

JOBLESS MICHIGAN AUTO WORKERS RALLY TO STRUGGLE

International Unemployment and the Fight Against It

The crisis developing in the United States is rapidly spreading to the other countries. There exists not the least doubt that we have here not a business depression of local importance, but an economic crisis of an international character. There can still exist differences of opinion regarding the tempo of development of this crisis, but it is impossible to deny its unceasing growth or its depth.

The consequences of this crisis are all the more serious for capitalist society as it is developing on the background of the general crisis of the capitalist system and aggravating the contradictions of the same to an extraordinary extent. The importance of this crisis is rendered all the greater by the circumstance that it is connected with a severe agrarian crisis, which in its turn still further emphasizes the rottenness of monopolistic capitalism.

The present crisis of the year 1930 differs from the international crisis of 1920 in that it is developing along with a simultaneous rise of the revolutionary tide and the powerful advance of socialist construction in the Soviet Union, i. e., is accompanied by two decisive circumstances which are bound to render the consequences of this crisis more serious for capitalism. The analysis which the Tenth Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International gave regarding the inevitable collapse of capitalist stabilization has been brilliantly confirmed. The symptoms of this collapse are expressed in a number of phenomena of which the most important is the incredible growth of unemployment.

In the United States there are already not less than six million unemployed. In Germany three million, and in Great Britain the number approaches two million. The whole of the eastern half of Europe has for some months been faced with sinking production, which inevitably leads to thousands of workers being thrown on to the street. In the little state of Austria there are 325,000 unemployed. In Poland it is reckoned that the number of unemployed will amount in the immediate future to 400,000. In South America millions of agricultural workers are starving as a result of the crisis. In addition to the wholesale unemployment the number of workers on short time is everywhere increasing in an alarming manner. Capitalist rationalization and the new methods of exploiting labor power have hitherto been accompanied by chronic unemployment, by growth of the army of reserve labor and by a general sinking of the standard of living of the working class. This was the case even in the period when capitalist economy was on the upgrade, which was not so very long ago. The present crisis is intensifying, and will still further intensify all these processes to a phantastic degree. In the big industrial centers of the capitalist world there is hardly a single working class family of which at least one member is not unemployed. Capitalist society and its social democratic and "labor" ministers are delivering over to hunger and misery millions of proletarian families for whom there is no place in the process of production. Under the present conditions of disastrous unemployment capitalist society is unable to do anything better than to enact savage repressive laws and police decrees, while depriving the unemployed of the miserable pittance they had received hitherto, as in such countries as Germany.

At the same time there is proceeding everywhere a ruthless attack by the capitalists on wages. In the United States the wages of workers in the steel industry are being reduced by 20 per cent. We see the same thing in other countries. The bourgeoisie is endeavoring to throw the heaviest burdens of the present crisis on to the shoulders of the working masses and to overcome the difficulties at their cost. All this inevitably renders the question of the fight against international unemployment, the question of the material situation of the working class, the main object of attention of the Communist International. The wave of strikes which is now sweeping all the capitalist countries is before all bound up with the fight of the working class against the lowering of their standard of living. The terrible wholesale unemployment is the Achilles heel of capitalist society and of all bourgeois and "labor" governments. Here there is revealed most clearly to the broadest masses of the workers that the bourgeoisie is incapable of solving the contradictions of the capitalist system.

From this question one can most easily bring the workers to the question of the Young Plan, of fascism, of social fascism, of imperialist war, to the problem of power and of the proletarian dictatorship. The Communist Party which succeeds in mobilizing the working masses around these questions becomes the driving wheel which sets in motion the class which has the historical task of overthrowing the old, deceiving capitalist world.

What worker will display indifference to the call of the Communist Party not to let himself be delivered over by the bourgeoisie to death from starvation? What worker will not come out on to the streets in order to fight against unemployment and against capitalism, even in the countries of white terror? What worker will not think over the political results of capitalist "democracy" which has become fascistized and the regime of "prosperity" so belauded by the social democrats and compare them with the political results of the proletarian dictatorship, with the position of the working class in the country where socialism is being successfully built up on the basis of the Five-Year Plan?

It is therefore not a matter of chance that a wave of unemployed demonstrations has recently been sweeping all the big European towns. It is likewise not by mere chance that these demonstrations have assumed such a stormy character. The masses, embittered by hunger, will not listen to the contemptible advice of the social democratic bureaucrats who have grown fat in the service of the capitalist state.

In Germany, and in Poland thousands of unemployed assemble in the street in order to present their bill to the capitalist governments, which the latter cannot meet.

In Italy, where the labor movement was long suppressed with fire and sword, thousands of unemployed are demonstrating under the cry of "Bread and Work."

The Communist Parties have already begun to organize a broad campaign for the unemployed, but this does not suffice by a long way; it lags behind events. The fight against unemployment, against the increasing exploitation, for the raising of the standard of living of the workers must become the guiding thread of a broad mass movement in the international arena.

Rightly to carry out the decisions of the 10th Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International means in the first place to find the lever with the aid of which the broad masses of the working class can be set in motion. Under the conditions of the growing economic crisis the question of unemployment is one of these important levers. It is the duty of the Communists closely to link up the fight of the unemployed with the fight of the workers in the factories under the revolutionary class slogans: for the 7-hour day, for higher wages, for payment of full unemployment benefit by the capitalists and their state.

Not a single strike, not a single movement of the proletariat must occur without the demands of the unemployed being placed among the chief demands of the workers. Only then will this movement acquire a general class basis, only then can the various sections of the working class be educated in the spirit of general class solidarity. Only in this way will resistance be offered to social fascism, which is striving in the interests of capital, to divide the workers into employed and unemployed. This fundamental principle of the class unity of the movement must find its organizational expression in the "Unemployed Committees," "Unemployed Councils," etc., which have been organized in a number of countries. These organs must not only comprise representatives of the unemployed but they must also include workers from the factories.

We must not hesitate a minute in mobilizing broad masses of the workers for the fight against unemployment. Only the Communist Party can lead this international movement against unemployment.

BOSS, A. F. L. FIGHT PATERSON STRIKE IMITATE HOOVER

Scab Council of Mill Owners, Musteites Church, State

To Crush Silk Workers Openly Against Revolt Led by N. T. W.

A clear-cut combination of all reactionary forces, the state, the police, the bosses, the churches and the A.F.L. unions to keep the Paterson silk workers in slavery was revealed yesterday in a report to the employers' trade organ, Women's Wear, published in New York. They have formed an organization to be known as, "The Paterson Community Council for Industrial Peace."

At the very moment when, under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union, the Paterson silk workers are rapidly laying the basis for organization that will result soon in strong strike action against the wage cuts, the 10 and 12-hour day in many mills, the terrific speed-up; the unemployment that forces thousands into abject misery, the Musteites wing of the A.F.L. and its union officials get together with the murderous police and the speed-up bosses, whose chamber of commerce is represented on the "council," to crush any strike that may start.

Names of Fascists. The inspired article in Women's Wear frankly recognizes that this (Continued on Page Two)

STILL TRY TO DEPORT GRAHAM

Charged With 'Inciting Negro Revolt'

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 29.—The U. S. immigration authorities are still trying to send Stephen Graham to his death at the hands of King Alexander's executioners in Jugoslavia. Graham states:

"I took out first naturalization papers in March, 1929. The immigration commission is trying to get Leon Nowitzky, the detective arresting me, to testify that I made a statement at a meeting broken up (Continued on Page Two)

International Wireless News

RED FRONT STILL EXISTS, DESPITE TERROR (Wireless by Inprecorr.)

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The trial of twenty-four workers for membership and activity in the "prohibited" defense organization of the German workers, the Red Front Fighters League, in Leipzig ended today. The main accused, Comrade Bock, was sentenced to seven months imprisonment, Comrade Grosse to six months, the rest of the defendants to three weeks each.

STRAINS SOVIET-FRENCH RELATIONS. (Wireless by Inprecorr.)

MOSCOW, Jan. 29.—The acquittal by the French courts of Paul Litvinoff (brother of the Soviet Foreign Commissary M. Litvinoff), Laborius and Joffe, against whom evidence had been brought that they had forged promissory notes of the Soviet Government, has caused deep indignation here. The verdict is regarded as a deliberate affront to the Soviet Union. It is intended to appeal against it. The Soviet Government will refuse to meet any such forged bills on presentation. Financial circles here declare that this legalization by the French authorities of the forging of Soviet obligations creates an impossible and precarious situation in Franco-Soviet relations.

Only the Communist International and the Red International of Labor Unions can unite in this fight both the unemployed and the workers in the factories and lead them to the attack on the system which brings misery, hunger and death to millions of proletarians. Only the Communist Parties can lead the proletarian masses of the whole world on the path of revolutionary overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Join the Communist Party!

Pioneers Give Harry Eiseman Big Reception

A rousing reception by over 250 Young Pioneers yesterday greeted Harry Eiseman, young working class fighter,

on his release from Hawthorn Jewish Home in which Harry had served six months' sentence following his arrest last July for taking part in a Young Pioneers' demonstration against the jingoist Boy Scouts' jamboree.



Harry Eiseman

The police who brutally attacked the Young Pioneers in front of the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Sq., learned more about the militancy of the Young Pioneers, the same militancy for which Harry had been sent up for six months.

