

To the Rescue of Humpty Dumpty

Yesterday was field day for "all the king's horses, and all the king's men" who are trying to put the Stock Exchange together again. Rumors spread about, the day before, that Rockefeller had posted \$50,000,000 to buy Jersey Standard stocks at \$50. The medicine men of the New York Federal Reserve Bank yesterday afternoon reduced the discount rate from 5 to 4 1/2 per cent. Only two weeks before it was cut from 6 to 5 in a vain attempt to stop the first smash. But the chief stimulant administered by the rescuers of Humpty Dumpty, was the announcement at Washington that the Treasury Department would propose a tax cut on incomes.

While Secretary Mellon quite freely admits that the tax cut announcement was made purposely in the hope that it would check the slump in the stock market, capitalist financial reporters slyly convey by talk of "coincidence" the fact that all three of these attempts from various angles to stop the panic, were undertaken as a single and considered maneuver to come to the aid of the stock market. Incidentally, this again proves how closely interwoven is big finance capital with the powers of government. But there is more to be said.

It was announced that the difference on government revenue which the cut would amount to, would be \$60,000,000—a mere bagatelle for a bourgeoisie that has seen \$50,000,000,000 and more evaporate from stock prices (they wrongly call them "values") in two weeks. But its importance is greater than its size because it is an assurance from the Hoover administration that, when finance capital through its control of industry tries to stabilize the stock prices by a wide wage-cutting, intensified speed-up and general attack on the workers—the government will stand behind capital 100 per cent in forcing the working class to surrender even its present conditions.

Stocks, it must be understood, have no "value." They are pieces of paper supposed to represent the tangible, physical value of the equipment of industry, as certificates of ownership of such values. But in reality an enormous amount of stock is issued far in excess of such value. This is what is commonly called "watered" stock. But that is not all.

If, and when, capitalism is in its "normal" state of development (a state that is past) and prospects of profits to be gained, not only currently but in the future by the exploitation of labor-power from which is taken after wages are paid, seem bright, capitalists begin to boost the price of stock which holds such rosy promises of future dividends, and a regular gambling game is indulged in on the stock market, a gamble as to whether much or little may be wrung in profits from the working class.

What has happened, then, to wither the roses of capitalist dreams of future profits? While that renegade from Communism, Mr. Lovestone, was painting bright pictures in the sky for American imperialism, which he depicted as something immune from the decay of and contradictions in world capitalist economy, these weaknesses of world capitalism were more and more involving and affecting the stability of American imperialism. Future profits were and are becoming precarious.

Concretely, we will state just a few factors. The capitalist paradise of wage slavery in the South was upset by strikes. American workers generally began resistance to further rationalization. The prospect of dominating China was upset by British and Japanese imperialist armed maneuvers based on—it must be noted—the resentment of the Chinese masses to the attack on the Soviet Union in Manchuria. But, while this may serve as a lesson for those who attack the Soviet Union, the outstanding factor is the attack of the Soviet Union on world capitalist economy by industrialization, by socialization of agriculture and a planned socialist economy, the successful advance of which is a shattering blow to capitalist anarchy with its working class misery throughout the capitalist world.

The socialist advance of the Soviet Union is the most significant of all factors, as it means an advance on a world scale of the proletariat against the world bourgeoisie in the struggle for power. For this reason the danger increases daily of imperialist war against the Soviet Union, and against the working class in the imperialist countries.

The war on the working class here in America will manifest itself by a wide wage-cutting drive, intensified speed-up, an enormous growth of unemployment. Only yesterday the southern textile mills announced a curtailment of production of 27 per cent. The tax cut announcement by Hoover and Mellon is an assurance to the bourgeoisie that the government will use its coercive power to force the working class to bear worse conditions of life.

The Communist Party accepts the challenge. With Marxist-Leninist knowledge of the historic finale and the strategy of revolution, with Bolshevik determination it has cast out and will continue to cast out doubters and opportunist compromisers, and stands stripped for action as the advance guard and leader of the American working class. And "all the king's horses and all the king's men" cannot and shall not get the Stock Market together again at the expense of the American proletariat.

Lay Off 7,000 at Gen. Electric, 30,000 at Ford

Workers Reports Give Lie to "Prosperity"

Editor's note—The "prosperity" lies, sedulously spread in the capitalist press at the behest of the capitalist class of the U. S., are shown up at their true value by reports coming in to the Daily Worker from workers in all sections of the country.

Workers are urged to send in more reports on the unemployment situation in their section, and on lay-offs that occur. These will be published from time to time as an answer to the "prosperity" lies spread through the bosses' press.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The General Electric plant, normally employing 28,000 unorganized workers, is laying men off by the thousands. Yesterday an announcement was made that between 6,000 and 7,000 General Electric workers would be laid off in the very near future. The announcement came from the company's main office.

A large crowd of workers waiting for employment before the General Electric employment office were told by the hiring agent that the company would hire no more men until next summer at the earliest. The situation is even worse at the American Locomotive Works.

The local press does not print a word about the mass unemployment in this city and the important steel centers around it, such as Lackawanna, etc. The Communist Party is laying plans for broad organizational work among the unemployed, and is preparing concrete demands for relief.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 14.—Thirty-thousand or more men laid off with the prospect of several thousand more—this is the record of the Ford Motor Company in the past month or so.

The Ford plants are operating but two to five days a week, just as parts are needed by Ford.

A complete lay-off of the workers at the Packard auto plant is being planned, the plan being carried out in gradual steps. Within two weeks 20 per cent of all Packard auto workers will have been laid off, and the plant will operate four days a week then.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—There are at least 125,000 unemployed workers in Chicago, with many more tens of thousands working a day or two a week. The Harvestor plants have been in the forefront of those laying off workers, the Deering Works of the International Harvestor Co. having laid off over 7,000 men in the past six weeks.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Of the 33,000 textile mill workers here over half are unemployed, with many thousands more facing lay-offs in the immediate future.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—More admissions of large increases of unemployment have been made by the U. S. Employment Service for October than for any month in over a year. "Seasonal decreases in employment" is the government's way of characterizing a situation which has been growing worse every month.

Every increase in unemployment in specific industries is described as "temporary" by the government report. Building operations suffered a "further decrease," says the report, while the automotive industry "continued its seasonal decline," as the report has it. A large number of automobile factories are "temporarily idle," says the government in its attempt to soft pedal the serious situation, and iron, steel and allied industries have "cut their payrolls."

Minersville Diggers Raise \$47 for Gaston

MINERSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 15.—Miners of this town showed that they are heart and soul with their fellow workers of the South, when they raised \$47 at a concert and dance for the Gastonia workers and National Textile Union organizers railroaded to prison.

Great Turkestan-Siberia R. R. Rises Under 5 Year Plan

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The Turkestan-Siberian Railway, termed "TurkSib" for short, which was commenced in 1926, will probably be completed about the middle of 1930. This new railway which will join up Siberia with Soviet Central Asia and which, economically considered, ranks with the other great Soviet economic and industrial projects, the Dnieprostroi, the Volga-Don Canal etc., was originally planned to be completed in 1931. That the rail-

JAIL OVER 100 FOREIGN-BORN JERSEY WORKERS

Police in Hackensack Swoop Down on Homes of Latin Workers

Deportation Planned Framed Needle Toiler in Chicago Freed

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 15.—John Boichoff, left wing needle trades worker, framed by the police with the aid of the reactionary officials of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, was today acquitted on charges of assault with deadly weapons, arising out of an attack made by the Van Buren Street sluggers of the bosses and right wing on women members of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union on Oct. 9.

So flimsy were the charges against Boichoff that the acquittal resulted despite all the machinations of the right wing cliques, the bosses, and the state attorneys.

Defense attorneys smashed all the perjured evidence submitted by the sluggers thru their attorney Richert, notorious labor-baiter. Richert was prosecutor in place of the state prosecutor.

The cases of the four members of the Industrial Union framed up on the same charges as Boichoff in connection with the same attack made by the Van Buren Street sluggers, and two more assault charges against Boichoff have been continued for Dec. 1.

All militant needle workers as well as workers in other trades have been called to rally in support of the Communist Party and all militant sections of the labor movement now under attack by the bosses and their courts in the reign of terror designed to crush all militancy.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 15.—Terrorism against foreign born workers in its most vicious form acting ostensibly at the orders of the federal government and the open shop bosses in this important industrial section, raided the homes of scores of Spanish and Portuguese

MWL FINDS GULF READY TO MEET

New Orleans Meeting in Low Wage Territory

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 15.—John Morgan, recently released from a six months' term on Welfare Island in New York, where he was sent for resisting an attack on him by sluggers while organizing the crew of a Standard Oil Tanker, has arrived here as the fifth of a special crew of organizers sent down by the Marine Workers' League.

Intensive organization work, in preparation for the Gulf Coast and Southern M. W. L. Conference, January 18 and 19, is under way. This will be the third regional conference called by the M. W. L. in preparation for the national convention early next year, at which an industrial union will be created. The other two conferences were held in New York, August 18, and in San Francisco, November 9-10.

