

The Vanguard of the Working Class of America and the Whole World Greets the Convention of the National Textile Workers Union—Already Baptized in the Fire of Class Struggle!

Daily Worker

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The Textile Barons' Guerrillas' Attack---

The great convention of the National Textile Workers' Union had a very impressive opening last night at Paterson. Unquestionably it will make history for the American working class.

The action of the Muste group and of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers Section of the company union, the United Textile Workers, trying in cooperation with the employers and a Paterson judge to interfere with the convention, is exactly what could be expected of a gang that has so completely showed its desire to fight the workers and help the employers as in the Elizabethton and Marion strikes. In each of the big strikes the U. T. W. has entered so far, the workers have been sold out and sent back to low wages and the black list. In each case of such treason the U. T. W. chiefs have had the help of the state or federal agents.

In Paterson, the local magistrate tells the so-called "pickets" belonging to the company union that their union is all right and they are free. No need to wonder what he will say to National Textile Workers pickets in the big silk strike approaching!

The workers will come to the National Textile Workers convention tonight—not to Muste's mass meeting by which that faker seeks to distract their attention from the main job of organizing a big militant National Textile Workers' Union, to carry on the struggle so gloriously begun in the South, in New England, and soon to come in the New Jersey and other silk mills and dye houses.

The workers will not believe the slanderous attack issued by the Full Fashioned Hosiery bureaucrat, Holderman, who says that the N. T. W. raises money under the false pretense of assisting a hosiery strike he is himself misleading. They know the N. T. W. raises money for the coming silk strike, and for its own southern campaign.

This vicious lying attempt to blacken the N. T. W., this sudden endorsement of the U. T. W. by the local judge, and Rev. Muste's attempt tonight at a diversion, are so many attacks in the rear by the guerrilla forces of the textile bosses, whose main aim is to prevent any organization but a company union under A. F. L. auspices and the bosses' control in the textile industry. The workers will know them for what they are, and will rally to the National Textile Workers' Union.

What Is Karolyi's Position?

Michael Karolyi sails for New York December 28. Some time before he notified the Anti-Horthy League—the American-Hungarian anti-fascist organization—that the League is entrusted by him with the organization of all his American-Hungarian mass meetings. By his attitude he sought to give the impression that he was following the line of the International Anti-Fascist Congress held in March, 1928, at which he was present.

However, according to the news carried by several capitalist papers two or three days ago, Karolyi has promised the Rand School, controlled by the American social fascists, that he would speak at a meeting organized by the Rand School.

If Karolyi knows the social fascist character of this school, and, in spite of that, accepts an invitation from them to speak, then, of course, he cannot present himself as anti-fascist. One cannot be an anti-fascist in Hungarian relations and be allied to the social-fascists in American relations.

The Hungarian social fascists, the Peyer, Garamis and Buchner, have recently made a new pact with the bloody fascist government of Horthy by which they take the lead in the anti-Soviet war preparations. They attacked from behind the political prisoners on general hunger strike and the Salgotarjan miners who were in a heroic struggle against the united forces of Bethlehem and Peyer.

The socialist party plays the same role in the United States. It attacks the strikers from behind, as it did the Gastonia strikers, and the defense campaign.

In its campaign of slumming against the Soviet Union, the socialist party is on the same front with Green and Wolf, who exceed even the capitalists in their incitement for war against the Soviet Union.

If Karolyi was aware of the character of the Rand School—that it is an American social-fascist organization from whose forum the speakers of the third party of the American capitalist class attack the new revolutionary unions, the Communist Party and the Soviet Union, and every revolutionary, anti-capitalist, anti-fascist movement—if Karolyi knew this and in spite of that he accepts the invitation of this Rand School, then this is the old Karolyi, the petty bourgeois politician who at the time he was president of Hungary proved by his actions that he is an enemy of the working class. If this is true, then he is an "anti-fascist" in phrases only and is about to find again his place openly in the camp of the enemies of the working class.

Judgment of Karolyi's attitude toward fascist by the class conscious workers must necessarily be based, not upon his words, but upon his deeds. His deeds will prove whether he is an enemy of the working class or a hidden friend of theirs, standing on the same platform with the social fascists. In this case, every anti-fascist would fight against him.

"Mobilize for Struggle" Is Point in Textile Resolution

The draft of the main resolution which will be submitted to the Second National Convention of the National Textile Workers Union by its national office is entitled: "The Present Situation and the Tasks of the Second Annual Convention of the National Textile Workers Union." It reads as follows:

1. There is a deep and growing crisis in American industry. A nationalization—the speed-up of a red stretch-out—have immensely increased production with a sharp and steady decrease in the number of workers employed.

This increased production has flooded the domestic market since workers, the great majority of the population, receive in wages only a fraction of the value they create by their labor power.

Unemployment showed a steady growth even during periods of so-called prosperity. The speed-up of the intensification of labor—and the introduction of highly specialized "labor-saving" machinery added ever larger numbers to the ranks of the permanently unemployed and the partially employed.

Sections of the working class already have begun counter-offensive.

In all capitalist countries this same process is at work. The capitalist class tries always to get the burden of cheaper production upon the working class. Unable to sell the entire output of industry in the home country, a certain percentage is thrown into the world market. International competition for the world markets and for sources of

cheap raw materials becomes keener.

Imperialist war, which is capitalist competition carried to its final conclusion, is today an imminent danger.

The Soviet Union

The existence of the Soviet Union for more than twelve years, with the steady building of socialism there has strengthened the world's working class and weakened the imperialist rulers. The imperialist governments, driven from the soil of the Soviet Union by the Red Army and the united force of the

(Continued on Page Three)

Oppressor of Korea Indicted; But Only for Taking A Bribe

Tokio reports say that another big political scandal is loose by the indictment of General Hanzo Yamamashi, former Governor General of Korea, which Japanese imperialism has subjugated though never conquered owing to the stubborn resistance of the Korean masses.

Yamamashi, of course, is not indicted for supporting Koreans, but for taking a bribe for giving permission to establish a Rice Exchange at Fusan, Korea. He got \$25,000.

Ogawa, another high official, former minister of railways, is now in jail for trial for similar bribery business. Yamamashi was one of the most brutal persecutors of the Korean independence movement.

NATIONAL TEXTILE WORKERS CONVENE; PLAN FOR STRUGGLE

Sell-out Experts of A.F.L. Converge Upon City Trying to Stop Workers Own Organization

Militant Union Answers Slander About Money; Workers Contribute to Strike Funds

While hundreds of textile workers under the leadership of the National Textile Workers' Union are on strike in New England, and hundreds of delegates from the whole textile region of America are gathering at the second annual convention of the N. T. W. in Paterson today, the Muste group of fake

TEXTILE YOUTH MUST ORGANIZE

Sophie Melvin Tells of Terrific Exploitation

Pale, anemic, undersized, are the Southern young textile workers. Long hours in the slave pens from early childhood has stunted their growth. The great majority enter the mills at the age of 12 and 13. The school enrollment for the State of South Carolina shows that 95 of every hundred leave school before they reach the 4th grade and go into the mill. And although there is a high rate of illiteracy, the Department of Education has no record of the number that never even see the inside of a school house, and enter the mill below that age.



SOPHIE MELVIN

Thus stated Sophie Melvin, Gastonia defendant in the first trial, and South Carolina organizer for the National Textile Workers Union. She continued:

"In the State of South Carolina 45 per cent of the number employed in the textile industry are young workers below the age of 21. Half of them are between the ages of 13 (Continued on Page Two)

A. F. OF L. UNION AIDS SHERIFF

Eject June Croll for Expose of Scab Worker

(Special to the Daily Worker) NAZARETH, Pa., Dec. 20.—The Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers Union officials, working together with the reactionary Daughters of the American Revolution, ejected June Croll, a representative of the Trade Union Unity League, from a strike meeting in which the A. F. of L. Union would betray the interests of the mill workers.

