

Interpreting Hoover's Speech on Armistice Day

The capitalist press is working at fever heat to impress the masses of this country with the significance of Hoover's Armistice Day speech as a move toward "peace."

Hoover's speech is an open war challenge of American imperialism thrown to the rest of the imperialist world—particularly openly against Great Britain, and none the less certainly against the Soviet Union. The rapid tempo of the developing economic crisis in the United States and the sharpening of the antagonisms between the imperialist powers, force American imperialism to come out more openly with its war preparations. The inevitability of war as a direct outgrowth of the existing contradictions in capitalist society had to be definitely acknowledged in Hoover's words:

"Nor does a single quarter of a century during all the ages of human experience warrant the assumption that war will not occur again."

Facing a serious economic crisis in the United States and in world capitalism generally, Hoover could not longer attribute the coming imperialist war to the mischiefs of some imperialist power, to "human nature" or other such platonic reason. Hoover had to admit that the contradictions of the underlying economic and political factors of capitalist society could never be solved by peaceful means.

"... We must realize that our industrial life, our employment, our comfort and our culture depends greatly upon our interchange of goods and ideas with other nations. We must realize that this interchange cannot be carried on unless our citizens are flung into every quarter of the globe. . . . We must realize that some of them will get into trouble somewhere . . . we have an obligation and every other nation has an obligation to see to the protection of their lives and that justice is done to them."

Another factor that precipitates war, Hoover states, is the fact "that there are peoples aspiring to a greater measure of self-government." Although he tries to give it the opposite significance, Hoover sees the great masses of workers and peasants of Latin-America, the Philippines, West Indies, Hawaii and other colonial and semi-colonial countries stirring into revolt against the yoke of American imperialism. His mentioning the subject in connection with war can only mean that his mind is on the imperialist necessity of crushing this revolt by means of war.

Experience has definitely proven that the United States is an integral part of world capitalism and struggle between other capitalists must immediately affect the United States. Fully recognizing this fact Hoover had to state:

"In such wars (between other nations) we are in constant danger of entanglement because of interference with the widespread activities of our citizens."

This completely demolishes the petty-bourgeois fable of American isolation. Of particular importance is this statement of war policy concerning the Soviet Union. In the event of an open war between the imperialist powers and the Soviet Union, the United States will immediately be involved and will fight on the side of world imperialism against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The most daring challenge thrown by the imperialist United States to world imperialism through Hoover's speech is the demand for "immunity of food ships" in a period of war. This war particularly directed against Great Britain and the imperialist-controlled League of Nations. No hard-headed worker shall be misled by the "humanitarianism" of a pretended desire of Hoover to feed the women and children in a period of war. "Immunity of food ships" is a carefully thought-out policy of American imperialism closely akin to what President Wilson championed under the slogan: "Freedom of the Seas."

During the last world war, American imperialism, because of force of circumstances as well as conscious policy had to sell its food supply to the allies and later to throw in its full military and economic reserves in the war against the Central Powers. Today the United States speaks in advance for its right to choose whom to support and whom to defeat. Wall Street imperialism claims for itself the right to decide the victory or defeat of the various imperialist powers that will be involved in a war. The principle of "immunity of food ships" does not mean that American imperialism will supply food to all countries involved in a war. This was clearly demonstrated in the last world war, where America sent its supplies only to the allies, though the women and children of the central powers were equally starving, and thereby even before direct American military intervention, greatly contributed to the defeat of Germany and the central powers.

Besides the general imperialist, and therefore counter-revolutionary, nature of the policy of "immunity of food ships" it has also the more specific counter-revolutionary character of laying a "humanitarian" basis for intervention in any and all other countries in which proletarian revolutions break out during the coming war or otherwise. Hoover's blockade of Hungary during its proletarian revolution, is a living example of the application of his "food immunity" policy of blocking rebellious working class populations while supplying "poor, starving," white guard armies bread, uniforms, machine guns and tanks. In the coming war against the Soviet Union, American imperialism under the pretext of "immunity of food ships" will be a direct participant in imperialist war against the Workers' Republic.

"Immunity of food ships" is only American war propaganda trying to further its imperialist aims. No other imperialist powers can really accept this principle where they themselves are unfavorably concerned, and if some camouflaged understanding and pledge is established, it would mean that the moment war is declared this principle will be swept aside. It must be definitely stated, first, in all imperialist wars of the past and more so in the future, there will be little difference between the civilian population and the armed forces, particularly today, when imperialism is so rapidly militarizing the working masses and making them part of the war machinery. Secondly, food is a war product—the most essential war product—and it would be impossible in a war between two imperialist powers to permit America to supply food to some and starve the others and thereby sealing the defeat. American food ships would "naturally" be attacked and destroyed. This would give an opportunity to American imperialism to tell the American workers that one or more of the imperialist powers at war does not permit American capitalism to carry out its "humanitarian duty of feeding the starved women and children."

Aside from the ideological and political preparations for war, the direct militarization and war preparations of American imperialism. Its huge navy-building program is hardly concealed in the speech of Hoover:

"I am for adequate preparedness as a guaranty that no foreign soldier shall ever step upon the soil of our country."

Every American worker knows that it is United States imperialism that "steps upon the soil of another country." Today, American troops and battleships are still stationed in Nicaragua, Panama, Hawaii, Philippines, China, and other countries, where thousands of workers and peasants were slaughtered in the interests of American imperialism.

To cover up their war preparations, America as well as the other imperialist powers, is drafting "peace" treaties and now preparing for a five power disarmament conference. However, the very nature of the capitalist system makes it impossible for the imperialist powers to attempt any disarmament. The results of the visit of Premier MacDonald to the United States once more demonstrate that the differences between the capitalist United States and England are so great that all of the treacherous "pacifism" of the so-called labor government cannot conceal the fact that capitalist governments can attempt to solve them only by means of war.

Hoover's speech must clearly show to every American worker that a war is inevitable, that the present economic crisis is hastening the approach of war, and that the threat is particularly directed against the Soviet Union. Only the revolutionary action of the working class in the overthrow of the capitalist class and the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat can abolish this system of society that breeds war.

Miner Meet at Tamaqua Adds More to N M U

Over 600 Pledge To Fight Lewis Bosses

TAMAQUA, Pa., Nov. 17.—A mass meeting attended by over 600 hard coal miners was held here Thursday, in the Odd Fellows Hall. These miners expressed their indignation against the Lewis machine, and responded enthusiastically to the message and call of the National Miners' Union and Trade Union Unity League.

Charles Guym spoke for the National Miners' Union. He explained the situation in the mining industry, pointing out that the policy of the operators was to cut wages and speed the workers up more. He dealt with the recent happenings in the bituminous fields in Illinois and the reasons for the masses of miners swinging to the N. M. U. He exposed the strike-breaking policies of the Lewis machine, and warned the workers against the betrayal that was in store for them in 1930, when their contracts expire.

Explain Colliery Locals.
Mike Baldock spoke in Lithuanian. He spoke of the conditions of the miners in the anthracite fields. He urged the Lithuanian miners to join the N. M. U., and called for the unity of all workers in the mining industry.

Philip Frank, speaking for the Trade Union Unity League, dealt with the question of colliery locals under Lewis leadership which means dividing the workers, and under the N. M. U., which was a point of added strength to the miners.

Frank then spoke on the situation in the anthracite, quoting various coal operators' statements about "increasing production in the anthracite fields," "that the miners must do their share to increase production" "that no general wage cut is contemplated in 1930," etc. These all indicate a fiercer exploitation of the miners.

Fifty-two new members joined the N. M. U. Constitutions and Labor Unions were sold and distributed. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one.

It appeared that some attempts would be made to break up the meeting. The burgess and two local cops stood outside of the hall listening in to the speakers to see that nothing "radical" and no "attacks against the local officials of the U. M. W. A. took place." The police force heard an earful from the speakers. However, the meeting proceeded without a hitch.

The local committee selected by the miners themselves worked hard to make the meeting a success. Chas. Miscavage, Charles Singolis, and George Gould were the committee in charge of the meeting. Miscavage acted as chairman.

Another mass meeting of miners in Tamaqua is being organized by the N. M. U. in the near future.

CHI. BUILDING WAGE CUT DRIVE

Bosses Find Fakers' Actions Great Help

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The building trades bosses in Chicago and vicinity have opened their long-planned campaign for a general orgy of wage cutting in all the building crafts, and lined up the capitalist press and the bosses' own trade journals for the drive on building workers and conditions.

The let-down in building construction, causing wide-spread unemployment throughout the country in the building trades, has given the boss associations their "line" in spreading propaganda thru the press for general wage cuts, which the building bosses indicate they will go thru with despite the contracts which the building trades labor misleaders have entered into with the bosses.

The contractors are blaming "high wages" for the present slump in building, thus making use of the latter situation for an attack on workers' conditions. The fact that overbuilding has brought on a slump is suppressed by the bosses.

The building bosses, now ready to make big wage reductions, find themselves amply rewarded for treating the labor fakers as pals in the past, for the workers in one trade wishing to strike against a wage cut, will find the workers in other crafts being prevented by the fakers from striking in sympathy by the fact that their agreements expire at different dates.

It is indicated that the wage cuts for the various crafts will not be made at one time, but at varying dates, to prevent a general building trades strike, which the rank and file is certain to demand despite the officialdom.

JAIL 61 MORE TOILERS IN N. J. REIGN OF TERROR

Raid More Homes of Foreign-Born in Hackensack

Many To Be Deported Penn. Workers Pledge to Aid Woodlawn 3

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 17.—Twenty-one more Spanish and Portuguese workers face deportation in the reign of terror against foreign-born workers in this important center of the basic industries. The terror was again repeated Friday, when 61 more workers were arrested in raids on their homes by local Hackensack police. Twenty-one of these are to be deported.

The day before, over 100, and many workers here say, possibly several hundred Spanish and Portuguese workers were arrested after police suddenly raided their homes at 6:30 P. M., demanding that the workers instantly show proof that they had entered the country "legally," and arresting those workers who could not at once show such documents.

Threats have been made to deport many of the workers arrested to Spain and Portugal, and hand them over to the fascist terror in these countries.

The two series of raids and arrests were made at the order of the federal government, which workers said, was acting in co-operation with the huge open-shop concerns with plants here and in nearby industrial cities.

