



TRY SIXTEEN FOR LIFE IN CHARLOTTE COURT TODAY

SOVIET UNION WORKERS DEMAND WHITE GUARD BANDS BE PURSUED TO THEIR BASES AND DISARMED

Entire Worker and Peasant Population Roused By Continued Invasions and Outrages

Complicity of Chinese War Lords in Raids on Siberian Border Proved; Yen Builds Arsenal

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., August 25.—The wrath of the workers and peasants continues to rise against the invasions of white guard Russian mercenaries of the Mukden government, and the persecutions and arrest of Soviet Union workers on the Chinese Eastern railroad.

"Disarm the White Guard Bandits," is the main thesis of editorials and leading articles in the Moscow press, and the press of other cities.

It is understood that extra defensive measures are being taken by the Red Army in the Far East, and that orders have gone out to spare no effort to cut off the white guards when they cross the boundary line. Numerous such invasions have ended in disaster for the hirelings of foreign imperialism which uses the Chinese war lords as middlemen, but with active assistance of the Chinese army of Chang Hsue-liang, armed white guard bands of considerable size still slip over the extensive Manchurian-Siberian border, to attack railway bridges, and raid into a few villages.

Would Destroy White Guards. The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, now demand, through their press and through countless resolutions from shop and village meetings that the murderous white guardists be followed to their nests, and deprived of any possibility of continuing their attacks.

While the situation remains doubtful the doubt is only about whether the Mukden government, and its backers, the Nanking government, will continue to defy the demand of the Soviet Union government that the seized Chinese Eastern railway be restored to joint control, the invasions of U. S. S. R. territory stopped, and negotiations then opened to settle this question. The determination that events take this course and the complete, unanimous backing of the Soviet government by the whole worker and peasant population is clearly evident.

Many workers believe, and the (Continued on Page Five)

BACK WORKING WOMEN'S MEET

Conference Tues. for C. P. Campaign

The working women's conference called by the New York District of the Communist Party was endorsed yesterday in a statement issued by the United Council of Working Women, Kate Gitlow, secretary. The conference will be held Tuesday, at 8 p. m., at the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square, to mobilize support among the working women of New York for the Communist Party candidate in the election campaign.

"It is high time," the statement declares, "that the working women should get interested in political action. The working women are being exploited even more than the men workers."

"The working women at home suffer a great deal. Low wages drive them more and more into the factories, mills and other fields of occupation to earn some money, leaving the children without care because their husbands are not earning enough to support them."

The conference will be attended by delegates from many unorganized factories and shops, delegates also being present from trade unions with a large percentage of women members.

Activities in the various unions throughout the city, and the widespread activities on the opening tag days, Saturday and Sunday, indicate the most intense work to raise funds will continue until after Sept. 2. The National Executive Board of the Needle Trades Industrial Union at their meeting Saturday in New York, decided to hold meetings of shop chairmen to mobilize work-

ARREST THIRTY-ONE AT DETROIT SACCO MEETING

I.L.D. Fights for Their Liberation

DETROIT, Aug. 25.—A fight for the release of 31 workers arrested at a Sacco-Vanzetti memorial and demonstration against the Gastonia conspiracy at Cadillac Sq. Saturday is being conducted by the International Labor Defense.

Thousands of workers had responded to the call of the Communist Party, the I. L. D. and workers' organizations which had called the demonstrations, when about 100 mounted police and detectives savagely attacked the crowd.

The arrested include Norman Tallentire, District Organizer of the Communist Party, and Philip Frankfield, District Organizer of the Young Communist League. A Kerstaly and B. Gerlach were so severely manhandled that they required medical attention.

Police brutally failed to cow the militancy of the workers, however, who demonstrated again at Circus Park. This meeting was also smashed.

Jail Woman Collector For Gastonia Defense

Sadie Cinnan was arrested on Surf Ave., Coney Island yesterday, when collecting funds for the tag days arranged by the Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Campaign Committee. She was taken to the 71st Brooklyn police station. The International Labor Defense will defend the arrested worker.

Workers' Organizations Abroad Protest Gastonia

British Sunday Worker Opens Gastonia Defense and Relief Fund

Protest upon protest, cablegram after cablegram continue to pour into this country, flooding the authorities with the above demand on behalf of the textile strikers.

The latest protest, a cable from the Anti-Fascist Defense Organization of Aachen, Germany, where bitter strikes have occurred time and again, was received at the national office of the Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Committee, at 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

The cablegram is one of a number from German working class organizations, including the working women, the International Labor Defense, of the Central district, and trade unions throughout the land. These are supplemented by protests from French trade unions, eighteen of whom sent their seals on a protest from Latin American, Canadian and

the activities throughout the week and added efforts on the tag days, Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and Sept. 2. He stated that efforts must be concentrated on shop collection, on street and factory gate collections and declared that many workers, who have not affiliated themselves yet with the Workers International

Hundreds of Credentials Reach TUEL as Cleveland Convention Approaches

Anthracite and Bituminous Miners Send 250 Delegates; 'Mother' Guynn Is a Representative

Plea for Funds to Send Metropolitan Area Delegates to Cleveland Made by TUEL

Louis Hyman, president of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union; Ben Gold, general secretary, and Jack Schneider were elected delegates to the Trade Union Unity Convention at the session of the General Executive Board yesterday.

The Trades Union Educational League branch of locals 38, 20, 62, 66 and 91 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, will elect delegates to the Cleveland convention at a special meeting called for tomorrow at 5.30 p. m. at the Workers Center, 26 Union Sq.

Special buses at rates considerably reduced have been chartered to take delegates to the convention. Friday morning at 3 o'clock the buses will leave from the Workers Center for Buffalo where the delegates will have sleeping accommodations on a Lake vessel headed for Cleveland. The hundred or more delegates will reach the convention hall early Saturday morning.

