance of their rule over the needle workers at any and all costs.

"Having the rank and file against itself, being hated and condemned by the mass of needle workers, the 'Socialist' parasites combined with the bosses for the purpose of breaking down the revolting spirit of the workers."

"The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union is conducting at present an organizing campaign in the dress and millinery trades of Chicago. The treacherous cliques of the 'International' and the cap and millinery scab agencies, are openly serving the bosses, and are interfering with the organizing campaign of the Industrial Union. The traitors have mobilized the entire underworld of Chicago against the Industrial Union. They have introduced an unheard of terror in the garment market. Bands of guerrillas are attacking members of the Industrial Union every time they come into the garment market to distribute circulars among the unorganized dressmakers and millinery workers. They are terrorizing the unorganized as well as the organized Needle Workers in the shops and around the the shops and the police are helping along the sluggers in their low, criminal activities.

"We, who are privileged to pay tribute to the achievements of the first workers republic in welcoming the Soviet fliers," Jeannette Pearl, E. S. U. field organizer stated, "must marshal our forces in great numbers and demonstrate to the Soviet Union representatives that we are with them and their cause."

One of the features of the reception is to be the presentation to the airmen of ten tractors and trucks subscribed by the Detroit workers for the workers and peasants of the Soviet Republic.

The reception program will include the following numbers: Lithuanian "Aida" Chorus; Russian String Orchestra; Polish Folk Dances; Ukrainian Chorus; Russian Folk Dances; Negro Spirituals; Ukrainian String Orchestra; Work-erk Maennerchor of Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich. (By Mail).—The Detroit reception committee for the Soviet fliers, sponsored by the Friends of the Soviet Union, has completed plans for a mass demonstration of welcome in honor of the intrepid Land of the Soviets crew upon its arrival here, promising that

THOUSANDS LAID OFF AS BIG VA. PLANTS ARE SHUT

Unemployed Demand Relief

(By a Worker Correspondent) NORFOLK, Va. (By Mail).—Just a few lines to inform the readers of the "Daily" on the present situation in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Hundreds of wrkers have been laid off in the Ford plant in the last two weeks. More than 400 workers were laid off in the Norfolk-Portsmouth Navy Yard. Many workers in the Navy Yard have fallen victims to lead poisoning received on the job there.

Many workers have been laid off in the Seaboard Railway shops.

When the sawmill bosses closed down their plants thousands of workers lost their jobs, to mention only the Planters' Mfg. Co., Norfolk Veneer Co., Portsmouth and Dixie Veneer, etc.

When the Spear Engineering Co. of Portsmouth went into bankruptcy 250 workers were put out of work. The unemployment situation in this city is acute. The city officials are trying every day to quiet down the poverty stricken workers' families who are demanding relief.

These victims of capitalism must be organized into unemployed councils and fight unitedly against the system of exploitation. The Communist Party, leading the left wing workers, is the only capable and willing force to lead these struggles. S. G.

in the needle trades, has called a city-wide conference of representatives of all Left Wing organizations for the purpose of mobilizing the entire Left Wing movement of Chicago for a determined and merciless struggle against the gangsters of the 'International' who are terrorizing the garment market, who are attacking and slugging murderously the men and women members of the Industrial Union, especially those who are actively participating in the campaign to organize the dressmakers.

"Comrades! The struggle of the Industrial Union is your struggle! You must get into the work of building up the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, with that wonderful revolutionary spirit, which is animating the entire Left Wing movement!"

—Chicago Joint Council of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, 28 So. Wells St.

50,000 NEW MEMBERS IN THE I. L. D.

NEW MEMBERS IN THE I. L. D.

The International Labor Defense is more needed today than at any time in the history of the American working class.

The I.L.D. is defending:

The Gastonia strikers; The foreign born workers; The Chicago workers arrested for sedition;

The Los Angeles workers sentenced to ten years; Workers all over the U. S. A.

The Hungarian section of the I. L. D. will hold district conferences in 17 cities of the U. S. A. December 8 preparing for the Fourth National Conference to be held in Pittsburgh, December 29, 30, 31.