According to reports arriving at the national office of the M. W. L.,

Joseph Pacheco, Freed, Recalls John Porter

Held Incommunicado on Same Charges

"I'd give my right arm to see my buddy, John Porter," Joseph Pacheco, arrested primarily for his activities in the New Bedford strike, was released from 10 months military prison yesterday, but his thought, as he sat in the Daily Worker office, went out to his comrade still behind the bars of Leavenworth penitentiary for the same crime, fighting for his class against capitalist oppression.

Secretary of the New Bedford branch of the International Labor Defense, member of the strike committee and militant picket captain, Pacheco was three times arrested during the course of the great textile struggle.

Communists in Fight for Negro Terror Victims

Bosses Incite Outrages in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 15.—The rising militancy among the Negro workers throughout the country, and in Baltimore particularly, has caused the open shop bosses who bitterly exploit the Negro workers, to get into action all their forces of terror. As a result a reign of terror against Negro workers here has been going on in the past week, as part of the bosses' scheme to keep the Negro workers' militancy down.

Last Sunday the house of William Oling, a Negro living at 779 W. Lexington St., was set afire at 3 o'clock in the morning by members of the Ku Klux Klan and other tools of the bosses.

A note was found in front of the Oling home, reading, "Move out before you're blown out." Oling is the only Negro family living on the 700 block of W. Lexington St.

On the night of November 13 the family of William Lee, a Negro, was driven out of a so-called "white block." Windows and doors in Lee's home at 1632 Asquith St., were smashed by the terrorists. Lee's family was forced to move out at 10 o'clock at night.

These acts of terror are only a few which the Negro workers are forced to endure at the hands of the bosses and their thugs in Baltimore.

The big bosses here have long been attempting to incite a spirit of race hatred in the white workers

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BAR PHILA. HALL TO DAILY BALL

Negroes Welcomed at Nov. 28 Affair

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The Lulu Temple, which had been hired four months ago for the Daily Worker Ball Thanksgiving evening, Thursday, Nov. 28, was suddenly closed to the militant workers last Saturday and its use denied to the committee arranging the Daily Worker affair. The management refused to give a reason, but pressure on him by anti-militant labor and white chauvinist forces is the reason accepted by the workers here.

Instead of the Lulu Hall, the affair will be held in the most popular Negro Hall in the city, the Waltz Dream, at 1520 North 20th St. Many mine features are promised the workers who attend the ball.

The Lulu Hall had been secured four months ago. The committee arranging the affair believes that police had told the management that Negro workers would be welcomed at the ball, and this caused the refusal by the management.

All Negro as well as white workers will be welcomed at the Daily Worker ball.

FIGHT BOSTON FAKE STOPPAGE

Needle Misleaders in "Progressive" Game

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union in this district is now fighting tooth and nail the attempts of the company union—International Ladies Garment Workers' Union—to impose a fake stoppage on the Boston cloak and dress workers.

The needle workers in and around Boston are now in the overwhelming majority for the Needle Trades Industrial Union, and nowhere throughout the country have the right wing reactionaries suffered such a stinging defeat as here.

Lately the right wingers have attempted to deceive the cloakmakers by creating a fake progressive movement which was to fight for "peace and unity."

They have tried to create illusions in the minds of the workers about the possibility of unity with those who are now openly cooperating with the bosses for the rationalization of the needle industry, speedup and general lowering of the needle workers' conditions.

A four day bazaar arranged by the N. T. W. I. U. of Boston will be one of the means of preparing ammunition for the fight on the fakers. It will open Wednesday, Nov. 27 and will close Saturday, Nov. 30. All militant workers in this section are expected to rally to the N. T. W. I. U. by attending the bazaar.

STAUNTON MINE CONFERENCE FOR N. M. U. PROGRAM

Adopt Militant Policy of Belleville Meeting; Ready for Struggle

Watt Overwhelmed But Miners Think His Surrender Insincere

STAUNTON, Ill., Nov. 15.—The Staunton sub-district conference, called under instructions by the Belleville district convention of the National Miners' Union, was a complete success. About 80 delegates were present, according to V. Kemenuch, National Executive Board member of the N. M. U., and organizer for Southern Illinois, who was present at the conference. Staunton, Livingston, Bend, Henderson, Carlinville and Wilsonville locals of the N. M. U. were represented.

The Staunton conference was called in line with the decision of the Belleville convention," said Kemenuch, "but John Watt's supporter, Morgan, who is also secretary of the conference committee, issued the call inviting the U. M. W. A. locals to send delegates.

"No Personalities." "The conference committee met on the 9th and rejected the proposal to seat delegate selected by the U. M. W. A. Watt's men fought the decision as also the further decision that "no personalities shall be permitted to be discussed at the conference, only decisions of the Belleville convention." The Watt men wanted to spend a lot of time talking about Watt's case.

"At the Belleville convention, Watt had the whole Staunton local delegation. At this sub-district conference, due to the fact that the miners were beginning to see Watt's policies were leading away from the principles of struggle of the N. M. U., the Staunton local's delegation was at least 60 per cent for the N. M. U. The other locals sent delegations entirely for the N. M. U. program, as adopted at Belleville, and against Watt's splitting tactics in the N. M. U.

Stuck to Big Problems. "The rank and file delegates resolutely quashed all of the attempts made to side track the main issues, and take up the 'Watt question.' "The conference went point by point over the demands and program of action adopted at the Belleville

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GEORGIA TOILERS CHEATED BY UTW

Glad to Join National Textile Workers

THOMASTON, Ga., Nov. 15.—Charles Young, a mill worker of this town, was discharged last week for distributing National Textile Workers' Union leaflets in the mill village. Thomaston was supposed to have been organized by the United Textile Workers' Union, but all that organization did was to collect dollar bills from the workers, sell out their strike, and leave them. The mill workers here are thoroughly disgusted with the U. T. W. and anxious to receive the message of a militant union.

The mills in Thomaston, which granted the eight-hour day temporarily to the workers because of

mass pressure, have already gone back, first to the ten-hour shift, and now to the twelve-hour day. On Monday the Martha mill, employing 3,000 workers, threw 1,500 men, women and children out of work by cutting out the night shift and putting the day shift on a 12-hour schedule, with the wage cutting, speed-up "Bideau system."

The N. T. W. U. is gathering headway in Thomaston.

Answer Threats of Ga. Boss Paper by Adopting Atlanta

Workers' Groups Join in Socialist Rivalry to Rush Daily South

The spirit of socialist rivalry in the drive to rush the Daily Worker to the southern workers is spreading fast!

It originated among the workers of Communist Party Unit 7F, Section 3, New York City, which pledged \$2.50 a week to aid in adopting the mill workers of Greenville, S. C., and challenged all other units in Section 3 to help rush the Daily South.

The idea of the spirit of socialist rivalry then began to broaden out to other sections of the Communist Party.

Yesterday, three units of Section 1, New York City, accepted the challenge of Unit 7F, Section 3, pledging weekly sums to aid in adopting the mill workers of Elizabethton, Tenn., Spartanburg, S. C., and Kannapolis, N. C.

They were Units 2R, 4F and 8F, Section 1, New York City.

Today we can announce that the Night Workers Branch of the Communist Party in New York has pledged \$2.50 a week, to aid in adopting the huge mill center of Atlanta, Georgia.

This is a direct answer to the statement of the Georgia mill and power bosses' sheet, the "Atlanta Constitution," that "Communists had better beware in Georgia."

That's the kind of answer militant workers must make to open threats of murder by the mill bosses and their vicious anti-working class sheets.

But we must point out two things: One, the Socialist rivalry in adopting southern mill villages to see that the workers there receive the Daily regularly must not be confused with the

Woll Leading AFL Southern Strikebreaking

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Green's conference here of 105 international and national union heads, after hearing Green's speech, began the real business. The conference is ostensibly called as a result of the resolution in the A. F. L. convention at Toronto, to "organize the South."

Actually it is a gigantic united front of the misleaders of labor to try and stop the organization of the southern textile workers into the militant National Textile Workers' Union, and to break any strikes that start by using the "arbitration" machinery of the U. T. W. which wrecked the Elizabethton strike.

Ed Crouch, A. F. L. tobacco workers' union organizer, stationed in North Carolina, said:

"The Communists are poisonous and hostile to our movement, but they get there with their organizing. Their literature is everywhere in the textile centers of the South. They make house to house canvasses. If the man they call on is not a worker they hit him for a donation to the relief fund. So they work it both ways. The Reds are spectacular and they are beginning to sign up the textile workers."

Others Corroborate. Pres. Tom McMahon of the United Textile Workers, outlined a plan for spending \$20,000 a month in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee with 75 to 100 organizers at \$35 a week and expenses, all under the direct control of the A. F. L. committee that would be appointed to control the operations. He wanted jurisdictional questions waived and a general educational and organizing drive instituted.

Clear cut evidence of the nature of the work the committee will do, is the fact that Matthew Woll, chief red baiter, joint author with the American Bar Association of the proposed national anti-strike bill, acting head of the National Civic Federation, etc., was made chairman of it.

Sitting on it, with McMahon, is President Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees, the bureaucrat who sold out the New Orleans street car strike, and signed the notorious Mitten contract, by which he agreed with the czar of Philadelphia transport never to unionize any more of Mitten's men unless he could demonstrate that the A. F. L. union was more useful to the boss than a company union.