All organizations who have already elected delegates are requested to make reservations for the bus at the Metropolitan Area headquarters, 26 Union Sq. The Executive

CONTINUE QUIZZ OF SHOE WORKERS

Zimmerman Jailed for Opposing Questions

Tammany Hall police and United States Department of Labor agents arrested Israel Zimmerman of the Independent Shoe Workers' Union on Saturday when he advised the 350 workers of the Dan Palter shoe factory, 151 W. 26th St., not to answer the anti-labor questionnaire presented by six patrolmen and agents of the U. S. Labor Department.

Zimmerman was first roughly handled by Captain Brady, who headed the police, and when he continued to tell the shoe workers that it was within their legal rights not to answer the questions, he was taken into custody. When arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court he (Continued on Page Three)

Needle Trades To Open Big Drive

Organize Campaign Throughout Country

An extensive organization campaign in the needle trades centers through the country, endorsement of the Trade Union Unity Conference that opens in Cleveland on Aug. 31, and support for the 16 Gastonia workers who go on trial for murder in Charlotte, N. C., today, featured the two day session of the General Executive Board of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union (Continued on Page Three)

Hague Meeting in New Crisis

Expect End of McDonald-Dawes Farce

PARIS, France, Aug. 25.—The French press hails with delight President Hoover's recent statement that the limitation of armaments conference between Premier McDonald of England and U. S. Ambassador Dawes has not progressed as far as the general opinion seems to grant. The French government is said to be particularly pleased with Hoover's statement that France and Italy must be included in the "arms limitations" talks.

This revises the whole submarine issue and also opens up strong possibilities of a clash between France and Italy. England, with its superior surface navy, has always maneuvered to have the French submarine fleet cut. Recent disagreements at the Hague have intensified the suspicion of the French government that England is trying to bargain with the U. S. to make a united front against submarines, which are England's most dangerous enemy and France's best weapon in a war with England. But Italy also depends largely on her submarine navy, and Mussolini has demanded parity with France, which demand the French government rejects. Le Temps, semi-official Paris newspaper, which recently surprised the world with its advance information that the Dawes-McDonald conversations had "reached the point of death," admits that the Franco-Italian controversy, while seemingly insoluble, must be compromised some way, otherwise Italy and France will not be able to meet the British and possible U. S. attack on submarines.

BRITAIN INCITES PALESTINE FEUD; OVER 50 KILLED

Arabs and Jews Clash Over the Ancient Wailing Wall

Hundreds Wounded

"Labor" Gov't Sends Warships, Troops

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Prime Minister MacDonald discussed with Lord Reading for several hours tonight the Palestine situation, and it is reported that Reading will be sent to command the troops being used against both Arab and Jewish workers there.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Emanuel Celler, republican congressman of New York, demanded today of Secretary of State Stimson that the cruiser Raleigh be sent to Palestine immediately to protect investments of Americans there. American capitalists making use of the Zionist movement, says Keller Celler, have big holdings at Tel Aviv, where fighting is reported.

JERUSALEM, Aug. 25.—With two British warships speeding to Palestine and troops dispatched from Cairo at the order of the British "labor" government, sporadic fighting between Arabs and Jews continues after the fierce clashes of yesterday and Friday, in which between 50 and 100 were killed on both sides and several hundred wounded.

Martial law has been proclaimed, British police are patrolling the streets with rifles and armored cars and no one is permitted on the (Continued on Page Five)

ARMS TALK NEAR FATAL COLLAPSE

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Snowden demanded it in writing and set a time limit, not later than the opening session Monday. He re-

MILL OWNERS ASSEMBLE LAWYERS AND PERJURERS TO KILL STRIKE LEADERS

Textile Workers Gather to Testify for Leaders Who Face Electrocutation for Union Activity

Southern Mill Hands Not Intimidated; Hurry Plans for Great Charlotte Conference

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 25.—Tomorrow 16 textile leaders will come to trial in the Charlotte Court before Judge M. V. Barnhill. The prosecution staff of 16, made up of Manville-Jenckes' attorneys, include Clyde Hoev, brother-in-law of Gov. Gardner, A. L. Bulwinkle, commander of American Legion, the mayor of Gastonia and the most prominent among the legal

talent of the state. They will charge that the textile workers and leaders conspired to murder and murdered Police Chief Aderholt. The affidavits placed before the Gastonia court, on which the prosecution's case in this trial is based, indicate that perjured, warped and framed-up testimony against the defendants will be used in unlimited quantity.

The defense corps of seven attorneys, procured by the International Labor Defense, including Tom P. Jimison, Dr. John Randolph Neal, prominent Knoxville attorney, other Southern attorneys, and Leon Josephson of New Jersey, will present affidavits and witnesses to prove that the attack upon the tent colony, which resulted in the death of Aderholt and wounding of National Textile Workers' Union Organizer Joe Harrison and two of the raiding party, was part of a campaign of terrorism inaugurated when the strike started.

Defense witnesses will tell of the intense brutality of the police, mill thugs and the national guards. One woman will show the cross engraved on her arm by the bayonet carried by a militiaman. They will describe the raid and destruction of the first relief store and headquarters, April 18, conducted under the very nose of the militia, and the grand jury investigation which resulted in a complete white wash for the raiders.

Of the three witnesses upon whose affidavits the major charges of the prosecution are based, Policeman Tom Gilbert and Charles Roach, former policeman and mill hanger-on, who was invited to jump into Aderholt's car and join the shooting party, were indicted for attempted murder since the Gastonia trial, for another shooting spree earlier in the day. Witnesses were spirited away somehow on the eve of the hearing, and no other steps were taken against them.

Policeman Rankin, another star witness who came with Aderholt, is also badly blasted. In spite of the prosecution attorney's attempt to hush up the matter, exposed by defense affidavits, a Gastonia dentist is suing the policeman for coming into his office while he was absent, and shooting up the place.

Additional witnesses, probably of the same variety as Rankin and Roach, will be brought forth by the mill operators' attorneys, who have declared they will accept nothing short of a death sentence.