The Pioneers fought back when the police attacked them, and one of the policemen was injured. The police charged into the working-class children, beating up many of them.

The militancy of the Pioneers scared the police, for they called for reserves. Hundreds of workers witnessed the demonstration and the police attack.

Eiseman, who will be the speaker at the Liebknecht Memorial meeting on Friday, February 7, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St., said that in stead of imprisonment breaking his spirit, he came out of Hawthorne more than ever determined to fight for the working class.

"The police fear the militancy of the Young Pioneers, and their brutality is, therefore, greater against us. But we must fight harder than ever. That's what I pledge to do."

The Young Pioneers, and many workers present, cheered Harry enthusiastically, and sang revolutionary songs.

Harry was released yesterday on parole, and a threat of again placing him in Hawthorn if he displays militancy was made.

HIT MEXICO-U.S. SOVIET BREAK

Call Mass Meeting For February 3

That the Mexican rupture of relations with the Soviet Union has been instructed by the United States government in an attempt to strengthen its war preparations against the Soviet Union and to demonstrate its power to the London Naval Conference, is pointed out in a statement issued by the Communist Party, New York district.

The statement calls for all workers to unite in demonstration against this new attack on the Soviet Union Monday evening, Feb. 3 at 8 p. m. at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave. Among the speakers who will tell of the intrigue of the American government and expose the imperialist war aims of the government are M. J. Olgin. (Continued on Page Two)

To Hold Memorial Meet For Katovis, Sunday, February 3

This Sunday, at 2:30 p. m., at Ambassador Hall, 3875 Third Ave., a mass-memorial meeting in honor of Comrade Katovis will be held by the section of which he was a member.

Close co-workers of Comrade Katovis will speak at this meeting. Comrade Katovis was the organizer of the local branch of the International Labor Defense. The District office of the I.L.D. is sending Comrade Sam Nesin to represent it to pay its respects to Comrade Katovis. All workers are urged to attend this meeting.

THREATEN MASS ARRESTS IN CAL. OF FILIPINOES

Major Concocts Wierd Tale of Plot to Burn

To Jail TUUL Officials American Legion Leads Attack on Workers

BULLETIN. STOCKTON, Cal., Jan. 29.—The murder and terrorism campaign of California fruit ranchers against Filipino workers has reached here. Today the Filipino workers' club house and rooming house was blown up by a bomb thrown from a blue sedan.

MONTEREY, Cal., Jan. 29.—The ranch owners of California have chosen this combination summer resort and army post to spring a frame up on the Filipino agricultural workers. In a tale that sounds like a dime novel thriller, the press solemnly assures the world that a "Filipino house boy" has "revealed to his master," Captain John Bird, provost marshal of the Presidio (army post) here that "there is a plot of Filipinos, led by Los Angeles and Salinas agitators, to steal the rifles from the Presidio and conduct a revolution against the U. S. A."

The details of this fantastic tale are that the plot was worked out in secret meetings held in Salinas (a vegetable and fruit center) which the house boy attended. He is supposed to have heard the "desperate leaders" of the Imperial Valley strike plan to set fire to the soldiers' barracks. (Continued on Page Three)

BOSSSES BOAST CONTROL ILGW

Tell How "Fake" Strike Is Already Settled

The Needle Trades Industrial Union continues its strikes against the long hours, low wages and inhuman working conditions in New York dress shops, without regard to the fake strike and prearranged settlement with which the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union is trying to fool the workers.

The charge of the N.T.W.I.U. that the I.L.G.W. "strike" is merely a scheme to put over a company union program disguised as a workers' movement, received confirmation yesterday from statements published in trade journals giving interviews with the chiefs of the Affiliated Dress Manufacturers, Inc., the bosses' organization.

"In one sense we are nine-tenths completed in our negotiations, although we are not exactly that close to a final agreement as far as the actual verbiage is concerned," said one of the bosses' officials, according to Women's Wear, and goes on: "The economic situation does not warrant higher wages right now."

Nope. No Wage Raise. But yet they are "nine-tenths" in agreement with the Schlesinger union! That means no wage raises through the I.L.G.W., just as the Industrial Union always said.

Then come out, in this authoritative statement the real reason for the strike, a short strike, of course, and with no gains for workers:

"WORK OR WAGES!" IS THE CRY OF THE SIX MILLION U. S. UNEMPLOYED WORKERS IN ANSWER TO HOOVER'S REPEATED LIES

General Motors Auto Kings in Panic at Militancy of Pontiac Workers Rallying to Defense of Arrested Communists

Capitalist Journals Refute Hoover Deception of Unemployed, and Reveal Permanent Crisis; Demonstrate February 26th!

PONTIAC, Michigan, Jan. 29.—The bosses of this automobile factory town are in a panic due to the growth of the Unemployed Movement, and the Communist Party and Trade Union Unity League supporting the unemployed.

Hundreds of workers waited around the courtroom this morning for results of the scheduled "investigation" of the leaders, Powers, Raymond and Dunjovich. The investigation, meanwhile, was moved to the county jail to avoid moving the prisoners before the mass of workers; and no workers were allowed to attend the "investigation," which takes place under the infamous "criminal syndicalism" law.

Bail was "reduced" to \$7,500 each, still outrageously exorbitant, and the prosecution announced that it was not ready, so the hearing was postponed till next Wednesday. The county officials are busy conferring with the state attorney general and are clearly unable to decide to what extent they dare go, due to the pressure of the workers.

GERMAN JOBLESS IN HOT BATTLES

Police Fail to Break Czech Demonstration

(Wireless by Inprecorr.) BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Despite the prohibition by the "socialist" police president of the unemployed in Northwest Germany from making a hunger march on Hamburg the First of February, the unemployed intend to carry out the plan.

The Flensburg column of jobless marched to Schleswig, where armed police arrested the workers en masse and forcibly transported them back to Flensburg. A column of several hundreds of workless from Kiel was broken up and many wounded and arrested. The column from Elmshagen was attacked by foot and mounted police, and some wounded and arrested, but fifty broke through the police cordon and (Continued on Page Three)

NEW DICTATOR IN SPAIN; CRISIS ON

Bourgeois Students On Strike in Madrid

MADRID, Jan. 29.—Petty-bourgeois students, who are on strike in the Madrid University, paraded last night before the Royal Palace shouting, "Long Live Liberty, and Long Live the Republic, Death to the Police!" The police charged the crowd, wounding several people.

Meanwhile, General Demasso Berenguer, is busy forming his "cabinet" to carry on the dictatorship in the manner of the deposed dictator, Primo de Rivera.

There is a severe economic crisis in Spain, and growing radicalization of the masses. A stringent censorship of the press is enforced.

"We do not want our workers to be out long if it is absolutely necessary for the union to call them out for organization purposes."

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A hundred police guards of Pontiac and other cities are assembled in Pontiac guarding all entrances to the city. The auto kings of the General Motors Company in fright at the growth of the unemployed movement, have raided the workers' headquarters Tuesday evening and arrested eight more workers. The Communist Party, the Trade Union Unity League and the Auto Workers' Union are proceeding with work, enjoying the full support of increasing numbers of workers, both employed and unemployed. The International Labor Defense is securing bail for those held. A giant demonstration is expected here on February 26, International Unemployment Day.

Tramping the streets of hundreds of American cities, vainly searching for jobs, shivering in bread lines and haunted by worry over starving families and the threat of landlords to eject them into the winter, millions of American workers without work, hurl back the lie of "more jobs" into Hoover's fat face and make ready to organize Councils of Unemployed, united in committees with the employed workers whose lives are being worn away with the speed-up, wage cuts and fear of losing even the miserable jobs they have.

While the Hoover capitalist government can easily, and has readily granted the "poor millionaires" a tax rebate amounting to some \$165,000,000, and while the parasite class pack the cabarets, theatres and gorge themselves at expensive restaurants, the millions of workers who produce all wealth, endure a hell of misery and starvation which the lying words of Hoover about "more jobs" do not touch.

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President William Greer, of the American Federation of Labor, who was party to the Hoover deal for "no wage decreases and no strikes for wage increases" was welcomed to make a speech by Lieut. Gov. James H. Price. He spoke on building the industries of the South, and said:

"We were not in Marion, N. C. when six lives were lost; and not in Gastonia when an officer of the law was killed. The members of the federation cannot be called agitators."

The United Textile Workers and A.F.L. union was misleading the Marion strike, and got the six pickets killed by sending them to the mill gates, "armed with bibles and not with guns."

Third Largest Mill Hits Workers' Wage

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 29.—The Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, a huge concern, third largest in United States, employing 7,000 and running 470,000 spindles, has declared a 10 per cent wage cut to start February 1.

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Alteration Painters Mass Meeting Friday; Building Real Union

All unorganized painters are urged to come to a mass meeting tomorrow, January 31, at McKinley Square Gardens, Bronx, 1258-60 Boston Road. The meeting is called by the Trade Union Unity League Building and Construction Section. Its purpose is to organize a militant union that will fight in the interests of the tens of thousands of unorganized construction and alteration painters for higher wages, strict eight-hour day, five-day week, for unemployment insurance paid for by the bosses, for sanitary conditions and safer materials.

On January 17 the first of a series of mass meetings was held in Manhattan with 100 per cent.