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South Africans in League to Fight the Imperialists

JOHANNISBURG (by mail)—A League of Native Rights has been newly formed and the new organization has decreed that a day shall be set aside for protest, against slavery and oppression. December 16 is the date set for this day of protest. Mass demonstrations against the Pass Law, for the defense of the native vote, for extension of the vote to non-Europeans and for free universal education are to be held all over the country.

mass pressure, have already gone back, first to the ten-hour shift, and now to the twelve-hour day.

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Ohio Meets to Demand Release of Gastonia 7

CLEVELAND, Nov. 15.—A mass meeting to demand the unconditional release of the Gastonia strikers will be held at the Slovenian Auditorium, 6400 St. Clair Ave. this Sunday.

Other protest meetings will be held at Ukrainian Hall, 625-2-2 Kayn Ave., Youngstown, Nov. 16; Liberty Hall, 2325 Market St., Wheeling, Nov. 20.

This conference will lay down a broad plan of action for the strengthening of the I.L.D. throughout the South, for the great struggles yet to come to put an end to the slave-like conditions which the workers suffer under at present.

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RAIL WORKERS IN STRIKE VOTE

D. P. W. Men Tire of Fakers' Crawling

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—After the reactionary officials of eleven railroad craft unions had been crawling after the bosses of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad for months and months, begging and pleading for conferences, the rising militancy of the rank and file workers of the T. P. and W. has at length forced them to have a strike vote taken. As in the past, the vote will probably be fixed by the officials to indicate a strike is not wanted. The sentiment for a strike is strong.

The workers' anger at the arrogant attitude of the rail bosses in refusing to discuss matters affecting their own wages on the road is great. Sentiment for a strike has grown.

While many of the rank and file realized that only militant action would win their demands for better wages and a revision of schedule rates, the officials of their craft unions resorted to the crawling tactics they are so noted for.

As early as 1925, and many times since, representatives of these organizations started to beg for conferences for "amicable adjustment of our differences," to put it in the fakers' own words.

From 1925 to the beginning of this year, the misleaders, in true craft union A. F. of L. style acted individually, until rank and file sentiment forced them after four years to adopt united front tactics.

On June 23, 1929, a letter signed by officials of the 11 crafts was addressed to president George P. McNeil, Jr. of the T. P. and W. in reply to his. Again they wrote in a begging letter, on June 23, and again on July 25, and again they were ignored.

Receiving no answers from McNeil to their letters of September 6, October 1 and 5, the officials went a step deeper in the mire of class collaboration by whining for the help of a federal mediator "to bring about an amicable settlement."

The federal mediator, Bickers, recognized as a friend by the railway president, arranged a conference between the president's assistant and representatives of the Conductors, Firemen, Telegraphers, Trainmen and Maintenance Men.

At this conference the management refused to recognize the right of the workers to participate collectively in any controversy "where their interests were not specifically involved."

The craft union fakers then allowed the mediator to modify their requests, to the extent of signifying their willingness to deal separately with the road officials, but no settlement was reached, tho the fakers strained every effort to reach a basis for sell-out.

The organizations concerned are: Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, and the six shop craft unions—Machinists, Blacksmiths, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers, Electrical Workers and Carmen.

T. U. U. L. WARNS SUBWAY DIGGERS AGAINST FAKERS

Mass Strike Alone Wins Demands

Subway-diggers! You want union wage-scales. Only by extending your strike into a mass tie-up...

This is the advice broadcast yesterday by the Building and Construction Workers' Section of the Trade Union Unity League to 800 timbermen, shiners and drill-runners who struck yesterday against state-encouraged scab subway extension in the Bronx.

Five hundred men working at the 4th St. and Eighth Ave. B. M. T. construction were still on the job yesterday, although they were announced to join the strike by Locals 33 and 763 of the International Subway, Tunnell and Compressed Air Workers of America.

The union men demand \$7.50 a day for laborers, \$9.50 a day for drill-runners and from \$10 to \$12 for timbermen and shiners.

Scab wages in force now are \$4.80 to laborers, \$6.90 to drillers and about \$7.48 for timbermen and shiners. The men also want union recognition.

Your demands cannot be enforced by one section's staying on the job while fellow-workers picket," the T. U. U. L. held in its statement.

Because your officials are opposed to the move for the 100 per cent strike," the League warns the men, "you must organize your own committees of action."

Plan Anniversary Meets for Country

District Three. Scranton, Pa., Nov. 16, 7 P. M., 503 Lackawanna Avenue. Speakers: Jack Johnston, Mike Harrison, Altonston, Pa., Nov. 16—Speaker and place to be announced.

Zenodach, Pa., Friday, November 15, 8 P. M. Local speakers. Newville, Pa., Saturday, November 16, 8 P. M. Local speakers.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Saturday, Nov. 16, 8 P. M. Local speakers. Scranton, Pa., Sunday, November 17, 2 P. M. Local speakers. District Four.

Rochester, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 24, 8 P. M. Labor Lyceum, 550 St. Paul. Williamson, Sam Shuman, Sol Horowitz.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 24, 8 P. M. Schwab's Hall, 331 Broadway. Sotheby, Walter, Speaker. John Williamson.

Binghamton, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 17, at 8 P. M. at Litchfield Hall, 24 Clinton St. Speakers: John Buckley, J. Harper, Charles Mitchell, and Y. Buffalo, Sunday, Nov. 24, 8 P. M. at Schwab's Hall, 331 Broadway, near Washington St. Speakers: John Williamson, Charles Mitchell, Sarah Wand, Tom Spivak, local Pioneer.

ILGWU Officials Bar Militants' Nomination to Coming Convention

"Boycott the fake elections!" is the advice of the Progressive Group to their fellow-workers in Local 38 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The elections take place today.

When the progressive, Don Wisniewsky and Nat Wilkes were nominated for election as delegates to the International Convention, they were summoned before the Election and Object Committee.

"Do you still hold the same views with regard to the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union as you did last year?" I. L. G. W. U. vice-president Harry Greenberg asked them.

They were immediately ruled out when they assured him of their even firmer belief in a fighting, industrial organization against company unionism of the I. L. G. W. U.

MAIL ANNIV. OF COUNCIL OF WORKING WOMEN

Marks Sixth Year of United Councils

Hailing the role of the United Council of Working Women in the struggles of the workers, Olga Gold, secretary of the Women's Department of the New York District of the Communist Party yesterday issued a call to all working women to attend en masse the Council's sixth anniversary celebration Friday evening, November 22, in Stuyvesant Casino, 2nd Ave. and 9th St. The statement declares:

"The sixth anniversary of the United Council of Working Women is an event for every working class woman. It marks not only the end of six years of working class activity, but, we feel sure, the beginning of greater and broader activity for the future. Women are more and more being drawn into industry, more and more being exploited together with the men, more and more they are being victimized in American capitalism's feverish preparations for its next war, while the proletarian housewives suffer from the greater exploitation of the men. The United Council, which has done such splendid work in the past, will go forward to organize the working women against capitalist exploitation, terror and war, to help win the working class women for the fight for the ultimate overthrow of capitalism: the establishment of a workers' republic where such brutal exploitation of women workers as in the textile and many other industries will be impossible."

Leather Workers Push Organization at Meet of T.U.U.L. Tomorrow

Organization of exploited leather workers will be hastened at a mass meeting of Mens' and Ladies' League at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. The meeting is called by the Provisional Organization Committee, affiliated to the Metropolitan Area of the Trade Union Unity League.

"Long hours and low wages prevail in our trade, speed-up and unemployment is growing, with no organization to protect us against the bosses," the call of the provisional committee states.

"The A. F. of L. Shiplacoffs and other so-called 'labor organizers' are preventing the organization of the unorganized leather belt worker," the call adds.

Develop Organization of Furniture Workers at Meeting Tomorrow

New York upholsterers and furniture workers are determined to end their "48-hour week slavery under deplorable conditions and low wages forced on us by the bosses." Led by militant workers organized in the Furniture Workers' Industrial League and affiliated to the Trades Union Unity League, they will meet to hasten steps for greater organization at a meeting at 2 p. m. tomorrow at 26-28 Union Sq.

"Existing unions, affiliated to the A. F. of L. are only a hindrance to the organizing of the unorganized furniture workers," the League call declares. "Besides, they are also co-operating with the bosses, who refuse the working conditions of the organized workers."

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

CLEANERS FIGHT BETRAYAL PLANS OF MISLEADERS

TUUL Rallies Workers Against A.F.L. Fakers

Mobilized by the Window Cleaners Section of the Trade Union Unity League, a crowded meeting of Local 9 Building Service Workers Union, last night made plans to fight the treachery of the A. F. of L. in its attempts to split the union and betray the strike.

More than 22 workers were present at the meeting.

After explaining the organization work the T. U. U. L. is doing for the workers, Henry Sazar, of the Metropolitan Area T. U. U. L. stated that the A. F. of L. has come into the window cleaners' strike in order to try to split the ranks of the strikers.

He urged them to drive out these fakers, to stand united and spread the strike, and to join the T. U. U. L.

A lively discussion followed from the floor, many questions concerning the T. U. U. L. and its activities, which Sazar answered.

A group of right wingers who came to make talk for the A. F. of L. fat boys failed completely.