In the second wave of terror against the foreign-born workers the police broke into eleven boarding houses in which the workers lived, jailing 61, and confining 21 to the county jail, from which, it is planned, they will be taken to Ellis Island for deportation.

Federal authorities sought to further terrorize the arrested workers (Continued on Page Three)

Chicago Workers' Big Anti-Fascist Mass Meet Friday

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—A memorial meeting by Chicago workers for Michael Della Maggiore, who was murdered a year ago by the Italian fascists, will be turned into a mass protest against the bloody fascist dictatorship. The meeting will be held Friday, November 22, at 7:30 p. m., at West Side Auditorium, Racine and Taylor streets. Among the speakers will be C. A. Hathaway, District Organizer, Communist Party; G. Pippan, Italian National Textile Workers' Union organizer; I. Herman, of the Young Communist League, and Angelo Callisto, District Organizer of the Anti-Fascist League. All militant workers are urged to attend and show their solidarity with their Italian fellow-workers.

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

"Daily Must Go South", Says Louis McLaughlin to Workers

Another of Gastonia 7 Tells Why Toilers' Paper Must Reach Mill Hands

"We raised cane when we didn't get the Daily Worker in jail," is Louis McLaughlin's way of telling what he thinks of the paper that the southern mill workers have come to know as "our union paper."

McLaughlin is another of the Gastonia mill strikers and National Textile Workers Union organizers, to be released on bail furnished by the American workers, from the Charlotte prison to which they have been railroaded for long terms.

Having fought in the front ranks of the Gastonia strikers since the start of their struggle, and having been railroaded along with six fellow workers for making that fight, he knows what the southern mill workers need.

He knows that the Daily Worker is a prime necessity for them in their coming great struggles, and says so. Let him tell you why the Daily must go South.

"The first time I ever had a copy of the Daily Worker in my hands, I knew here was something different from the lying capitalist press of the South that was against us and for the bosses.

"That copy of the Daily Worker opened my eyes and it opens up the eyes of every southern textile worker that reads it.

"After seeing the Daily Worker the southern mill workers realize they have been blind too long and that now it's time that they fought under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union against their slavery.

"So I tell all my fellow workers that the Daily Worker has got to be brought to every mill worker in the South, and if the mill workers don't get the Daily they're going to be pretty near helpless in their fight against the mill bosses and their courts.

"As for us seven who were railroaded by the mill boss courts, we know that we'd have been electrocuted if it weren't for the I. L. D. and the Daily Worker.

"So I say again, fellow workers, you've got to rush the Daily Worker to every mill worker in every mill town and village in the South."

And that's the message to the militant workers from another one of the seven Gastonia fighters facing long prison terms because they

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Speeded Up on Planes for War, 3,000 Laid Off

Unemployment Grows, Belies "Prosperity"

GARDEN CITY, Long Island, Nov. 17.—Three thousand workers were laid off at the Curtis Airplane Corporation plant here Friday. The plant is working on a three-day-a-week schedule. The workers having been speeded to the limit in building aircraft for the Wall Street government in preparation for imperialist war, they have now been thrown on the streets. The Curtis workers are unorganized.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—Continuing its role in aiding the big business interests in maintaining an illusion of "prosperity" while tens of thousands of workers are being laid off daily in every large industrial center in the country, the Department of Labor, in its monthly bulletin, announced that "the employment situation in October appeared to be in a satisfactory condition despite the upheaval of the stock market."

The report then goes on to belie its own "prosperity" bunk with such admissions as the following:

"The seasonal decrease in employment previously reported in the automobile industry continued throughout the month. Many of these factories worked on part time schedules and a large number of automobile mechanics were temporarily idle." Ford alone laid off over 30,000 of which the report fails to mention. Workers will note the use of the words "seasonal" and "temporarily" to camouflage disguise the seriousness of an unemployment situation that has been steadily becoming worse for months and months.

"A decrease was noted in employment in the iron and steel mills." The same old camouflage, "seasonal depression," was used by the Labor Department to account for the decrease in employment in the iron and steel industries.

"Conditions in the cotton mills are far from satisfactory," is the mild description of an industry in which the bosses have just decided to operate on one, two, three and four days a week, with large lay-offs, especially in the South.

In the face of the General Electric Company's announced intention to lay off between six and seven thousand workers in its huge Schenectady plant, the Labor Department report bare-facedly states that "plants manufacturing electrical appliances worked with their usual forces."

McLaughlin, Harrison to Address Workers in Philadelphia Tuesday

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Philadelphia workers will demonstrate their solidarity with the southern mill workers and the seven railroaded Gastonia men, at a mass protest demonstration against the Gastonia verdict, to be held Tuesday, November 19, at 8 p. m., at Garrick Hall, 507 South Eighth St. Among the speakers will be Joe Harrison, National Textile Workers Union organizer, and Louis McLaughlin, Gastonia mill worker, two of the railroaded men. The mass meeting is held under the auspices of the International Labor Defense.

JAIL SAUL AND TETHEROW AT MT. HOLLY MEET

Workers Follow police to Protect Two Who Are Arrested

McGinnis Out On Bail United Front of Bosses, State, Church, Fakers

BULLETIN

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 17.—An open air meeting on private property at Mount Holly, N. C., under the auspices of the National Textile Workers Union, a meeting which is held weekly, was broken up today at 3 P. M. by police, acting at mill bosses' orders.

George Saul of the International Labor Defense was arrested and held incommunicado. Elbert Tetherow, youth organizer of the N. T. W. went to police headquarters to find out the charges and the necessary bail, and was arrested.

The police chief refused to tell why Saul and Tetherow were arrested and stated the union must bring an attorney and cash bond "if you want them out."

Workers followed the chief and the police to the jail to prevent them from beating up the prisoners. This action by the workers followed after the police chief had asked for the names of the speakers and then said, "Well, it doesn't matter what your name is, it will be mud when I get through with you."

The terror has increased against workers in the South, through a united front of the bosses, state, church, and labor fakers of the A. F. of L.

Strikers of the Leaksville woolen mill, at a mass meeting tonight protested the arrests.

Twenty-four hours after William McGinnis, Gastonia striker sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, was freed on \$2,500 bail, he was in New York City striving to raise \$15,000 additional bail to free his remaining three comrades in Mecklenburg County Prison.

McGinnis was freed Saturday at 1:30 p. m. after \$2,500 was telegraphed South by the International Labor Defense, which has already succeeded in freeing Fred Beal, on (Continued on Page Three)

EVICT STRIKERS IN MILL IN N. H.

Newmarket Workers Out Since Feb.

NEWMARKET, N. H., Nov. 17.—The families of 38 workers of the Newmarket Manufacturing Co., on strike since February, 1929, against wage cuts and lowering of conditions, have received orders from the company that they must quit the mill-owned houses in which they live by December 6, on which date they will be evicted.

"The judges ruling that we can evict these families will practically break the strike," is the boast of company officials.

At the same time the company has resorted to the old trick of attempting to scare the strikers back to work by making a threat to move or cut down operations. It has announced that it has disposed of its cotton machinery in the local plant.

Kansas City Packing, Needle, Negro Toilers Attend "12th" Meet

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Nov. 17.—Stockyards workers, young girl needle workers and Negro workers from many industries, all united to hold one of the best mass meetings Kansas City has ever seen, when they celebrated the Twelfth Anniversary of the October Revolution at 408 N. 5th St., Kansas City, Kansas. Over 100 attended.

Speakers included E. Thomas, for the Young Communist League; Morych, for the Croatian workers, and Roy Stephens, District Organizer for the Communist Party. The speakers told the workers of the war plans by the imperialist powers, of the imperialist plot to attack the Soviet Union, of the increasing rationalization which must be met by militant action by the American workers. A collection of \$19.75 was made.

A resolution protesting the railroadings of the seven Gastonia mill workers and union leaders was adopted.

Messages of Toilers Best, --McLaughlin

"Daily, ILD Saved Us from Electrocutation"

"The thing that cheered us, most in prison," Louis McLaughlin, 24 year old Gastonia striker, said upon his arrival in New York, after his release on \$2,500 bail, "was the thousands of telegrams we got from workers all over the world."

McLaughlin, chunky and black-haired, was pale with the pallor six months in southern prison gave him. He faces 12 to 15 years, unless the workers of America, by mass protest demonstrations, force the higher courts to reverse the class verdict rendered at Charlotte by a losses' court.

While he was talking, a telegram arrived announcing that his pal, "the other Mac," Bill McGinnis, had just been released.

McLaughlin's face lit up. "That leaves Clarence Miller, George Carter, and Joe Harrison to get out," Beal and Red Hendrix when they came upon McLaughlin almost smothered him with their greetings.

Wait for Bail Daily.

McLaughlin told how the prisoners wait every day to hear that the (Continued on Page Three)

TRIAL AT MARION SOFT ON HOFFMAN

All Try to Separate His Case from Others

MARION, N. C., Nov. 17.—A careful separation of the case of Alfred Hoffman, United Textile Workers Union official, from that of the five workers standing trial with him for "rebellion and insurrection" against the State of North Carolina, was indicated by Judge Cowper, the prosecution and the "ense attorneys" hired by the U. T. W. yesterday. Moreover, a change of venue was granted by Cowper in the case of the eight deputies who were indicted for the murder of six pickets and wounding of 20 others in the Marion massacre.

Kind to Hoffman.

Hoffman is to be treated leniently—the bosses are beginning to realize that the workers forced to strike, after the U. T. W. officials had done their best to sell it out and defeat it. The speech of Hoffman to the Clinchfield workers, asking them to be ready to assist the Marion Manufacturing Co. strikers was ruled out of evidence by the judge.

Cowper carefully drew a distinction between "rebellion" and "insurrection." "Insurrection," he said, was the actual resistance to some part of the state's power. For this the strikers are on trial. Hoffman, who did not attend the picket line at which the killing took place, nor participated in the resistance the strikers made to wholesale evictions, which is the specific charge against them, can be charged only with "rebellion," which is a general advocacy of resistance to state power, or with nothing.

No "Rebellion."
"Frankly, you are not contending that you have shown any evidence as to rebellion?" Cowper asked the prosecutor, Pless.

"No, but I would as to insurrection," the prosecutor replied.
The evidence of Deputy Sheriff Hendley and the other witnesses thus far called have tended to show that Hoffman was present only once on the five occasions when the law was alleged to have been violated, and on that occasion he was in the company of N. W. Townsend, special representative of the Governor.