There is a strike on of 250 girls in the Kraemer Mills, which has been going on for several weeks. Following their policy of dividing the workers, the A. F. of L. did not call out the 200 girls employed in the underwear department.

At the meeting the sheriff, Schneider, who had arrested 25 girls on the picket line, was permitted to speak. June Croll, who had been on the picket line, attended the meeting representing the T.U.U.L. "Louis Budenz, social-fascist, who is working arm in arm with the betraying A. F. of L., got up to speak stating that "there is in our midst a Communist, who comes to break up our splendid strike," and that the Communists made a failure of the Kenosha, Wis., strike.

Militant Demands Floor.

June Croll, the T.U.U.L. organizer, demanded the right to speak. She started to expose the betrayals of the workers on strike by the A. F. of L. fakers. One of the organizers of the union called upon the Daughters of the American Revolution present to eject her, which they did.

In his speech Budenz said that the injunction against the A. F. of L. union had been dropped. The reason for this, he stated, was that the union had not asked anybody to join it. He said, "It could not be proven that anybody, not even the scabs in the place, had been asked to join the union. For this reason the injunction was dropped."

The girls in the Kraemer plant have been handed heavy wage cuts, and the hours of work are ten to eleven per day. However, the A. F. of L. union refused to carry on a fight against wage cuts or for an 8-hour day, but restricts its opposition merely to the "yellow dog"

Miners Daughters Arrested on Picket Line



Women of miners' families arrested by Illinois state militia at Taylorville, some of them with torn clothing from the brutality of the attack upon them, and their own militant resistance. Five hundred militia were sent to Taylorville at the first request of the coal owners on the second day of the strike. Over a hundred pickets have been arrested.

TO CUT WAGES OF CLEVELAND STREET CAR MEN

A. F. L. Fakers Play Bosses' Game

(By a Worker Correspondent) CLEVELAND, Ohio (By Mail).—There seems to be no bottom to the depth to which labor fakers can descend in order that they may be patted on their shoulders by the employers of labor and stand good for a soft job.

The only reason that the fakers at the head of our local union, Division 268, of the Street Car Men's International, have not been "promoted," is, because there are no swivel chairs vacant at present in the company's sanctum. Two of these swivel chairs are already occupied by one-time officials of our union, and the sooner our present officials join their fellow "lickspittles" the better for us.

The dirty game that these synops of the bosses have been playing— (Continued on Page Three)

Attention! MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Matters of great importance, which must be taken up with the entire membership of the Party, make it necessary to call the following Party membership meetings:

- Boston, Friday, December 27, 7:30 p. m., Browder.
- New York City, Monday, Dec. 23, 7:30 p. m., Minof.
- Philadelphia, Central Opera House, Bedacht.
- Cleveland, Dec. 27, 7:30 p. m., Stachel.
- Twin Cities, Friday, December 27, 7:30 p. m., Grupp.
- San Francisco, Thursday, Dec. 26, 7:30 p. m., Simons.

Every Party member must be present without fail. Admittance by Party card only.

YOUR ORGANIZATION.

Go to its next meeting and propose that it greet the Daily Worker upon the occasion of its Sixth Anniversary.

Stalin's 50th Birthday Greeted by World's Workers

(Wireless by Inprecorr) MOSCOW, Dec. 20.—Telegrams are arriving from everywhere congratulating Joseph Stalin, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on his 50th birthday, which is Saturday.

The Government Commission publishes a list of an additional 192 factories employing 200,000 workers where the seven-hour day is being established.



U. S. PROTECTS ITS MURDERERS

Calles Safe; Rebellion After Xmas Holiday

El Paso, Texas, reports state that Jose Vasconcelos, recently defeated by Wall Street's favorite candidate for the Mexican presidency, Ortiz Rubio, enroute from San Antonio to Los Angeles, declares his intention of returning to Mexico to lead a revolution after the Christmas holidays.

"Hundreds of my supporters have launched an armed revolt and are constantly engaging Federal forces throughout Mexico." This is extraordinary news, especially in view of Vasconcelos' further claim that "when we strike, the officers and men (of the Mexican army) will join us without hesitation." It appears that if they are "constantly engaging" federal troops now, the "hesitation" is already well marked.

But chiefly does Vasconcelos's remarks show that he is relying solely on a military revolt and not upon the workers and peasants. Only the Communist Party of Mexico relies upon the masses. Vasconcelos does not because his program is no different than that of Ortiz Rubio.

Plutarco Elias Calles, the Mussolini of Mexico, is back in Mexico after safely being passed through Laredo, Texas, by the immunity from arrest for murder given him by the Washington State Department. Calles, Oregon and one U. S. constable were indicted at Laredo for murder of Lucio Blanco, a Mexican killed at Laredo in 1922. The American was under arrest.

The State Department evidently regards that Texas politicians must learn that murderers who do their stuff for Wall Street are not to be bothered, and to teach Laredo a lesson gave a hint to Mexico to Boycott the border town by stopping all Mexican trade across the border.

This is having an effect, the Laredo district attorney, John A. Valls, Thursday dismissed the American constable, Duke Carver, and stated:

"If my government will throw its protection around the arch conspirators in this drama of guilt and murder, then why should I prosecute American citizens who are not able to secure diplomatic immunity from their government."

MINERS PREPARING FOR NATIONAL STRIKE, 1930 EXTEND LOCAL STRUGGLE

District Board Lays Basis for Intensified Organization Campaign in Preparation

Joint Rank and File Strike Committees; Call to Smash Terror; Class Divisions in Militia

By JACK JOHNSTONE.

(National Organizer of the Trade Union Unity League.) WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Dec. 20.—A national general strike next fall, when the Anthracite agreements expire and built on the results of the present strike of Illinois miners and the intensive organization campaign of the National Miners' Union that accompanies them, was the decision of the Illinois District Board of the N. M. U. in its latest meeting.

The text of the resolution adopted at the board meeting is as follows:

"Ten thousand miners responded in a number of local strikes to the call of the National Miners' Union to struggle against wage cuts, the check-off, the bad conditions and speed-up underground, etc. This expresses the growing hatred of the miners for the company unionized United Mine Workers of America.

"The program of the Illinois State Convention held by the N. M. U. in Belleville last October, to fight against the check-off and for improved conditions for the miners by a series of local strikes, is broadening out into a national campaign in preparation for a national strike of all bituminous and anthracite miners in the fall of 1930.

Class Character. "The immediate use of five companies of Illinois militia in the Springfield and Taylorville district, the threats of deportation by the U. S. department of justice, the deputizing of Lewis and Fishwick gangsters on the instructions of the coal operators, followed by the fascist terror in Franklin County, shows clearly the class character of the struggle. So does the open declaration of Sheriff Pritchard that his forces 'are to be used to protect the interests of the United Mine Workers.' So does the telegram from Fishwick thanking Pritchard for his alliance. So do the actions of the I. W. W. leaders in Collinsville, where, in cooperation with the superintendent of a struck mine they conducted strike-breakers through the picket lines to scab in the mine. This all shows the unity of action between the I. W. W. leaders, Lewis and Fishwick, the coal operators, the state and national governments, against the efforts of the miners to better their conditions. It should convince the most skeptical miner of the necessity of building a class conscious industrial union.

"Scab or Jail. "Back to work or go to jail or be deported," is the battle-cry of the enemies of the miners. Machine guns, tear bombs, black jacks, rifles and the N.M.U. district office of private homes, occupying the miners' hall in Taylorville by the militia, arrests, slugging of men and women alike, and even on their own doorsteps—these are the means used to intimidate, terrorize and subdue the miners, in an attempt to compel them to submit to slave conditions and accept the boss-ridden United Mine Workers of America company union.