Gilbert Lewis, Negro window cleaner, was chairman of the meeting.

Pacheco Recalls Porter

(Continued from Page One) like John Porter, left it when he came to see in it the tool with which the American capitalists oppress the workers at home and struggle against competing capitalists abroad.

During the New Bedford arrests, the police took Pacheco's finger prints. They were sent to Washington and verified. Pacheco was arrested in Boston and court martialized just as Porter was.

"They gave me an officer from the post (Fort Hancock), for counsel," Pacheco said, "and he told me the only true thing any man in that outfit ever told me. 'Plead guilty,' he told me, 'because they'll convict you anyway.'"

They did, throwing the young worker, age nineteen, into Fort Slocum, holding him there virtually incommunicado for ten months.

"What is it like in Slocum?" Pacheco said, "The food stinks! Bread and water! 'Solitary' for nothing! Brutality!"

Today Pacheco is free for the working class. John Porter is still in Leavenworth, still to be freed by the workers.

LABOR FAKERS UNITE. EDMONTON, Alberta, Nov. 15.—The organization of a so-called Western Conference of Labor Political Parties, "for unification of the labor and socialist movement in western Canada," was brought about by labor fakers and socialists at a Regina conference. Class collaboration is its god.

Not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the modern working class—the proletarians.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto)

Georgian Cinema Finds Rich Material for National Drama

The cinematograph industry in Georgia dates back to 1922 with the formation of a Georgian Cinematograph Section to the People's Commissariat for Education in the U. S. S. R., which, a year after, became the Georgian State Cinematograph Company, Limited.

The first steps of the Georgian cinematograph industry were slow and hesitating. Its artists, while still laboring under the heavy burden of national cultural traditions, fell under the spell of the new art in all its modernity. As a result, the first films produced were a mixture of new and old technique in the American and Caucasian styles, and open to the reproach of crudity. The critics at that time were continually attacking the new Georgian cinematograph for its absurd use of human and other material, its ineffective attempts to make European (or rather American) methods to suit Eastern themes. The endeavors to express class contradictions and national drama in the idiom of Hollywood was, of course, doomed to failure.

The young industry began gradually to realize its mistake and to take the right path—abandoning the banalities of kino-romance and turning towards the rich material offered by the national traditions and picturesque customs of the country. From fantastic scenes of semi-legendary "aristocratic" life, we turn to the real beauty of the soul (Caucasian village, or settlement), Ethnography and geography are pressed into the service of the film.

We see before our eyes on the screen the slow transition to the new economy, the development of agriculture and industry, and the parallel development of the men involved in it. At last, a film worthily illustrating the life and times of the Caucasus has been shown. This was "Eliso," a picture describing the tragedy of the Christian (Russian) victory over the Mohammedans (Chechens), the tragedy of the small nation "swallowed up" by imperialism, of the peasant masses fighting their powerful foe—tarism—at fearful odds. This picture was rightly hailed as a victory for national cinematography, as well as a veritable document of high artistic value. To this success must be added many educational films giving wonderful views of Caucasian science in Georgia. In a word the Georgian cinematograph is rapidly growing.

SHOE COMPANIES ASK INJUNCTION UNION AT MEET

Shop Delegates Assess Selves for Big Fight

The independent Shoe Workers Union of Greater New York has received information that the eight shoe companies who have been conducting a lockout against them for the last several weeks are applying for an injunction to try and prevent picketing and to interfere with the struggle the union is carrying on.

The shop delegates' conference meeting last night in Union Headquarters, 15 W. 21 St., has pledged full support to the organization in this struggle, and the delegates have assessed themselves a percentage of their wages, to be deducted weekly and added to the organization strike funds.

The information of the use of the Tammany courts against this union has not terrified the members, on the contrary, the reaction is an announced determination to fight more vigorously than ever.

The companies which have asked for the injunction are the Setum, Colonial, Diana, Refined, Elbee, Bressler and two others.

BIG SWISS DRIVERS. BASLE (By Mail)—The strike of the drivers of the General Co-operative Stores at Basle is spreading and intensifying. The working population is taking an active part in the struggle. The police protect the delivery carts served by strikebreakers and use their rubber truncheons against the women collecting before the co-operative stores.

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

WILL DEMAND 7 GASTON BOYS BE FREED TONIGHT

Dunne and Jim Reid to Address Crowd

Several thousand New York workers will tonight demand the release of the seven Gastonia defendants at a mass welcome for Fred Beal, K. Y. (Red) Hendryx and William McGinnis, just released on bail in time to address the meeting in New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., at 8 o'clock. The welcome has been arranged by the New York District of the International Defense and the National Textile Workers' Union.

While the other five defendants are still kept in jail because the mill owners' courts refuse to accept any but cash bail, Beal and Hendryx will speak in the name of their comrades, will describe the stirring events in the South and will call on the workers of New York to get behind the campaign of the International Labor Defense to free all the victims of mill owners' justice.

Two other noted leaders of working class struggles, Bill Dunne, editor of Labor Unity, and James P. Reid, president of the National Textile Workers' Union, both of whom have recently returned from the South, will also speak.

Greetings from the striking window cleaners will be brought by Thomas Overkin, president of the Window Cleaners Protective Union. J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, will be chairman.

The New York District of the I. L. D. urges workers to help bail out the other five Gastonia defendants by sending contributions and loans at once to 799 Broadway, Room 422.

New systems of rationalization, "efficiency" speed-up, Obermeier concluded.

The need for greater solidarity of food workers with militant workers in other industries was emphasized by Sam Weissman, who urged building the Trade Union Unity League as the new revolutionary labor center in the United States.

Hundreds of workers expressed their eagerness for unionization of the open shop cafeterias by joining the Cafeteria Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers at their organization meeting last night at Bryant Hall, the first open meeting since the general garment section strike last spring, when the basis for the union was established.

How workers are continually coming to the union asking leadership for a struggle against the 12-hour day and intensified speed-up was brought out by organizer, M. Obermeier.

"We workers must especially be on our guard against the American Federation of Labor officialdom, and all the company unions and employment agent sharks, who make food workers their special prey," he declared.

"Intensified activities of these bosses' fake-labor organizations today is an indication of the increasing mood of the workers for a fight against their terrible exploitation. The A. F. of L. and other fascist traitors to labor, try to crush the workers' radicalization by sidetracking it into company union, strike-breaking organizations.

"This makes it all the more vital that workers be mobilized into an industrial union, based on principles of the class struggle, and recognizing the need for organizing especially the semi-skilled and unskilled, who suffer the most from the bosses'...

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PHILADELPHIA Daily Worker Masque Ball (DANCE OF ALL RACES) at the WALTZ DREAM 1520 N. THIRTEENTH ST. THANKSGIVING EVE WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27 MME. IO KEENE'S TEN-PIECE NEGRO ORCHESTRA Tickets 50 Cents Wardrobe 25 Cents

WORKERS CALENDAR

NOTICE: Attention to this calendar cannot be given more than three weeks before the event or affair is scheduled to be held. This is due to lack of space.

ILLINOIS

Chicago Youth 12th Anniversary. Special youth celebration of the 12th anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be held on Sunday, Nov. 17, at 8 p. m. at the People's Auditorium, 247 W. Chicago Ave. Special youth program. Mass meeting and dance later in the evening.

CHICAGO WORKING WOMEN MEET

All Chicago organizations of working women and working-class households are urged to send delegates to the annual conference of the Chicago Federation of Working-Women's Organizations, to be held Sunday morning, December 1, at the People's Auditorium, 247 W. Chicago Ave.

PENNSYLVANIA

Red Ballroom Dance in Pittsburgh. A "Red Ballroom Dance," arranged by the Young Communist League of Pittsburgh will be held Saturday, November 17, at the Red Ballroom, 1221 Jane St., Pittsburgh. Sympathetic organizations are asked not arrange conflicting affairs.

Pittsburgh Workers Forum. Max Saltzman will speak on "The Economic and Political Situation in the Pittsburgh Workers Forum at Watson Hall, 220 Stanwix St., Sunday, Nov. 17, at 8 p. m.

Workers at Philadelphia Forum. Harry M. Wicks, of Labor Unity, will speak at the Philadelphia Workers' Forum on Sunday evening, November 17, at 8:30, at Grand Fraternal Hall, 1235 Arch St. He will speak on "The Young Plan."

South Patia. Daily Workers Meet. Meeting of all readers of the Daily Worker in South Philadelphia will be held Sunday, November 17, at the South Philadelphia Workers' Center, N. W. Corner Eighth and Ritzy Streets, to begin at 3 p. m. At this meeting there will be discussion of how to spread the Daily Worker to the South Philadelphia workers and the Daily Worker hall, and how workers can help improve the Daily.

Cleveland Pioneer Meet. The Young Pioneers will join with the Young Communist League in a mass meeting to fight the Community Fund and demand free care for the blind, at Garden Hall, 6021 St. Clair, Nov. 18.

Cleveland Banner. The annual baner of District Six will be held on December 7-8, Garden Hall, 6021 St. Clair Ave. Baner on each night. Baner opens at 6 p. m. Saturday and on Sunday the program begins at 3 p. m. Entertainment, workers choruses, speakers. Lunch will be served from 9-3 p. m. Dance begins at 8:30 p. m.