Frank Watson, chief of council for the mill bosses, engaged in assisting the prosecution of the strikers and defense of the murderous deputies, refused yesterday to say by whom he was paid. "We do not conceive it to be the province of anybody to ask us by whom we are employed," replied Watson for himself and his staff, when queried by the judge. At the last trial, however, Watson and his associates admitted they were hired by the Marion and Clinchfield mills.

Chicago Youth "12th" Celebration Nov 24th

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Chicago's working youth are going to celebrate the Twelfth Anniversary of the October Revolution at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., on Sunday, November 24, at 8 p. m. The Young Communist League will conduct the celebration. There will be many features.

MINER KILLED.

GLYNNEATH, Glamorgan, South Wales (by mail)—David H. Haddock, a Merthyr miner, was killed by a fall of roof at the British Rhonda Colliery here last night.

T. U. U. L. BOARD SEES CRISIS AS KEY TO CAMPAIGN

Maps Plans of Fight All Along the Line Against Wage Cuts

Smash Right Danger Intensive Organization Tighter Co-ordination

An eleven-hour session of the National Executive Board of the Trade Union Educational League Saturday hammered out the main principles and much of the detail of an intensive offensive, all along the line, against the wage cut and speed-up campaign of the bosses, which all the committee members see looming close on the heels of the financial and industrial crisis now developing, and the unemployment wave already started.

The committee will draw up a statement for the T. U. U. L., and calling on the workers to struggle against the wage cut, pointing out the analysis of the situation made by William Z. Foster, general secretary of the T. U. U. L., in his report to the committee is that the key to successful activity of the organization in the present period is recognition of the increasing industrial crisis. He told of widespread and growing unemployment particularly in such important industries as steel and automobiles. It is practically certain that this will be followed by general wage cutting—or by speed-up, stretch out, and worse conditions that will have the effect of wage cutting. The employer will make all conditions worse, any way, seeking to save their profits and to take advantage of the unemployment.

Hoover's conference of "the leaders of the nation"—"captains of industry" and A. F. L. bureaucrats, itself will lead to a more resounding crash, for markets must be found for the proposed increased production (if any results) at a time when lack of markets is closing factories. This means more war danger through clash with foreign imperialism, and an attempt to crush the U. S. S. R.

Workers Forced to Fight.
The whole wage cutting process means more radicalization of the masses of the workers, their increased determination to fight. The policy of the T. U. U. L. is to lead these fights, to supply them with organized forms by which they can be won, to build permanent organ-

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CHI. MASS MEET TO FIGHT TERROR

Gastonia Prisoners To Be There

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Chicago workers, themselves the victims of a vicious reign of terror raging against all militant sections of the labor movement, will demonstrate their solidarity with the seven railroaded Gastonia men and the southern mill workers, at a huge mass demonstration to be held Sunday, November 24, at 8 p. m., at People's Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Ave. The demonstration will be against the terror against Illinois militant workers, and the Gastonia sentence.

Several of the Gastonia class was prisoners will address the mass meeting, to tell the Chicago workers of the struggle against slavery and terror in the South. All arrangements are being made, by the International Labor Defense and other militant workers' groups, to give a stirring proletarian welcome to these class prisoners.

For more information on the mass demonstration, workers are asked to call Seelye 3582, or write to the International Labor Defense, 23 South Lincoln St.

Baltimore Workers Hear Harrison and McLaughlin at Meet

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 17.—Baltimore workers will hear two of the seven Gastonia mill workers and National Textile Workers Union organizers railroaded to long prison terms, if the American workers succeed by Monday in freeing those two workers on bail. A mass protest meeting against the Gastonia verdict is scheduled for this Monday, at which Joseph Harrison and Louis McLaughlin are to speak. The meeting will be held at Lithuanian Hall, 851 Hollins St., at 8 p. m. A plea to all workers will be made.

Portland, Oregon 12th Year Meeting

meeting last Sunday. Speakers from Seattle, George O'Hanrahan and Irene Utquhart, spoke. A collection for the Communist Party was taken. Finnish workers also celebrated the Twelfth Anniversary of the October Revolution at a mass (Continued on Page Three)

WASHERS DEFEAT SPLITTING PLANS OF MISLEADERS

A.F.L. Fakers Retreat; to Spread Strike

Under pressure from the rank and file, who were rallied by the Window Cleaners' Section of the Trade Union Unity League, the right wing gang in Local 8, Building Service Employees' U. U. and the American Federation of Labor international officials were compelled yesterday to retreat from the plans to split the union and a preliminary to selling out the strike of 2,000 window cleaners.

A crowded mass meeting in Manhattan Lyceum cheered and boomed the right wingers when they attempted to attack the T. U. U. L. and voted to spread the strike to porters, floor scrubbers, elevator operators and other building service workers in co-operation with the militant Amalgamated Building Service Workers' Industrial Union.

A. F. L. Fat Boys' Spiel. Harry Willis, vice-president, and Paul Davis, secretary of the A. F. of L. International Union—both typical A. F. of L. fat boys—addressed the meeting and handed out the usual line of boloney, flavored with some racketeering wisecracks picked up around Chicago, where the International is located. "We ain't no better than any of youse window washers," one of them said grandly, and then, his imagination running wild, he spilled a hard-luck fairy tale that he and his fellow-fakers were so poverty-stricken that they actually had to borrow the train fare from Chicago!

The sell-out artists then pulled a trick which fazed completely. They suggested that instead of the old duly elected settlement committee, a brand new settlement committee of five be elected to negotiate with the bosses. The strikers replied to this by electing a committee consisting of militant rank and file workers who can be trusted to defend staunchly the five-day week, 10 per cent wage increase and the other demands of the strikers.

Right Wing Terror Fails. Earlier in the day the right wingers had attempted to institute a terror by attacking several workers, but they didn't get very far in this. They were also defeated in their efforts to disrupt the meeting much to the rage of the "negs, Kats, and the scab, Lash," of whom were vehemently booed.

At 10 o'clock this morning the newly elected settlement committee, together with the A. F. of L. fat boys, will meet with a committee of the militant Window Cleaners' Protective Association, one of the two bosses' associations, to consider a settlement. A previous meeting with this association broke down when the bosses refused all the strikers' demands.

The Window Cleaners' Section of the Trade Union Unity League warns the workers against over-confidence. Though temporarily defeated, the A. F. of L. betrayers are certain to make efforts in the near future to split the union and expel the militant elements, the T. U. U. L. declares. "Support your fighting rank and file leadership against all your enemies both outside and inside the union, and read the strike," the T. U. U. L. urges.

Typewriters, whatever their good intentions, sometimes perform strange miracles. Though the right wing gang in the window cleaners' union were no doubt grateful to the typewriter in yesterday's Daily Worker for his "more than 22 workers were present at the meeting" held by the Window Cleaners' Section of the Trade Union Unity League Thursday night, this should have read "more than 200 workers were present."—Editor.

JOBLESS GROW UNDER. LONDON (by mail)—The total number of unemployed on the "live" register at labor bureaus here was 1,215,000 for October 14. This was 7,674 more than during the previous week, and 102,200 more than when the labor government took office.

Plan Anniversary Meets for Country

District Three. Shenandoah, Pa., Friday, November 22, 8 p. m. Local speakers. Minersville, Pa., Saturday, November 23, 8 p. m. Local speakers. Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Saturday, Nov. 23, 8 p. m. Local speakers. Scranton, Pa., Sunday, November 24, 3 p. m. Local speakers.

District Four. Rochester, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 24, 2 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 530 St. Paul. Clinton St. Speakers: John Buckley, A. Harper, Charles Mitchell, and J. C. and Pioneer speakers. Buffalo, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 24, 8 p. m. Schwab's Hall, 131 Broadway, corner Walnut. Speaker: John Williamson. Charles Mitchell, Sarah Wand, Tom Sgovio, local Pioneer.

BLASTERS JOIN SUBWAY STRIKE

But Others Still for "Strike Tomorrow"

Fifteen blast foremen—key men almost impossible to replace—yesterday joined the strike of 800 subway construction diggers for abolition of scab wage-scales and better working conditions. The 15 were working on the Bronx Grand Concourse extension of the subway line.

Five hundred workers at the 14th St. and Eighth Ave., E. M. T. extension, however, are still reported by the A. F. of L. locals involved in the strike to be "coming out tomorrow." Meanwhile, subway contractors are marshaling more scabs in preparation for the promised "tomorrow" to make it usefully ineffective.

No picketing is being conducted at the Bronx section where the strike started, reports for the Union Unity League said after returning from the scene of the stoppage yesterday.

"Make the strike a real tie-up by calling out the 1,000 diggers in the city," was the advice of the League spread among the men.

In a statement issued yesterday, the Union of Technical Men urged engineers and every other construction worker to push the strike to the utmost. Scab wages, rotten materials, and inadequate technical help all contributed to the cave-in at the 14th St. and Eighth Ave. subway Monday, the Union points out.

"This undermanning of the engineering force helps the contractors in their policy of trying to evade safety standards and the proper construction materials," the Technicians men point out.

Three hundred engineers had been fired by Commissioner Delaney without cause last summer. They demand immediately reinstatement as one of the means of preventing similar accidents endangering the lives of workers.

"The terrific strain under which the men work, the long number of hours, Sunday work and the whole labor policy of the contractors means a speed-up of the men employed to a point of exhaustion," the union charges.

A mass meeting of the subway workers will be held Sunday at Teutonia Hall, 15th St. and 3rd Ave., when the men will vote on the question of extending the strike.

Scab wages in force now are \$4.80 a day for laborer, \$6.00 to drillers and about \$7.50 to timbermen and shorers.

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

ARREST RAKOSI'S SISTER.

VIENNA, Nov. 15.—Reports from Budapest, Hungary, state that the sister of Rakosi has been arrested. This arrest of Gisela Rakosi is a purely vindictive measure against the political prisoners.

As far as I am concerned, I can't claim to have discovered the existence of class in modern society or their strife against one another. Middle-class historians long ago described the evolution of the class struggle, and political economists showed the economic physiology of the classes. I have added as a new contribution the following propositions: 1) that the existence of classes is based on the division of the class struggle; 2) that this division is not the transition to the abolition of all classes and to the action of a society of free and equal men.