"The terrorist methods have hindered the speedy spreading of the strike is true, but the terror, while temporarily retarding the miners' struggle, is a lesson in the class struggle and tears the cobwebs and democratic illusions from the minds of thousands of miners. It draws them into the National Miners' Union, and destroys the last lingering hope in the United Mine Workers.

"The strike called by the tri-distric convention in Zeigler, Dec. 1, is a strike against the coal operators, but the National Miners Union realizes that the Lewis-Fishwick company union is a tool of the coal operators. This company union is the front line trenches for the coal operators, who decide through the check-off that the miners shall belong to it. The coal operators' court in Springfield will decide which gang of crooks administer their company union, and the miners have no say about that except through the action expressed in tearing up the U. M. W. charters and affiliating themselves to the National Miners' Union.

Use State Troop. "Wherever the Lewis-Fishwick gangsters are not strong enough to force these misleaders' leadership on the miners, the sheriff, machine guns, and armed deputies are used, as at Buckner and Coole. The militia is also used to force Lewis or Fishwick on the miners, as at Taylorville and Kincaid. Even the flying I.W.W., through Forrest Edwards (its general organizer), supports the boss-owned U.M.W. company union,

at Collinsville. The fact that the rank and file are not allowed to speak except at the point of a gun or bayonet shows the growing hatred of the miners against the bureaucrats and their support of the National Miners' Union. "The N.M.U. program provides for the calling of local strikes, broadening them into a state struggle, in preparation for a national strike continued and energetically applied.

"The demands outlined by the Zeigler convention have, in the light of events since the beginning of the strike, been extended by the district board of the N.M.U. in Illinois.

"The district board calls upon miners to resist the terror raging in most vicious form in Franklin and Christian counties. The miners must build the National Miners' Union, organize defense committees, and resist the fascist attacks (which have gone beyond the actions of the black hundreds in Gastonia). "Sheriff Pritchard's gunman army can be defeated. The workers must compel the withdrawal of the militia at Taylorville.

Class Division in Militia. "Between the sheriff's gunmen and the militia, the National Miners' Union draws a distinction. With the former there can be no compromise or appeal. Professional gangsters can only be defeated by mass action of the miners. The National Miners Union recognizes the militia as a boss-owned institution, which cannot be used in the interests of the workers; however, many workers in the militia are being used as strike-breaking tools by the coal operators, and they can be won over to the support of the miners. The class distinctions in the militia are the same as in the rest of society. The officers are sons of capitalists, and the rank and file are the sons of workers. The change from overalls to uniforms does not change their duty to their class. Their interests lie with the miners. Workers in the militia must join the ranks of the strikers, defend the picket lines, refuse to take part in the militia strike breaking policy.

United Forces.

"The district board calls upon the rank and file miners of the National Miners' Union and the United Mine Workers of America to join forces in the struggle against all enemies, and to elect fighting pit committees who will struggle for local demands. "The district board calls upon miners in all localities to strike for these local demands, to steel themselves in the struggle, to break the fascist terror whether it appears in the legal form of Sheriff Pritchard or in the plain gangster form of Lewis and Fishwick, to refuse to pay the check-off which is used to buy guns and black jacks to shoot and club the miners and their wives, to build functioning N.M.U. locals, and to extend the strike in preparation for a bigger struggle upon a national scale.

"The district board points out the weakness of the miners organizationally. This weakness must be overcome in preparation for the general strike next fall. That weakness can be overcome by building N.M.U. locals, carrying through a series of local strikes, fighting for the immediate local improvements, by spreading the local strikes to a statewide and eventually to a national scale.

Shut Kentucky Mine. CENTRAL CITY, Ky., Dec. 20.—The strike of 250 coal miners of the Duncan-Cool Co. in Muhlenberg county has stopped work in the mine. The whole force is on strike. Those miners, with the 150 striking at the Louisville Gas and Electric Co. mine in Ohio county, and a considerable number at Gibraltar mine in Muhlenberg county, are demanding the 1917 wage scale, and are striking in defiance of the United Mine Workers of America orders to wait until the international office of the U.M.W.A. gives its consent.

NEEDLE TOILERS FIGHT THUGS OF SCAB ILGWU IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Angered by the rapidly rising militancy of the Chicago needle workers, the right wing misleaders of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union sent their hired thugs against members of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, Tuesday afternoon, and the gangsters attacked and severely injured four of the workers. The attacks on the militant workers occurred in the garment market center.

The four workers who were injured were arrested, and the gang-

sters were allowed to go unmolested by the police. The Industrial Union members defended themselves, and plan to continue to do so against future attacks of the right wing thugs. The combined efforts of thugs, police and all the henchmen of the right wing misleaders and the needle trades bosses will not stop in the least the organizational campaign among the needle trades workers being conducted by the Industrial Union. The union states that organization will proceed more vigorously than ever.

WORKERS CALENDAR

ALL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND PARTY BRANCHES ATTENTION!

It has been generally understood that when any section of the Party or any sympathetic workers organization is to hold a public affair, a paid advertisement in the Daily Worker is essential for the affair to be successful. This would increase the Daily Worker's financial consideration and make it more possible to hold mass circulation for its official organ.

For a recent issue of the national calendar of the Workers Calendar, 25 notices of public affairs were advertised in the Daily Worker. Of the 25 notices only one was advertised in the Daily Worker. We hope that income advertisements will no longer be advertised in the Daily Worker.

We therefore give notice that hereafter the following rule regarding advertising in the Daily Worker will be enforced: 1. Notices of public affairs will be inserted in the Daily Worker only if they are advertised in the Daily Worker. 2. Notices of public affairs will be inserted in the Daily Worker only if they are advertised in the Daily Worker. 3. Notices of public affairs will be inserted in the Daily Worker only if they are advertised in the Daily Worker.

CONNECTICUT

New Haven YCL Inter-racial Dance. The New Haven YCL of the Young Communist League will hold its first inter-racial dance at the Masonic Hall, 16 Webster St., on Jan. 11. All workers invited to attend. All workers are urged to keep this date open.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT

Special Notice: Reserve the following dates!

Christmas Eve, Tuesday, Dec. 24.—The Daily Worker affair at 1343 E. Ferry Avenue.

New Year's Eve, Tuesday, Dec. 31.—Communist Party Concert and Dance, New Workers Home, 1343 E. Ferry Avenue.

Detroit Daily Worker Ball. Big Daily Worker concert and ball on Christmas Eve, December 24 at the New Workers Home, 1343 East Ferry.

WASHINGTON

Dance in Seattle. An entertainment and dance will be given by the Seattle Working Women's Council, December 27, at the Polish Hall, 13th and Madison, for the Daily Worker benefit. Program will include Lithuanian chorus, South Slavic Children's Orchestra, Pioneer Chorus, Caucasian dance and music, and Russian Piroshki.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee I. L. D. Dance. A New Year's Eve dance has been arranged by the Milwaukee Local of the I. L. D. for Tuesday, December 23, 1929, at Germania Hall, corner Third and Vine Sts. A good program has been arranged for the evening with good music and refreshments. Get your tickets from the local office of the I. L. D. at 302 W. Water St., Room 22.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco Workers Forum. Every Sunday evening at Workers Center, 145 Turk St.

Dec. 22.—Dick Stittinger—The Five Year Plan in the Soviet Union.

Los Angeles T. U. V. L. Dance. Trade Union Party dance. New Year's Eve, Dec. 31, for benefit T.U.U.L. and Labor Unity at Co-operative Auditorium, 2125 Brooklyn Avenue.