Because of long unemployment, this worker's furniture and family were thrown on the streets, thousands of jobless and their families are being forced out of their miserable homes. Workers, fight for work or wages! Join the mass demonstration against unemployment on Feb. 26!

ZINICH IS STILL IN DANGER OF DEATH IN JUGO-SLAVIA

Still on Ellis Island; Says "Keep Fighting"

In cold, prison-like Ellis Island, a little distance from the "Statue of Liberty," Stephen Zinich, editor of the working-class daily newspaper, Radnik, is awaiting his fate. Whether he goes to Jugo-Slavia and death, or whether the masses of America will force the authorities to allow him to remain in this land, as part of the fight against the growing use of deportations as an employers' weapon against militant foreign born workers.

"Whatever happens to me," he told a representative of the International Labor Defense who visited him, "Keep on with the fight; mobilize the masses."

The writ of habeas corpus on his case has not yet been heard. It may come up within the next week. Zinich's fate depends on the outcome of this action and on the protest of the working class to save him from the firing squad or torture in Jugo-Slavia.

2 WORKERS FACE DEATH IN JAPAN

It has been learned through the International Labor Defense that two militant Japanese workers, both active labor agitators among the Pacific Coast Japanese workers, are now facing deportation. Their cases are serious in so far as the black hands of Japanese ruling class which is now terrorizing Japan is seen working behind the arrests.

Kemotsu was arrested last Dec. in San Francisco in connection with the Communist protest meeting against American imperialism in Haiti and against Stimson's note to Soviet Russia. Although he was not an illegal entry to this country Kemotsu is held for deportation because he is a member of the Communist Party and because he defended the Party banner at the meeting from the hands of the police.

S. T. Horiatich, who used to be in New York City until a year ago and was very active among Japanese and American circles is now in El Centro jail in Southern California. He had been arrested early this year together with several others when he went out as one of the TUUL organizers to Imperial Valley region to help the giant struggle of the 8,000 Mexican and Filipino agricultural workers.

The I.L.D., through Japanese branches, is now conducting a nation-wide campaign to free these two workers.

As has been reported thru the Daily Worker and the Labor Unity, in Japan there now rules one of the most terroristic regime under "liberal" Minseito government. The degree of the ruthlessness of the reign can easily be realized by reading the following remark made by a British bourgeois press in Kobe: "Never before, even in war time, has there been more brutal suppression of news than under present Minseito Cabinet." Yet this government walks around as "liberal" and now in London is participating in the Naval Armament Conference with all the peace gestures.

Give Forty Subjects At Workers Schools

In announcing the approaching termination of the registration period for the new Spring Term, the Workers' School finds it necessary to emphasize that workers must enroll within the next few days in order to be sure of getting into the classes they desire to study. The classes are rapidly being filled. The wide curriculum embraces 40 subjects which run from a great number of Marxian-Leninist subjects, History, Problems of the Labor Movement down to English, Literature, etc.

TRY DEPORT GRAHAM

(Continued from Page One) by him and his sort, that I was opposed to all forms of organized government, which of course is a lie. "The U. S. department of labor issued the warrant for my deportation on Nov. 15, 1929. They held it up, hoping that I would be railroaded to prison in the case of "inciting Negroes to revolt" brought against me. I was acquitted and they served the warrant."

The I. L. D. has put up \$1,000 bail for Graham.

A CORRECTION

The Daily Worker yesterday, in giving the account of the demonstration at Union Square, referred to Otto Hall, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States as "director of Negro organization" in the Communist Party. This might lead to a misunderstanding. The Communist Party maintains a "Negro Department" for special attention to the enlistment of Negro workers as members of the Communist Party and to give special attention to the fight on behalf of Negro workers against discrimination, for equal rights in trade unions, etc. But there is no separate "Negro organ-

Police Fail to Intimidate Shoe Strikers



The police are trying to starve the shoe strikers of New York into returning to their former slavery, by raiding the Workers International Relief food kitchen at 94 Havening St., Brooklyn. Another raid was made on the kitchen Tuesday, and again the police failed to scare the strikers, who are led by the Independent Shoe Workers Union. Forty-seven workers were arrested. Above, strikers at kitchen.

HIT MEXICO-U.S. CONFERENCE SOVIET BREAK FOR STRIKERS

(Continued from Page One) The workers of Williamsburg are called to attend the conference of the Workers International Relief, called for the purpose of organizing an active support for the striking shoe workers of New York and the miners who are struggling for months against the bosses and against the Lewis machine who sold out to the employers.

The call for this conference has been sent out by the local office of the W. I. R. and by Section 6 of the Communist Party of America, to a number of working class organizations, of Party units, unions, workmen's circle branches, women's councils, workers clubs, cultural societies and all other organizations, to see to it that their delegates should attend this conference.

The conference will take place this Sunday, February 2nd, at 10 a. m. at the Workers Center, 688 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Amter to Speak On Unemployment, Crisis

On February 2, I. Amter, District Organizer of the Communist Party, will speak on "Unemployment and the Developing Crisis," at the Workers' School Forum, 26 Union Square.

This is of special importance in view of the international demonstration being undertaken by all the Communist Parties in the world, to culminate in a monster demonstration to take place February 26.

Communist Activities

District Agt. Prop. Discussion—Outline Leninism and war danger ready. Unit 2, Section 4. Meeting postponed to Thursday, Jan. 30, 8 p. m., 142 E. 103 St., Room 6.

Open Forum. Every Thursday, 10 a. m., at Ambassador Hall, 375 Third Ave., near Clearmont Parkway, of vital interest for all workers. Auspices, Section 5 Communist Party and Left Wing in A. F. of L. local.

Unit 6F, Section 1. Thursday, Jan. 30, same place. Metal Fraction. Friday night, 8 p. m., 26 Union Sq.

South Brooklyn Anti-War Liebknecht Meet. January 31, 8 p. m., 136 15th St., Brooklyn, Dance.

Section One Industrial Organizers. Thursday, January 30, 7 p. m., 27 East Fourth St.

Section and Unit Literature Agents. Friday, January 31, 7 p. m., 26 Union Square.

Unit F5, Section 3. Friday, January 31, 117 Broadway. All invited.

Functionaries Conference. For all Unit Section and Fraction Secretary-Organizers Saturday, February 1, 7:30 p. m., at District Office.

Unit 1, Section 4. To night, 8 p. m., 32 Lenox Ave. Liebknecht Anti-War Meeting. Of East New York and Brownsville U.C.L. units, February 1, 8 p. m., at 105 Thattford Ave., near Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn. Good program, speakers, dramatics, dance, refreshments. Ad. mission 25 cents.

Bronx Liebknecht Memorial. Saturday, February 1, 7 p. m., at 1239 Wilkins Ave.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN CAB STRIKE OF PITTSBURGH

Deputy, Scab, Injured; Striker, 2 Girls, Jail

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 29.—After several days of comparative quietness, fighting between cab drivers and strike breakers was renewed late today when a pitched battle on Baum Boulevard sent two men to a hospital and another to a police station.

R. A. Newman, 31, a strike-breaking driver, and Robert Kuhn, 27, a deputy sheriff, who was guarding Newman's cab, were treated for wounds. Louis Briskey, 22, striker, was arrested.

Agnes Suert and Pearlmann, factory workers were held without bail 24 hours and fined \$10 for distributing Trade Union leaflets to cab strikers. The leaflets are addressed to the 1,600 strikers that the A.F.L., the U. S. labor department and the county sheriff are trying to force back to slavery on the terms of the Parmelee Co.

The T.U.U.L. calls on the strikers to take the strike into their own hands, continue the militant picketing, smash the injunction forbidding picketing and win.

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

Soviet Director Creates New Idea in Cinema Making

F. M. Ermler, director of "A Fragment of an Empire," the new Soviet film now showing at the Cameo Theatre, has made use of every advance in the Soviet cinematography in order to create something quite his own.

In his treatment of separate scenes and episodes he is mostly realistic, both as to environment and characterization; but his realistic narrative at all its stages has larger symbolic and allegorical overtones. His is the method of telling an apparently simple story with a grand meaning.

There is no lack of fantastic, arbitrary sequences in "A Fragment of an Empire." Ermler is quite at home with the new cinema idiom of symbols and allegories. His answer to Sergeant Filimonov's outcry: "Who is master?" is a most stirring bit of symbol screening.

But the good old traditions of realistic artistry are not thrown overboard by this rising master of the Soviet cinema. On the contrary, Ermler makes subtle use of realistic things and appearances. An empty cigarette box assumes an eloquence and a meaning that only an imaginative artist could impart it by shrewd handling. Ermler knows how to tell a gripping story, and he also knows how to grip his audience by means of deft little touches pregnant with big meaning.

CONDUCTORLESS SYMPHONY AT CARNEGIE FEBRUARY 21

The Conductorless Symphony Orchestra which will give the fourth subscription concert on February 21



The noted pianist will give his recital this Sunday afternoon at Carnegie Hall.

at Carnegie Hall has found it necessary to postpone its modernistic program until a later concert. Mr. Antheil has had to return to Europe before completing the Prelude Dance Movement that he was writing for Tamiris and the Conductorless Orchestra.

The program to be played on February 21 will consist of Mozart's "Magic Flute" Overture, Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto with Benno Rabinoff as soloist, Adolph Weiss's Scherzo, "American Life" and Beethoven's Eighth Symphony.