Textile workers who participated in the struggle from the start, who were present at the mass meeting (Continued on Page Five)

Tresca Tries to Maim Defense of Worker Framed for Murder

L.L.D. Exposes Fake Campaign of Anarchist Editor in the Accorsi Case

An effort of Carlo Tresca, editor of the anarchist weekly, "Il Martello," to cripple the defense of Salvatore Accorsi, Italian worker who is being framed up on a murder charge in connection with the Cheswick, Pa. cases, has just been discovered by the New York District of the International Labor Defense, which is fighting to save Accorsi. Accorsi is being charged with having fired the shot that killed State Trooper James Downey when state troopers brutally attacked a big

Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration held in Cheswick, Pa., a mining town, Aug. 22, 1927. This charge has been made in an effort to find a scapegoat despite the fact that Accorsi was not even present at the demonstration, but at his home four miles away. Governor Roosevelt granted the request of the Pennsylvania authorities to extradite Accorsi and the Kings county supreme court, refused the request of Isaac Shorr, attorney for the I. L. D., for (Continued on Page Five)

N. Y. WORKERS TO CONTINUE GASTONIA CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS IN SHOPS, STREETS, TILL SEPT. 2.

There will be few of New York's seven million inhabitants who have not learned of Gastonia or contributed to the defense and relief fund by Sept. 2. Activities in the various unions throughout the city, and the widespread activities on the opening tag days, Saturday and Sunday, indicate the most intense work to raise funds will continue until after Sept. 2. The National Executive Board of the Needle Trades Industrial Union at their meeting Saturday in New York, decided to hold meetings of shop chairmen to mobilize work-

ers for the Gastonia campaign. They will award a prize to the largest collection made by a needle trades shop. The prize, a ten pound box of candy, was presented by Morris Sokowitz, vice-president of the Boston section. Alfred Wagneknecht, secretary of the Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Campaign Committee, with national headquarters at 80 E. 11th St., New York City, stated that "the results of tag days Saturday and Sunday were not commensurate with the possibilities." He pressed for a continuance of

the activities throughout the week and added efforts on the tag days, Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and Sept. 2. He stated that efforts must be concentrated on shop collection, on street and factory gate collections and declared that many workers, who have not affiliated themselves yet with the Workers International Relief or the International Labor Defense were most eager to help the Gastonia prisoners. "Workers generally quickly understand the issues in the Gastonia case," he said. "Their own shop conditions, speed-up, low wages, generates immediate sympathy for the Gastonia prisoners who face ex-

ecution. "All militant workers understand that our main task today is to struggle against capitalist rationalization, to organize the semi-skilled and unskilled into fighting unions. This program has been challenged in the south by the textile bosses. The south is today the center of a vicious opposition to the whole national movement to organize the workers in the basic industries. "This attempt of the southern textile bosses and the state of North Carolina to send 23 strikers and organizers to the chair is not only an effort to smash the National Textile Workers Union in the south. It is a first step towards smashing the entire militant union movement. It is the bosses' challenge to the Cleveland convention for a new fighting trade union center," he said. Other activities in New York for the Gastonia campaign are: a meeting of chairladies tonight at headquarters at 4 W. 37th St. of local 43, of the Millinery Workers; street meetings in the industrial sections at noon every day, including the following speakers, Harriet Silverman, Isidor Cohen and Sidney Bloomfield; volunteers are asked to apply every day by phone or personally in room

COLLECT IN SHOPS!

221, 80 E. 11th St., New York City, the district office of the W. I. R. for collection activities. At a meeting Friday, the needle trades, upholsterers, milliners, shoes workers, textile workers, Amalgamated Clothing workers, food workers and bakers made plans for the campaign. The peak of the activities are planned for Labor Day week end. All funds on the opening of the ten day campaign are to be in by Wednesday.

Dutch Imperialists Launch Savage Offensive Against the Java Workers' Unions

JAIL 25 UNION LEADERS; SEIZE ALL DOCUMENTS

AAAIL Pushes Fight Against Arrests

The attack of the Dutch government on the trade union movement of Java has called forth the following protest from the United States Section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League: "We have just received word from the World League Against Imperialism that the government of Java has recently taken steps to break up the trade union federation in Java, the 'Sarikat Kaeom Boeroeh Indonesia'. Twenty-five of the leaders have been arrested, and all union documents have been seized; the main charge appears to be that the organization had entered into relations with the League Against Imperialism (it affiliated in May 1929). It is clear that this is an attempt to suppress the trade union movement which is once more beginning to develop after the terrible repression of 1926 and 1927."

This is another evidence of the imperialist attack upon the revolutionary working class organizations, especially in the colonies. The U. S. Section of the AAAIL joins with the Anti-Imperialist Leagues throughout the world in protesting against this brutal attack by the Dutch government, and in upholding the right of the labor and peasant organizations to form their class organizations. The League is sending a protest resolution to the Dutch embassy, and is asking its affiliated and sympathetic organizations to do the same.

Down with Dutch imperialism! For the Freedom of the Java Trade Unions! Statement by the All-America Anti-Imperialist League (U. S. Section).

Mr. J. H. Van Royen, Minister from Holland, Washington, D. C.

The All-America Anti-Imperialist League (U. S. Section) informs you herewith that it protests vigorously against the brutal attack of your government upon the trade union movement of Java, a Dutch colony. We have received information from the World League Against Imperialism and for National Independence that twenty-five leaders of the Java trade union federation—the "Sarikat Kaeom Boeroeh Indonesia" have been arrested, and all union documents seized; that the main charge against them is that this organization affiliated in May 1929 with the World League Against Imperialism.

We hold Dutch imperialism responsible for the miserable conditions of the working class in Java, where the workday is twelve and fourteen hours, and the daily wage from 35 to 40 cents. According to your government report of 1928, a male worker on the Java sugar plantation received a daily wage of 42½ cents, a woman worker 35 cents, and a child 15 to 20 cents. Officially the working day is 10 hours, but this is violated on all sides. Oppression and misery is the lot of the Java worker under the heel of Dutch imperialism.