MARYLAND

Baltimore Section Membership Meet. A general membership meeting of the Communist Party will be held on Sunday, December 22, 2 p. m. sharp, at our new headquarters, 511 N. Eutaw St. The meeting is called by request of the E. C. and will be addressed by a D. E. C. representative.

The Party Recruiting Drive will be taken at this meeting. All members must attend.

ILLINOIS

Chicago Pioneer Dance. The Young Pioneers of District 3 are sponsoring the Pioneer Dance Convention, Friday, December 27, with a concert, dance and graduation. To be held at the Pioneer Home, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Peppy program followed by a dance.

Chicago T. U. V. L. Ball. The annual masquerade ball of the Trade Union Party will be held on Saturday evening, December 28, at the Ukrainian Workers Home, 548 Chicago Ave.

Chicago Navy Mis Ball. Navy Ball and masquerade arranged by the Chicago Branch of the Navy Mis, Wednesday, December 25, at the Ukrainian Peoples Home, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Live music, dancing, group masks and best masks will get prizes. Beginning 8 p. m. Tickets in advance and at the door. Entire income will go for the workers paper, Navy Mir.

Chicago Nucleus 504 Dance. Concert and dance, Sunday, Jan. 6, 8 p. m., at Workers Lyceum, 3743 Lincoln Boulevard.

Chicago "Daily" Birthday Party. Sixth Annual Birthday Party of the Party, Saturday, January 11, Mirror Hall, 1136 N. Western Ave.

Chicago W. H. Mine Relief Concert. First W. H. Mine Relief Concert for the benefit of the W. H. Mine Relief Fund will be held on Sunday, Dec. 29, 3 p. m. at the Peoples Auditorium, 343 W. Chicago Ave. The Red Pioneers Orchestra of W. H. Mine, under the direction of Greenha Wittovich, will give the concert. Other numbers on the program.

300 Delegates Ready For Second National Textile Convention

More than 300 delegates are expected at the Second National Convention of the N.T.W.U. The largest delegations are coming from the Southern districts of the Union and from New England. Over 50 delegates are coming from North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Virginia. From the New Bedford and Fall River districts over 100 delegates are coming by flivver, bus and truck. Other New England delegates come from Easthampton and Ludlow, Mass., Boston, Providence and Pawtucket, R. I., Bridgeport, Conn., Lawrence, Mass., Manchester and Nashua, N. H. Paterson will be represented with 30 delegates from the silk mills and dyes plants. Passaic will have a good delegation. New York City will have a delegation from the knit goods and silk mills of the city. The mill local of the Smith Carpet works in Yonkers, employing 6,000 workers, elected delegates yesterday. This local has just been formed this week.

Harlem Tenants Give Dance Sat., Dec. 21st

Next Saturday night the tenants of Harlem and of the greater city, will be together in Gala Unity Dance of the Harlem Tenants League.

The tenants will enjoy their big night dancing to the lively and melodious strains of John C. Smith's Orchestra. The object of this get together is to promote unity among tenants and to raise funds for the present campaign against high rents and bad housing conditions.

The dance will be held Saturday, December 21, at St. Luke's Hall, 125 West 150th St.

Back to Slow America to Rest.

An American expert on electrical construction who has been engaged on that work for the Soviet Union for the last year or so, projects around Harbin in Far Eastern Siberia near the Manchurian frontier, recently called on The Daily Worker Staff. Asked if there was a new spirit among the masses on the Five-Year Plan, he replied:

"Well, I should say so! That's all you can hear. The Five-Year Plan; they eat it and sleep it and work at it continually. Production conferences from 11 at night till 9 in the morning, then to work on the

Textile Young Workers Called to Organization for Fight on Slavery

(Continued from Page One)

and 16. These young workers are doffers, sweepers, battery fillers, and frame hands in the card room. The mill is especially anxious to get young boys as doffers, because of the required alertness and speed. In one minute he may have to change about 1,000 bobbins, running back and forth from one side to another. And the average wage for doffers is \$9 per week. The children are employed as sweepers, but that only temporarily, because as a rule old men or women are used as sweepers. The average wage for sweepers is \$7. But when children come in as learners they receive \$4 and \$5 per week doing sweeping and battery filling.

"The battery fillers are young girls, earning an average wage of \$7.50. Yet this State is 'supposedly' more progressive. On record they have a child labor law prohibiting work for children below the age of 14. But it is perfectly legal for a child of 14 when in the mill, and all children of textile workers are to slave 10 hours a day. For that, too, is a law. Mind you, more progressive than other states, a 65-hour week!

Easiest To Exploit.

"With the introduction of the stretch-out system there has been a greater influx of young workers. Young farmers, green hands, as they are called, are replacing the old workers, who, after 15 and 20 years of life-sapping toil, cannot make the speed."

Hundreds of young girls are recruited into the new rayon plants. The highest wages there are but \$6 per week.

With present curtailment, as a result of overproduction, the wages are but half. And that is consumed in the company store before the week is over. At the end of the week none collect any wages, and the company store refuses to give credit.

Last week 170 people were laid off in one mill, the Brandon, the same is true of other mills. The ranks of the unemployed swell daily, so much so that the Salvation (starvation) Army issued a statement in the Greenville News that the demands for food this year have been more than at any other time. And in the same issue of the newspaper an editorial appears commenting the many arrests for vagrancy, stating that these are unemployed people who can not find jobs.

Doping the Youth.

"To continue diverting the minds of the young workers from these miserable conditions the mills have the most perfected welfare organizations. Fairs, teams, athletic contests, Y.M.C.A. in the villages, church organizations, Sunday school; through which loyalty to employer, and the idea that present conditions are the 'will of God,' etc., are constantly hammered into their heads. Yet discontent is seething, the will for organization is growing. Our task now is to direct this discontent into the building of an organization that will become a fighting weapon of all textile workers. Especially must we win over the young workers to our side, as that will be a guarantee for the growth and life of our organization.

"The National Youth Conference in Paterson will give the Southern youth delegates a fighting youth program and demands around which to rally all Southern young textile workers."

ILD Asks Funds to Aid Class War Prisoners' Families

Every class-war prisoner behind the bars has a family somewhere struggling on as best it can, the International Labor Defense points out.

This drive continues as a feature of the Gastonia and Anti-Terror Drive of the I. L. D. for immediate funds and new members. The I.L.D. received the following letter from John J. Cornelison, a class-war prisoner in San Quentin, Calif.

"International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street New York City.

"Dear Comrade:

"Wishing to inform you that I have received word that mother received the check that was mailed her. She wishes to send her sincere thanks to all the dear comrades of the I. L. D.

"Mother is still confined in the hospital and will be for many more months. She has just this last week been operated on, for her eyes have been falling her badly. With her eyes falling her and her broken hip, I can see that she is in a pretty bad fix for one as old as she is now. With best of wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN J. CORNELISON."

Many such letters are constantly being received from class war prisoners and their families. The I. L. D. and the workers of the land have a duty also to the families. The I. L. D. urges all workers to rush funds to aid the families of the class war prisoners as well as the workers awaiting trial, themselves.

Mahon tells of Father O'Grady, of Washington, being called in to assist in the conference. Then he mentions part of what was said at a conference between him and one, Paterson, a representative of the company and the chairman of the board of directors; Heck and Allen, representatives to the Bond and Share Co. Not during this conference was he in a hurry to get out to Seattle, and was more interested in going to the convention than he was to aid several hundred men who were on strike since July 2.