N. Y. WORKERS DEMAND RELEASE OF GASTONIA 7

1,200 Hear Leeksville Striker at Meet

Greeting their Southern fellow-workers still imprisoned in the mill-owners' jails and those just out on strike at the Leeksville, N. C., mills, 1,200 New York workers last night crowded New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., and pledged to continue the struggle for release of the jailed and to support the latest strikers.

The demonstration was under the auspices of the International Labor Defense and the National Textile Workers' Union.

Louis McLaughlin was unable to get to New York in time to talk to the meeting.

His greetings, and the greetings of fellow-prisoners, were conveyed by Fred Beal, N. Y. (Red) Hendry, James Reid, president of the N. Y. W. U.; Otto Hall, of the American Negro Labor Congress, and J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the I. L. D., chairman.

A tremendous ovation greeted A. Gibson, and J. Hudson who greeted New York workers in behalf of the Leeksville strikers.

"We stopped the looms last Wednesday," Gibson said, "and there's not nothin' runnin' now. I'm a mill worker, and know what our boys in Charlotte, Gastonia—all over the South—have to suffer.

"All they do is work 12 hours a day for from \$12 to \$16 a week. They don't eat that Southern ham you hear such a lot about—ham cost 50 cents a pound, and that's too much for a mill hand.

He appealed for relief for the strikers.

"If every worker sticks together like the Leeksville folks are doing now—why, we'll win the South solid." Hudson read a resolution unanimously adopted in support of the Trade Union Unity League, the N. Y. W. U. and the I. L. D.

As this edition of the Daily Worker went to press, the exact amount of the substantial collection made was not available.

BOSSSES SUPPORT ILGWU "STRIKE"

"Do for the dress trade what has been so successfully accomplished in the cloak trade," was the appeal of Benjamin Schlesinger, scab-herding president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, to employers' groups yesterday.

He had just concluded a successful conference at the Hotel Governor Clinton at which he had convinced two employers' associations of the soundness of his company union scheme.

What the I. L. G. W. U. actually means to "accomplish in the dress trade" was exposed yesterday in a statement issued by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

"Months before we made it clear to the dressmakers that the combination with the bosses and the Tammany machine of the New York State government will be made the same way it was made in the cloak industry," the statement declares.

It points out that dress bosses and jobbers, have now become the champions of the "strike."

Against the company unionism being negotiated by Schlesinger and the bosses, the N.Y.W.I.U. holds, the workers' strength lies "in your own hands, in your organizing, in the building of your Needle Trades Industrial Union."

HOOVER IN PANIC CALLS EXPERTS AND A.F.L. FAKERS

Stock Collapse Serious; Want to Cut Wages

The seriousness of the collapse in the stock market and the beginning of an industrial crisis was further revealed yesterday by the unprecedented action of President Hoover in announcing at Washington that he had been in secret conference with the biggest New York bankers and trust heads, "important business leaders," as to how to delay the crisis now developing, and that he was now calling for "the middle of next week a small preliminary conference of representatives of industry, agriculture and labor to meet with the Secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, together with the chairman of the Federal Farm Board, to develop certain definite steps."

Calling in the A. F. L. chiefs looks like a little agreement to cut wages "just to get business going."

This conference of big bankers, corporation heads and labor lieutenants of capitalism is said to be preliminary to an attempt to put into execution the famous "five-billion dollar fund" plan for "solving" questions of business depression and unemployment advanced! Hoover some months ago and exposed as a reactionary Utopia.

Hoover seizes upon the fact that there was a collapse of the building boom recently, part of the general decline of industry.

Hoover seizes upon the fact that the usual "booster talk" about the essential soundness of American industry, such as thus far failed to help the stock market any, but is significant because it is a first official admission that the price failure is something more than a mere speculative panic, that it is due to a recognition that business isn't so good, that profits will fall, that if anything can be done, industry must be pushed along artificially.

Hoover's plan is considered here as a crude attempt to cure a spreading industrial weakness, reflected in the stock crash, by the same sort of artificial stimulus as is now being used, at a ruinous cost, to hold up prices.

Steel stocks were "pegged" today, by enormous purchases which forced them slowly up 4-1/2 points.

Cuban and Chinese Workers Indignant at Havana Arrests

HAVANA, Nov. 15.—Great indignation prevails among both immigrant Chinese workers and native Cuban workers at the arrests here by the Machado "government" of Kee Chang, secretary of the All-American Alliance for the Support of the Chinese Worker and Peasant Revolution, together with four more Chinese workers of the Alliance, at the instigation of the Havana Kuomintang and the action of U. S. imperials.

It is noted that this combination of fascist counter-revolution proves how servile is "Butcher" Machado, the Cuban dictator, to American imperialism, as well as proving how American imperialism is working with the counter-revolutionary Kuomintang, not only in China, but even in Cuba, where the Chinese workers and the rich Chinese merchants lead— the Kuomintang are involved in class struggle.

A meeting of the Mass Propaganda Committee of cloakmakers, dressmakers, furriers and millinery workers will be held at the union offices at 131 W. 28th St. today at 12 noon.

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

WORKERS CALENDAR

MASSACHUSETTS. Boston Needle Union Bazaar. The Boston Needle Union Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has arranged a four-day bazaar, which will take place Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, November 27, 28, 29 and 30, at the New Ambassador Palace, 12 Berkeley Street, Boston.

ILLINOIS. Chicago Youth 12th Anniversary. Special youth celebration of the 12th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be held on Sunday, Nov. 24, at 9 p. m. at the Peoples Auditorium, 2437 W. Chicago Ave. Special youth program, Mass meeting and dance later in the evening.

PENNSYLVANIA. Y. C. L. Dance in Pittsburgh. A "Red Balloon Dance," arranged by the Young Communist League of Pittsburgh will be held Saturday, December 7, at 7:30, in Turner Hall, 1721 Jane St. Pittsburgh. Sympathetic organizations are asked not arrange conflicting affairs.

OHIO. Cleveland Bazaar. The annual bazaar of District Six will be held on December 7-8, Garden Hall, 6021 St. Clair Ave. Dances on both nights. Bazaar 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 4-5 p. m. Dance begins at 8:30 p. m.

WEST VIRGINIA. Hendrix in Wheeling. Hendrix will speak at a protest meeting Wednesday, November 27, 7:30 p. m. at Liberty Hall, 2820 Market St. Wheeling.

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 24 at 8 p. m. at the Labor Temple, 309 W. Johnson St.

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, 38 Howe St. Saturday, Nov. 16, at 8 p. m. Many features.

Doushenko Uses Broad Symbols in Direction of the "Arsenal"

The Film Arts Guild announces that "Arsenal" will be held over as a second week commencing today.

The basic theme of "Arsenal," the remarkable Russian film, is the civil war in the Ukraine, the struggle of the workers against the Ukrainian Nationalists. The uprising in the arsenal of Kiev is a characteristic episode in the history of the Ukrainian revolution.

In utilizing this theme Alexander Dovshenko, who directed, avoided the method of illustration or of copying historic events. His "Arsenal" is not a collection of historic events, but an analysis presented in narrative form by an artist who can view the entire epoch in its broad perspective.

At the same time Dovshenko resorts to the methods of some American films, raising them, however, to the significance of profound social pathos. A captivating rhythm and interplay of moods are achieved by alternation of comic and tragic passages. In its scope as well as in its overwhelming artistry the picture can be characterized as the "Ten Days" of the Ukraine.

The Mackay Shoe Co. has already informed its workers that they will have to get along without a union in future but the union has not been officially notified of this by the company to date.

The union is mobilizing its defense organization against this onslaught of the bosses and calls upon all shoe workers to participate in mass picketing and mass activities against their exploiters.

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 AMKINO 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

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

N. Y. MILITANTS PROTEST HORTHY TERROR; ARRESTS

Try 16 Demonstrators at Consulate Today

Sixteen workers were arrested at a mass demonstration in protest against the Hungarian White terror yesterday. Picketing the Hungarian Consulate at the Cunard Building on lower Broadway, they carried signs denouncing Horthy's imprisonment of many hundreds of valiant working class fighters.

"Down with the Horthy terror! Down with the bloody fascist Hungarian dictatorship. Release the political prisoners of Hungary!" the signs read. The demonstration attracted some 5,000 onlookers, many of whom expressed sympathy.

The arrested workers were brutally pinioned against the wall till patrol wagons came. They shouted encouragement to their fellow-workers who continued to demonstrate.

It is estimated that over a thousand are rotting in the Horthy jails. All went on hunger strike Oct. 21 in a demand for their unconditional release and in protest against unhealthy sanitary conditions, beatings, starvation rations and right censorship.

A united front movement forming the Emergency Committee for the Release of Hungarian Political Prisoners, just organized in New York, will meet in protest at Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., Sunday.

The sixteen arrested were released for hearing at 10 a. m. today, when they will be defended by the International Labor Defense. They are Erno Alloy, Ruth Gluskin, Nathan Bale, Antonio Wexler, Anna Schultz, Lillian Ganners, John Szalb, Louis Toth, Louis Sass, Gus Meyer, D. Kess, S. Polk, Helen Feldman, Jack Rosenzweig, Lena Weiner and Harry Polak.

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

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

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AFRICA SHAKES FROM NORTH TO SOUTH AS OPPRESSED WAGE WAR AGAINST FRENCH AND BRITISH

Berber Rifles Puncture French Fairy Tale of Peace in Riff; Death Toll Big

Negro Dockers of South Africa Resist Tax and Police of "Labor" Government

PARIS, Nov. 18.—So devastating to French troops has become the courageous resistance of African peoples in the Riff of Morocco and in the Atlas region, that no longer can the French imperialist government conceal it.

After Abdel Krim sold out to France more than two years ago, French imperialism thought it had won a final conquest, but every frontier from across the Mediterranean recently brings news of French columns completely wiped out, and of disastrous defeats inflicted on those trying to penetrate into the interior. This is beginning to cause an alarm.

No outpost or traveling column is safe without triple sentry lines, and even then at times all are wiped out by Moors. The Reguibat tribe, most unconquerable of all the Berbers, fight inch by inch with the French for their homeland in west Morocco. The Gourps are another tribe but follow equal effective tactics and all work together.