The district conferences will mobilize for new members; for Gastonia defense; for protection of the foreign born; for counter-offensive against the bosses' drive on workers.

Organize an I. L. D. Week!

Acquaint the workers of your city with the work of the I. L. D.

Swell the ranks of the I. L. D.

JOIN!

For further information write to:

International Labor Defense

80 E. 11th St., Room 502 New York City

The Gastonia Case Is Not Ended. It Goes to North Carolina State Court and If the Strikers Are Not Freed There It Will Go to Supreme Court of U.S.A.

Build the International Labor Defense! Build the Workers International Relief!

RAISE FUNDS!

We must not let North Carolina "justice" throw them in jail for twenty years for organizing, striking, and for daring to defend themselves from the bosses' thugs!

Workers, we must not let up one minute!

We must continue with our mass protest!

PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS!

UNITED FRONT CONFERENCES!

Today came the news that ELLA MAY'S murderers were set free by the same Grand Jury that indicted the seven Gastonia textile strikers.

The entire world now knows that no worker can get a fair trial in a capitalist court. Only mass protest can save workers from the bosses' clutches. PROTEST!

Send Funds for the Fight in the Higher Courts!

Gastonia Joint Defense & Relief Committee

80 East Eleventh St., Room 402, New York City

Auspices: INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE WORKERS INTERNATIONAL RELIEF Endorsed by: NATIONAL TEXTILE WORKERS UN

PARTY LIFE

A Little Brother of the "Militant"

By EARL BROWDER.

Cannon's "Militant," organ of slander against the Comintern, against the Soviet Union and against all the revolutionary bodies in the United States, has a little baby brother, born with the date November 1st on it, and named "Revolutionary Age." The two children of renegadism show a marked family resemblance, so much so that they might be taken for twins.

It is an old trick of renegades to perform their treachery under banners with a highly-honored past. Thus the Brandierites in Germany use the name "Gegen den Strom," first used in the struggle against social chauvinism during the war, for their opportunist sheet. The Lovestonites use the name "Revolutionary Age" in the same fashion. They repeat history, however, only in the sense made famous by Marx, when he said:

"Hegel says somewhere that, upon the stage of universal history, all great events and personalities reappear in one fashion or another. He forgot to add that, on the first occasion they appear as tragedy; on the second, as farce."

When the "Revolutionary Age" appeared in 1919, it was with the message of the great achievement of the proletarian revolution in Russia, the call of its greatest leader, the Bolshevik Party of Lenin, for the foundation of the Comintern and the struggle against reformism in the United States. Truly a high role, and a historic one!

The present "Revolutionary Age," the second appearance on the stage of history, comes as an organ of struggle against the newest achievements of the proletarian revolution in Russia, against the Bolshevik Party of Lenin, against the Comintern and the C. P. U. S. A. Truly a miserable role, that of the scab!

The little brother of the "Militant" follows closely in the footsteps of its elder. Its first words repeat the same phrases already made familiar to us by Cannon & Co. Read the following quotation and see if it is possible to be sure which paper it comes from:

"The inevitable disintegration of the Stalin leadership in the C.P.S.U. . . ."

Whichever way you guess is correct! This sentence was first written by Trotsky, printed in the U.S.A. by the "Militant," and now graces the pages of the first issue of "Revolutionary Age!"

The touching unanimity of the Right and "Left" renegades can be seen on almost every question which they are bold enough to touch. On the Tenth Plenum of the E.C.C.I., we read:

"The Tenth Plenum of E.C.C.I. was essentially a political vacuum."

"The Tenth Plenum of E.C.C.I. could find time only for propositions of second-rate importance."

Does it matter much which of these judgments appeared in one or the other paper? The political content is the same.

And so it goes. On the Gastonia case, both brands of opportunist are at one with the liberals, and with such organs as "Advance," in denouncing the defense for insisting upon fighting for the right of the strikers to defend themselves when attacked.