The trade union federation you are trying to crush is a real, fighting force for the interests of the oppressed masses. It raised the slogan of the 8 hour day, which met with enthusiastic response from the masses of workers, the machinists, the miners, etc. To crush them, and the other revolutionary organizations the Dutch government has instituted a whole string of anti-labor laws.

Your government suppressed with blood the workers uprising in 1926 which aimed at throwing off the shackles of Dutch imperialism. The trade union movement was again taking on great momentum, and the arrest of the leaders is aimed to crush it. We declare that these efforts will not succeed. The exploited masses of Java and the other sections of the Dutch East Indies will know how to rally their forces for the defense of their labor organizations for the release of their imprisoned leaders and for the overthrow of Dutch imperialism.

The All-America Anti-Imperialist League (U. S. Section) protests energetically against this brutal attack of Dutch imperialism against our comrades and fellow workers of Java. We demand the immediate release of the twenty-five imprisoned trade union leaders. We demand the cessation of the attack upon the Java trade union federation—the "Sarikat Kaeom Boeroeh Indonesia"; we demand that the right of the workers and peasants of Java to form their class organizations be not interfered with. We support wholeheartedly the struggle of the Java masses of workers and peasants for a radical improvement in their living and working conditions, for the complete economic and political independence of Java and the Dutch colonies from Dutch imperialism, and for genuine national independence.

Our protest is not only against Dutch imperialism, but against all the imperialist powers that benefit from the exploitation of the Java working masses, including American imperialism which imports a large

"Free the 23 Gastonia Prisoners," Demand 15,000 at Sacco Demonstration



Fifteen Thousand New York Workers converted the huge Sacco and Vanzetti Memorial in Union Square on Thursday into a demonstration of their determination not to permit the electrocution of the 16 Gastonia textile strikers and union leaders by the mill bosses' courts. Part of the huge gathering of workers is shown above.

WHOLESALE THIEF UP FOR "HEARING"

Million Dollar Swindler "Paroled" in 1925

Branded by U. S. Attorney Tuttle as an "habitual criminal," who has defrauded over 4,000 investors out of \$1,411,300, Arthur Montgomery, ex-convict and head of Hadley & Co., the bucket shop recently raided by federal agents in their "drive" against crooked brokers—that is, brokers who swindle other parasites—was held without bail for a further hearing when he was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner O'Neill Monday on charges of using the mails to defraud.

Montgomery was convicted of stock frauds in 1925 and sent to Atlanta penitentiary for four years and four months, but after serving less than one-third of his term he bribed his way out and was granted a "parole" over the "protests" of Tuttle and Judge Learned Hand who tried him. But since under the capitalist system a bandit who loots the public till of millions gets off with a sentence of nine months for "contempt of court" as in the case of Sinclair, the oil king, while workers who dare to strike against coolie wages, inhuman hours and intolerable working conditions are framed up on charges of murder, as in Gastonia, it is expected that Montgomery will simply be spirited off the scene until the scandal blows over, just as happened four years ago, and will then be turned loose to continue his career.

LABOR STIRS IN ECUADOR, PERU

Government Jails and Deports Leaders

LIMA, PERU, Aug. 25.—Attempts of other political factions to oust the present Peruvian dictator, Leguia, are being laid at the door of the Communists and workers by the government and its officials espionage section and the official press.

At the same time, a number of actual labor leaders are being persecuted and many of them held without trial in jail or deported to San Lorenzo Island. Fifty are said to be held there at present.

Widespread unrest among the workers in the petroleum fields of northern Peru and among the agricultural laborers and peasants is making the government uneasy and vicious.

Similar conditions are reported among the workers on the banana plantations of Ecuador.

MOLDERS MAY STRIKE ROYERSFORD, Pa. (By Mail).—Forty-nine molders of the Floyd-Wells Co. here may strike as a result of the discharge of a union man and the hiring of non-union men.

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.

part of the rubber exports from the Dutch East Indies.

Long Live the Struggle of the Java Workers and Peasants Against Dutch Imperialism! Down with Dutch Imperialism! Down with American Imperialism!

—THE ALL-AMERICAN IMPERIALIST LEAGUE, U. S. Section, William Simons, National Secretary, James Mo, Far Eastern Dept.

Baseball as a Weapon Against Workers

NOTE—The first instalment of this article gave a resume of an article by William J. McNulty in the Baseball Magazine for September, entitled "Baseball as a Cure for Industrial Unrest." This article describes with the greatest frankness the efforts of many large companies to keep the workers in 'submission by the organization of factory baseball teams.

By A. MAGIL

II.

OF course, McNulty's blithe assurance that company union baseball can effectively gag the militancy of the American working class is so much drivel—capitalist sales talk. But that it represents, together with the other company union, "employee welfare" schemes, an important obstacle to the organization of the workers cannot be denied. And it is an obstacle which is likely to grow in proportions as more and more employers are driven by the growing radicalization of the workers to abandon their pure-and-simple open-shop policy for various company union devices. There is also the strong possibility that the American Federation of Labor, capitalist America's devoted handmaiden, may be called upon by the employing class to aid in the introduction of company union baseball and other sports—if it is not doing so already.

Just think over these figures for a while: More than 3,000,000 workers are included in the company sports movement. Only a small percentage of this number actually takes part in sports, but all of them absorb the poison of company unionism.

Sports is also playing an important role in American capitalism's preparations for its next war, particularly in the militarization of the youth. Army recruiting signs frequently show soldiers playing baseball, and baseball forms part of the regular activities at the Citizens Military Training Camps. Flag waving is an established institution in professional athletics. And then there is Gene Tunney, "the fighting marine,"—Tunney was "sold" to the American sporting public on the

basis of his connection with the marines during the last imperialist war.

"FAIR PLAY," "clean sports," "keeping the game clean"—these are some of the slogans under which capitalist sports masks its reactionary class character. They serve the same purpose as slogans such as "democracy" "justice" serve with reference to the capitalist state. Beneath them is the entire swamp of capitalist corruption and hypocrisy. "Fair Play"—and the most vicious anti-Negro prejudice. "Clean Sports"—and the buying and selling of baseball games, boxing titles, etc.