He said he was more interested in getting the men back to work and hold our union. His idea is to get the dues so he can continue to assist the bosses in whipping the strike. Those men from New Orleans acted wisely in sending the telegram to the Street Railway Convention,

AMALGAMATED CARMEN FAKERS FOR THE BOSSES

Cleveland Toiler Tells of Convention

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CLEVELAND, Ohio (By Mail).—So that the Cleveland street car workers can see how the Amalgamated Union officials are working with the bosses and against the workers, let me tell you what went on at their last convention in Seattle. This will show the Cleveland street car men how necessary it is to organize into a fighting union that will cover all the workers in the industry. That union is going to be formed by the workers themselves, through the Trades Union Unity League, whose Cleveland headquarters is at 2046 East Fourth St.

The 21st convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Workers of America was called to order at 10 a. m., September 9, 1929, at the Eagles Auditorium, Seattle.

The convention was called to order by M. J. Murray, of Division 587, Seattle, Wash. A band furnished by the same division rendered the "Star Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King." The convention was later addressed by Dr. Mark A. Mathews, a Presbyterian minister; Mayor Edwards, of Seattle; Bishop O'Dea, Catholic Bishop; and Murphy, president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

The above mentioned spoke for the cause of organized labor, and how friendly they were to the unions. Yes, company unions.

Mahon was praised by hand-picked committee, and he told the same old story of how hard they fought some 30 years ago to organize the carmen, but he probably forgot to tell his audience that the first place that he assisted in organizing was Columbus, Ohio, but they have no union there now. He favored his Mitten-Mahon agreement, and said that capital and labor should co-operate, that everything is organized except dead matter. Mr. Mitten stated just before he died that he had a strike-proof organization in Philadelphia, so if Mahon believes in that sort of agreement, he must admit that he is out to build company unions that are strike-proof.

\$43,000,000 Co. Goes Bankrupt; Many Firms Endangered

The International Combustion Engineering Corporation, a \$43,000,000 concern with almost a monopoly of stoking devices, powdered fuel burners, etc., has failed. Yesterday the Bethlehem Steel Co., one of its main creditors forced it into bankruptcy, as the principles say, "in a friendly way," just to save the creditors, and prevent an even more disastrous failure a little later. There are so many medium sized businesses on the verge of a crash that everything is being done to pass things off quietly. The receivers will operate the corporation, and try to squeeze enough more profit out of their workers to make it pay.

VIENNA, Dec. 19.—Forty of the fifty-two workers accused before the Bulgarian fascist court of "reviving the Communist Party," have been sentenced to terms totaling 926 years at hard labor. The rest were acquitted.

Those convicted were also fined a sum totaling 8,000,000 levas (the unit of Bulgarian money). Stoyanoff, Panoff and Kessyakov were sentenced to serve 15 years each.

and Mahon and Green should be condemned on the sellout and the issue should be nation-wide. I also think that the sympathetic strike should have been called in New Orleans, where the majority of the men favored such, and they should have been given the privilege of voting and expressing their wishes. We must not allow our brother workers to be sold out, and must advertise the sellouts, build up our front with different leaders. Your company unions are useless to the workers. Every worker should join the International Labor Defense and put militant leaders at the head of their unions and join the Trade Union Unity League.—CARMAN.

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NEW YEAR'S EVE DANCE

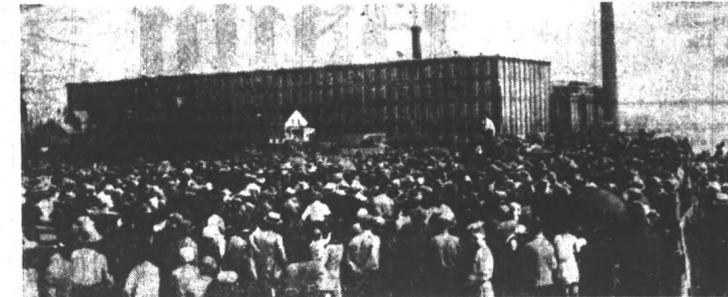
CONCERT 9-11 DANCING 11-3

Tuesday, December 31, 1929
TILL
Wednesday, January 1, 1930

NEW INTERNATIONAL HALL
42 WENONAH STREET, ROXBURY

CHECKING ONE DOLLAR. DANCING—REFRESHMENTS

Under the Banner of the National Textile Workers Union



Workers massed before a mill to hear N.T.W. speaker on the need of organization and struggle against slave conditions. And the Associated Silk Workers claim the N.T.W. was no influence with the textile workers!

Mobilize Tenants to Fight Rent Raises

The tenants of New York City, and particularly the Negro tenants of Harlem, are faced with a very serious situation at this time when, with the scrapping of the so-called emergency rent laws by the State Supreme Court, the landlords are preparing an onslaught of rent increases and dispossession. At its last membership meeting, the Harlem Tenants League reported great progress in the work of organizing the tenants for a rent strike in January, and voted for the holding of a rent and housing conference in December and a protest parade to City Hall in January to demand the enactment of a rent law which would give real protection to working class tenants.

As part of its drive to mobilize the Negro and white tenants of Harlem for the struggle against rent increases and evictions, the Harlem Tenants League is holding a gala unity dance this Saturday night at St. Luke's Hall, 125 West 150th St.

The famous John C. Smith Union Orchestra has been engaged for the occasion, and all arrangements made to ensure a good time for those who attend. The price of admission is limited to 65 cents to enable the lowest paid workers to take advantage of the occasion to have a good time while at the same time supporting the fight of the League against landlordism and its extortions against working class tenants.

WOMEN A FACTOR IN SHOE STRIKE

Carry On Real Fight; Bosses' Meet Fails

Plans for continued struggle, of a more intense type, and better organized, were made by the general strike committee of the Independent Shoe Workers' Union meeting last night at the union headquarters.

Fred Bledenkapp outlined the present situation, and a free debate on principles and details took place, with a strong majority for the most militant forms of struggle.

The report of women's speakers and mobilization committees were rendered. The women's report showed how these members of shoe workers' families are becoming a strong factor in the struggle. They are handling the relief and kitchen work, joining the demonstrations, organizing demonstrations themselves outside of scab's houses, and sending visiting committees to call on the scabs.

Boss Trick Fails.

Striking shoe workers rallied to a meeting the William Goldstein Co. had called at the McAlpin Hotel yesterday, thoroughly exposed his scheme to break the strike, and demonstrated militantly in front of the hotel. The boss lost out altogether.

Threatful of 75 shoe strikers for violation of the injunction did not take place yesterday in Gates Ave. court, as advertised. The bosses' lawyer looked over the situation, and decided to postpone it ad transfer it to Special Sessions Court in Brooklyn. The judge does whatever the bosses want, so it was transferred and \$50 bail for each worker demanded.

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DEFEND THE UNION!
BANQUET
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NEEDLE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
BOLSOVER HALL, 701 Pine St.
TONIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK
Musical Program—Entertainments
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS

Philadelphia
MORNING FREIHEIT MASQUERADE BALL
Tuesday Evening, December 24, 1929
(Christmas Eve)
NEW BROADWAY HALL
Broad and Vine Streets

DOUBLE ORCHESTRA VARIETIES
Dancing from 8 to 2 a. m.
ADMISSION 50c. WARDROBE 50c

International Costume Ball

New Year's Eve
Tuesday, December 31st, 1929

BALL ROOM — PUBLIC AUDITORIUM
CLEVELAND, OHIO
BENEFIT: COMMUNIST PARTY PRESS

Ring in the New Year and help make it a Red Year!

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TURKISH PACT WITH SOVIET HIT U. S. NOTE

Intervention Baseless in Manchuria

(Wireless By Telegram)

MOSCOW, Dec. 19.—The Soviet-Turkish treaty of friendship and neutrality was renewed at Ankara, Turkey, on December 17.