Columns and garrisons of French trying to extend imperialism rule beyond the Kerrat plateau find wells poisoned, food resources destroyed, relief columns cut off and themselves besieged in a hell of scorching sun without water or food. And this resistance of natives increases in spite of the tons of high explosives daily dropped on native villages by French planes. The natives naturally make short work of such army aviators when captured.

It must be noted that the present French drive to the interior is a violation of the solemn promise of former War Minister Painleve that France would give up its campaign of military penetration after Abd-

JAIL 61 MORE TOILERS IN N. J.

Hackensack Terror Reign Grows

(Continued from Page One) by third degree methods of grilling, after the workers had been roughly handled by the police.

Recently, similar reigns of terror have been carried out by police and federal authorities against the Spanish and Portuguese workers of Lodi and Garfield, textile mill centers near here.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 17.—Capitalism in Andy Mellon's section of the U. S. A.—Pittsburgh—learned again Saturday night at the farewell banquet given to the three Woodlawn prisoners who go to prison for five years November 29, that mass sentences cannot dim the revolutionary spirit of workers.

Milan Resetar, Peter Muselin and Tom Zima, sentenced to the Allegheny County Workhouse for five years on charges of sedition, were present and declared their undimmed faith in the strength of the workers in the fight on the terror by waving against all militant workers.

The meeting, held in Labor Temple, Pittsburgh, was also addressed by Pat Devine, Max Saltzman and Pat Fochey. The case of Salvatore Accorsi, Pennsylvania miner, framed for murder of a state trooper, two years ago, was also discussed.

The trial of Accorsi will come up in Pittsburgh, December 9, in the same court house in which three coal and iron police were whitewashed several weeks ago after murdering John Barzokki, a miner. Saltzman declared, "The Pennsylvania State Police have a slogan, 'We get our man.' It should be 'We get any working man in order to intimidate the working class in Pennsylvania.'"

The workers present promised to demonstrate and raise mass protests in Accorsi, whose case grew out of a Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration at Cheswick, August 25, 1927, when 5,000 miners and their families were brutally attacked by the State Police. In the course of the attack one of the miners shot in self-defense. Accorsi was not present at the mass meeting—having been at his home four miles away.

SET YOUR COSTUME
For the Dec. 6
NEW MASSES
BALL

Attack Hurling Back by Red Army; Many Chinese Desert

(Wireless to Imprecorr.)
HARAROVSK, Siberia, Nov. 15.—Chinese troops crossed the Ussur river into Soviet territory yesterday, where they were caught by Red Army troops and flung back across the frontier with severe losses. Many Chinese soldiers deserted, surrendering to the Soviet forces.

Militant Chinese Are Arrested in Cuba by U. S. Puppet Machado

HAVANA (By Mail)—Keechang, secretary of the Cuban Branch of the All-American Alliance to Support the Chinese Worker-Peasant Revolution, was arrested on October 28 by the secret police of the American imperialist puppet, the Machado Government. The secret police searched the office of the branch of the Alliance and also the residence of some militant Chinese workers prior to the arrest of Keechang. This terrific persecution is a direct result of the close co-operation of the Machado Government and the local Kuomintang in Havana, all tools of American imperialism.

They made no charges at the arrest, but it is plain that the militancy of these Chinese workers and their close co-operation with the revolutionary Cuban workers to fight against both the imperialist agents, the Nanking and the Machado Governments, and for the real independence of the Chinese and Cuban masses were the only and real reasons for the arrest.

It is also believed that three more militant Chinese workers of the Alliance in Havana have been arrested secretly. The arrested are held for deportation which means to hand the mover to the reactionary Nanking Government to have their leads chopped off.

While the International Labor Defense is taking up the case, the working class organizations of Cuba, the branches of the Alliance throughout the continent and also workers organizations in the United States will launch a wide campaign for the unconditional freedom of their arrested comrades and expose the white terror of the Machado reaction, and the Kuomintang informers who are under direction of American imperialism.

Polish Workers in Jail Go Out Hunger Strike Against Terror

WARSAW (by mail)—The political prisoners in Wronki are on a hunger strike. Several of the prisoners are already in the hospital of the jail. Police is kept inside the jail in order to quell any revolts of the prisoners. Apparently tortures of the prisoners are going on inside, for passerby have heard cries of the prisoners outside the jail. Several of the prisoners are on the point of death and the authorities tried to feed them by force. However, the prisoners refused to be fed.

Fascists and Social Democrats in Austria Fraternize at Meet

VIENNA (By Mail)—The social democratic organization at Groh near Krems, in the Lower Austrian forest country, held a meeting yesterday, at which the whole Home Defense League of the place appeared. The chairmanship was divided between a social democrat and a Home Defense member. The social democratic leader, Karl Renner, stated that Austria can only reach a sound condition by coming to an inner understanding and by inner disarmament. The Home Defense members declared themselves in full agreement with Renner's address. This meeting signifies a further stage in the development of socialism: fraternization of social fascists and Home Defense fascists.

Workers Saved Lives, Says Louis McLaughlin

(Continued from Page One) remaining bail bond has been raised. "It's harder to stay in jail the three weeks since we were convicted than the six months before. We kept waiting every day to be bailed out, you see," he said.

With intense feeling, he declared, "Yes, if it wasn't for the I.L.D. and the Daily Worker getting workers all over the world to protest, we'd all of us be in the electric chair by now."

"It was like walking on air," he said, "when I got out. I walked across the street to the I.L.D. office in between lots of cheering workers and it was sweeter'n music to my ears," he said.

McLaughlin is a veteran of the cotton mill having worked at the looms for twelve years—entered the mills at 12.

"When we went out on strike April 2," he said, "I was working 72 hours a week and getting about the best pay in the mill—\$12."

"I am going back South to organize the workers into the National Textile Workers Union just as soon as I can," said McLaughlin.

TUUL BOARD SEES CRISIS AS "KEY" TO CAMPAIGN

Maps Plans of Fight All Along the Line

(Continued from Page One) ization to retain the fruits of victory and advance. The T. U. U. L. will organize the unemployed, concretize their demands and struggle for full support of the unemployed at the expense of the employers and state.

The T. U. U. L. organization work, since the Cleveland Trade Union Unity Convention held about September 1, came under sharp scrutiny and occupied a major portion of the time of the committee. It was evident from the report of National Organizer Jack Johnston that though much progress was made, not enough was being done.

Weaknesses seem to lie largely in insufficient co-operation and coordination of the various units of the league, together with a tendency on the part of the league members in the various localities to regard the tours of Foster, Johnston, the Labor Jurors and others as primarily educational rather than organization meetings.

More individual appeals at the meetings, in preparation of them, and after them, to workers to actually join the T. U. U. L., to pay dues, to support its press, and organize their fellow workers, was indicated by the reports, and will be demanded by the national executive board.

The T. U. U. L. is composed of national industrial unions, such as the National Miners Union, the National Textile Workers Union, the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, etc., plus national industrial leagues, and local general leagues. There is provision for departments devoted to women, youth, Negro workers, etc., and there are national industrial committees to lead and energize the work in various industries. All this machinery works too loosely, and with not sufficient attention to the movement as a whole, as symbolized in the national center, the T. U. U. L. itself, the board found.

TRY TO FRAME 2 OHIO STRIKERS

Cleveland Truckmen in "Murder" Charge

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 17.—An attempt to frame two striking truck drivers of the F. H. Scott Transportation Company is being made by the Cleveland bosses and their courts, as a result of the death of Theodore Knill, a scab, aboard a Scott truck which the scab was "guarding" last Wednesday night, near Ferry, Ohio.

The two workers held are Henry Euler, 27, of 6712 Kinsman Ave., and Frank Giovan, of 10119 Detroit Ave. A third is held as a "material witness."

At the same time as the arrest of the two, the Scott Company filed an injunction petition in federal court, naming locals of the truckmen and teamsters unions as the defendants, and asking that they "be restrained from assaulting or interfering with Scott employees."

Hearing on the injunction has been set for next Thursday.

Euler and Giovan deny they had any part in the killing, although local papers, such as the Cleveland News, ran flaunting headlines saying that "two admit part in labor killing."

The strike has been on since September. The Scott Co. runs trucks between here and Erie, Pa. Among the tricks adopted against the strikers are alleged bombings which the bosses have blamed on the workers, and assaults.

Not only armed police convoys but armed thugs have been used to accompany the scab-run trucks, in order to attempt to provoke the strikers. Knill was such a specially hired armed "guard."

The misleaders of the A. F. of L. teamsters and truckmen's locals here have been thus far unable to see out the strike due to the rank and file militancy.



tion of industrial locals in the large cities, as in the past.

The present tour of Frank is largely for the purpose of building industrial league organizations.

The tour of Harper and Buckley, now going on, is directed particularly to the shoe and textile industries, and will build up representation to the national conventions in those two industries. The shoe workers' national convention will probably be in February. The tour of Cosh is directed into the mining and steel industries. There will soon be a national convention call by the National Miners Union, and it is intended to make this a broad mass, organizational convention, to extend the influence of the union far beyond its present bounds.

In its struggle to organize the unorganized, the national board found the T. U. U. L. faced, not only with the bitter opposition of the bosses and the capitalist state, which already increased all possible terroristic and oppressive measures, resorting to arrests, sedition charges, frame-up, murder charges against workers who defended themselves against attempts of bosses' gunmen to slaughter them, as well as an increasing possibility of murder by other elements posing as part of the labor movement, and betraying it. The A. F. L. with its recent Washington conference on the South shows an increased fascistization.

The A. F. L. of Washington conference indicated the determination of the A. F. L., its United Textile Workers' Union, and the southern employers to unite to smash, if possible, the victorious drive of the National Textile Workers' Union in the South.

A special statement, exposing the role of the A. F. L., particularly in the South, will be issued by the T. U. U. L. national board.

Muste, Cannon, Lovestone.

The Muste movement, a pseudo-progressive campaign, will be fought and exposed. The board found that within the T. U. U. L. organization itself, a decadent, opportunist section existed, not affecting the masses of the membership, but centering around certain followers of Lovestone and Cannon, which was capable of causing the workers some trouble and spreading confusion. These reformist Cannon and Lovestone elements resist the class war policies of the T. U. U. L., object to the intensification of the struggle against the employers, oppose the struggle for a workers' and farmers' government, etc. In each union they propose policies certain to lead to defeat, as for instance, Watt's program of splitting the National Miners' Union and centering the fight on the U. M. W. A. instead of against the operators, his dealings with such traitors to the militant movement as Hagwood, Howatt and others.