III.

BOSS sports can be effectively fought in only one way—by strengthening a and popularizing workers' sports. And boss sports, we must remember, includes not only those sports that are directly introduced into the factory, but also that much larger field of professional athletics which is supported by the capitalist class and serves as a vast disseminator of bourgeois ideology among the working class and as a reservoir of the most reactionary tendencies in the capitalist system. And boss sports includes also the fake amateur organizations such as the Amateur Athletic Union, United States Football Association, United States Lawn Tennis Association, Y. M. C. A. and Y. M. H. A. clubs and college athletics.

The Labor Sports Union, the workers sports movement in this country, is as yet a small and weak organization which has been in existence only about three years. But during the past year it has made significant progress, gaining about 2,000 new members, and though still far from a mass organization, it is on the road to becoming one. At present it has not a strong reformist sports movement to contend with. The reformist movement is represented by three chief groups: A small group in Chicago which was expelled from the Labor Sports Union for its splitting tactics and incurable opportunism (this group has recently been taken under the wing of the socialist party); the Workers Gymnastic and Sports Alliance, composed largely of German

workers, many of them class-conscious, but led by social-democrats and followers of the renegade Communist, Ludwig Lore (this organization is affiliated to the reformist Lucerne Sports International); and the Sportsmanship Brotherhood, sponsored by the American Federation of Labor and headed by the arch-labor betrayer, Matthew Woll, at present largely a paper organization, but with A. F. of L. and employer backing it is likely to become a strong reformist base in the labor sports movement.

BUT it is the immense juggernaut of bourgeois sports, with its practically unlimited financial resources, pounding daily into millions of workers, loyalty to capitalism, war propaganda, Ku Klux Klanism, religious bigotry, Negro hatred—the whole filthy blood-and-money gospel of the master class, this is the real enemy that the militant labor sports movement must contend with.

The chief weaknesses of the Labor Sports Union are: 1. Instead of the factory or the factory town and the trade union as a base, the LSU is a loose federation of sectional and national clubs. 2. The members of the LSU are predominantly foreign-born workers. Few native workers, even from the left-wing labor movement, have been drawn into the organization. 3. It is very weak numerically, with affiliated organizations confined almost entirely to a few sections of the country. 4. The ideological education of its members has been greatly neglected. 5. The Labor Sports Union has devoted itself almost entirely to two sports: soccer and track and field, with some work in basketball. The three chief American mass sports, baseball, boxing and American football, have been almost completely neglected. 6. Little or no effort has been made to draw in Negro workers who are victims of the most rabid prejudice and persecution in all bourgeois sports, particularly in professional baseball and boxing. 7. Very little work among children, girls and women. 8. Lack of organic identification with the general left wing labor movement.

IN partial extenuation of the Labor Sports Union, it may be said that practically all these shortcomings are not peculiar to the LSU, but are characteristic of the left wing movement as a whole. Its lack of organic identification with the left wing is perhaps more the fault of the left wing than of the LSU. The Labor Sports Union has received

little—at times no support from the Young Communist League and the Trade Union Educational League, which organizations should be most directly concerned with promoting a strong labor sports movement in this country. The left wing press has failed to encourage the labor sports movement and in general there has been a gross underestimation of the tremendous influence of bourgeois sports in poisoning the minds of millions of workers.

It is to be hoped that the organizational and ideological shortcomings of the Labor Sports Union will be greatly improved with its formal affiliation to the Red Sports International, which leads the revolutionary sports movement of the world in the fight against bourgeois sports as well as against reformist sports represented by the yellow Lucerne Sports International. The convention of the LSU, which has just been concluded in New York, also further cemented its ties with the left wing labor movement by electing delegates to the Trade Union Unity Convention in Cleveland, Aug. 31 to Sept. 2.

Significant also is the great step forward taken by the LSU by its work in the Gastonia struggle. This has been really the first effort of the organization to transfer its base to the factory and the trade unions. The LSU entered the Gastonia strike in its early stages, organized a baseball team among the members of the Youth Section of the National Textile Workers Union and furnished equipment. A Southern District has now been formed with headquarters in Bessemer City. It is significant that the secretary of the Southern District, Walter Lloyd, is one of the seven workers whom the mill owners are trying to railroad to jail on charges of assault with intent to kill.

The Thesis of the Fourth Congress of the Red Sports International held at Moscow in August, 1928, declared that the labor sports movement in North America "is not yet standing on its legs." In the year that has passed the Labor Sports Union has certainly made great progress toward standing on its legs. With the continuation of the good work started in Gastonia and with the labor sports movement of the actual struggles of the workers and with greater support and encouragement from the left wing, the Labor Sports Union should grow in size and influence and become a powerful fighter against the pernicious influence of bourgeois sports—which means a powerful fighter against American capitalism.

Hunt Swiss Aviators, Lost in Flight to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The navy department today requested all its vessels on the Atlantic Coast to maintain a lookout for the two missing Swiss aviators, who were lost while flying in a monoplane to the United States.

INSURE PROFITS BY HIGHER TARIFF

Capitalists Fight Over Senate Rates

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A sum of \$40,000,000 was knocked off the house rates in total estimated revenue by the senate finance committee—but the new tariff bill provides for an \$89,000,000 increase, mainly in sugar, metals and farm products, schedules which the republican rulers of the finance committee are directly interested in protecting.

Increased sugar schedules protect the American beet growing interests to the extent of \$30,000,000 of the new rates, thus tightening the bars on Cuban, Philippine and Haitian sugar, representatives of which had fought against the high sugar tariff.

Resultant privileges to favored industries were assailed by the democratic opposition, which is looking after the interests of its own group of capitalists. It fought particularly the action of the senate finance committee which, responding to pressure from the U. S. Steel Corporation, struck off the duty on manganese.

The move is intended to aid the freer importation of Soviet manganese, a \$5,000,000 contract for which was recently concluded by the Steel Corporation with the U. S. S. R.