Both are agreed that the August First Red Day demonstrations should never have been held. Both issued strikebreakers manifestos. Both judge the Party's participation in the New York elections as of a "thoroughly opportunist character."

Both are against the T.U.U.L. and the new unions, and for a return to the A. F. of L. Two samples from the two papers: "This 'new line' . . . leads to splitting and the isolation of the small left wing and its followers as is now actually the result." And: "After wrecking the T.U.U.L. . . . Foster again commits the same damnable crime against the working class and organizes the T.U.U.L. as a party caucus for inner party purposes."

And so on, ad nauseum. The slogans of the renegades are all well-known to us. There is very little originality about them. They are the slogans of all those who try to destroy the revolutionary movement. We have heard them for years from the socialist party, from Gompers, Green, Wolf & Co., and from the capitalist press. The only thing astonishing is that the renegades, a short time ago among the Party leadership, can so quickly and shamelessly parade their prostitution to the bourgeoisie before the world.

One question remains. Why all the elaborate camouflage? Why does not the "Revolutionary Age" come out boldly with its championship of the cause of Jilek and Hais, of Brandler and Walcher? Why does it not explain and defend the platform of these international renegades?

And why is its organizational solidarity with the Right wing of all countries pushed so modestly into the back in some obscure notes? At least the Trotskyites were more courageous.

The League and the South

By WILLIAM SROKA.

In the present period we have splendid possibilities in building the League in the South. We have taken the first steps in getting a footing in the Carolinas. Clarence Miller had been sent down by the N. E. C. to carry on organizational work. The capitalist class got goose pimples when they found out that a Young Communist League was being organized in the strike area.

When the shooting took place in the union hall and tent colony, Miller was one of the first to be arrested and was charged with murder. The boss class was determined to smash all attempts at organizing of young workers. Today we find Miller being sentenced to 20 years in jail—a living death. Will we sit back at such a challenge of the boss-class? I say NO! First we must organize protest meetings wherever we have a league unit and we must make our protests heard and demand that Miller and the six others be unconditionally released. But we must not stop at that. We must send in more forces into the South with the active support of the whole League membership.

The N. E. C. has taken the first step in following up the work which Miller had started by sending a League District organizer and a pioneer director to the South. Now the membership must take the second step and help in the raising of money so that we will be able to support the comrades in the field. It will be necessary to open up a district headquarters so that the work can be centralized. The success of this campaign of building the League down South will depend largely on how the membership will respond towards this drive. Onward towards a mass League in the South with the active participation of the entire League.

Exceeding the Five-Year Plan

Further Increase of the Production Program of Soviet Industry.

Late in August the Presidium of the Supreme Economic Council set a 28.7 per cent increase of industrial production in the program of industrial production for the coming economic year. The corresponding figure contained in the Five-Year-Plan for this same year was 20.2 per cent. Further examination of the possibilities, however, has shown that even this increased program is already exceeded. According to the newly ratified industrial production plan, industrial production will increase next year by 31.2 per cent.

Heavy industry, including the production of the means of production, will increase its production in a single year by 42.1 per cent (as compared with 23.5 per cent in the Five-Year Plan and 37.5 per cent in the increased production plan 1929-30). Light industry will increase its production in the same period by 22.5 per cent (as compared with 17.5 per cent and 22.3 per cent respectively).

According to the various branches of industry, the increase of production will be as follows: Coal mining 24.5 per cent; petroleum 39.5 per cent; pig iron 47.1 per cent; iron ore and manganese ore 32.2 per cent; raw minerals, 97.8 per cent; black metallurgy 24.2 per cent; colored metals 34.7 per cent; general engineering 44.2 per cent; agricultural machinery 75.7 per cent; building materials 60.5 per cent; chemicals 45.3 per cent; textiles 14.6 per cent, etc.

In the same economic year 100 new tractor and agricultural machinery plants will be formed which will till 11-2 million hectares of peasant land. The labor power released by this rational tilling will be used for a great development of road building.

THE BOSSES' LITTLE PET.

By Fred Ellis.



The New Chinese Wars

By EARL BROWDER.