The Turkish government officially refuses to countenance United States intervention against the Soviet Union in the Manchurian affair, as the Soviet Union has made a number of fair proposals to the Chinese which Mukden had rejected. The Turks hold the opinion that intervention is, therefore, baseless.

Both the "Izvestia," organ of the Soviet Government, and the "Pravda," organ of the Communist Party, declare that the Ankara protocol is of great international importance as a peace guarantee.

Our own age, the bourgeois age, is distinguished by this—that it has organized a class war—class war. More and more, society is dividing up into two great hostile camps, into two great and directly opposed classes: bourgeoisie and proletariat.—Marx.

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PARTY RECRUITING DRIVE

Challenge From Coast to Coast

Today, when we see the leftward swing of the masses everywhere especially among the young workers, our immediate task is to build the Young Communist League based on the factories. To date the California District has been very quiet about its membership drive and Young Worker Drive.

At Secretariat meeting, December 10, we took up the Membership Drive and Young Worker Sub-Drive. We challenge the California District to double its membership and triple the number of Young Worker subscribers by the two-month period, ending February 15.

Let's go with action, and let the central office decide who succeeds best.

Forward under the slogan of Revolutionary Competition to a mass Young Communist League.

SECRETARIAT DISTRICT 15.

Chester, Wilmington, Get Busy Recruiting

By RAY GILBERT.

ONE of the most important industrial sections of District Three is Section Four, Chester, Pa., Wilmington, Del. Here one can find many factories employing thousands of workers in each. Some of the most important industries are located in this section. Dupont Powder, Hercules Powder, Bethlehem Ship Building, Harrison Chemical Works, Ford's Plant, Viscoes and Irving Textile Mills, which could be turned into war industry over night; in short, many large factories of the marine workers, textile, etc.

BIG STRUGGLES LOOM.

The characteristics of the third period can be seen here fully. Rationalization of the industries is being rapidly introduced to an even larger degree here. The speed up is getting more unbearable almost daily. The workers are forced to produce almost twice the previous amount, with even a lowering of wages, instead of raising them. Lay-offs, unemployment is being rapidly introduced to the workers. At the Aborfolk textile mill, despite the introduction of the stretch-out system, only 425 instead of previous 1,500 looms are running. At the Ford plant, which is now almost at a standstill, the bosses called in the foremen and told them this: "As we are going to raise the wages, you must make the workers make it up by producing more. Keep the fast ones, fire the slow ones." The contemptible scheme is to fire and then rehire the workers at lower wages, at the same time speeding them up to make more profits for the "Humanitarian Henry." The trick is accomplished by making the workers believe, that they really mean to raise the wages.

Because of these terrible conditions prevalent within the factories, discontent and readiness for an offensive fight, can be seen among the working population in the towns of this section. A large percentage of the workers here are Negroes, the most exploited section of the working class.

At many of the plants the workers are speaking of calling strikes. The great majority of the workers in this sections are unorganized. The conditions for the building of the TUL and the Communist Party, here are good.

Shortcomings of Party.

The Communist Party here, however, has many shortcomings, standing in the way of its entrenchment in these highly important war industries. Pessimism, defeatism; e. g., "We are too weak to do anything" right social democratic orientation; "We are too busy with our fraternal clubs"; white chauvinism is not entirely, as yet eradicated; some stopped coming to the meetings and told their children from the YCL and YP not to go also, since we made headway with Negro

connections, here. Petty squabbles among the comrades. Inactivity and passivity. All this, despite the fact that in several large plants we already have Party members working; while in other plants we have many good connections. Meetings have been irregular, and often C. P., TUL meetings have not been held for weeks, and even for months.

The section conference held Sunday, December 8th, in Wilmington, Del., decided to remove these shortcomings and obstacles that stand in the way of the building of the movement here. This gap between the subjective and objective conditions for Communist work here, will be wiped out. It already took definite steps to: 1. Build the Communist Party and the fractions. 2. Build shop nuclei and shop committees. 3. Build the TUL. 4. Build the A. N. L. C. and Tenants League. 5. Build the Marine Workers League.

At the coming S. E. C. meeting a resolution in regards to the C. P. drive Dec. 10 to Feb. 10, as applied to this section, is going to be worked out. We are a little late, but we shall work harder than ever to entrench the Communist Party here, within the shortest possible time.

53 New Members in Chicago During First Week of Drive

At the best Chicago city membership meeting held in over a year, the results of the first 6 days of the recruiting campaign were announced. 53 members were the total taken in and distributed as follows:

- Section 2—Stock Yards industry—11 members
- Section 3 8 members
- Section 4 9 members
- Section 5 16 members
- Gary 4 members
- Milwaukee 1 member
- St. Louis 4 members

53 members

Of these 53 workers, 11 are Americans and 2 were recruited directly into existing shop nuclei. These results were illustrated on a huge chart, mounted at the front of the membership meeting and were received with great enthusiasm by the membership when announced.

Revolutionary competition in the recruiting drive is in full swing in Chicago with every nucleus and the mass of the Party membership determined to surpass the district quota of 600.

Recruiting Young Workers

Dear Comrades:

We comrades of the Upper Bronx, No. 1, agree to challenge you comrades of Harlem on the following bases:

- (1) To make good our quota of twenty new League members (proletarians).
- (2) To get three new Negro young workers.
- (3) To fulfill our quota for sixty subscribers to the "Young Worker."

All this to be carried out by the end of the drive.

We comrades of Upper Bronx No. 1, understanding our revolutionary competition with your unit, in order to fulfill our quota place ourselves at the complete disposal of the League. We pledge ourselves to become soldiers in the ranks of our League and to do whatever work is assigned to us. To attend meeting regularly, to pay dues, and in that way strengthen our League.

Speed up the membership drive! Cleanse you League of all undesirable elements! Forward to a mass Young Communist League!

Yours for a successful membership drive,
UPPER BRONX, NO. 1.

HERE COMES KENTUCKY!

By Fred Ellis



The Haitian Masses in Motion

By HARRISON GEORGE.
(The First of Two Articles.)

THE Haitian newspaper, the "La Presse" of Port-au-Prince, in its issue of November 25, publishes a letter (which space forbids be here reprinted in full) from the officials of the newly formed National Workers Party of Haiti, addressed to Antoine Pierre Paul, revealing the formation of this party and appointing him to act as its spokesman before the American imperialist government. Paul was one of those first arrested in the strike and martial law which took place after the publication of the letter, which reveals, in the formation of this new party, one of the most

significant turning points in the history of the Haitian people.

Every worker conscious of his class and its historic mission to destroy capitalist imperialism, every worker who is an internationalist, will give deep and responsive welcome to the first steps, however faltering and errant, of the oppressed workers and peasants of Haiti on the path of class struggle. Every worker who sees mirrored in the miseries of the Haitian workers, his own class sufferings and his own complaints, will feel a tug at his heart-strings as he reads such simple tragedy as the following paragraph on the sufferings of the Negro toilers of Haiti:

"Since 1915, each year is worse than the preceding one. Today, we are reduced to such a state of suffering and privation that laughter and joy have deserted our workshops where, even during our most sanguinary revolutions, a worker's song stimulated our ardor and rendered agreeable the labor begun. Today our places are occupied by foreigners. Tricked, despised, without work and bread, the working class, which constitutes the life force of the nation, languishes in the darkest misery, having before it no perspective of amelioration."

Every American worker must, moreover, feel a sense of responsibility for tearing away the hand of American imperialism which is choking the life out of the Haitian worker. American imperialism, which under the hypocritical pretense of bringing "progress, culture and peace" to the Haitian people, is robbing, cheating and murdering them.