THE FRENCH NAVY SCABS ON ISLE DE FRANCE

Big Ship Struck; Gov't Forces Sailors Abroad

LE HAVRE, France, Jan. 29.—The whole crew of the French line steamer Isle de France struck today, and prevented the sailing of the boat. The line immediately appealed to the government, which ordered 100 sailors of the navy sent from Cherbourg to scab the ship across to New York. She is expected to sail late tomorrow.

When it is a case of a fight between capital and labor, even imperialist bosses help each other. The French line is transferring all of its first class passengers who are in a big rush to the Aquitania, which held up its departure from 6 p. m., the hour set, to midnight, to receive them.

Other Similar Strikes. Strikes on the Isle de France and other French Line boats have been frequent. The French government usually sends naval sailors to take their places, threatening them with court martial if they refuse to strike break.

The Marine Workers' League has in the past received these sailors in New York with a distribution of leaflets in French, pointing out their duty to show solidarity with the workers on strike, and sometimes making a considerable demonstration when the ship comes in, to call attention of all other seamen to the strike breaking role of the government.

Practical Suggestions for Building the Daily Worker

I.

FACTORY DISTRIBUTION AND SALES: Very valuable contacts have been made for the Party in the larger cities and smaller factory towns where a concerted effort has been made at factory distribution. Spasmodic distributions, that is, making a distribution at a factory gate one day and forgetting about the factory for the next month, bring no concrete results.

To win Daily Worker readers in a factory, to establish contacts we must (a) distribute and sell the Daily Worker to all workers in the factory every day for at least one week; (b) talk to the workers as you hand them the Daily Worker in order to ascertain which are most sympathetic and secure the names and addresses of such workers; (c) hold factory gate meetings at which reading of the Daily Worker must be strongly emphasized; (d) at the end of the week's distribution, call the workers of the factory who have read the paper during the week to a Daily Worker Readers meeting. During the course of the meeting allow them to express their opinions about the Daily Worker. Organize the factory workers who come to the meeting into a Daily Worker Readers, Builders and Supporters Group; (e) after the first week's free distribution, announce to the workers, by enclosing a leaflet in each paper distributed, that the following week the paper will be sold at three cents a copy and invite all workers to continue to read it. Station comrades or newboys at advantageous points who will call out the leading class struggle story of the day and promote sales; (f) secure a small store keeper in the immediate vicinity of the factory to sell the Daily Worker and announce this to the workers, or erect a stand near the factory where the Daily Worker and other Party literature and publications will be sold.

During the week in which the factory distribution takes place at least one story about the working conditions in the factory, speed-up, unemployment, must appear in the Daily Worker, inclusive of the issues before the working class and connected with an earnest and strong request that the workers in the factory read the Daily Worker and accept its leadership.

Once a factory distribution of the Daily Worker is organized, it must not be discontinued until definite contacts are established among a number of workers in the factory, until a maximum number of workers are won as daily readers. Contacts secured must at once be given to the Party for further development.

For the larger factories, containing thousands of workers, the Party must mobilize and centralize at the factory gates the greatest number of Party members possible. Very often only two or three comrades are sent out to cover a factory containing a thousand or more workers, with results that are inadequate and discouraging.

For instance, a city like Pittsburgh should mobilize fifty Party members for a mass distribution for one week at the steel mills and should continue this task until actual and satisfactory contacts have been made among the exploited steel workers. If, at the same time, additional comrades can be mobilized for a solid week's distribution at another factory, this should be done. If the membership does not sufficiently respond for simultaneous distributions at several large industries, then tackle one industry at a time.

It is immediately necessary to develop Party forces that will understand this kind of Party work to be among the most important tasks comrades should carry on. Lenin said we must establish contacts with the aid of the Party press and that the mere functions of distributing our paper will help to establish real contacts.

Daily Worker

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Paterson Bosses, AFL, Church, State, Unite

(Continued from Page One) action was taken because of the growing influence of the N.T.W., and because it is holding a great silk conference in Paterson, February 9, at which representatives of all other silk districts of the union will be present. The article from Paterson states:

"Among those prominent in the movement here to counteract Communist activities by the formation of the Community Council are Mayor Hinchliffe, John J. Fitzgerald, secretary of the chamber of commerce; Police Recorder Harry Joelson and Rev. C. E. Scudder, who have long been interested in workers' welfare; James Ratcliffe, of the United Textile Workers Union; Patrick Quinlan, of the Associated Silk Workers; Mrs. Orville R. Hagen, president of the W. C. T. U., Dr. Andrew F. McBride, state commissioner of labor, and a resident of Paterson, has signified his intention of joining the movement."

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CZECHO-SLOVAKIA IN WAR PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK SOVIET UNION

Prime Minister Announces Program for Larger Army; Fascist Press Supports the Plan

Minister of "Defense" Starts Campaign for Militarization of Whole Population

PRAGUE (By Inprecorr Mail Service).—One of the tasks of the new social fascist government is the strengthening of militarism in Czecho-Slovakia. The programmatic speech of the prime minister Udrzals declared that the fighting strength of the Czech army must be increased. This was the opening of the campaign which has since been taken up by the nationalist and fascist press.

Viskovsky, the Minister for the National Defense, which is nothing but the war minister, declares that

the army does not occupy a prominent position enough in public life. War was outlawed, but it was a moral duty to build up a strong defensive army. The family, the school and the whole of public life should take part in the building up of good soldiers, in his opinion.

The whole campaign is nothing but a preparation of the country for war against the Soviet Union under the cloak of "national defense," and there is no doubt that the government will do its utmost to carry out this part of its program.

Berlin Workers Protest Police Brutality

BERLIN, Jan. 8 (By Inprecorr Mail Service).—This evening at short notice a mass demonstration of Berlin workers took place in the Lausitzer Platz, the scene of some of yesterday's police brutalities, in order to protest against the continual police provocations and against the murder and maltreatment of unarmed workers.

The general spirit was bitter and indignant, for most of the workers

had themselves witnessed or suffered from the police thugery. The police had announced "ruthless action," against the meeting, but the demonstration passed off without incident.

After cheers for the prohibited Red Front Fighters' League the workers formed into ranks and marched off to a neighboring hall, where the protest demonstration was continued.

Attack on Eight-Hour Day in Czecho-Slovakia

PRAGUE (By Inprecorr Mail Service).—There is no doubt that one of the aims of the Czecho-Slovak bourgeoisie in its efforts to rationalize industry and solve the crisis at the expense of the workers, is to abolish the eight-hour day. The small tradesmen's party has introduced a draft law abolishing the eight-hour day in the bakeries. This proposal is the introduction of the struggle for the general abolition

of the eight-hour day. The social fascists have also raised a shout of protest, but this means nothing more than an attempt to deceive the workers into the belief that they are prepared to fight against the abolition of the eight-hour day whilst behind the scenes they negotiate with the bourgeoisie concerning the best way to abolish it with the least possible resistance on the part of the workers.

Mass Arrests Loom in Fascist Italy Is Cal. for Filipinos

(Continued from Page One) diers' barracks, break into the arsenal and get the guns.

To Get the Organizers. The connection with the Imperial Valley Filipinos, who waged a strike under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League for shorter hours, better housing, and more wages recently, shows the basis of the whole thing. It is given a certain color by the fact that the capitalist press represents as "riots led by Communists," the series of struggles the Filipino workers in Santa Clara and Pajaro Valleys have had to wage against murder gangs of American Legionnaires and deputies for over a week, with 60 Filipinos arrested, one killed in his cabin by rifle fire and many arrests.

Mass Arrests. The present plan is evidently, under cover of this colorful story of an attempted attack on the arsenal, to make wide-spread arrests of Filipino workers, and of T.U.U.L. organizers who are building the Imperial, Saline, Santa Clara and Pajaro workers into a powerful agricultural workers industrial league, to wage a real struggle this year for improved conditions. Charges, under California law could be made under the California criminal syndicalism law, or the murder or sedition laws could be used in the frame up. The Filipino workers are coming more and more to see that they must organize and struggle, and the arrests and frame up will not stop them.

Jim Edwards, Defense Delegate, Found Safe

Word was received recently from Charlotte, N. C., that Jim Edwards, Negro delegate to the International Labor Defense convention in Pittsburgh in December, has been located and is in a safe place. It was feared he was killed several weeks ago, when he disappeared from his home, after having received many threatening letters.

Edwards had also exposed the murderers of Willy Daniels, a Negro tenant farmer, who was lynched by a group of wealthy farmers because he objected to the exploitation of his wife, who worked for weeks picking blackberries and then was refused payment.

JAIL BUFFALO WORKERS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Four workers arrested and under \$500 bond each came up for trial today. They took part in a spontaneous demonstration Friday.

Two Negro workers were arrested for distribution of leaflets calling the unemployed to demonstrate Friday afternoon.

The first four were speakers for the morning near the City Broadway auditorium where the unemployed gathered.

The Negro workers were charged with violating city ordinances and are held under \$100 bail. They were to come up on trial today also.

Saturday at 5 p. m., two adult workers and one young pioneer were arrested at Dornwald Street plant, they are held on bail of \$200 each.

Workers! This Is Your Paper. Write for It. Distribute It Among Your Fellow Workers!

Write About Your Conditions for The Daily Worker. Become a Worker Correspondent.