Cleveland W.R. Conference. Workers International Relief Conference to lay plans for coming Pioneer camp to be held Thursday, November 21, at 8 p. m. at 235 W. Superior Ave., Room 201. All workers' organizations are asked to cooperate. Reservations are asked to cooperate.

Carter and Hendrix to Youngstown. Carter and Hendrix are to speak Sunday, November 18, at 7:30 p. m. in Brainerd Hall, 5255 W. Bayn Ave.

MICHIGAN Detroit Italian I. L. D. Dance. The Detroit Italian Branch of the I. L. D. and the Anti-Fascist League will give a dance Saturday, Nov. 17, at 7:30 p. m. in the Slovenian Workers' Hall, corner Anthony and South St. Admission 50 cents for men—women free.

MARYLAND Baltimore International Workers Forum. Sunday, Nov. 17, at 8 p. m. at 1133 Madison Ave., Herbert Benjamin, District Organizer, District 2, Communist Party, will lecture on "The Role of the Workers in the Coming Imperialist War." Announcements of future lectures in this column.

MASSACHUSETTS Boston Needle Union Baner. The Boston Needle Union Baner and the Needle Workers Industrial Union has arranged a four-day baner, which will take place Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, November 21, 22 and 23, at the New Ambassador Hotel, 11 Berkeley Street, Boston.

Boston I. L. D. Conference. Boston I. L. D. Conference will be held at the place Friday, November 22.

WEST VIRGINIA

Hendrix in Wheeling. Hendrix will speak at a protest meeting Wednesday, November 20, at 7:30 p. m. at Liberty Hall, 2620 Market St., Wheeling.

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Pioneers Rally. A Pioneer rally and convention of the Wisconsin Sub-District will be held Nov. 23 and 24 at the Workers' High, 517 Humboldt Ave., Waukegan, Ill. The rally will be held Saturday night and the convention will follow on Sunday morning.

The West Allis, Milwaukee, and Waukegan units will participate with representation probably from Kenosha and Madison. Tickets in advance at 268 6th St., Milwaukee, or Workers' Hall, Wisconsin.

Madison Youth 12th Anniversary Celebration. Twelfth Anniversary celebration of the Russian Revolution to be held under the auspices of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League, on November 21, at 8 p. m. at the Labor Temple, 309 W. Johnson St. on Sunday morning.

CONNECTICUT

New Haven Welcome to Pioneer Delegate. The New Haven Young Pioneers will hold a mass meeting to welcome Jessie Taft of the Children's delegation to the U.S.S.R. at Labor Lyceum, 39 Howe St., Saturday, Nov. 16, at 8 p. m. Many features.

COMING TO CHICAGO! ORCHESTRA HALL Nov. 19 ONE TIME ONLY 8:30 p. m. The Village of Sin Famous folk-drama of the U.S.S.R. AN AMKINGO PRODUCTION Theodore Dreiser: "Among the best achieved by the motion picture adventures anywhere" Also Russian News Reel—"Jews on the Soil" TICKETS: Gallery, 50c; Balcony, 75c; Main Floor, \$1.00 and \$1.50

Attention Philadelphia Friends of the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE The I. L. D. Needs Your Support! Free the seven workers convicted in Gastonia to a living death. Free the International Labor Defense secretary in Norfolk for the crime of organizing the Negro workers into a union. The I. L. D. must have money to fight these cases. No go-to-hellus e lect:na where every worker and friend of the I. L. D. is to participate, has been arranged TOMORROW from the following stations: 4845 Girard Avenue 1321 North Franklin 1124 Spring Garden St. 2559 Montgomery Avenue 2926 West Gordon St. 9th and Ritner (N.-E. corner) North Tenth St.

PHILADELPHIA NOVEL CONCERT given by the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE featuring JASCHA FISHERMAN, Russian Pianist Freiheit Singing Society German Chorus of 200 Mandolin Orchestra and other features Friday Evening, December 6 at 8 o'clock LABOR INSTITUTE 810 LOCUST STREET ADMISSION 50 CENTS

WELCOME TO PHILADELPHIA JOE HARRISON and WM. McLAUGHLIN from Gastonia Sentenced to 15 to 20 years in prison and just released on bail pending an appeal — at the MASS MEETING Tuesday Evening, November 19 GARRICK HALL 507 South Eighth Street

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FINLAND'S TRADE UNIONS CALL GENERAL STRIKE TODAY IN AID OF HUNGER STRIKING PRISONERS

Hundreds of Workers Imprisoned by the White Terror Since 1918, Strike!

Political General Strike of Finnish Workers Shows Masses Astir

BULLETIN.
HELSINGFORS, Nov. 15.—Riots and clashes with police in many Finnish towns took place last night as the police tried to suppress the general strike movement mobilization to close down everything Saturday for 12 hours. Firing broke out at Kemi between police and 2,000 workers demonstrating their support of hunger-striking political prisoners, for which the strike is called. At Uleaborg workers clashed with mounted police, who arrested 20. Great numbers of demonstrating workers ridicule the threat of employers to discharge all workers who join the general strike.

(By Special Cable)
HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 15.—A general strike Saturday of 12 hours, throughout Finland has been called by the Trade Union Federation in support of the hunger-strik-

ing political prisoners. On Monday, the political prisoners in Ekenas went on a hunger strike. They were joined by all other political prisoners in Finland's various prisons. Some of these workers have been held in prison by the white terror since 1918. They are suffering bitterly as well as from increasingly terrible prison conditions. The strikers demand humane treatment and freedom from forced labor as the right of political prisoners in supposedly "civilized" countries. Feeling is running high among the whole working class, and powerful demonstrations are being held in all parts of the country. Labor deputies are interpellating the government in parliament, but the strike declared for tomorrow at 6 a. m. is the greatest demonstration expected. The situation is tense.

STAUNTON MEET FOR NMU PLANS

Watt Overwhelmed, Quits May Be Insincere

(Continued from Page One)
convention, and adopted all of them, including the fight for the six-hour day five-day week, against the check-off, for improved conditions and wages, against discrimination, against penalty and docking clauses, against arbitration, against speed-up, for 15 minute rest periods every hour, for social insurance, etc. They held back for re-drafting a proposed constitutional change.

"Watt's supporters, led by Morgan, tried to show there are contradictions in the demands, for instance between the section on national strikes, and the demand, that 'a fight against the check-off must be carried even to the extent of strike by locals.' The delegates could see no contradiction, however, they knew that the Watt objections were merely ignorance or pettiness.

For R. L. L. U.
There was much speculation as to what the conference would think of the Belleville convention's approval of affiliating the N. M. U. to the Red International of Labor Unions. Watt has been conducting a campaign against this affiliation. Delegates rose to explain the reasons for the need of international solidarity of miners, however, and were able to show how in the last British miners' strike the unions affiliated with the International Mining Congress scabbed on the British miners, while those affiliated with the R. L. L. U., the half million Russian miners, refused to send one lump of coal to break the British strike. The conference voted for the affiliation.

"Watt was in the half the whole nine hours of the conference, and when it was about to adjourn, asked for and got the floor for ten minutes, and apologized for anything he might have done to harm the movement. He promised to carry out the decision of the Belleville convention and not participate in the work of the N. M. U. until his case is settled by the National Executive Board and the incoming convention.

"He warned the miners not to pay attention to individuals, not to pay attention to the 'Red Scare,' admitted that the U. M. W. A. Journal carries headlines against the R. L. L. U., and therefore is not good for the miners, and further stated that if the 'Reds' have the correct program, the program should be adopted.

Delegates Doubt Watt.
"But many of the delegates present came over and stated that they do not trust Watt. They don't believe he is sincere now. He is just badly outvoted in this conference, and in the district. The general opinion is that he saw the impossibility of carrying on the fight against the rank and file of the

WOLL LEADS AFL STRIKE BREAKING

ANSWER THREATS OF GA. BOSS SHEET BY ADOPTING ATLANTA

Workers' Groups Join in Socialist Rivalry to Rush Daily South

(Continued from Page One)
pled to Communist Party units alone—but must spread throughout all working class organizations and groups.

And point two, which we cannot sufficiently stress—there are over 15,000 mill workers in Atlanta, and \$2.50 a week, which brings these mill workers 25 Dailies each day, only begins to answer these workers' appeals for their fighting paper.

Czech Mine Strike Spreads Fast; More Pits Join Walkout

PRAGUE (By Mail)—The strike movement of the miners in the Komotau district is extending. Approximately 5,000 miners are now striking; the Elli mine 600, Guido 1, 2, 3, and 41, 100, Center mine 500, Humboldt 400, Columbus 600, Johann 1,000, Moritz 400 and Fortuna 340. A pit council's conference representing the Northern Bohemian coal mining district decided unanimously to declare a sympathy strike. Numerous pit meetings have decided to adopt the demands of the Red Miners' Industrial Union and of the committees of action. The miners of the Johann and Moritz pits have appealed to all other pits for a solidarity strike. The spirit of the miners is very good. Everywhere strike committees are being formed in which unorganized miners are represented.

JAIL OVER 100 FOREIGN-BORN JERSEY WORKERS

Hackensack Police Raid Homes

(Continued from Page One)
workers, arrested over 100, perhaps several hundred, and held many of them for probable deportation to Spain and Portugal, where fascist dictatorships reign.