The revolutionary workers of America fully acknowledge this responsibility and, led by the Communist Party, only a few days ago turned out by thousands in the streets of New York to protest the crimes of the American government, proving, when they met the same sort of brutal attacks as are visited upon the Haitian workers, that they stand ready to sacrifice their blood and freedom for the oppressed toilers of Haiti, for the fighting solidarity of the international proletariat of which they are a part.

Every revolutionary worker of the United States, therefore, will be glad to know that the toilers of Haiti, isolated from international contact by the watchdogs of imperialism and its vile native lackeys led by Borno, have been touched by the tremendous tide of history and have awakened to their interests as a class of political importance in society, as a class distinct from other classes.

True, the realization of distinct class interests, in the case of the signers of the letter (the officials of the National Workers Party), is grievously inadequate to carry through the ideas which it sets forth. Because a class distinct from other classes must also have a program distinct from other classes, and from this basic division must flow organic dependence upon other classes, must emerge from its own blood and sinew the only leadership upon which it can and must depend to direct its struggles.

Hence it is a serious error for the Haitian Workers Party to have limited its program perspective to the same demand as that the bourgeoisie opposition, a mere "restoration" of imperialist capitalist government by native capitalist government. Thus the letter speaks for "the restoration of our institutions," the mere turning over "little by little as the American element leaves the place, in the different branches of public administration, to the Haitian elements which will have been trained to assume the functions now occupied by American officials."

The function of American officials is to rob and oppress the Haitian workers and peasants, whose interests cannot be advanced by "restoration" of present governmental institutions, but by their destruction and replacement by a government of workers and peasants only. The formation of a Workers' Party is the symbol of an historic advance, hence by a program of

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS AND LABOR

By MYRA PAGE.

(Continued)

There are but few mill hands on a mill hill. The companies see to this. Also, only those whose work at the mill makes it necessary to live in the village would do so. Occupational experience of villagers is limited, with rare exceptions, to farming and mill life. Approximately one-half of villagers are second or third generation mill workers, while the others are fresh recruits from the lowland and mountain farms.

A child born on a mill hill has little choice of a career before him. The chances are nine to one that he will go into a cotton mill. He may become a dirt farmer or agricultural laborer, but Poor Whites and Negroes both know this to be a poor alternative. If the child is a girl the chances are 99 to 1 that she will work in the mill or marry a mill hand, or both. In talking with approximately 385 mill families living in five Carolina mill villages, these are the facts which came to light:

OCCUPATIONS OF POPULATION FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE IN FIVE CAROLINA MILL VILLAGES.

Village	Percentage Engaged in		Total
	Men	Women	
A	55	100	61
B	87	100	44
C	90	100	56
D	94	100	59
E	97	100	50
Average	93	100	52.2

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN VILLAGES BY FAMILIES IN FIVE CAROLINA MILL VILLAGES.

Length of Residence (Years)	Villages					Average of Five Villages
	A	B	C	D	E	
0-4	48	39	65	52	85	58
5-9	25	43	15	23	24	25
10-14	9	9	8	8	8	8
15-19	9	6	9	8	4	8
20-24	9	3	3	8	4	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

While mill hands find it hard to leave the trade altogether, they can move from village to village, looking for a better break. Southern mill owners have never been able to curb labor turnover to their satisfaction. A moving van is a common sight in a mill village. These textile workers, like rural forebears, take their dissatisfaction out in restless roaming about. This is a common but unfruitful method which unorganized and underpaid workmen use everywhere, until they learn that the real way to accomplish improvements for themselves is through their organized efforts.

Nearly one-half of the mill families with

whom we came in contact had been staying in the village where they now lived, two years or less. Almost two-thirds of them had been in town less than five years, and only one-eighth had been there as long as fifteen years.

A recent study on "Lost Time and Labor Turnover in Cotton Mills" by the U. S. Bureau of Women in Industry, revealed that the time lost by workers trying for jobs for short periods in other mills comprises nearly three times as great a per cent of absence in the South as in the North. The rate for the South was 10.2 per cent, and for the North, 3.9 per cent. Southern mill operatives are even more dissatisfied than their northern fellow workers, because of lower wage rates, lack of union rights, company ownership of villages, and the greater stigma on mill work in the South. With increased earnings a marked tendency develops to remain in one place longer.

Wages earned by southern mill workers are low and their hours long. South Carolina law allows mills to work an eleven-hour day and a fifty-five hour week, while North Carolina permits a sixty-hour week. Most mills run the maximum number of hours, while over time in busy periods is widely practiced. In some villages men told me of working seventy-two hours a week. Many mills work day and night shifts. The lower wages and longer hours prevailing in southern mills, as compared with the forty-eight hour week and wage rates current in northern mills, accounts for the shift of the textile industry southward. The average yearly wage for all textile workers in South Carolina for 1919 was \$754.79, for North Carolina \$760.12, and for Massachusetts \$897.17 (U. S. Fourteenth Census, Volume VIII). The 1925 Biennial Census of Manufacturers showed the average wage of cotton goods workers in South Carolina to be \$631.38; for North, \$640.17; for Massachusetts, \$954.00, and for the United States as a whole, \$806.39. The southern mill owners have objected to this comparison of money wages of northern and southern textile workers, on the basis that it does not take into account the differences in cost of living of the two mill groups, but their objections have been proven invalid. A study by the National Industrial Conference Board, a manufacturers' organization, of the comparative cost of living in northern and southern textile towns, revealed that the cost of living in the southern districts is actually higher than that in the North, lower rents in the South being more than offset by higher food prices. Studies show that \$1.50 is the minimum amount on which a family of five can live in the Carolinas—about two-and-one-half times the actual amount earned by a mill worker there. Differences in wages and hours cannot be explained away in terms of cost of living, but are due to the pressure of union demands and social legislation in the northern region, and the relative lack of this pressure in southern territory.

(To Be Continued)

Down with Pennsylvania Terror!

By PAT DEVINE.

PENNSYLVANIA terrorism has received a temporary setback in the verdict of not guilty handed out in the Accorsi frameup. The well laid plans of the State went astray. The sickeningly grotesque summary of the prosecution attorney was too raw.

When he alluded to "our glorious institution of state troopers carefully selected from the best manhood of the country who did everything possible to peacefully disperse the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration" the prosecutor overstepped himself.

All Pennsylvania justice the morbid brutality of these hounds of "justice." Too often have they smashed in the heads of militant workers. Too often have they ridden down women and children.

The jury which returned the favorable verdict was evidently swayed by the undoubted general desire of all but the most corrupt sections of the working class—the American Legionnaires and the bosses—for the abolition of the state troopers. The obvious bankruptcy of the state's case had much to do with the verdict. It was a clear effort to take the life of an innocent worker as revenge for the justified killing of a brutal colleague. It did not succeed.

Don't Be Fooled.

While the working class has good reason for exultation for having snatched one of its members from the bloody hands of Prussianized Pennsylvania, we must not be fooled.

The legal machinery of the state, supported by all the power of the bosses was all set to murder Accorsi. Their failure does not mean that workers may expect "justice" in the future. Only the bosses get justice in the capitalist courts.

Accorsi was freed because of the splendid fight made by the International Labor Defense

historic retrogression it does not answer the demands placed upon it.

Again, the letter speaks in a way which shows this party of workers distrustful of their own abilities and power. Though they are "the life force of the nation" they turn to "good Haitians," people evidently outside their own ranks, from which "to choose a leader," and confusing the ability to lead a struggle with the ability to write petitions and orate in scholarly language, they invite intellectuals not only to share leadership with them, which is natural and correct so long as such intellectuals subordinate themselves to the common cause, but to "be our leaders," apparently without even the slightest direction or control by workers, since they address Pierre Paul as one "in whom to confide the elaboration of our program," to—"make such declarations as you will find necessary."