CHURCH UNION MISLEAD OTTAWA (By Mail).—Archbishop Forbes has issued a pastoral calling on all Catholics in this Diocese to form national catholic unions. This union exists in Quebec and is an effective weapon of the bosses.

Build The Daily Worker—Send in Your Share of the 15,000 New Subs.

50,000 in Katovis Funeral; Police Train Machine Guns on Workers



Part of the huge procession of workers at funeral of Steve Katovis, who was murdered by police while he was on the food clerks' picket line. Note police ready to shoot down workers with machine gun.

HOSE WORKERS DEFY INJUNCTION

Defy Muste Group too in Aberle Strike

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 29.—The militancy of the 1,400 hosiery strikers of the H. C. Aberle Hosiery Mill has nullified all efforts thus far on the part of the Muste group running the strike, to sell the strike out. All 1,400 remain out and despite the injunction given the mill bosses by the notorious anti-labor Judge McDevitt, the strikers' militancy is unabated.

The injunction granted by the Vane-Mellon controlled court, prohibited more than eight workers on the picket line. Nevertheless, the strikers, disregarding both the injunction and the Musteites, insisted on their right to picket.

One striker, John J. Blazick was arrested and sentenced to an indefinite term by Judge McDevitt for "contempt of court" in violating the injunction. The strikers were not intimidated when McDevitt threatened to prohibit all picketing if the injunction were again violated.

The Aberle workers struck against a 30 per cent wage cut.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 29.—Picketing is unconditionally banned and all strike activity virtually barred the Mutual Hosiery strikers in one of the most drastic injunctions ever issued by the bosses' courts in this state. "Be orderly" is the order of Holderman, misleader of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers Federation, in attempting to prevent militancy by the strikers.

Marine Workers Open Oakland Headquarters, Win 50 Cents Pay Raise

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 29.—The Marine Workers League is actively organizing longshoremen on this side of the bay as well as on the San Francisco side. On this side, the crew of the King Coal Co. is organized 100 per cent. Organization is proceeding in the Howard Terminal. The bosses, as soon as they heard of this raised wages 50 cents a day. The men were getting \$4.50 an hour. The wage now is \$5.00 a day, and the workers are determined to make it 90 cents an hour.

A new headquarters of the Marine Workers League has been opened. It is at 334 Market St., Oakland.

Boss Court Prepares to Murder Six for Leading Auburn Revolt

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Six of the leaders of the Auburn second prison revolt, which took place December 11, are being tried in the Cayuga County Court House.

The state is preparing to kill them for their attempt to lead the imprisoned men in the filthy, rotten Auburn prison to a fight for their liberty.

The Auburn outbreak followed a long series of prison revolts in all parts of the country. The bosses' jails are being filled with workers who are thrown out of work. With the increase in the suppressive laws such as the Baumes and indeterminate sentence laws, the workers are given long jail terms, for the smallest acts.

Bosses Hold Negro Worker on Frame-Up

Andrew Turner, Negro worker of Chester, militant member of the Trade Union Unity League, under \$5,000, charged with second degree murder, is still in prison after a grand jury hearing at Freehold, N. J., yesterday.

One of the troopers to testify against Turner had sustained a broken leg and was not in court. Attorney Levinson, for the International Labor Defense, defending the worker, will go to Freehold today with a writ of habeas corpus, to force the authorities to let Turner out.

Turner was arrested after a motorist drove into the rear of his truck, and was killed, six weeks ago. Turner had no rear light because his employers refused to provide for such a light.

BRITISH TERM GHANDI CONGRESS A "MERE SHOW."

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The "labor" government's India Office, sniffing contemptuously at Ghandi and his bourgeois National Congress as a "mere show," has issued a statement belittling the demonstrations of Sunday, and playing up as important the coming report of the Simon Commission and the "three-cornered conference" between the British, the Indian bourgeoisie and the Indian princes although Ghandi's

Police Bar Halls, San Pedro Lenin Meet in Street

SAN PEDRO, Cal., Jan. 29.—When police interference closed all San Pedro halls to the Lenin Memorial meeting, over 500 workers held their Lenin Memorial in a street demonstration. This was the first street demonstration in San Pedro since the longshoremen's strike in 1923.

NEED FUNDS FOR THE BLACKLISTED

Workers Relief Asks Aid to Save Lives

Thousands of unemployed and blacklisted Southern textile workers are starving. This is the message sent to the Workers International Relief by a Leaksville, N. C. worker, whose name is being withheld to protect him. His letter follows:

"I am writing you in behalf of the blacklisted strikers in the South, those in Gastonia and in Leaksville and many of those engaged in organizing the textile workers.

The International Labor Defense of the Philadelphia district, which is defending Murdoch, Burlack and Brown is appealing to all Lehigh Valley workers to rally to the defense of the three workers.

Laundrymen Expose Graft in Local No. 810; Want Shop Committees

The Cleaners and Laundry Workers Industrial League in a statement issued recently tells of the expulsions of real workers and reinstatement in office of grafters and traitors in Drivers Local 810 of the A. F. of L. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stabblers and Helpers of America.

In the midst of a shower of high dues, assessments, etc., the International officials have reinstated Rosenzweig, organizer of Local 810. This fellow had been expelled by a large majority in Local 810 because he sold out strikers in the Bronx, and collected ruinous expense bills.

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INCREASE NATIONAL GUARD FOR USE IN STRIKE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 29.—The National Guard of California, which recently held maneuvers for strike duty, announces that its personnel will be increased this year by 1000 over 1929. The Young Communist League is issuing a bulletin, the "Red Guardsman," to the National Guard in San Francisco, with the slogan "fight imperialist war."

congress gave a half-hearted "rejection" of such a conference. Ghandi carefully leaves a hole in all such actions through which he can reach an agreement any moment with imperialism against the Indian masses.

'WORK OR WAGES' DEMAND JOBLESS 6,000,000 IN U. S.

Mobilize for Mass Protest Feb. 26

(Continued from Page One) jobs" cannot erase.

Apparently proceeding upon the idea that if he repeats the lie it becomes the "truth" to thousands and millions who may think that the crisis is "just temporary." Yesterday Hoover again issued his faked reports, saying that "there has been improvement in the employment situation." In spite of this the imperialist chief "prosperity" propagandist was forced to admit that in the week preceding January 13, reports from the Department of Labor showed "there was a great many industries which were still showing a minus sign."

Try to Fool the Workers. By such phrases are the bosses trying to hide the huge army of millions of unemployed, and to attempt to forestall the growing mass battles for immediate unemployment relief or work, which will culminate in a mass international demonstration on February 26.

Pointing out that in spite of Hoover's frantic attempts to organize the capitalists to increase production and soft-peddle unemployment, the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, organ of the leading imperialists, in its latest issue (January 25) says that Hoover's prosperity campaign is not stopping the rapidly growing crisis.

The drop to 119,950 (autos) in December shockingly reflects an inordinate shrinkage and indicates very extensive shutdowns, as are known to have actually occurred. It may seem strange that such decided curtailment should have occurred, in face of President Hoover's request to all the leaders of industry, that production, in fear of the ill effects to follow from the stock market panic, should be maintained as nearly full volume as possible. The fact is, however, that such a course was simply out of the question.

No End in Sight! Hoover's phrases cannot hide the fact that his words were not able to stop the admitted deep crisis, nor can his lies cover the present continued growth of the mass unemployed army. The financial Chronicle goes on to point out that the present crisis of American capitalism is deep-rooted, and say:

"Evidently there had been over-production. It hence would have been the height of folly to add further to the surplus stock of cars, and the case serves to illustrate how difficult it is to comply with a blanket request that industrial activity be maintained on the old scale. . . .

"Undue importance, therefore, should not be attached to statements of big increase in activity as compared with months preceding. . . .

Work or Wages.

Several days after Hoover first announced that "business was becoming better," the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, in its review of economic conditions (Jan. 27, 1930) said, "there is as yet no conclusive evidence of an upturn in business activity." They mingle this with a lot of bunk about "possibilities" in the future, and then go on to show how drastic the present crisis of U. S. capitalism really is, with its mass unemployment. They say:

"Industrial activity declined much more sharply (in general business in December). As measured by the consumption of electricity in manufacturing plants, the level of operations in December, according to the Electrical World, was 8.6 per cent lower than a year earlier. The Annualist index, which reflects changes in railway traffic as well as industrial output, declined from 94.2 to 90.1, the latter figure comparing with 99.1 in December, 1928. Average daily production of steel ingots amounted to only 115,851 tons, as against 135,116 tons in November and 60,728 tons a year ago. Automobile output totaled 119,950 units, as compared with 217,570 a month earlier, and 234,116 in the preceding December. Domestic cotton consumption was the smallest since July, 1926, amounting to only 453,892 bales, exclusive of linters, as compared with 544,150 bales in November, and 533,301 bales a year earlier. Employment in manufacturing industries, according to the monthly report of the Department of Labor, was 3.1 per cent smaller than in November, the general index being 91.9 as against 94.8 a month earlier and 95.5 in December, 1928."

Confronting cold, wintry-cold facts the words of Hoover can blow down the wind while millions of jobless, part-time workers and those who, having jobs, are driven insane by speed-up and wage cuts, are called upon to unite in Councils of Unemployed, which joined with the employed in delegate committees, should enter a campaign of struggle to force immediate relief, "Work or Wages" for the jobless out of the fat purses of the capitalist parasites, and the only way to force this is to organize struggle, to carry on the fight before factory gates and mobilize to demonstrate by millions on February 26, which is International Unemployment Day.