Armed Police Ready to Shoot Strikers in Czech Coal Pits

PRAGUE (By Mail)—The Anna and Andreas pits are now being guarded by armed police. Striking workers broke the police cordon. A number of workers were compelled to resume work under threats by the police. The members of the strike committee were taken by the police to the administrative building where they were compelled to open up negotiations in the presence of the reformist representatives. In the pit meetings the reformist representatives appeared under police protection and presented a resolution to end the strike under threat of immediate dismissal. Without any voting the workers were then driven into the pits. The indignation of the workers is great.

NEW ORLEANS MEETING IN LOW WAGE TERRITORY

MWL FINDS GULF READY TO MEET

(Continued from Page One)
28 South St., the Gulf ports are particularly in need of organization. There are no unions in the harbors of Florida and Alabama, or most of the other Gulf ports. Pensacola, Florida, has about 700 longshoremen, half Negroes, and many of these left the International Longshoremen's Union when it failed them in the strike of 1921. The maximum wages paid here are 70 cents per hour.

New Orleans, the second most important port as far as tonnage shipped is concerned, has 10,000 longshoremen of whom, but 2,000 are members of the I. L. A. Two-thirds of these are Negroes, in "Jim Crow" locals. The Marine Workers' League will carry in here the message of full racial equality.

30 Cents Hour's Wage.
Banana unloading pays 30 cents per hour. This work is controlled by the big fruit companies: Cuyamel, United Fruit, etc., and is non-union. But the M. W. L. will fight for a union. The most speeded part of the banana unloading is work on the lines leading the conveyor in the ship's hold. This is 65 cents an hour, and very exhausting labor. The highest rates paid are on Shipping Board docks, where they get 80 cents per hour. Other docks pay in between the 30 cent banana rate and the 80 cent rate. Negroes make up two-thirds of the whole longshore force.

The port of New Orleans is certain to increase in importance with the completion of the southern inland waterways system, especially the canal that will run from Mobile to Corpus Christi, Texas.

New Orleans is a most important port for class conscious workers to control because of its dominance of the Gulf trade, wherein lies a large section of the American imperialist prey.

Fight Anti-Negro Terror

INDONESIA TERROR

AMSTERDAM (By Mail).—In Bandoeng in Indonesia (Java) a whole meeting of Indonesian bourgeois nationalists was arrested. The governmental terror is being intensified all over the country.

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class From the Bottom Up—at the Enterprises!
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SCRANTON MILL WORKERS WATCH OUT FOR STOOL

STOOL PIGEON

(By a Worker Correspondent)
SCRANTON, Pa. (By Mail)—About a month ago the National Textile Workers' Union came into Scranton to organize the thousands of workers who are slaving in the Anthracite silk mills. The workers, who are mostly young girls and boys, are so disgusted with their conditions that they welcomed the union with open arms.

At the same time the bosses and their lackies became busy and started their campaign of terror against the workers who started to join the N. T. W. U. They got their stool pigeons on the job to report to them any one who joined the union. In this way the bosses of the Katterman & Mitchell mill and the bosses of the West Park mill succeeded in getting three of the good union fighters fired. The union members have succeeded in finding out who the stool pigeon was from the Katterman mill and take this opportunity to make him known to all of the militant workers of Scranton and vicinity so that these workers have nothing to do with him since he has proven himself a traitor to the working class.

The stool pigeon this article refers to is John Casper, who lives in Dickson City and works in the Katterman & Mitchell mill. This Casper is about five foot nine inches tall with medium brown hair and weighs about 156 pounds. Although he pretends to be a friend of the boys who work in the silk mills at the same time he exposes them to the boss, who in turn takes measures against these same boys, and not only fires them but also black balls them in the city of Scranton. Therefore the members of the National Textile Workers' Union appeal to all silk workers of Scranton, Dickson City and Dunmore to have nothing to do with Casper and treat him as a stool pigeon and an enemy of the workers. Also if the silk workers from this city know of any other suckers in the mills they should at once report him to the N. T. W. U. office, so that we can expose them as such to all of the silk workers here. Down with all stool pigeons. Let's build a strong National Textile Workers' Union.

tion of cotton, and the production of cotton instead of other crops, grain, rice, etc. The last of these possibilities is the one which offers the swiftest and most effective results under the given circumstances. In other words, the import of grain, rice, etc. into Central Asia must be guaranteed regularly, punctually, and cheaply in order that the peasants in Central Asia have an incentive to increase their production of cotton at the expense of these other crops. The general condition for this is a secure food basis.

The rather widespread production of grain, rice, etc., upon land which is suitable for the production of cotton and cotton substituted. The solution of the problem can be carried out by Siberian grain with the assistance of the Turkish railway to the benefit of the interests of the Siberian economic system, the Central Asian economic system and the economic system of the Soviet Union as a whole whose textile industry will receive a broader raw material basis and which will have to import considerably less cotton and be able instead to import increasingly machinery and other necessities. The complex of all these economic possibilities shows what a great achievement the completion of the Turkistan-Siberian Railway before the original time planned will be for the economic system of the Soviet Union.

The full significance of the Turkish line is however only clear when the importance of the grain transport to Central Asia is recognized. Central Asia is the main cotton growing district of the Soviet Union and is of first-rate importance for the textile industry and for the state of the foreign commerce balance of the Soviet Union.

There are three practical possibilities of increasing the production of the cotton harvest: the intensification of production per hectare, the extent of the artificial irrigation system required for the produc-

tion of cotton, and the production of cotton instead of other crops, grain, rice, etc. The last of these possibilities is the one which offers the swiftest and most effective results under the given circumstances. In other words, the import of grain, rice, etc. into Central Asia must be guaranteed regularly, punctually, and cheaply in order that the peasants in Central Asia have an incentive to increase their production of cotton at the expense of these other crops. The general condition for this is a secure food basis.

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IN THE SHOPS

Caldwell, O., Mine Will Lay Off Many Men; Slacking Down

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CALDWELL, Ohio (by mail).—The Caldwell mine is working every day but there are rumors that it will slacken down to a few days a week. If that happens the majority of us will be ready victims for the porchouse or wherever you please. The mine has been operating on a nearly steady basis for about seven months and there are a number of people that can't keep the wolf away from the door. Can't make enough money, that's the reason.

A young friend of mine, also a miner, approached me yesterday and says, 'I'm up against it. He says, I work like a mule but I can't make both ends meet. I send three

electricity and gas bill about \$7, that makes \$25 a month. Last pay, he said, I drew \$22.

Now this is no exception, for there are thousands of sadder cases than that. I am glad to relate there is a growing class-consciousness among the miners and other workers. This is a positive sign that children to school, pay \$18 for rent, the workers are ready to join the militant new unions.

Several local unions of the National Miners Union have been organized in this locality in the last few months. Not a bad record when you consider that there only a handful of progressive miners in the Cambridge field.

—A Black Diamond slaver.

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Root the Party in the Basic Industries

By JACK STACHEL.

Never before was the situation for a recruiting campaign more favorable than at the present time. The growing radicalization of the masses, the increasing mass struggles furnish the favorable objective conditions for the recruiting of thousands of the most militant workers into the Party. Also the subjective factors—the internal Party situation for the first time in many years really furnishes a sound basis for the recruiting and the keeping of the new members. Heretofore the many wrong policies of the Party and particularly the had internal life due to the factional regime prevented many workers from coming to us and was the cause of their brief stay in the Party.

The recruiting campaign this time must be conducted along different lines than in the past. The recruiting must center in the factories and principally in the basic industries. In the past the recruiting was conducted without a plan and without real concern as to the composition of the working class. One of the characteristics of the present period is the fact that the semi-skilled and unskilled workers have become the decisive force in the working class. The bulk of the workers in the basic industries are semi-skilled and unskilled. It is these workers who are today suffering greatest from rationalization (increased intensification of labor) wage cuts, unemployment and in general have suffered a lowering in the standard of living. It is from among these workers that the Party must secure its new members in the present recruiting drive. Workers thus secured from the factories, through our every-day activity, through our campaigns to organize the unorganized will not be drifters or "visitors" to the Party but aided by the more normal internal Party life will become the best Bolshevik fighters. The Party recruiting must therefore center in the basic industries, recruited through the struggles that are taking place and are developing.

The social composition of the present membership in the Party is far from satisfactory. The bulk of the workers are in the light industries. There are very few steel workers, transport workers in the Party. There are practically none in the chemical industry and other allied industries of war and war preparedness. Among the miners, auto workers, while the influence of the Party is greater, compared with the number of workers in these industries, the number is small.

The Organization Department of the Central Committee has outlined the campaign along the correct line of centering the activity of the Party in this drive in the factories and in the basic industries. The Plan even goes so far as to state in what industry each district must center its activities. This will be a great aid in the keeping of the drive on the main line and not adopting the line of least resistance and conduct the drive in the old manner. For most districts this will be a tendency to be guarded against. We in the Detroit district are in this respect more favorably situated. We can not help but concentrate in the auto industry which is the main industry, and which is one of the important war industries.

The Detroit District, in the spirit of Socialist Competition, challenges the Pittsburgh District to secure more new members in the basic industries than Detroit will.