10 Killed, 36 Injured In German Train Crash

DUREN, Germany, Aug. 25.—At least 10 persons were killed and 36 injured, 13 of them critically, when the Paris to Warsaw express was derailed as it rushed through the station of Buer this morning, seven cars leaving the rails and turning over as they were smashed together in the crash. Ten postal workers and two Americans were among the injured.

NEW WARSHIPS IN PLACE OF JUNKED OBSOLETE CRAFT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Naval Secretary Adams has ordered junking of four second-line cruisers, making a total of 13 obsolete war craft to be scrapped by the navy department as no longer of use to the United States in its war preparations.

But Dawes, MacDonald Still Rant "Peace"

Virtually at the same moment as Adams was preparing for new warships to replace the old, Ambassador Dawes poured forth "statements" in an effort to conceal the rapidly-maturing Anglo-American antagonisms. "The arbiters of the ultimate fate of this naval effort will be the respective public sentiments of the naval powers," he said pompously at a ceremony in honor of the labor imperialist MacDonald, at Elgin, Scotland, today.

Meanwhile, MacDonald is speeding his preparations for a visit to the United States to carry on the British Empire's fight for light cruisers, which was one of the reasons for the collapse of the Geneva arms parley in 1927. Britain is anxious for light but powerful craft which are more suitable for world-wide subjugation of her scattered but rebellious empire. The United States, on the other hand, will insist on parity in regard to big battleships—since these are the craft for a relatively compact sphere of exploitation.

Anxious to follow exactly the imperialist lead to be given by MacDonald, Winston Churchill, at present propagandizing for empire in Canada, will change plans for a "lecture" tour in the U. S. to fit in after MacDonald's visit, it is announced.

GW WORKERS STRIKE WYOMING, Pa. (By Mail)

Three hundred gas workers of the Spring Brook Water Co., Lackawanna and Wyoming Counties, have struck for a closed shop and a 48-hour working week.

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class from the bottom up—at the Enterprises!

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Boy Scouts Blessed by Bloody Mussolini



Mussolini, murderer of thousands of Italian workers and peasants, blessing the boy scouts of several nations who visited him after the jamboree in England. He knows the scouts will serve fascism throughout the world.

On The Road To Bolshevization

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NO 'INQUIRY' INTO SINKING OF HULK GO THRU MOTIONS

Escape Death, Seamen May Be Gypped

Even the customary whitewashing "investigation" will be dispensed with in the case of the 56-year-old German freighter Quimmistan, which, en route from Norfolk, Va., to Genoa, where it was scheduled to be junked, sprung a leak in the port of the last Sunday night, forcing the crew to take to the lifeboats after a fire had been built on the forecastle head in the vain hope that a passing vessel would sight the sinking tub.

The men were picked up by the President Harrison on Wednesday and arrived there Saturday. Captain Jitsch, who was in command of the hulk, denied that the Quimmistan was unseaworthy, as he was expected to do, altho it was learned that the former master, Theodore Weisa, left the ship at Norfolk, refusing to chance the voyage to Genoa, which the greedy ship-owners insisted on having made, willfully endangering the lives of the crew for the sake of a few more dollars of profit.

CALL MEET OF N. Y. TAILORS

To Mobilize Against Hillmanism

Delegates representing the rank and file members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union will attend the shop delegate conference to be held Saturday, Sept. 14, at 11 a. m., at Stuyvesant Casino, 2nd Ave. and 9th St., where plans for an extensive campaign against the Sidney Hillman machine of the union will be taken up.

"Now in the height of the season," a statement issued yesterday by the Trade Union Educational League of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union points out, "great masses of workers are unemployed, many work part time and even those who work full weeks are forced to work for starvation wages. The bosses are utilizing the present chaotic conditions for further attacks on the standard of the workers. A reduction of \$8 to \$10 a week was forced on the workers of William P. Goldman shop and others. All this takes place in the busy season and with the help of the company union."

The conference call states that the workers will be mobilized to fight for the 40-hour, 5-day week; week work; reinstatement of all expelled members, rank and file control of the labor bureau; real amalgamation; abolition of the principle of hire and fire and unemployment insurance to be paid immediately to all unemployed and partially unemployed workers.

POLICE 'PROTECT' FASCIST PILGRIMS

Fear Workers, Sneak to Ship in Taxis

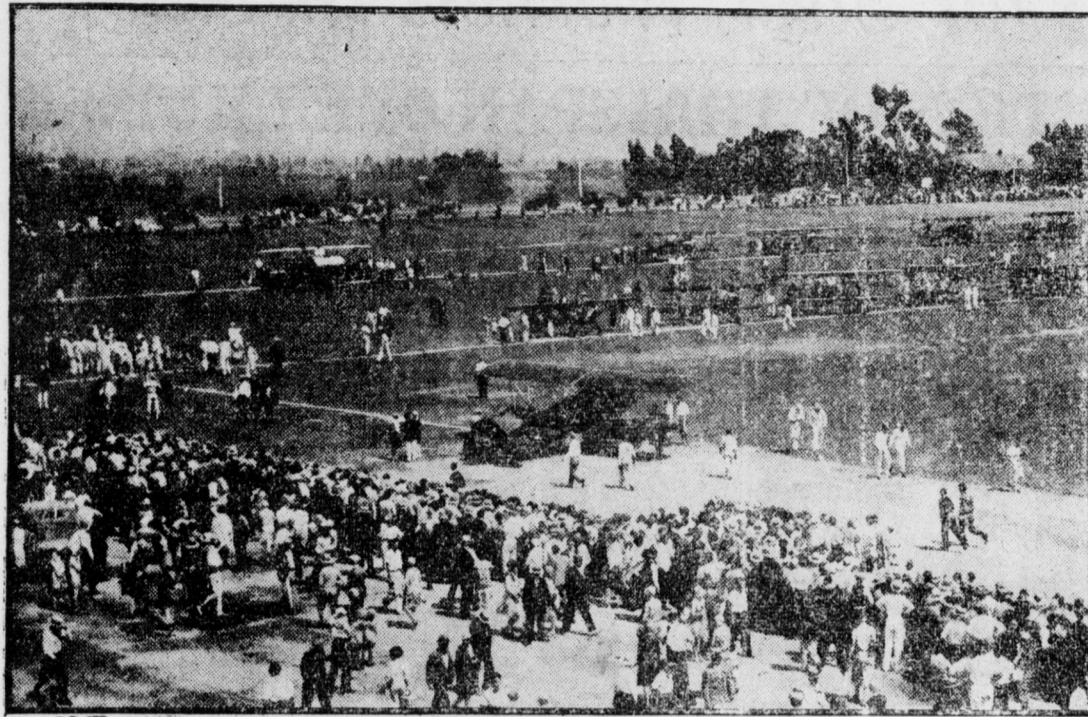
(Continued from Page One) to protect the fascist delegates (who left on the S. S. Vulcania at midnight Saturday) from the working class demonstrators.