CUT WAGES OF THE PANHANDLE MINERS; THEY SCORN THE UMWA

Look to National Miners Union to Organize Them for General Strike

Elm Grove Mine Bosses Use UMWA Misleaders to Spy on Coal Diggers

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BRIDGEPORT, Ohio.—For the last two months the local papers have been printing that 1930 will have a year with great prosperity. But the miners here were soon to learn that it was not for them. On the morning of January 1 the miners went to work at No. 3 mine of the Elm Grove Mining Co. About one hour after they had started to work the section or fire bosses told them that their wages were cut from 52 cents a ton to 42 cents a ton.

And other miners here are expecting the other operators to follow this lead. The miners here read a good deal about what the U.M.W.A. is "doing" to organize the miners, as all local papers are falling over themselves trying to aid these fakers. But the miners here have had a lot of experience with the U.M.W.A. fakers and did not call on them to solve our problems.

—A PANHANDLE MINER.

Instead we went on organizing in the N.M.U. and preparing for the N.M.U. to call us out in a general strike. This company has a whole gang of stool pigeons and a few of the old Lewis gang to watch the miners. On Sunday of last week some of the miners went to a meeting to protest against the conviction of the three workers who tried to speak in Martin's Ferry. On Monday they were told to take their tools out; that the company "don't want any damn Communists around." Now the miners know why Tom Guynn is in jail and they pledge themselves to carry on the fight against this bosses' terror.

So fellow workers we miners in the Panhandle section call on you to join the National Miners Union and help us fight against these conditions for we are starving, and will starve to death unless we fight back.

Ready to Fight Simmons Wage Cuts

(By a Worker Correspondent)

KENOSHA, Wis. (By Mail).—The Simmons Bed Company has reorganized its whole factory on the basis of piece work and the installation of a check-up clock, which has resulted in terrific speed-up, wage cuts and mass layoffs. The wages have been cut to the extent that for the amount of work for which the workers previously were paid 68 cents they now receive 33 cents. I other departments the cut has been by 35 cents to 22 cents. Simultaneously with the reorganization of the shop the check-up clock was installed. This check-up clock records every second that the worker is not engaged in actual work. As soon as his hands are taken off the metal, or whatever he is working on, the clock stops. Us-

ing this as a basis, the bosses reorganized the whole shop from day work to piece work. Following this, the terrific wage cut took place, simultaneously with the increasing speed-up.

Workers are rebelling against these inhuman conditions. They are holding meetings and preparing for struggle. One department at its meeting tonight is discussing the question of strike. There are all possibilities that the strike will be declared, which unquestionably will be developed to involve all the workers in the shop.

The T.U.U.L. is already on the job, organizing the workers and leading their struggle against the speed-up, wage cuts and against unemployment.

SIMMONS WORKER.

German Jobless Get Into Hot Battles

(Continued from Page One)

continued the way to Hamburg. In Hamburg, violent collisions occurred yesterday evening following a meeting. The police attacked the workers on the pretense that the workers, in leaving the meeting at its end, violated the prohibition against demonstrations. The police fired their arms and severely wounded two, but the workers then put up real demonstrations, and collisions continued until late at night. Scores of passersby were beaten up. The workers in many cases putting out street lamps to hinder the police action.

FIERCE COLLISION IN HUNGARY.

(Wireless By Inprecorr)

VIENNA, Jan. 29.—Unexpected unemployment demonstrations occurred in Budapest, Hungary, Monday. Communist leaflets were distributed and the attack of the police against the demonstrations were repulsed until large reinforcements arrived to clear the streets. Fierce collisions between workers and fascists occurred Monday at Linz. The fascists had to be rescued by the police.

DEFEAT CZECH POLICE.

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia (By Inprecorr Mail Service).—The unemployed workers movement in Czecho-Slovakia is growing rapidly. The unemployed workers in Levitche have carried out a great demonstra-

tion before the local city hall, and not all the efforts of the police were able to break up the meeting. The Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia is mobilizing the growing mass of jobless workers for participation in the international demonstration against unemployment on February 26.

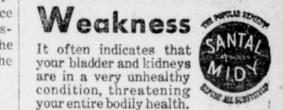
"SOCIALISTS" WAIT FOR OPPORTUNE TIME

(Wireless By Inprecorr)

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The congress of the "socialist" party has reaffirmed its adhesion to its bitter anti-Bolshevik struggle and for defense of its capitalist fatherland. Renaudel's motion for immediate participation in the government with other capitalist parties was rejected for Faures' motion, agreeing to participation in principle, but declaring the present moment inopportune.

Doctors Warn Against Bladder Weakness

It often indicates that your bladder and kidneys are in a very unhealthy condition, threatening your entire bodily health. Don't run the risk of serious sickness. Take steps at once to correct bladder and kidney trouble. Get from your druggist at once Santal Midy.



OUT OF A JOB!

By EARL BROWDER

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THERE IS NEW LIFE WITHIN OUR PARTY

The forward to the Resolution of the Polcom on the Illinois miners' strike is a promoter for discussion. And in this spirit the following is contributed. My observations will be general.

First of all the Party leadership should know that we, rank and file members are conscious of the sincere effort being stressed for by them—the real and actual Bolshevization of our Party!

Our press, the Daily Worker reflects this endeavor. The Daily Worker is on the road to becoming one of our most powerful, indispensable weapons—our Party Organ. At last, in our American Party, we rank and file members have become full pledged Party members. Information no longer is a matter of personal property, monopolized by the leadership. On the contrary, the virulent energies of the rank and file are released. Party democracy is a living factor—theory and practice is being deeply rooted. The rank and file must no longer suffer insulting snickerings when he takes the floor from the who "belong." No longer must suffer patronage; is not punished nor rewarded. He always owed his allegiance but to one leadership—The Communist International.

And so we find the stifled energies that come to and are brought forward now both in the field of struggle and organization still weak, undeveloped. Why? Because the rank and file Party member finds himself all of a sudden thrust into a pitched battle. He does not know that these, resolutions, conferences, conventions, slogans and mass expressions of militancy are to be used as weapons, tools. A Party member is expected to know how to use these weapons and tools skillfully. But until now we did not use them—we were incompetent. We were satisfied to fight only when we absolutely had to. Today we have learned that we must get out and pick an organized fight whenever and wherever we are. And so learn to picket right, fight back right, organize right.

For Collective Work.

Our most integral organism, the nucleus within the Party, and the fraction within the mass organizations does not yet yield its power. If our Party organizations were earnestly led by capable functionaries, half of our battle today would be won. (Both Party and League). The leading functionary is the section and district organizer. He must see to it that every Party member fully understands the line of the Party, T.U.U.L., N.M.U., etc. He must explain what were the causes necessitating the adoption of such a line, by what means and how to carry them successfully thru.

The unit sub-section, section and district organizer must never lose sight of the fact that information plus simple explanation is vital to the rank and file. He must not lose sight of the fact that the worker is more than willing to fight because it is in his interest, but the worker must be taught the skillful use of his weapons in the class struggle. Building from the bottom up; from the smallest problem; stilling mass militancy by skillful organization of our conferences; reaching out for leadership in strikes, mass movements—to the biggest problem—revolution. Remembering that "insurrection is an art."

Learning to think and act—combining theory

and practice—is a task that every Party member must learn thoroughly.

I, for one, know how I sweated, wrestled and fumbled until I was able to learn a simple lesson. That a resolution is not merely a piece of paper we hear, read and then promptly forget. It is a weapon by which we carry thru all our work that is set forth therein. A resolution is a plan by which struggles are waged—and our Party is built by the help of such correct plans. The leading functionary must not lose sight of the fact that we workers, rank and file know how to do. But there must be a combination between learning to think, formulating decisions and action itself. The moment the rank and file understands the issues clearly at hand—witness the decisive, clear cut blow it strikes. It's a hard job, it requires persistency, untiring effort. But our Party membership is learning to think and to do. And slowly such expression as one encounters among rank and file—"Oh, I wish the Party would leave a dance be a dance, a mass meeting, a meeting! Speeches, nothing but speeches. Wherever we go it's always agitating, always recruiting! Don't you believe in any fun?"

Spread Party's Influence.

We rank and file must learn that the Party participates in demonstrations, holds mass meetings, lectures, creates activities and dances for the sole purpose to recruit, agitate and spread our Party's influence. These are one of the many ways in which Communists utilize means for building our Party's membership and influence. Workers who followed the leadership of our Party in their strike struggles are drawn closer thru these contacts that the Party creates. Become part of us.

The Bolshevik principle of constructive criticism is our most powerful corrective agent. To do plus criticism, equals correction. (The farmer has the best of planting seed, good soil and good weather conditions; but if he fails to weed and neglects to use his cultivator, his crop will not be the best). The same holds good in our Party work. No matter how fine the instructions, if it is not carried thru in practice, we will not achieve the results that we so earnestly aim for.