TEN months ago, writing from Shanghai in my article "Preparing New Wars For China," I described the two main factions in the Kuomintang militarist camp, and predicted that their struggles would break into open warfare in March, this year. In that article, the two factions were characterized from the point of view of their relations to the rival imperialist powers, as the "American" and the "Anglo-Japanese."

The expected war did break out in March, but was not decisive. The actions of the Anglo-Japanese group of puppets, widely dispersed over the vast country, and itself honeycombed with rivalries, were not well-coordinated nor determined. Upon the surface it appeared that Chiang Kai-shek, head of the "American" group, had won an easy victory.

With the outbreak of the present new wars ("Series of the Fall Season, 1929"), the world is permitted a clearer glimpse into the tangle of desperate forces which are tearing China to pieces. The new wars mark a further maturing of the militarist factions and their imperialist alignments, to a stage advanced beyond that described at the end of last year.

Last spring the two principal factions were grouped as follows: Anglo-Japanese Group: (a) Manchurian war-lords, headed by the young Marshall Chang Hsueh-liang; (b) Yen Hsi-shan, the "model governor" of Shansi (also controlling Peking), a feudal remnant of imperial days; (c) the Kwangsi faction, with three big armies: 1. In Canton and the south, headed by Li Chi-sen; 2. In Hankow, controlling the inland central provinces, headed by Li Tsung-jen; 3. In Shantung and part of Chihli, headed by Bei Chung-hsi. These were all forces of the traditional "right wing" of the Kuomintang, plus the remaining old militarists who had always fought the Kuomintang, and forming a complete circle around Nanking, seat of power of the other, dominant, faction.

American Group: (a) Chiang Kai-shek, based upon the control of Nanking and Shanghai (biggest revenues of China), posing as a "Central Government"; (b) Feng Yu-hsiang, the "christian" of newspaper fame, whose "Kuominchun" (people's army) controlled Shensi, Kansu, northern Honan and part of Shantung. These two militarists, in precarious alliance, held nominal sway over the whole country, with the support of two non-military groupings: 1. A section of the old Western Hills faction, and 2. The so-called "left wing" of the Kuomintang, headed by Wang Chingwei.

"THE SPRING WARS" AND THEIR RESULTS.

When hostilities opened on the basis of this line-up, last March, on the occasion of the "Third Kuomintang Congress," the Anglo-Japanese Group was evidently ill-prepared. They were playing for position and time to perfect their alliances and bargains. Chiang Kai-shek took the initiative; tricking Li Chi-sen and Li Tsung-jen to Nanking, by promises of "security guarantees," he suddenly ordered their arrest in the midst of the hird Congress. Li Chi-sen has been his prisoner since then, and Li Tsung-jen barely escaped into the International Settlement in Shanghai, cut off from his army in Hankow, which was quickly surprised and came to terms with Chiang after a few battles.

Bei Chung-hsi was ousted from control of the army in Shantung by a free use of money, carried thru by Ten Shen-shi, who only a year before had been driven out of the country by Chiang, but was now brought back from Japan by him to meet the needs of the moment. The Manchurian armies, and those of Yen Hsi-shan, had no opportunity to get into action.

While Chiang was carrying through these sharp actions, Feng Yu-hsiang was sitting on the fence, disgruntled by the results of the Third Congress, but proclaiming his neutrality as between Nanking and Kwangsi. The "left wing," an appendage of Chiang in the period

before the Third Congress, was given a kick in the face at that Congress, as was Feng, by Chiang Kai-shek, who felt very strong as a result of his defeat of Kwangsi.

But Chiang's victories were Pyrrhic in their nature. He stood on top of the manure-pile of Nanking, crowing of victory, but his boasts were premature. He was now alone, and the forces aligned against him were coming closer together, preparing for a more serious uprising. The new efforts to overthrow the Nanking regime, which has more completely than ever come under the influence of American imperialism after the Third Congress, were vitally necessary to the Anglo-Japanese imperialist bloc. The war now under way, was doubtless organized and inspired by Japan and Britain, working in close cooperation.