THE YOUNG PLAN AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY

The attitude of the Communist Party of Germany to the reparations problem and to the Young Plan was laid down in the decisions of the 12th (Wedding) party congress. The main passages of the political resolution of the congress which formulates the Bolshevik standpoint to the reparations problem, read as follows:

"The reparations problem is above all the result and the lever of imperialist conflicts. It is the instrument of the imperialist preparations for war against the Soviet Union.

"The reparations payments mean a double burden placed upon the German proletariat by international finance capital and by the German bourgeoisie. The reparations problem is one of the main causes for the intensification of the class struggle and for the inevitable development of a revolutionary situation in Germany.

"The new regulation of the reparations problem leads to an extreme intensification of class contradictions in Germany. The bourgeoisie which strives to place all the reparations burdens upon the shoulders of the working class and to make up for its foreign debts by the greatest possible increase of internal accumulation, introduces intensified methods of exploitation and oppression against the working masses. The social convulsions thus caused are leading to a revolutionary crisis. In view of the double burden placed upon the shoulders of the German proletariat by native and foreign capitalism, the revolutionary intensification of this class struggle is being speeded up. The party rejects all social imperialist slogans such as freedom of armaments, colonial mandates, the revision of the Eastern frontiers, Austrian Anschluss with imperialist Germany, etc. The Communist Party fights for a revolutionary solution of the reparations problem: the complete annulment of all war debts, and the liquidation of the Versailles Treaty through the overthrow of the bourgeoisie, the establishment of a Soviet Germany and the conclusion of an alliance with the Soviet Union."

This political attitude shows clearly the only way in which the German workers can free themselves from the yoke of international finance capital.

The Communist Party is the only Party, the only organized political force in Germany which fights for the interests of the proletariat and conducts a merciless struggle against all the exploiters and oppressors of the working class, both the native and foreign capitalists and their agents.

The bourgeois coalition parties, led by the German social democracy, have betrayed and sold the working masses in the interests of profit for the German bourgeoisie and for foreign capital. The bourgeois social-democratic governmental bloc has condemned millions of workers, peasants and petty bourgeois to misery and privation in order to insure a profitable arrangement with the American, British, French and Italian imperialists. The Young Plan served at the same time for the formation of an imperialist united front against the Soviet Union and for the preparation of a murderous war of intervention against the only workers and peasants State in the world.

The bourgeois right-wing parties (the German Nationalists, the Landbund, the Stahlhelm, the German National People's Party, the so-called National Socialists, etc.) are conducting under the flag of "national opposition" a demagogic and lying policy allegedly against "the recognition of the Young Plan." The fraudulent agitation of the fascist right-wing parties in favor of the "people's referendum" aims at deceiving the working masses and detaching them from any real struggle against the Young Plan and making them willing tools of their own exploiters. The German Nationalists who are now appealing for a people's referendum voted in favor of the predatory Dawes Plan. Their votes assisted in passing the Dawes Plan in the Reichstag with the necessary two-thirds majority. The German Nationalist Deputy Klumme negotiated with French governmental representatives during the conferences in Paris and The Hague with a view to concluding a Franco-German military alliance against the Soviet Union, and carrying out the Young Plan. The fingers of Hitler and the national fascists have more than once handled the money of the French and Italian imperialists. The people's referendum, introduced by the bourgeois right wing parties cannot prevent the carrying out of the Young Plan and its real aim is to prepare an open fascist dictatorship in Germany. The masses are to be intoxicated with nationalist and monarchist phrases in order to prevent them fighting against German capitalism for their own revolutionary interests and for the improvement of their conditions of life.

The Communist Party fights against both camps of the bourgeois reaction with the same deadly enmity. The working masses of Germany can only win political and social freedom in a merciless struggle against both the social fascist coalition bloc and against the right wing fascist bloc. They can only break their chains if they overthrow the existing bourgeois state power and set up their own proletarian dictatorship. The reparations problem can only be solved by a violent and Bolshevik abolition of all predatory treaties, in other words, through the proletarian revolution.

WHEN FOOD IS FATAL

By Hugo Gellert



Horthy, the bloody butcher of Hungarian workers, is killing off hundreds of militants who hunger strike by forced feeding.

Struggle Against Right Danger in the Pittsburgh District

By PAT DEVINE.

Since the timely intervention of the Communist International in the affairs of the American Party every sincere revolutionary fighter, not looking for an easy way out of the struggle, has buckled his belt and set himself the task of carrying out, what has been shown in action, as the correct political line.

In using the scalpel to unearth the social reformism, personified by Lovestone, the Comintern did the only thing that could remedy the situation and place our Party four square on the Leninist path as the advance guard of the working class.

The most crass example of Lovestonism, "the second industrial revolution" the South has been smashed by living reality. Whilst our Party in the pre-advance period, smugly talked about militant working class action, but actually hid behind its wrong analysis of "exceptionalism" the workers everywhere were in a seething mood of discontent.

Our wrong analysis prevented us from fearlessly taking the leadership in our hands. New Orleans, Marion, etc., are examples of our lagging behind the masses.

In the Pittsburgh district the Lovestone ideology whilst organizationally repudiated by the membership, existed, and still exists in a feeling of pessimism, permeating a large section of our Party.

This pessimism showed itself in the preparations for International Red Day and on IRD itself. The Party prior to I.R.D. had consistently refused to hold outdoor demonstrations unless granted permits from the city administration. This resulted in no such meetings ever being held in the district.

When the Young Communist League insisted on holding meetings without permits the Party leadership criticized them severely and at times positively refused to allow the meetings to be held.

The reasons given for this were that we did not want to have all our membership in jail. This was only the objective reason. The real reason was that our comrades had no confidence in the militancy of the workers and were afraid to risk small meetings.

On I.R.D. itself the Party showed the Lovestone tendencies in action. Seventy-five per cent of the membership did not participate in the demonstrations. An especially important feature of the demonstration was the actions of the only open Lovestoneite in the district, Tom Myerscough.

At six o'clock on the evening of August First hundreds of policemen were patrolling the scene of the meeting. The entire capitalist press carried big scare headlines advising all and sundry that the police would not allow the Reds to meet. Thousands of workers, however, ignored the terrorism and attended.

When making last minute preparations for the meeting it was discovered we were short of speakers to carry out the plans necessary, i. e., hold four or five meetings instead of one.

As district organizer I instructed Tom Myerscough to speak at one of the meetings. He absolutely refused to do so on the grounds that he was a suspended member and could not do anything until reinstated.

Myerscough was carrying out in practice the Lovestone policy of sabotaging the meetings. He actually subscribed to the social democratic theory that the I.R.D. was adventurism.

The results of our demonstration proved conclusively that instead of being adventurers our Party lagged behind the masses.

Lovestonism, the expression of the international right wing danger in the U. S., was shown in action to be the antithesis of Communism—to be a brake on the working class instead of the advance guard.

Despite his evident desire to get out of the fight Myerscough could not very well do so after the militant workers by their action had shown the Comintern and CEC analysis of the third period to be correct. He repudiated Lovestonism in an open statement shortly afterwards.

Having as a major part of its campaign against Lovestonism, the saving of all possible forces for the Party the Bureau accepted Myerscough's statement and put him into Party work.

As a former leader in the mining field he was assigned special work as southern organizer. Despite great efforts to assist him in every way he failed miserably to measure up to the situation. There were many difficulties to be met and overcome. A militant conscientious Communist would have squarely met them. Myerscough, following the counter-revolutionary ideologies of Lovestone despite his seeming repudiation of them, capitulated to the difficulties.

Still determined to give him an opportunity of coming into work as a fighting member he was sent to the Anthracite. In this important field the Lovestone renegades led by Vratovic are doing their best toward wrecking the miners' movement. Miners all over the Anthracite are looking for organization, but the Vratovic, et al., instead of helping the work are persistently sabotaging it.

When Myerscough went there, he immediately connected with the renegades. Instead of going out to organize miners he caucused with the enemies of the movement and neglected the work. In face of the rising fighting spirit of the miners as expressed in Illinois and spreading throughout the entire mining field Myerscough capitulated to difficulties and left the field.

Myerscough has not gone to Lovestonism again. He never left it. He has proved by his action that the intensified struggle of this third period is too much for him. He has gone the way of all superficial Communists. He has gone the way of the right wingers everywhere who have lost their faith in the workers. The movement will march on with increasing rapidity now that he has gone.

In our struggle against Lovestonism as the personification of the Right danger our Party needs much guidance. First of all we must not fool ourselves that we have eliminated the Right danger from the Party. This can only be done by heaving to the line of the Communist International which was unanimously endorsed at the October Plenum of our Party. The third period is something more than phraseology. It is a living thing. It expresses itself in the ever growing discontent of the workers as expressed by the response to the I. R. D.; by the strong movement among the miners; by the great Cleveland convention; by the left wing drive into the South.

Our membership in order to fortify itself against the right wing danger must carefully examine every phase of activity.

Whilst fighting Lovestonism we must never forget that the traditional pessimism of Lovestone is still to be found in our ranks. Mere organizational repudiation of the Right danger is not enough.