It is but recently only that our section of the Communist International 'turned a sharp corner' and today we find:

1. Our Daily worker bringing the political analysis of all phases of our Party's problems, its policies, tactics and the correct line. The agitprop is on the job—no longer adulated.
2. The new dues paying system—it's more welcome—for it is the death knell to opportunistic handling of our Party's funds.
3. a) Membership participating in a strike picketing actively. b) Coordination of unit, section and district activities. c) The elimination of "orders" issued from above without any understanding on the part of "order givers" how to carry it thru in practice. d) Leading functionaries learning that the period of ambiguous statements belong to the past. (Reference to statement that the Daily will be a 48-page issue on its anniversary). e) The striving towards more studying and less dancing.

And so on with our banners flying on high!

A RANK AND FILER.

CAPITALISM'S SCRAP HEAP!

By Fred Ellis



The millions of unemployed throughout the world thrown on the industrial scrap heap by capitalism, will arise and join hands with the employed workers in a mighty demonstration on February 26.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE IN THE SOUTH

Textile Manufacturing—World Pioneer.

By JACK HARDY.

In examining the struggles now being waged by the textile workers of this country, under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union, it is important that the working class understand the role played by the textile industry in the evolution of industrial civilization. In most sections of the world the textile industry was the advance guard of the Industrial Revolution. When the transformation was made from agriculture to industry, from handicraft production to power machinery and the factory system, it was through the manufacture of textile fabrics that the ground was broken. This held true when the Industrial Revolution took place for the first time in England; it was also true when the basis of New England's prosperity was being transformed from agriculture to manufacturing. It is similarly so in the South today, as well as in India and China. In whichever direction we turn we find industrialism being ushered in by textile manufacturing.

The reasons for this are not far to seek. The basic requirements of man are food, clothing and shelter. The production of food did not, of course, lend itself so easily to factory methods nor did the provision for shelter. Cloth, on the other hand, could be adapted to factory methods with comparative ease. It is small wonder, therefore, that as one author has put it, "The industrialization of cotton in English factories was the first move in our present Mechanical Age." Textiles have been the world's industrial pioneers.

Industrial Revolution in England.

Modern industry, of course, began with the Industrial Revolution in England. It is a matter of importance to note that practically all of the inventions of that remarkable period were associated with the production of textiles. As early as 1738 John Kay invented a simple device, the "fly shuttle," which enabled a hand weaver to make cloth as wide as desired and to work twice as fast as formerly. This necessitated the production of considerably greater quantities of thread, which was forthcoming when a Lancashire weaver, James Hargreaves, patented his so-called "spinning jenny" in 1770. This enabled the spinner to turn eight spinning wheels simultaneously. About the same time Richard Arkwright, 'father of the factory,' patented a "water frame," which enabled water power to be applied to spinning. In 1779 Samuel Crompton perfected the "mule" and in 1785 Edmund Cartwright patented the "power loom." If we add to these names those of Eli Whitney, an American, who patented the cotton gin in 1794, and James Watt, who invented the steam engine in 1784, we have practically exhausted the names of those who are associated with the beginnings of the Industrial Revolution. With the possible exception of Watt, these names are exclusively those of inventors of textile machinery.

Marked similarities are to be noted in the manner of recruiting the early labor forces. In England, when the ordinary recruiting methods did not produce workers in sufficient numbers paupers were brought into the mills. Likewise, in early America, when sufficient labor force could not be collected through other means, almost similar methods were resorted to. We have the record, for example, of one Colonel Humphreys, who "sought apprentices, just as the English cotton manufacturers had done before him. At one time he got 73 boys from the New York Almshouse, and others from nearby villages, all being duly bound under the form of indenture." (Cole, A. H., *The American Manufacture*, p. 235.) Virtual peonage is far from an uncommon practice in the textile mills of China and India today.

The use of labor recruiting agents has always been one common way of getting labor in the early stages of textile development. Today the hills of the South are filled with the agents of the mill bosses who tell false tales to the workers of the paradise which awaits them if they will abandon farm life and come to the mill villages to live. The practice is not new. It is as old as the industry. A worker in the mills of Lowell, Mass., in 1832 tells us of how labor was secured for the mills in those days. "Men were employed to collect them at so much a head, and deliver them at the factories," she writes. "Help was in great demand and stories were told all over the country of the new factory place, and the high wages that were offered to all classes of work people." (Robinson, H. H., *Early Factory Labor in New England*, p. 4.) Then, as in the

divided between the corrupt officials of the Federation, who, after being caught, claimed they were hard up for money and that they were forced to take it to supply their own individual needs.

Dead—For Lack of Checks.

This has been the history of the Free Workingmen's Federation, since its organization, and it thrived as long as Gompers lived. When Gompers kicked the bucket, it was the death knell for the F. W. F. Samuel Gompers, as head of the American Federation, had paid the salaries of every "worthy" official of the Federation, as well as the cost of printing, publishing and editing of *Justice*, the official organ of that organization.

When Sam croaked, the Free Workingmen's Federation also passed away. After a long history of labor betrayals, and the death of its financial backer, there is nothing left in Porto Rico but the printed name of an organization that only counts with about 500 members, and I doubt whether half of them pay their dues.

The Porto Rican workers and farmers are in crying need of an organization that will organize them and place them in a position to fight the greedy American bosses, and it's up to the American revolutionary workers to help fill up that need.

American workers and Porto Rican workers in the United States should join and help build the Trade Union Unity League, so that this organization will be able to send representatives to the island, where it can help the revolutionary workers there organize a nucleus of the T.U.U.L. and of the International Labor Defense, also very needful there. In following communications, I will further deal with conditions there and further unmask the Wall St. lickspittles, Santiago Iglesias, the deadliest enemy of the Porto Rican workers.

South of today, premium was placed upon whole families. Compare the picture painted by Frank Tannenbaum in his very graphic book, *Dark Phases of the South*, of how "All the workers in the family work in the same mill . . . in fact they have to do so to keep the house . . . The mill man estimates a certain average number of workers per room," with advertisements which appeared in the early American newspapers. One of these, in 1814, read "Wanted: Several families who have a number of children who can be employed in a factory. Such families will be furnished with convenient accommodation on application to the Madison factory." In the New England mills of that day, as in the South now, the hands were expected to vote as the agent directed. The only difference in old England was that the hands were not permitted to vote at all.

Terrific Toil For Workers.

Throughout the world the working class has always paid a uniformly terrific toll in wages, hours and conditions when brought into the textile mills. Recent events in the South have focused attention upon the 60-hour, and more, work week in that section as well as the six to \$12 weekly wage. In Chinese mills the work day is 12 to 16 hours—sometimes 18. Children as young as six years of age are found in these mills. Men's wages average 18 1/2 cents a day; women's 13 cents; children's 3 to 12 cents. In the Indian cotton mills unskilled wages are 18 to 33 cents a day; skilled \$11 to \$21 a month; children 16 to 24 cents a day.

In his pamphlet, *Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844*, Frederick Engels vividly describes the condition of children six, seven and eight years of age who were required to toil from ten to twelve hours daily in the small, close rooms of the textile mills of that period (p. 126). He reproduces a letter (p. 127) from a stocking weaver who wrote, "Last Monday I got up at two in the morning and worked to near midnight, the other days from six in the morning to between eleven and twelve at night." Engels further testifies (p. 130) that, "In the neighborhood of my house near Manchester . . . I have heard that the children were obliged to work so long there that they would try to catch a moment's rest on the stone steps and in the corners of the lobby."

Textile manufacturing being, as we have seen, a pioneer industry, the problem of housing for the operatives has usually been solved by the bosses through the erection of company barracks of one kind or another. The mill villages of the present industrial South, the cottage system of early England, and the company dormitories of early New England all were part and parcel of the same process—the creation of privately-owned villages around the mills. Engels thus describes one of these villages in England: "Everywhere heaps of debris, refuse and offal; standing pools for gutters, and a stench . . . Small one-story, one-roomed huts, in most of which there is no artificial floor. Kitchen, living and sleeping room all in one . . . (p. 35)." "If anyone wishes to see in how little space a human being can move, how little air—and such air—he can breathe, how little civilization he may share and yet live, it is only necessary to travel hither (p. 37)." Another observer testifies to the same effect concerning the corporation boarding houses of early New England where "bedrooms were crowded and uncomfortable and little, if any, better ventilated than the mills . . . The sleeping apartments would not be endured so passively if the occupants had not first become habituated to such unwholesome air in the mills. Often six or eight girls occupied a single bed-chamber . . . One finds it difficult to stir even to breathe freely." (Journal of Political Economy, vol. XVII, pp. 20-21).

Analogies are always dangerous. The one which we have just drawn is no exception unless its limitations are kept clearly in mind. The first is the difference between world political and economic conditions when textile manufacturing was introduced in old and New England and conditions of today. Then capitalism was in its infant stage. Today textile manufacturing is being introduced in the South of this country and among the colonial and semi-colonial peoples after the arc of capitalism has already swung aside. It follows, therefore, that under the later conditions the history of the industry must take a radically different course than formerly, not only because of world economic changes but also because of the changing temper of the working masses in this third period of post-war capitalism—the last stage of finance capitalism—imperialism—imminent world imperialism war.

Trying to Divide Negro and White.