The board decided on a general policy of exposing these elements, and showing their real purpose to the rank and file, confident that when their true activities are brought out into the open, their demagogic and hypocritical phrases will not delude the masses of the workers, and the program of the opportunists to split and paralyze the workers' mass movements will fail.

The board did not finish its agenda. The magnitude of the tasks before it, and the great possibilities of mass movements under the leadership of the T. U. U. L., were seen on closer inspection to be more than could be considered in a single session. The important matter of reports and programs for the separate unions and industries of the departments, of the international work of the T. U. U. L. with the exception of the textile union (or which a separate article will follow—Editor), were left for a session to start at 5 p. m. Thursday, in the national office, 2 W. 15th St. The meeting Saturday was attended by nearly all the board members.

KNOWS ITS FRIENDS.

PRAGUE (By Mail)—The governmental organs, "Prager Presse," "Thechokoljenska Republika" and "A Reggel," have received secret instructions from the Minister of the Interior to refrain from an attack in any form upon the social democrats and the National Socialistists.

IN THE SHOPS

How the Five Day Week Came to Bobruisk Workers

Here's a letter from a class war prisoner, a coal miner in West Virginia, who was framed up and sent to Moundsville Penitentiary for his militancy.

"protection" and sees his fellow man, the man who toils, lead to the slaughter, pitiable in his helplessness, daring not to lift his voice in protest.

Comrades and fellow-sufferers: These cold, gray walls are thick and high; my physical voice is weak—but the soul that groans and cries out within me shall be heard; for it is not my voice alone but it is the voice of tolling humanity, grating under the insufferable burdens imposed upon it by an imperialistic industrial system having for its object the perpetuation of the golden stream that flows into the coffers of the parasitic rich as their reward for their ability to peonize labor.

The day is not far, my comrades, when we shall behold the great awakening through eyes which hold no fear and through which no anguish peeps, and shall see the glorious conquest that is ours if we only forge ahead.

Comrades, strong arms may be bound with unyielding irons; shackled legs may be retarded by willies; but the souls of liberty-loving humanity knows no bonds. Triumphantly onward they march, conquering those who would oppose them, overwhelming those who would suck up the blood and kill the spirit of him whose back breaks under this terrible load while those in power stand idly by and are pleased at the prospect of the rat salary check or the stinking, dirty gold tendered as a payment for

Onward to the battle, strong men! Awaken, flex those tough muscles and realize your strength. Toil mightily to that glorious end where we shall no longer be the vassal of power and greed but shall live in a new-born freedom where justice shall reign supreme forever.

In the name of the great cause, I greet my friends and comrades dispensed about the globe wherever they may be.

Faithfully yours,
JOHN M. LYNCH,
818 Jefferson Ave., Moundsville, W. V.

JAIL TWO AT MT. HOLLY, N. C.

Saul and Tetherow Are Arrested in Terror

(Continued from Page One) \$5,000 cash bond; Louis McLaughlin \$2,500, and "Red" K. Y. Hendryx, on \$2,000.

McGinnis walked out of prison and down the street to the working class section of Charlotte, where his mother, Mrs. Callie McGinnis, 55-year-old striker, blacklisted in the South, now lives.

Mrs. McGinnis, who had been severely beaten up on the picket-line the afternoon of June 7, was not aware that her son would be out of prison, and fainted in his arms when she saw him.

"I reckon if it hadn't been for the workers' protest I'd been on the electric chair by now," McGinnis said. In this statement he joins with Beal, McLaughlin and Hendryx, all of whom strongly feel that their lives were saved by the mass pressure of the working class in the United States and throughout the world.

First Time Out of South.

McGinnis declared this was first time that he had ever been out of the South—and that he would learn to read and write while in the North. "I never got no schooling," he said, "and I would like to be able to read and write. I'll help n.c. when I go back South to organize."

The striker, who is 26, has been in the mills since 14. Although of sturdy build, his face is wax-pale due to six months in prison. Besides that, he had been working 60 hours a week, for \$12 a week, before he went on strike, he said.

"The National Textile Workers' Union got a great future in the South," he stated. "The workers have just opened up their eyes to what it means, and they are joining it and the I. L. D."

McGinnis will tour the Pennsylvania district speaking before workers on the necessity to raise bail, and mass protest for the freedom of the seven Georgia strikers. He will afterward return South for organization.

Defendants Hit Jamison.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 17.—William McGinnis, and Louis McLaughlin, Gastonia defendants, just before their release from Mecklenburg county jail, joined with the other three still there in a statement sharply condemning Attorney Jamison and Neal for their action in seizing the \$15,000 bail fund, and compelling these workers to remain in prison until the I. L. D. raises further money for their release.

The defendants point out that Jamison was betraying them by his unity with City Solicitor Carpenter of Gastonia, and Major Bulwinkle, one of their prosecutors, and attorney for the Manville Jenkes Co. The defendants expressed utmost confidence in the International Labor Defense, and also condemned Jamison's raising the issue of Communism to make a smoke screen around his attempt to keep their bail money.

LAW MAKES TOTS SLAVE 5.30 A. M.

Newark Mayor Says It "Keeps from Mischief"

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 17.—With over 6,000 Newark children under 16 admitted by the U. S. Labor Bureau to be employed in industries and with 27 per cent of the children under 12, the Newark City Commission passed an ordinance "regulating" the hours of work for children, which permits the working children to begin their day of slavery at 5:30 a. m. The law is designed to please the open shop bosses of this city.

Under the new ordinance, the legal working hours for children are from 5:30 a. m. to 8 a. m. and from 3:30 p. m. to 8 p. m., while all child workers 15 and over may be made to slave until 9 p. m.

Defending this new brutal ordinance, Mayor Congleton, representative of the open shoppers, stated that he believed that "the early morning hours are not injurious to children's health if they retired early in the evening."

"These hours will keep the children from mischief," said Congleton. "If boys are busy in the morning and work late in the afternoon and evening it is likely they will be tired enough to go to bed early."

A number of A. F. of L. and so-called liberal organizations here made mild protests against the

"DAILY MUST GO SOUTH", SAYS LOUIS MCLAUGHLIN TO WORKERS

(Continued from Page One) fought against the slavery and terror in the South—and were fighting for you as well at the same time.

What's your answer to McLaughlin, to Beal, to Hendryx, workers? And what's your answer, working class organizations? Send your contribution at once to the "Drive to Rush the Daily South."

Workers' groups, adopt mill villages, and see to it that the workers there are daily supplied with the Daily Worker!

Daily Worker, 26 Union Square, New York City.

We militant workers can't be deaf to the appeals of such fighters as McLaughlin, Beal and Hendryx, that we rush the Daily to the southern mill workers. Here's my contribution, and I'm going to try to get my organization to adopt a southern mill village.

Name
Address
City State

Amount \$.....

FOR ORGANIZATIONS

We (name of organization) wish to adopt a mill village, and see that the workers there are supplied with the Daily Worker regularly.

Address:
City and State

Amount:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Address. Includes names like H. Gibson, Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Wilson, Bigsall, Ind.; etc.

TO IGNORE NEGRO TEXTILE HANDS, SAYS THE U.T.W.

McMahon O. K.'s Jim Crow Law in South

(By a Worker Correspondent)
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (By Mail)—Thomas F. McMahon, the president of the United Textile Workers' Union, spoke here the other night before a meeting of the Circle Club, composed of union members.

In a very cunning way McMahon said that his organization will begin an "intensive campaign to organize the unorganized white textile workers of the South."

Nothing was mentioned about the unorganized Negroes. McMahon's talk is a notice to the southern textile bosses that the Negroes will not be organized by the labor factors and that therefore they can go ahead with their Jim Crowism and segregation. This is what the bosses want, to divide the workers.

Even a blind man can see that the southern mill textile workers are dissatisfied with their rotten working conditions. McMahon admits this and states further that the southern workers are very eager to organize themselves.

The faker says, "The bad condition of the southern textile workers will destroy the fine Americanism which we find in these workers and will hurt in a very serious manner their respect for American traditions."

I don't have to comment on this statement.

McMahon assured the hearers that the U. T. W. is "safe and sound, and need not be feared. No representative of the U. T. W. has any connection or contact with any of these Communists," he said.

McMahon says the situation of the Elizabethan rayon workers is "much better." It is just the opposite. McMahon admitted that even to this day active unionists are refused employment there.

A fine bunch the fakers are! J. A. E.

brutal law, to hide their own reactionary policies.

But the real attitude of the A. F. of L. fakers is revealed when it is remembered that Commissioner Brennan, who voted for the ordinance, was backed by the labor fakers, who called him a "labor man" and worked to elect him.

Commissioner Murray, elected as a "humanitarian," stated that "child labor makes for better home conditions."

The Communist Party and the Young Communist League are planning to arrange demonstrations against this legalized brutal enslavement of young children by the open shop bosses. Demonstrations on Thanksgiving Day are planned.

PARTY LIFE

On the Expulsion of Renegade Hankin

The following is a resolution of the District Control Commission of Dist. 4, on the expulsion of Max Hankin:

The District Control Commission, receiving the information from the C.C.C. of the Party of Max Hankin, wishes completely to identify and wholly approve of the action of the Commission in expelling the renegade Hankin from the Party.

Max Hankin, a former D. O. of this district and personal emissary of Lovestone at the time, was member of the Party in this district up to his expulsion, has perhaps the blackest record as a Party official.

He is a master of irresponsibility and recklessness. The district membership is not at all surprised that he has become a follower of the arch-renegade Lovestone; we have long since decided to get rid of such types as Hankin, and the sooner the better.

The Bolshevik line of the C. I. for the American Party is giving a crushing defeat to all the opportunist elements in the American movement.

How Party Members Must Not Act

At the time of the Cleveland Convention of the Trade Union Unity League, proof was given that the American proletariat was ready for struggle. And the proletariat is more than ever ready to struggle and to organize their struggle under leadership of the T.U.U.L. But astonishing as it may seem, some of our own Party members, people who like to be called Communists, are not so advanced.