This was sharply brought to the fore in the municipal elections in District 5. Our comrades hesitated about registering Communists; less than fifty per cent of the members went out to get the necessary signatures to place the Party on the ballot; in the highly industrialized sections of East Pittsburgh, Ambridge and Monessen our members, including many leading comrades grossly neglected to put the Party on the ballot although only a few signatures were required.

In Central Pennsylvania our Party, which is very weak organizationally and ideologically, made some very fundamental mistakes. Instead of going out to place our Party clearly before the workers as the only leader they flirted with candidates who had been successful in winning the nomination on the combined republican, democratic and labor tickets and tried to get them to run on the Communist Party ticket. After long discussions with the district bureau the above mistakes were to a great extent liquidated but they nevertheless show the danger.

Another fundamental mistake was made in East Pittsburgh and Monessen where halls controlled by our Party allowed advertisements for capitalist candidates in the primaries to appear on the walls.

However, it is well to note that despite all of the above right wing mistakes our Party made remarkable progress which dramatically testifies to the correctness of the Comintern analysis.

We were on the ballot in Pittsburgh, McKeesport, Portage and Arnold for the first time in history. The votes in each place are larger than was cast for Foster in the presidential election on the Workers Party and labor ticket combined. We widely distributed a Communist election program dealing with local issues. We had innumerable factory gate and street meetings attended by thousands of workers. We were able to smash the capitalist ban on Communist open air meetings and win the right to speak during the campaign. Of course this does not mean we can now meet without police interference. It means, however, that our fight for the streets was gaining so much working class support that the bosses had to temporarily allow us to speak in order to maintain the illustrations of free speech.

Despite all our shortcomings our party is making progress. The slowness of this progress is due to the slowness of the party to completely smash the Lovestone ideology and orientate itself towards the third period of intensified class struggle.

Our members must fight Lovestonism with all the proletarian vigor and enthusiasm they fight capitalism. We must prepare ourselves for the leadership of the masses.

In this period of intense class struggle . . . with the class lines very sharply drawn . . . with the Socialist Party, American Federation of Labor, the fake left wing Muscovites and the renegades from Communism, all aligned on the side of the bosses, the task of our Party is much more important.

We must relentlessly wipe out all vacillating elements from our ranks. The time has passed when "part time" Communists can find a place in our Party.

No longer will factionalism be allowed to give license to some individuals to do as they please without fear of disciplinary action. "Hiking and fly by night" Communists must be weeded from our ranks.

Another extremely important requisite for the correct application of the line of the Communist International is the liquidation of the "degenerating leadership" propaganda. Some comrades of the former majority excuse their inactivity by pointing to certain leading comrades and saying the Party is still in a period of factional manipulation.

On the other hand some comrades of the former minority hinder the consolidation of our Party by saying that not enough of the previous leadership has been weeded out.

Both tendencies are eating at the very vitals of our Party. The member must speak in no uncertain fashion to these elements who them-

THE CITY OF BREAD

Translated from THE RUSSIAN

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(Continued.)

Mishka carried the big loaf against his heart, clasped tightly to his breast. His eyes shone with joy, his lips twitched with impatience. Right there in the market place, at the store where he bought it, he would have liked to sink his hungry teeth into the big loaf, to gulp down huge lumps of it unchewed. But it would not be wise to start eating there in the market place: all around starving fugitives had gathered, and stared at the bread with ravenous, sunken eyes. They might snatch it from him. Mishka and Trofim, richest of all now, went off to eat beyond the station, out on the steppe.

The sun shone brightly in the lofty sky. Round about gleamed the white tents of the Kirghiz. Dogs barked harmlessly. And above all—bread!

Soft, still warm, the bread lay on Mishka's knees—and that was what made the wide Kirghiz steppe, the sky above the steppe, the little spirals of smoke rising in the distance, the white Kirghiz tents, seem soft and warm and peaceful too.

"Come on!" said Mishka resolutely, plunging his sharp knife into the soft bread. "Here—eat to my health!"

He crossed himself joyfully before he fell to, and looked wonderingly at his comrade.

"Don't you pray?"

"No more."

"Why not?"

"Oh . . . don't feel like it . . . give me another piece! That's too much—less than that. We don't want to eat it all at once, keep some for later."

They ate slowly, taking very small bites. Their famished bellies grew heavy after days of starvation; their bodies were suffused with calm, with sweet languor of satiation. They felt like lying down and sleeping in the sunlight, forgetting, thinking of nothing. Mishka stretched out his legs in their wide sandals, and lay for a long time, his arms outflung. Then he sat up again, eyed the diminishing loaf lazily and cut off a morsal.

Trofim reassured him:

"You don't have to care about your jacket! The one thing is to keep alive—things will be better . . ."

After their meal they went over to the station, and drank from the water tower. They held their mouths under the pipe for a long time, then began to wash themselves.

"We'll tidy ourselves a little!" said Trofim, looking down at his dirty belly. "Let's scour our hands with sand."

"My head itches so," said Mishka, squirming. "It's all crawly . . ."

"Lice?"

"Uh-huh."

"Better leave them alone, or they'll bite still worse . . ."

They played around, sprinkled each other with the cold water, and were utterly happy. At last, tired of play, Mishka looked at the other mischievously:

"Go on, you manage now."

"For what?"

"Getting us places on the train."

"And what are you going to do?"

"I got you bread . . ."

When they came to the station, they found that no one was being allowed on the train. Through the cars, along the roofs, paced soldiers with their rifles, throwing off sacks, driving out mujiks and women, demanding papers. The peasants ran after the soldiers, bowed their heads humbly. Driven by full desperation they crept back on the buffers, from the buffers to the roof; again they would be put off, and again, with the silent stubbornness of oxen, they would go around the train from the engine to the last car trying to board it.

Four times Mishka and Trofim were driven away.

Four times the soldiers shook their guns at them and shouted threateningly:

"Get out! March!"

By a wrecked car sat three peasants, two women, a little girl, an old man and a soldier with a wooden leg; they had given it up as hopeless. But when they saw the train about to leave, the three mujiks thought they might still succeed in jumping aboard, clinging on, leaving this place of horror. But when the engine and the cars with their naked, empty roofs came by and slowly moved out of the depot into the blue steppes, one of the mujiks broke out despairingly:

"That means death for us now! We can't go on, and we can't go back. What can we do now?"

"Let's go ahead on foot to the next siding," answered the second.

"We can board the train there."

"Will they let us?"

"And who the devil is going to ask them?"

"We won't make it!" said the soldier; "we haven't the strength."

Suddenly the third mujik arose.

"We can't stay here!"

"You're going?"

"I'm going alone."

The old man, who was seated apart from the mujiks, scratched around in the sand like a hen, carefully picked out some of the tiny pebbles, laid them on his palm, and sniffed at them for a long time, with his dirty blocked-up nose.

Pyetra, a tall, bent mujik, looked wonderingly at the old man, as if he had just noticed him for the first time:

"Where do you belong, grandfather?"

"I don't know myself, dear friend; I've lost my gubernya."

"Where are you going?"

"Where should I be going? I'm sitting five days on this spot already, and I can't seem to stir from the place. I was traveling with my son, but he died. I would like to go along with you."

"We're going on foot. They won't let us board here."

"All right! I'm not afraid of walking, if only my legs hold out. Seventy versts I've put behind me already at a stretch without stopping to rest."

The women and the little girl gazed anxiously out over the wide, awful steppe. They dreaded to go, and they dreaded to stay alone. They stood there, cowed and hopeless, the straps of their linen packs pressing into their breasts. Sidor, a barefoot mujik, clicked his tongue softly:

"Are we going, or aren't we?"

"We're going!" called out Yermolai. "What about you, grandfather?"

"I'm coming too—slowly. Where else is there to go?"

"Think you can do it?"

"Perhaps I can, if it is God's will . . ."

They drew together, a little, forsaken band.

Trofim looked at Mishka resolutely:

"They're going. You're not afraid?"

"And you?"

"I'm going along."

"I'm going along too."

"Can you go forty versts?"

Mishka patted his stomach:

"Now I can go much further . . ."

Tall, bowed Pyetra, in his tattered cap, took a stride forward, then paused for a moment. He looked up doubtfully at the station bell-tower with its yellow, weather-beaten cross, then swinging his staff aloft, he led the others along the flashing rails out into the blue, beckoning steppe with its azure hillslope, to the thin singing of the telegraph wires, to the feeble, joyless tolling of the evening bells.

Mishka and Trofim trailed along in the rear like lambs behind a herd of cattle.

They had not asked whether the mujiks would take them along . . . They had not even discussed it together . . . They only knew they must get nearer Tashkent, the City of Plenty, the City of Bread, hidden beyond the distant hills.

(To Be Continued.)

selfes are a sure sign that we have not yet completely orientated ourselves to the line of the Comintern. Lovestonism and Cannon the "Smith Brothers" of the right wing of the United States welcome the fact that such anti-Communist ideas still exist in our ranks. No Communist wants to be in any way associated with them and their counter-revolutionary ideas. We must recognize our weaknesses and take extraordinary steps to correct them. Our Party is moving forward despite everything. The capitalists recognize this by their current intensified attacks on us. Our members must also recognize it and get on the job building the Party; smashing the renegades and making the American Party a worthy section of the Communist International.