THE NEW GROUPING OF FORCES.

Important shifts in the group line-up, arising out of the spring events, prepared for the wars of the fall season. Feng Yu-hsiang, the most important military ally of Chiang, had withdrawn from Nanking and brooded sullenly in the northwest. The "left" Kuomintangites were openly calling for the overthrow of Chiang, and had open headquarters in Hongkong (evidently with the "benevolent neutrality" of Britain, their ancient enemy). The army in Shantung was headed by Teng Shen-shi, who bore a deep grudge against Chiang for the rough treatment of 1927, and who was deeply indebted to Japan. And worst of all, the insatiable demands of his numerous "generals" together with his own voracious appetite for money, had depleted Chiang's treasury in Nanking to its lowest ebb. The time was getting ripe.

Then came the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The plans for this coup had been long prepared by Britain and Japan, but had been delayed, among other reasons, by the reluctance of American imperialism to allow Japan to get control of Northern Manchuria. With the apparent dominance of American influence in Nanking; with Nanking in nominal control of the country; with American advisers directing the operations of Chiang—it seemed on the surface to be a stroke of genius for the Americans to push thru the scheme originated by Japan and Britain, deliver a smashing blow against the Soviet Union (to which all the imperialists were in enthusiastic agreement), and at the same time consolidate American influence against Japan and Britain, by strengthening Nanking power over Manchuria and raising its prestige with the whole bourgeoisie and reaction. But the scheme did not bring its expected results. There had been some miscalculations.

Britain and Japan had not been idle. They brusquely rejected America's proposal for "internationalizing" the Chinese Eastern Railway and began moving their own military pawns. And on the other hand, the firm but peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, and its clear principled stand in the diplomatic negotiations, brought out in sharp relief the tricky, hypocritical maneuvering of Nanking, and exposed its grovelling servility to imperialism. At the same time, the masses of workers and peasants stirred with indignation and revolt against this latest betrayal of the Chinese Revolution. Chiang Kai-shek's adventure brought Nanking to the edge of the abyss.

Thus was the stage set for the combined assault against Chiang, the alliance of his militarist rivals, which is now going on. Let there be no mistake about the character of this war. It is a militarist war on both sides, and each side represents a set of pawns in the hands of rival foreign imperialist powers. The masses of the toiling Chinese people have nothing to hope from the victory of either.

By their mutual destruction, the militarists are helping to prepare the ground for the victorious rising of the workers and peasants which will sweep them all into oblivion, restore the revolutionary alliance with the Soviet Union which first brought the Kuomintang to power and which was Sun Yat-sen's greatest contribution to China, and establish a workers' and peasants' Soviet Government in China.

History marches on to great ends over the morass of intrigues, oppression, and exploitation by imperialism and its militarist agents. The day of reckoning is appreciably nearer.

The Party Plenum

By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

The basic prerequisite in any given situation is that the Communist Party adopt a correct political policy. In the present situation, our Party, for the first time in many years, has a correct political policy. The address of the C.I. was the instrument to win the Party membership away from its past opportunist policies. The present thesis adopted at our October plenum basing itself upon the decisions of the Tenth Plenum, analyzed the present situation and present in a concise and decisive manner the tasks of the Party.

However, the adoption of the correct political line—while the most fundamental necessity for the Party—is not sufficient in itself. This correct political line must be applied thru the Party organizations and in order to achieve the maximum results it necessitates the application of the proper Leninist organizational principles. As stated by Comrade Kuvshinin at the 10th Plenum, "The leadership of each Section must understand the supreme political importance of the appropriate organization for carrying out and enforcing the resolutions which have been passed. A change is necessary in this respect in all the Communist Parties."

THE PRESENT ORGANIZATIONAL SITUATION.