This was shown at a meeting of a new union of Building Service Workers last week. A motion was made to affiliate the union to the T.U.U.L. and only three opposed it. The motion was overwhelmingly carried. Almost all the workers felt as they should feel, that something good was done toward the unity of the working class. But a member of the Communist Party, and not just an ordinary member, but a member of the District Committee of New York, thought it necessary to postpone the unity of the working class, and on the excuse of some trivial technical objection about "getting more information," succeeded in convincing the union membership to postpone affiliation to the T.U.U.L.

Of course, he said he "was in favor" of the affiliation. But he just wanted to "postpone" it. Although he is on a leading Party committee, he himself did not know enough about the T.U.U.L. to furnish the information he said was lacking. But was that the reason?

Well, after the meeting, when his sabotage of the T.U.U.L. was protested by other Party members, he gave another excuse: That affiliation had "not been decided at fraction meeting." This comrade has to have a decision on everything—to get up, to eat, to go to bed. The Communist Party long ago decided to support and build the T.U.U.L. This comrade hasn't yet heard about it. He needs another decision. The Party must give him one.

PARTY RECRUITING DRIVE

Socialist Competition in the Party Recruiting Drive

By LEON PLATT.

Since the receipt of the Comintern Address, it was clearly demonstrated how much more our Party can accomplish after the factional regime was abolished. Instead of factional struggle the energies and efforts of the Party are now being absorbed by constructive mass work in which the entire Party membership is to be involved. However, as a prerequisite for more intensive activity of the Party, it was necessary first to give the Party a correct political line, so that it can utilize the growing radicalization of the American working class and the sharpening contradictions of American capitalism which is today entering into a period of crises. This task was definitely accomplished by the October Plenum, following the political decisions of the Sixth World Congress and the Tenth Plenum of the Comintern, and the merciless struggle against the renegade Lovestone group which is today uniting with our most bitter enemies in a common struggle against the Party and the Communist International. Going thru this process of consolidation and bolshevization, the Party is now in the most favorable position to take energetic steps and seriously carry out its task of winning the majority of the American working class. The first prerequisite to accomplish this task is to establish a mass Communist Party that will assume the leadership of the mass struggles of the workers. The Party Recruiting Campaign initiated by the October Plenum must receive full attention of the Party and its organizations.

In the past, the Party initiated recruiting campaigns and some of the campaigns brought excellent results. The Party gained membership, broadened its influence and strengthened itself among the workers. However, in spite of these partial successes, we must state that the Party membership drives of the past did not achieve all they could have accomplished. The main reasons were: first, the factional situation; the comrades failed to carry out the everyday work of the Party. Secondly, the membership did not grasp the full meaning of the recruiting drive; the lower units of the Party and the Party organization as a whole, on the main did not even discuss the drive. The general plan of the campaign remained a dead letter and very little effort was exerted by the Party organization to apply the general directives of the Party to the concrete situation existing in every district and in every unit. The accomplishments in the past recruiting campaigns were primarily due to efforts of only a certain section of our Party membership, while the bulk of the comrades remained inactive. They failed to connect this drive with the everyday struggles of the workers and the major political campaigns of the Party.

To guarantee the success of the present recruiting campaign, the entire Party membership must be involved. Every unit and every Party organization must within the next month have the recruiting campaign on the order of business. In this connection, the Party proposes to utilize the method of "socialist competition" in the recruiting drive. The experiences of "socialist competition" not only of the Soviet Union but also of the Parties in the European countries must be applied to our recruiting drive.

In the past we used certain forms of competition: the leadership of one district challenged another district. This method of competition has nothing to do with our present conception of competition. The prerequisite for "socialist competition" in the recruiting drive or other campaign of the Party is the participation of the entire membership. When this competition is initiated on top and the membership has no knowledge, or fails to discuss the tasks in the contest, the competition becomes mechanical and loses its value.

What must be the form and method of the proposed competition in the present recruiting campaign? It must involve the entire membership and every Party organization. It must be organically connected with the general political work of the Party. One Party unit competes with another in the same city, the same district, the same industry or with another unit in another district. One shop nucleus challenges another nucleus existing in the same industries or in other industries. One section or district challenges another district. The same is also to be applied to individual comrades. The competition shall be expressed in agreements between these units of our Party, in securing new members, subscriptions for the Daily Worker, increase the Negro membership, increase the number of shop nuclei, shop papers, secure subscribers to the Daily Worker, establish new Party units in cities where the Party organization does not exist, establish League units and Pioneer groups. Competition can also be introduced in our struggle against imperialist war and the defense of the Soviet Union, building the revolutionary trade unions, etc. One Party unit or other Party organization can challenge another one, in holding anti-war meetings, in establishment of anti-war committees, in printing and distributing of anti-war propaganda, etc. In fact, this can be introduced in all fields of activity.

How shall this competition be initiated? We must guard ourselves against mechanical introduction of competition. The leading body of a Party unit, section, district, fraction (or fraternal) or trade union organization must discuss at one of its meetings the task of introducing competition. This leading body will have to survey the situation under which the Party organization carries out its work. It must take into consideration its organizational strength, the industries in the territory

THE A. F. OF L. TURNS ITS ATTENTION TO THE SOUTH

By Fred Ellis



A Chunk of Soviet Life

How the workers in the Soviet Union are pressing forward on all fronts in the Five-Year Plan of industrialization, can be understood better by the following article, translated from the daily paper of the Railway Workers' Union—"Gudok" (The Whistle). In order that this article, which tells how bureaucratic laziness and incompetence is being cleaned out by the "Rabcorrs" (worker correspondents who write for the papers on everything about the work) and the "shock troops" (groups of workers who undertake the job of digging out facts as to who is responsible for bad work and cleaning them out). The "actives" mentioned, are those workers who, engaged on the job themselves are supposed to keep an eye on everything and correct bad conditions as they arise. The article in "Gudok" of October 16, is run under the following headline and introduction:

The Fighting Tasks—Already in Ten Days of October 21,000 Car Loadings Will Tear Sunday Out of Our Calendar—Loading Must Go On Day and Night, Without Interruption Throughout the Week—The Union Organizations Are Not Mobilizing the Masses for Struggle Against Difficulties—Facts Without Adornment—The Union Bureaucrats Are Sore at the Danger Signals of the Rabcorrs—What the Raid on the Kiev Junction Disclosed.

Kiev—In the room of the chairman of the Railway Workers Union. Tobacco smoke like a morning fog hovers over the long table covered with a red cloth. The chairman firmly insists:

"You think you've helped? You come; you go away. And do you think it'll be any better afterward?"

"How else? We've given the push. It's got to move."

"No, no, no!"

"Look at the facts!"

"What fact? I know my onions!"

The chairman is sore because there has appeared a note in the paper about the terribly rotten preparations of the railway workers to confirm the agreement on socialist rivalry. Now loudly, now softly, he talks: that achievements have been made that they cannot be forgotten:

"Why, two months ago the Presidium had a special report on it." The chairman is merciless in his rage. He hurls thunder and lightning on the heads of the "Gudok" committee, who have arrived to help the unions consider and confirm the agreements on socialist rivalry in the transport of autumn freight and in the working out of a general agreement.

Therefore, our first battle took place with the chairman. And now let us go on—to where there are thousands of living people, where there is real, unadorned life. A few days ago, in the middle of the night, 30 Rabcorrs took a genuine picture of the Kiev Junction. . . .

THE RAID.

At 9 p. m., eleven sections of "shock troops" occupied a strategic post, and at the signal from the staff went forward to attack. . . .

During the night they covered a tremendous territory, occupying all stations of the junction. Out along the tracks they met long trains

of its operation and other objective conditions. Then special mobilization meetings shall be called where the plan of "socialist competition" in the recruiting campaign applied to the concrete conditions shall be discussed and everyone assigned a certain definite task, this to apply to other Party organizations like industrial fractions, etc. Methods of systematic check-up on the success attained shall be instituted on a unit, section, and district scale, with regular conferences and reports in the Party press.

We could cite here very many interesting examples and successes achieved in "socialist competition" introduced in Party campaigns: The greatest success was achieved in the Soviet Union. However, the experiences of the German Party will serve as a good example. The Lower Rhein district entered into "socialist competition" with the Ruhr district of the German C. P. on the basis of strengthening the Communist Party and increasing the circulation of the Party press. The Lower Rhein district made itself responsible to organize 20 new territorial units, 20 shop nuclei, 15 new shop committees in the largest enterprises, recruit 3,500 new members into the Party, get 6,000 new subscribers for the Party press, collect 50,000 marks for the election campaign fund. The results of the first three weeks of this competition which began on October 1st, 1929, were the following: The Lower Rhein organization had organized 11 new territorial units, recruited 517 new members and 1,140 new subscribers for the Communist press, and collected \$5,500 for the election campaign fund.

The above example shows what a stimulating factor "socialist competition" is when it is fully understood by the membership, introduced in every unit and followed up carefully by recording the achievements and experiences and correcting the shortcomings. This method of "socialist competition" must be introduced in our American Party and in the present recruiting campaign.

This campaign will give the Party an opportunity to activate its entire membership, to gain native American workers into the Party, and to establish real Bolshevik self-criticism that will expose all the shortcomings of the Party organization and political work. A successful recruiting campaign which will bring 5,000 new members, 5,000 new subscribers to the Daily Worker, 100 shop nuclei and 50 shop papers, will be the biggest blow to the renegade Lovestone and his open counter-revolutionary activities. It will more definitely put the Party on the road of a mass Party that will assume the leadership of the coming struggles in which the majority of the American working class will be involved.

of freight cars, loaded and empty, the switchmen rushing wildly around, complaining:

"There's none of this to be had,"—or—"There's nothing of that!" "Well, I simply can't make it out! We've got money to build the big electric power project of Dnieprostroi, but no money for whistles!"

Along the sidings from which daily are sent dozens of made-up trains, the work has been slowed down tonight because of lack of proper signal equipment. . . . Whistles were needed. There were no brake shoes.

The "shock troops" were bumping into disorganization in the yards, among the conductors, in the station, and even in the operating department office.

The exact schedules, charts, complicated rules—which must be carried out with precision—were being violated by everybody. The schedules for making up trains were given out by the office only just before they were due to leave, whereas, according to rule, they should have been given out not later than 6 p. m. The regular schedule of trains was violated both in dispatching and arriving.

The crews were standing by the semaphores. Every half-hour the engine whistles were shrieking for the station master. The pressure of work now demands from every worker on freight transport a high tempo in the execution of his duties. On the night of the raid on the Kiev Junction this was not to be found.