For two days previous to its departure, the ship was under heavy guard, while on the night of sailing the vicinity resembled an armed camp. A solid cordon of police were lined up in front of the Vulcania and prevented everyone except those able to exhibit passports from crossing the street. The Sons of Italy, instead of marching to the ship in a body, sneaked to the pier singly in taxicabs which deposited them at the foot of the gangplank.

Among the delegates, mostly petty Italian business men, were some workers, who confided to representatives of the Alliance that they had taken advantage of the "pilgrimage" in order to visit their families in Italy and because Mussolini had promised exemption from service in the army to the "pilgrims." Under fascist law, a citizen must put two years in the armed forces, and even if he emigrates to and becomes a citizen of another country, he can be seized upon returning to Italy and forced to serve his term. The worker delegates expressed themselves as strongly opposed to fascism, saying that the officials in charge are breaking up the Sons of Italy in their attempts to convert it into a fascist organization.

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

Serving the Purposes of Imperialism



Women participants in air derby now going on—a stunt to boost imperialist war plans by getting publicity for war aviation.

Fascism and the Vatican

By G. A. (Rome)

THE outsider who wishes to study the development of Italian fascism on the basis of original documents and the irrefutable actions of fascism, but who knows only of the first half of the history of fascism, must shake his head with incredulity when he reads the reports of the reestablishment of the temporal power of the Vatican by the Italian fascist government. Is not the present "dictator" of fascist Italy the same Mussolini who demanded in the original program of the fascists "the expropriation of the property of the religious orders and the abolition of the episcopal benefices which are the privileges of the few?" Was it not Mussolini who agitated for years in the columns of the "Popolo d'Italia," the central organ of the fascists, for the abolition of the privileges of the catholic church, for the separation of church and state, for the abolition of the property rights of the religious orders? Was it not Mussolini and the fascists who smashed the Popolari party (Catholic People's Party) which stood under the wing of the Vatican and the clergy and drove its leader, the priest Don Sturzo, out of the country? Was it not Mussolini and the fascists who dissolved the catholic trade unions which had no less than 1,200,000 members, who suppressed the 4,000 catholic cooperatives, who destroyed the 3,000 catholic mutual aid societies in the villages and who dissolved all catholic youth organizations, declaring that the Italian youth must not be educated in a religious spirit but in the spirit of militarism and chauvinism? Did not Mussolini and the fascists burn down dozens of rectories and demolish altars because priests refused to make fascist propaganda from the pulpits? Did not Mussolini permit his blackshirts to beat up priests and even bishops on the open streets, some of them being killed outright, as for instance the Archdeacon Don Minzoni? Mussolini is still holding a great number of catholic priests and politicians on the terrible deportation islands, for instance, the well-known theologian Bevilacqua, Caon Rolando of Savona, Gori from Udine, the Archdeacon Gaspero from Tarcento, Concina from Pordenone, Colin from Spilimbergo, Moiano from Como, the 73-year-old Archdeacon Solizzo from Gemona, the priest Miani from Como, Galbati from Inveruno, the catholic deputy Gavazzoni from Bergamo, Merizzi from Sondrio, Tupini from Rome and many, many others. Mussolini causes every sermon in every church, even in lonely districts, to be controlled by blackshirts and Carabinieri whose duty it is to make a written report concerning the tone of such sermons to the fascist authorities.

That is the significance of the great concessions which the fascist government has made in the name of industrial and finance capital to the agrarian and clerical interests. The concessions are intended to win allies in the countryside. This is the explanation of the apparently contradictory policy of fascism towards the church. The political and trade union mass organizations of the church, organization which embraced petty-bourgeois and even proletarian masses, were smashed by the fascists just as the "red" organizations were destroyed. The obstinate priests who were the chief officials of these organizations and who attempted to defend them against the fascists, not from any immediate material considerations, but because the activity of the priests in these organizations bound the "faithful" more strongly to the church, were compelled to bleed just as were the workers, swallow castor oil or were beaten though of course, the persecutions against the catholics were hardly comparable to the wave of exterminating terror which swept down upon the workers. Catholic priests were sent to the notorious deportation islands and housed in barracks together with criminals, just as were the socialists, Communists and liberal and democratic politicians.