This is well illustrated in the South today. When, in England, large numbers of workers became militant or moved to the opportunities that nascent capitalism made possible, the English mill barons brought in large numbers of Irish to take their places at lower wages. In New England, when similar conditions arose, first the Irish were brought in (to supplant the "100% Americans"), later the French Canadians and finally the Southern European races. In the South today, the employers are striving to create antagonisms between the Negro and white workers in the hope of keeping the Negroes as a labor surplus to be called in when the rising militancy of the white workers makes itself felt. Here, however, the employers are counting without the Negro workers, who have shown a high degree of class solidarity with the white workers in recent years, refusing flatly to serve as strikebreakers in many instances.

The American Federation of Labor is, as usual, helping to do the dirty work of the southern bosses. In a recent issue of the *Textile Worker* Thomas MacMahon, president of the United Textile Workers wrote: "When Mr. Clark (editor of the employers' *Southern Textile Bulletin*) states that the United Textile Workers of America proclaim social equality with the Negroes . . . he is stating what he actually knows to be an untruth." Our revolutionary union, however, the National Textile Workers Union, will see to it that the black as well as white workers of the South are organized—side by side and in the same locals.

Among Workers in the South

By CLARA HOLDEN.

THERE'S no use reading these newspapers here," the textile workers of the South say. "It's all lies they tell you." They used to believe what they saw in the *Charlotte papers*, the "Gassy" Gazette and the other bosses' papers, but since the National Textile Workers' Union went into the South they threw out as lies the statements they see. The capitalist papers in the South in almost every issue denounce the organizers of the N.T.W.U. "They aren't interested in organizing the workers but just come here to make trouble and take the workers' money," they say. "The workers here are satisfied." They rave about the crimes of the Communists. "Communists are atheists, nigger lovers, home-breakers, thieves and crooks. The workers here live in peaceful villages; everyone is happy. Those reds are all foreigners and should be run out of town." One textile worker said to me, "I hear those gangsters up North aren't any good, that they aren't on the side of us workers. You know, I was beginning to think they must be with us because the capitalist papers are always printing stuff against them."

A year ago, the textile workers might have believed what they saw in the papers about "those reds" but now they know differently. When Fred Beal and the other N.T.W.U. organizers came down and smashed the Mason-Dixon line" as they say, they saw them at work. They saw them with only a few dollars a week to live on—not like the A. F. of L. fat boys who in 1921 were there, lived well, did a little fishing, got plenty of money from the workers and beat it out of town. They saw them night after night going from house to house telling of organization, telling of one big industrial union, showing the workers ways to fight against their slavery. They saw them, when the strike came, on the picket lines, getting beaten up with the other pickets. They saw them in jail, studying so as to become better organizers for the union. Now the work-

ers say, "I guess we were Bolsheviks all our lives, but didn't know the name for it."

Many of the southern workers undoubtedly used to think workers got as fair trial as capitalists—that "justice" could be expected from the courts. But now they know different. They saw the union organizers and strike leaders sentenced to 20 years—a living death in jail. There is not a worker in the South who does not think the union's policy of self defense was right when Police Chief Aderholt and the other cops came to the union headquarters the night of June 7th. But they know it was not for Aderholt's death that the seven were sentenced to long prison terms, but for the crime of organizing the southern textile workers into a militant union. In every case, in Charlotte, Bessemer City, Marion, they see when workers are killed, no attempt is made to sentence the capitalist murderers. They see clearly the "justice" workers get and the "justice" capitalists get.

The workers of the South, most of whom are very religious, have seen the churches in action. In Marion, N. C., after the six strikers were murdered, and the sheriff and other bosses' agents led, many of the strike leaders were told by their preachers, at the command of the mill bosses, that they were ousted from their churches. This was another attempt to break their union. The preachers, owned body and soul, their wages and houses paid for by the mill bosses, tell the workers they are well-off and should be grateful for their jobs.

And the workers know their bosses well—the bosses and Chambers of Commerce, who for years advertised in northern papers "the cheap docile labor of the South." The workers are determined to fight against the stretch-out, long hours, bad wages and unemployment that affect the 300,000 textile workers of the South.

The workers of the South have gotten educated fast in the last year. There has probably never been a situation where the line-up of class has been so obvious, so crude and so unblurred—the bosses, the courts, the papers, the cops, and the churches, well-organized, on one side, and the workers on the other. The textile workers see clearly who their class enemies are and the Negro and white workers are fast mobilizing their forces and preparing for struggle, under the banner of the National Textile Workers' Union, and the broad masses of southern workers will march to victory together with the workers in the North under the leadership of the Communist Party.

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

Communist Party U. S. A.
43 East 125th Street,
New York City.

I, the undersigned, want to join the Communist Party. Send me more information.

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Santiago Iglesias Wall Street Tool in Porto Rico

By LIBERTAD NARVAEZ.

PORTO RICO'S outstanding political charlatan and labor faker, Santiago Iglesias, better known by the militant cigar makers thru-out the island as "El Gallego," the notorious strike-breaker, has just left for the island after a three months' stay at Washington, where, as secretary of the bankrupt Pan American Federation of Labor he helped "convince" Mr. Green that it was a lot better and more profitable to betray workers in the southern textile mills than trying to drug Latin-American workers with the imperialist ideology of Pan-Americanism.

Pan-Americanism is a poison medicine of the American imperialists that the class conscious workers south of Rio Bravo can no longer gulp, hence the calling off of the proposed and much-advertised conference at Havana of the above mentioned "labor" organization, which in reality is nothing more nor less than an instrument of the Yankee exploiters in their social, economic and political conquest of Latin America, and the subjugation and exploitation of the laboring masses of those semi-colonized countries.

Hereafter, the workers of Latin America are going to fight under a real and genuine labor organization, just recently organized by themselves at Montevideo, La Confederacion Sindical Latino Americano.

Contrary to what some workers believe, Santiago Iglesias is not a Porto Rican, but a Spaniard, born in Galicia, Spain, said to spring from the same family tree as Pablo Iglesias, founder and erstwhile leader of the Primo-de-Rivera-controlled "socialist" party of Spain.

Went the Way of Anarchists.

Like the bloody Italian dictator, Santiago Iglesias, at one time was an anarchist, but soon degenerated like his fascist brother into the abyss of opportunism and labor betrayal, exploiting the cause of labor for the sake of his own material well-being, until today he is the most accredited agent of Wall St. in Porto Rico.

With the moral and pecuniary aid of the defunct labor misleader, Samuel Gompers, who foresaw the wonderful possibilities in building a strike-breaking apparatus in the island, to serve the interests of the American bosses, Santiago set out to organize what is now known as the Free Workingmen's Federation of Labor, or otherwise, La Federacion Libre de Los Trabajadores de Puerto Rico, a Porto Rican link of the craft-ridden, reactionary and corrupt American Federation of Labor.

Santiago Iglesias has one of the blackest records in labor history. Porto Rico is an agricultural country, small and densely populated, where it is easy to organize scores of thousands of agricultural workers; yet Santiago Iglesias contented himself with organizing the cigar makers, bakers, carpenters, etc., leaving the bulk of our working class population, namely, the plantation peon and the jibaros from the sierra, at the mercy of Yankee exploiters.

The Galician was true to his masters, the labor bureaucrats of the American Federation

of Labor, for instead of organizing a fighting and militant industrial union for all the Porto Rican workers, regardless of whether they were skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled, he followed the explicit orders of Samuel Gompers, and set up an organization that was to be a living picture of the A. F. of L. And so the Free Workingmen's Federation grew, and with it flourished all the evils of the American trade union movement, with its ultra-reactionary officialdom, capitalist political alliances, strike betrayals, class collaborationism and its many-phased corruption.

This strike-breaking apparatus reached the apex of its existence about the end of 1918, when it registered a membership of 15,000. (Its influence extended to many thousands more.) Due to the war, comparatively high wages were paid the Porto Rican workers, and things were going rosy all along until—the end of the war.

And Then—War on the Workers.

The signing of the Armistice was the clarion call for the American bosses on the island to start a concerted drive against the standard of living of the Porto Rican workers and farmers. Strikes flared all over the island. Strikes, of course, had to be legalized not only by Iglesias but they also had to have the O. K. stamp from labor bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor, who never hesitated in declaring them "unlawful."

But this did not keep the revolutionary workers from fighting, even under restraint and against great odds. They were forced to contend not only against the bosses, their paid thugs and the brutal insular police, but also against the strike-breaking tactics and sell-out policies of Santiago Iglesias and his lieutenants, who controlled the Federation, who, like their American allies, also believed in the "constitutional" and lawful right of the bosses to cut wages.

Strike relief for the striking Porto Rican workers, especially the cigar makers who always took the brunt of the fight, never came from the treasury of the A. F. of L. (although the latter paid salaries to the officials of the Porto Rican Federation) but from the Porto Rican class conscious population who always sympathized with the strikers. But strike relief money collected among the cigar makers of Tampa, Philadelphia and New York, by the organizers of the International Cigar Makers' Union, never reached the striking cigar makers of Porto Rico.

A few years ago Pedro San Miguel, the \$60 a week organizer of that union and Santiago Iglesias' right-hand man in New York, with the aid of the Porto Rican-Spanish League and the now deceased Porto Rican Labor Alliance, thru collections, dance affairs, etc., collected about two thousand dollars; money that was remitted immediately to the Free Workingmen's Federation at San Juan.

The striking cigar makers, who at that time were fighting a life and death battle with the American Tobacco Trust, saw nothing of this money. Upon its arrival, it had been