One could hardly take, as an example of proper effort, the work of the junction superintendent. Twice the staff had to get him out of bed. He had to give orders about repairing the semaphores for inbound trains on one of the switching slopes, but—after five hours the semaphore was still not repaired.

Due to the fault of the junction superintendent, the telephone commutator connecting the switches serving the movement of trains had remained out of order for weeks.

And the operating department? It would be far from passing an examination on good work. Fifty deficiencies discovered by the workers' control in one night is convincing proof.

The "Actives" themselves, at a meeting of the Railway Workers' Union, evaluated the work as bluff, favoritism, impermissible looseness and disorganization. We would add—lack of determination in the struggle with deficiencies and short-comings which interfere with development of work in a fighting fashion.

The work was badly carried out not only by the rank and file workers, but by managers and superintendents. These "locomotives," now put out of commission or "turned in for repairs" because they couldn't make the grade, were found—on investigation—to be drunk-soused.

THE MASSES NOT PREPARED.

All these facts, like the rays of a searchlight, throw a sharp light on the trade union organizations which should have mobilized the masses for a clear fulfillment of the tasks of moving the autumn freight.

We will not deny that the question of freight has been discussed at the meetings of the general and local committees. They even made not half-bad decisions. As far as this goes, all was O.K.

But the masses were not brought into military fighting trim, their eagerness was not aroused for the struggle against difficulties, their proletarian initiative was not organized, socialist rivalry was not used.

Even Comrade Luchenuk, a member of the union presidium and leader of the economic work, had to admit:

"We didn't know how to organize mass opinion around the difficulties."

But this isn't all yet. The increase in the number of accidents, of derailments of cars and locomotives, of collisions—discloses the unfitness of the union committees and organs to organize the masses for struggle with these "sick spots." The results of the raid of the Rabcorrs, a score of statements from the "shock troops," all is a bitter verdict for the Kiev Junction.

PANAIT ISTRATI, AN AGENT OF THE RUMANIAN POLICE.

The bourgeois and social democratic press is publishing violent and slanderous attacks upon the Soviet Union from the pen of the Rumanian author Panait Istrati. The following characterization of Panait Istrati is taken from an article in "L'Humanite"—Ed.

It would be sufficient to republish the article written by Panait Istrati for "L'Humanite" immediately after his arrival in Moscow.

On the 13th of October, 1928 Panait Istrati wrote an enthusiastic letter to Comrade Colomer, the secretary of the Friends of the Soviet Union in France, who had requested him to contribute to the organ of the Friends. In this letter Istrati declared that after having spent a year in the Soviet Union he could tell the Friends of the Soviet Union in France that they might "fight with conviction in the certainty of the triumph of socialism" as a result of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviet Union, he also expressed admiration for the great activity of the Friends of the Soviet Union. All his articles published in the years 1927-28 in "L'Humanite" and the Soviet press were written in the same spirit of enthusiasm.

A little while after his letter to Colomer, Istrati returned to France, from the Soviet Union where he had restored his health at the cost of the workers and peasants there. He was immediately bombarded with interviews, photographs, offers of work for large and powerful newspapers and publishing houses, etc. This recognition was too much for Istrati and turned his head so that he forgot all he had previously thought about the Soviet Union and all that he had seen of its achievements.

Istrati went to the Rumanian Embassy in France and promised to write against the Soviet Union, if he received permission to return to

THE CITY OF BREAD

Translated from THE RUSSIAN

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(Continued.)

They had not been allowed to board the train at the station, they had been driven off the car roofs. Now they were going on foot, confidently, with short jaunty steps, unafraid. They thought the mujiks might turn at any moment and say:

"Where are you going?"

"And they would answer:

"To Tashkent!"

The mujiks did turn, but they did not ask where the boys were going, it was no concern of theirs.

The soldier limped along, taking big uneven strides with his wooden leg, and recounted in a loud voice:

"The water in Tashkent, you know, is very cold, and everything is mirrored in it as in a looking-glass. . . . All kinds of berries grow there—God's truth—whole acres of them. You can walk along for a whole day and see nothing but bardsens, gardens, gardens. . . . The houses have no roofs, and everywhere there are little ditches to water the gardens."

"And how much is bread?"

"Bread is cheap. If you work for a Sart for two weeks, you can make twenty poods to take along, besides your board. . . ."

The old man, the little girl, the women, the three mujiks, and Mishka and Trofim were heartened by the cheerful voice of the lame soldier. They looked trustfully at the blue mountain tops and trudged on, an uneven, straggling triangle—toward the cold, clear water, toward the cheap bread, toward the green, endless gardens.

Bread and vast lay the steppe, bathed in a hot red haze. Here and there a hillock. Above the dead gray salt deposits the steppe-vultures circled, solitary, then settled on the ancient graves of the princes of the steppe; then sat there like faithful sentinels, their black heads motionless. Chains of immense virgin burdocks descended into the hollows, mounted the hills, ghastly in their deathlike loneliness in their century-long unbroken silence. The sun mounted to the zenith, and began to sink; the noonday shadows grew shorter.

The soldier with the wooden leg had ceased to tell his tales of cold, clear water, and gazed with hatred in his red, inflamed eyes over the dead spaces of the steppe, and said hopelessly:

"We won't get to the station. We won't be able to hold out. . . ."

The women and the little girl trudged along with parched, famished mouths gaping crookedly. They clung to each other's hands, and wept silently with the dread that weighed upon them.

Only Sidor the barefoot mujik, and Yermolai, with the stiff unkempt hair, plodded along stubbornly, black weatherbeaten necks bowed, taking long strides with their torn, bleeding feet. Pyetra, walking in the lead, suddenly raised his wooden staff high, and shading his eyes with his hands, gazed out over the fleeing, glittering rails, and said reassuringly:

"Look there's something dark yonder. . . ."

But when they came to the dark spot which had filled their eyes with gladness, once again sorrow laid hold on their hearts; it was only an abandoned Kirghiz encampment, heaps of piled-up clay—the heavy, melancholy work of fugitives.

Again Pyetra shaded his eyes with his hands and gazed into the distance, seeking the lost station.

But there was no station. Only the buzzing telegraph wires, and sometimes the wrecks of railroad cars that had crashed down the embankment, and the broken wheels of gun carriages, the last traces of the civil war that had swept over the steppe from Turkestan to Samara.

It was easier for Mishka and Trofim than for the others. They had eaten and drunk and rested, and each of them had a big piece of bread in his pocket. From time to time Mishka would slip a crumb stealthily into his mouth and whisper to Trofim:

"Not bad for us, eh?"

"We'll make it, all right!" Trofim would answer him. "Only we mustn't be afraid. . . ."

The old man went along, his left side thrust forward, dragging his stiff legs painfully behind him. They came to a hillock, and he stopped and breathed heavily through his dust-choked nostrils, smiled wanly with his good kind eyes, and crossed himself, facing the hot red sun above the steppe.

"Stop, children, it is all over with me!"

The steppe began to sway and rock before his wondering eyes, the burdocks rocked and swayed, the telegraph poles whirled around, the telegraph wires buzzed louder and louder in his ears.

"Stop children, I can't go any farther!"

The old man spread his legs and sat silent on the dry hot ground. The soldier sat down beside him clasping his wooden leg convulsively with both hands.

"Stop, brothers, I too can go no further. . . ."

Sidor and Yermolai halted. With a sudden gesture Pyetra flung his staff from him.

"Oh, road, our road, our long road that never ends!"

He searched in his pocket and drew out a few grains of tobacco, lit them and inhaled the acrid smoke to quiet the gnawing of his empty, hungry entrails. After three pulls he grew dizzy and, flinging out his arms, fell on his back.

Sidor and Yermolai sat with their foreheads sunk on their knees. The women and the little girl lay stretched full length on the ground. The old man curled himself up in a ball, leaning his head on his hands. The soldier sat staring at his wooden leg, and said dully, in a dead, indifferent voice:

"We are lost."

Mishka looked fearfully at the peasant fallen on the road, gazed out at the steppe bare of men and bare of habitations, and his heart sank. It would be all right if the station was near, but what if it was still forty versts away?

He broke off a bit of the bread in his pocket and slipped it into his mouth, that the taste of it might quiet his mounting dread.

The old soldier looked at Mishka's pocket with ravenous eyes.

"You have bread?"

Mishka glanced at Trofim.

Trofim answered lazily, without losing his composure:

"Where is there bread? He's chewing lime."

The old man stirred. Sidor and Yermolai raised their heads, the women and the little girl stared at him with tormented eyes. For a moment the whole famished group sat there, aroused and quivering, pricking their ears. Had the joyful word been brought by the wind, or was it the earth that had whispered it to their tortured bodies? "Where is bread?" demanded Pyetra.

The soldier pointed to Mishka.

"He has it."

Mishka sprang up in terror, ready to battle to the death, for his last hope; his eyes glared like a polecat's dragged out of its hole.

Suddenly Trofim got to his feet too, and took his comrade by the arm:

"Come ahead, we know the way!"

(To Be Continued.)

Rumania from which he had fled as a semi-anarchist from the white terror. Upon his return to Rumania he was received by the Minister of the Interior Vajda-Voivod. The whole press of the Rumanian dictatorship metaphorically killed the fatted calf at the return of Rumania's lost son. The Minister of the Interior entrusted him with the task of forming a "party against Communist demagoguery" in Rumania, in other words, a counter-revolutionary collection of fascists and white guards.

The character of Istrati can also be seen from the fact that when in 1926 the organization of emigrant Rumanian peasants in the United States requested him to write an article or two for its official organ, he refused declaring that he did not write for nothing. He is vocal. He is there for the best payment. He can only live in fame and flattery and for this he is prepared to prostitute his pen. In the Soviet Union he recovered his health and whilst he was there he told the truth, but when he returned to capitalism he sold himself and began to sully the name of the Workers' and Peasants' Republic.

The vile campaign of slander organized by the imperialists against the Soviet Union is an integral part of the conspiracy of the imperialists of all capitalist countries against Communism and for the preparation of war against the Soviet Union.

The international proletariat will form a proper estimation of this unscrupulous agent of imperialism, and his disgusting attacks on the Soviet Union will only cause them to rally still more closely around the Soviet Union which stands like a rock in the ocean of capitalist exploitation.