The present organizational situation of our Party is unsatisfactory. Outstanding in its shortcomings are:

1. Due to the long factional struggle, failure to build up a real functioning organization department in the center and a general under-estimation and lack of understanding of the functioning of Organization Departments in the various districts.
2. The small size of our membership, with such characteristic events as failure to reap organizational results from our political leadership and influence (Passaic strike of 16,900—at present a unit of 15; Western Pennsylvania coal strike of 56,000—at present 75 mem-

bers; New Bedford strike of 26,000—at present a unit of 60 members; Southern Illinois coal strike of 50,000—at present only a few scattered units, etc., etc., and the great fluctuation in membership.

3. Weak roots in factories. Less than 50 per cent of members in basic industries and only 15 per cent organized in shop nuclei, most of which have only a nominal existence. Negligible number of members in such basic industries as chemical, railroad, marine. Very small percentage of Negro workers.

4. Insufficient number of shop papers, and failure to recognize regularity of issuance as basically important. While total number of shop-papers increased, the best established shop papers in the auto industry have lagged behind.

5. Great discrepancy between dues sales and actual membership in all districts (except Detroit).

6. Insufficient fractions in trade unions and where existent, hazardfulness of functioning.

7. Lack of political life and systematic organization work in nuclei.

8. Failure to draw in active members to leading committees. Tendency for District Departments to be one-man affairs. Bureaucratic methods of dealing with lower organizations and comrades.

9. Insufficient organic connection between leading committees and Party organizations. Definite lack of planfulness by all committees and Party districts and sections.

These shortcomings are the result of years of factional struggle and abnormal life of the Party. Today, the opportunists Lovestons and Cannon, try to make capital of the shortcomings of our Party when we point them out—but it is they, the one time leaders of our Party, who are responsible and today, with them overboard and bound by fast express freight for the camp of the bourgeoisie, our Party will take advantage of the very favorable conditions and not only overcome these

THE CITY OF BREAD BY ALEXANDER NEWEKROFF
 TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN
 Reprinted, by permission, from "The City of Bread" by Alexander Newekroff, published and copyrighted by Doubleday—Dorsey, New York.

(Continued)

Then Mishka tried strategy; he took Serioshka by the hand and shouted still louder:
 "Let us through!"
 "Who's that?"
 "We want to go to our mother!"
 He pushed his way through to a corner where a peasant woman had laid a piece of canvas sacking on the floor. The woman cried:
 "Where do you think you're going? Did I ask you to come hand-ling round here?"
 One must be crafty, crafty. Without craft nothing could be accomplished. Never before had Mishka spoken so politely as he spoke now.

"Auntie, are you from Buzuluk?"
 "Get off that sacking!"
 "We won't touch anything."
 A peasant lying near said without raising his head:
 "Take him by the hair, then he'll understand you."
 "We've lost our mother and our father died in the famine."
 Again the peasant spoke, without raising his head:
 "I'm an orphan too—traveling without my father."
 Mishka warmed himself near the sacking and began to dose off. As soon as he was really getting to sleep, Serioshka cried out deliriously:
 "The Kirghis!"
 The woman's baby began to howl. She said angrily:
 "Don't make a noise! You frightened my baby. . . ."
 But again Serioshka cried out:
 "It burns! It burns!"
 He awoke to consciousness, and wanted to go outside again. Then he began to whimper quietly, his head fallen on his knees. Despairingly Mishka closed his eyes again.

He thought of Tashkent, the unseen city, and fifteen pounds of seed, and two sacks of bread kept whirling through his head. He imagined he was riding the buffers, clambering on the car roofs, hiding away in engines, and no soldier, no station master could catch him. They climbed up on the roof of the train, he was already down. They climbed up on the engine, he was already off. And everywhere they were talking about him.

"There's a bandit up there!"
 "Who is it?"
 "A Buzuluk boy from the Lopatino district. He's traveling without a ticket and without a pass. Every one's tried, but no one can catch him to bring him before the Tcheka."

By his side Serioshka tossed and whimpered in his fever, like a sick puppy.
 Mishka glanced at him with reproachful, angry eyes and thought:
 "Why did I ever get mixed up with him? Certainly it would have been better not to but what's the use now! There's the agreement. If I leave him hell'd die. If I take him, it will be a long time before I ever get to Tashkent. I was a fool! I didn't want to travel by myself! But then, if I had collected six pieces of bread, I could have eaten all six myself!"