One might well wonder why workers form an organization at all, if they turn over, carte blanche, the entire function of their organization, which should consider and decide collectively, to one man, however loyal to their interests he might be.

But there are other and deeper weaknesses in the policies of the National Workers Party of Haiti, which we will mention in a following article.

and the Communist Party. The innumerable meetings and protests held throughout the country undoubtedly saved Accorsi.

One might well ask why Accorsi was not murdered as Sacco and Vanzetti were. Conditions in the country have changed considerably since the two militant Italian workers were murdered.

Today capitalism is in crisis. The working class is on the move. Gastonia is a glorious example of this.

Illinois, where the National Miners Union is leading thousands of militant miners in struggle against the bosses is another example. There, the miners on the picket line are being met by the full force of the bosses backed up by the bayonets, machine guns and bombs of the militia.

Every fight of the working class today is a political fight which smashes at the very foundations of capitalist society. The recent Wall Street crash, which President Hoover is endeavoring to minimize was another sure sign of the instability of this supposedly all powerful structure of American and world capitalism.

In such a situation the bosses have to be very careful not to be too clean cut in their disregard for the lives of workers—and also to be very careful to try and preserve the faith of many workers in capitalist justice. Hence, the very weakness of the state's case against Accorsi, which ordinarily would have been sufficient to convict, will be used everywhere as a sign of the "justice of the capitalist courts."

Already, the Simon pure liberals are howling. Justice has been vindicated they say. We may expect an exuberant statement from the Civil Liberties Union telling the world that at last brutal Pennsylvania has seen the error of its ways and is approaching a new humane standpoint. Workers must reject this standpoint.

Remember that as Accorsi left the court house a free man, our three militant Woodlawn comrades, M. Resetter, T. Zima and P. Museini were incarcerated in the Allegheny county workhouse for five years. Our Woodlawn comrades committed no crime. They were convicted for being members of the Communist Party.

It is well also to remember that at this very moment the state conscripts are on their way to frame up another worker. The Chevrolet "riots" from which the Accorsi case developed are not yet dead. Ten workers are still under indictment for sedition. Undoubtedly the long arms of the law will stretch out for a victim who must pay for the death of the trooper. Instead of losing our fighting spirit and sensitivity to struggle because Accorsi was freed, we must sharpen our weapons and prepare to defend whomsoever the next victim will be.

Build the Communist Party.

The bosses feel they can release ordinary workers of whom they are not afraid, in order to continue the illusions about capitalist justice. However, they take no chances with militant class conscious Communists.

It is well that the Communist Party has started a membership drive. Hundreds of workers will join our Party on the wave of this movement of revolt. We must prepare ourselves to take advantage of it.

THE COMMUNIST ELECTION CAMPAIGN

By S. A. Darcy

Article II.

THE lack of initiative from below brought with it many organizational shortcomings in the New York election campaign of our Party. Thus the assignment of speakers and publicity for every local meeting was the task of the District Committee, while the procuring of committees for these meetings were the tasks of the section committee or unit. Thus there was a big gap between the speakers and the committees for the meetings, making for endless difficulties. Sometimes the speaker did not come on time and so the committee which came felt justly outraged, and other times the exact reverse would take place. This lack of contact between speakers and committees can be overcome through the encouragement of initiative from below; the establishment of section campaign headquarters which shall have attached to itself a certain number of speakers so that the entire work of organizing the local meetings shall be in the hands of a single committee thereby avoiding confusion. Another example of this same tendency to deprive lower Party organs of their initiative was the choosing of all local candidates by the District Committee. This put the section committee in the position of Party organizations which lack political authority. And this also considerably weakened the campaign.

But even in District Committee there were considerable shortcomings in the way that the work was organized. There was too much tendency to centralize the whole campaign in the hands of a special campaign committee, taking the campaign away from the regularly functioning Party apparatus. The worst result was that the Party did not carry the campaign into the shops.

It was inevitable that all these shortcomings in the organization of the work should have found reflection in the results obtained. Thus out of approximately 500 street corner meetings arranged during the campaign, about 70 per cent never took place and a consider-

able number of the balance were carried thru in a very poor fashion. Only about 130 factory gate meetings were arranged and even out of this startlingly small number about 25 per cent took place. These failures were largely due to the lack of coordination between the various sections of the Party in its work.

No small shortcoming in this campaign was the character of our candidates. Most of them did not participate in the campaign. Many of them were not even in town during the time the campaign took place, but were in other parts of the country. Out of our 36 candidates we were able to ascertain the records of 34 as to their participation in campaign activity. If we take the number of times they spoke at election meetings as a barometer we find the following:

Candidates who never spoke, 9; candidates who spoke one to three times during the entire campaign, 19; those who spoke about six times, 12; those who spoke regularly (twice a week), 3.

From these figures it can be seen that the cadre of comrades who should have made the best leaders in the campaign were useless and even a hindrance.

Do Shortcomings Show Left or Right Danger?

Our shortcomings in regard to the lack of response from the language organizations were so manifest as to hardly need citation. Thus practically every meeting arranged by our language propaganda bureaus were failures. Many bureaus did not even attempt to organize meetings. Similarly those organizations which are friendly to the Communist Party such as the various relief and defense organizations, and the left-wing trade unions were either not at all or hardly mobilized for the drive. In some unions the agitation for the Communist platform and ticket was so weak that where in other matters as for example participation in anti-war demonstrations under United Front auspices it was possible to get the entire organization to respond, in this case the endorsement of the Communist platform

and ticket was achieved by only a very small margin. In practically no case was the drive for our platform and ticket taken to the membership and the workers in the shops by the union leaders but only to the top committees.

The Lovestonites in citing the reasons for the failure of many of our comrades to respond actively in the organization of the campaign through fighting in the factories and mass organizations, say that this failure arises out of a "leftist" attitude towards the election campaign, namely the attitude that the election campaign is not a revolutionary method of struggle. In answer to the Lovestonites it must be pointed out that the source of the failure of many of our comrades in this period to participate actively in support of the Communist platform and ticket is not due to a leftist appreciation of election campaigns but is rather due to an opportunist resistance to raising the Party banner in mass organizations and before the workers generally. It is in this way that one can understand the failure of our language bureaus and our fractions in other mass organizations to build up the necessary support for the Communist ticket and candidates.

Our Own Amateurishness.

The last important shortcoming which it is necessary to cite here is the amateurishness of our Party in the campaign methods that we employ. I refer especially to the entirely inadequate and monotonous leaflets that we issue; to the failure to circulate voters list especially in proletarian sections of the city, to use the newer methods of propaganda which are available to us such as moving pictures or at least stereotypical views; of carrying on our open air meetings in more modern fashion with loud speakers attached to trucks, etc. It should be interesting in this connection to study not only the methods of the Communist Parties in other countries but also the methods of the bourgeois parties in the U. S.

Positive Sides of the Campaign.

The sharp criticism introduced in this article may lead some comrades to think that there were no positive sides to the campaign. This of course would be entirely untrue. We have only to cite the fact that this year our Party comrades collected more signatures during the election campaign in one month's less time than last year. And that this signature collection was carried through in accompaniment with serious political agitation such as did not mark previous campaigns. We can also point to the fact that several hundred new members joined the Party during this period. The campaign open air meetings which were carried through received in the main splendid response from the workers who showed tremendous interest in the issues raised by our Communist Party.

The election campaign of the Fall of 1930 will be a more important one in certain respects than was this last election campaign. Through correcting our errors, through eliminating the shortcomings and organizing of our Party both ideologically and organizationally will be able to achieve that measure of support for our Communist ticket and platform which the workers in growing numbers are ready to give.