Mishka felt stifled by the burden of heavy thoughts that weighed upon him, his head went round like a wheel. He got up and forced his way through the waiting room and went out to the station platform.

Beneath the railroad cars he saw bandy-legged Vanka from whom he had snatched the bread, and another boy called Pyetka. They were sitting in a dry spot near one of the car wheels, half asleep, half lost in meditation.

Vanka recognized his rival of the afternoon and said peaceably:
 "Crawl in here with us!"
 "What for?"

"To warm yourself a little."
 Mishka sat down by the wheel and began telling them about Serioshka's diarrhea, and how they had sworn not to abandon each other. Serioshka would be in a bad fix if he were left alone—he couldn't look out for himself at all. So he, Mishka, had to hustle for both of them, all by himself. Why, he had just got six pieces of bread, and if he had wanted, he could have had them all for himself.

Vanka glowered at him from under his eyebrows.
 "You think you're very strong, don't you?"
 "Why shouldn't I think so? Just give me enough to eat, and I'll fight two at a time."

"Wonderful! Give me enough to eat, and I'll do the same."
 Pyetka looked at Mishka and demanded with blazing eyes:
 "Maybe you could beat our Yashka too?"
 "How old is he?"
 "Thirteen."

"Huh, what's that? I can even beat big fellows."
 Pyetka began to get angry. He wasn't afraid of two at a time, eh? Suddenly, as if by accident, he thrust out his elbow and caught Mishka right on the jaw.

Mishka settled his sack on his back.
 "What do you think you're doing?"
 "And you?"
 "Listen, I'll give you one punch and you'll be flat on the ground!"
 Vanka shoved him with his leg.
 Pyetka put up his fists.

The next moment all three were a tangle of arms and legs beneath the train; for a long time they clawed and pummeled one another in a storm of hatred. With those long nails of his Vanka scratched up Mishka's whole nose! But he didn't bet the better of Mishka. Mishka rammed Vanka's head against the ground so hard that he squeaked like a mouse.

(To be Continued)

shortcom- but make forward strides, both politically and organiza- tionally.

BASIC ORGANIZATIONAL TASKS.

The organizational activity of the Party must conform to the Party tasks. In order to win the majority of the working class under the influence of our Party means to sink our roots among the broad sections of the workers wherever they are—in the shops, trade unions, shop committees, cooperatives, sports organizations, relief or defense organizations, etc., and furthermore we must strive to organize the majority of the workers into these mass organizations. Only in this way will our Party be able to mobilize and lead the workers in their struggles against the bosses, the state and the social reformists.

Today the opportunities for our Party extending its political influence and increasing its organizational strength, exist as never before. The workers are responsive—the Party has cleaned itself of the opportunist Lovestonsites and Canonites—and the Thesis of the CC Plenum gives a clear political line of directives for the Party.

In carrying out and applying our organizational tasks, which we will outline here, we must get away from the spectacular and consider them more seriously. We must develop a responsiveness, kindled with determination and enthusiasm for the carrying out of tasks, regardless of how routine we may think them and above all we must nucleate into our ranks from top to bottom the spirit of Socialist competition in the achievement of tasks. We must sweep away, together with the opportunists, the remnants of factionalism which find expression in cynicism in regards to Party tasks and achievements. Instead of talking all methods of work for granted, we should work out new methods. Instead of thinking detailed organizational instructions, such as,—"conducting an orderly meeting—starting meetings on time—paying dues regularly—being financial responsible—talking and associating with new members—organizing your literature sales—distributing and selling Daily Workers, etc., as fit only for the waste basket or applicable to the 'strikes,' we must learn to carry the most in every district. Then we will establish our Party as a machine, every part working according to a worked out plan of work, and the whole Party serving as a generator of the class struggle, transmitting its driving force, guidance and leadership to the working class, thru its various transitional belts—the mass organizations.