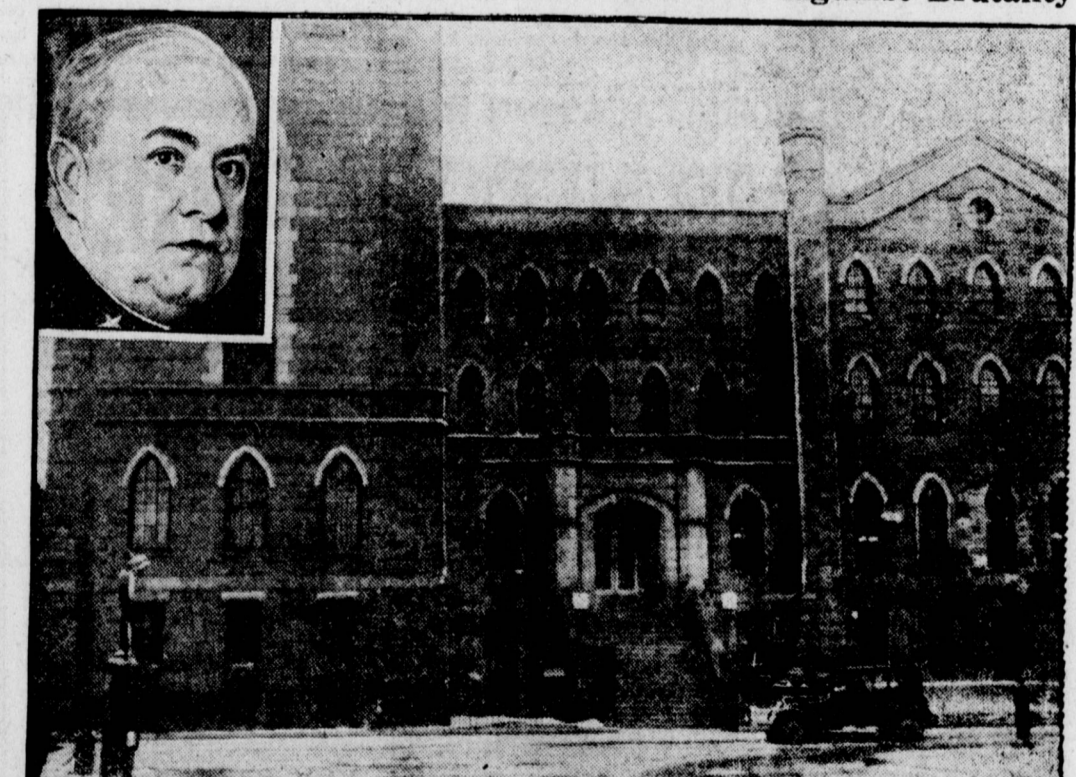
The taking of Rome achieved the unification of Italy and the first great stage in the development of the Italian bourgeois revolution was concluded. The military and political victory of the revolution did not, however, mean that the industrial bourgeoisie was the actual ruler of the country. For this its economic basis was too narrow. First of all Italian industry was, and remained for many decades, small and middle-scale industry and was able to develop only slowly in consequence of the lack of raw material and capital. Large scale industry began to develop seriously only at the turn of the new century. Secondly, the territorial basis of Italian industry was limited almost exclusively to northern Italy, whereas, the South, and partly also the centre of Italy remained, as has already been said, definitely agrarian. The struggle between the industrial bourgeoisie on the one hand and the agrarians allied with the clericals on the other, continued in different forms and with great bitterness. This fact has stamped itself indelibly upon Italian political life, and explains the fact that the whole of the Italian bourgeoisie and all its political parties, the conservatives and the liberals, the democrats and the radicals, were very definitely anti-clerical and remained so up to the victory of fascism.

The victory of fascism brought a decisive alteration in this situation. Historically considered the victory of fascism in Italy represents more than the temporary and bloody suppression of the working class, it represents the completion of the bourgeois revolution, a completion long delayed and accomplished under extraordinary circumstances, i. e., in the period of the proletarian revolution. The victory of fascism represented the unlimited dominance of the Italian bourgeoisie, industrial and finance capital. The historical reactionary opponents of the bourgeoisie, the agrarians and their clerical allies were finally defeated and the victorious bourgeoisie is in a position to make its old enemies far-reaching concessions without endangering its own victory. On the other hand, the bourgeoisie is compelled to make such concessions because the completion of its own revolution falls in a period when the working class and the peasants tending towards the workers, have themselves put forward the question of power. The concessions are necessary in order to form a united front of the possessing classes against the threatening danger of the proletarian revolution.

However, the power of the victor, that is in this case the victorious bourgeoisie, is and always has been irresistible for the church. The victorious fascist bourgeoisie has now trodden the most glorious traditions of the Risorgimento into the dust and permitted the resuscitation of the papal state, although within modest limits. The pope therefore no longer sees any reason without it since 1870.

In the interests of the Italian workers and peasants who misguidedly permitted themselves to be harnessed before the chariot of the clericals in the past war years, in the interests of their class-consciousness and a recognition of their real interests, the reconciliation between the pope and the fascist bourgeoisie must be welcomed!

Raymond Street Jail Prisoners Near Rebellion Against Brutality



The Raymond Street Prison, New York, where prisoners, unable to stand brutality, overcrowding and poor food, were on the verge of rebellion in the last few days. A huge guard was shown around the prison. The official responsible for conditions in the prison is shown in inset.

Issue Instructions to Workers Quizzed by Labor Dep't Spies

The New York District of the International Labor Defense has issued the following instructions to workers in reference to the intimidation campaign now being carried on by Department of Labor agents in shops and factories: Give no information concerning yourself, your family or anyone else. Refuse to answer all questions and do not even give your name. In doing this, you are within your legal rights.

If arrested for picketing or any other reason, do not answer questions until an attorney sees you. Do not be frightened when the Department of Labor agent tries to threaten you. Simply stand up for your rights.

If you want further advice on this matter, come to the office of the New York I. L. D., 799 Broadway, Room 422, between 9 a. m. and 7 p. m.

NEEDLE TRADES TO OPEN DRIVE

Organize Campaign Throughout Country

(Continued from Page One) which closed last night at the national headquarters of the union, 16 West 21st St.

Attended by executive board members from all sections of the country, the meeting heard extensive reports on conditions in the industry given by Louis Hyman, president, and Ben Gold, secretary-treasurer of the union. Reports on the industry in their respective sections were given by Joseph Borchowitz, manager, New York Joint Board of the union; S. Hart of Philadelphia; S. Cohen, Chicago; H. Koretz, Boston; A. Levinson, Baltimore, and Ida Rothstein, Newark.

Destroyed 40-Hour Week

"The employers and their company union," says a statement issued by the General Executive Board, "have succeeded in destroying the 40-hour week, in introducing piece work and slave driving speed-up methods, in greatly reducing the wage standards of 1926, and generally destroying the conditions won by the workers thru the left wing unions in the 1926 fur and cloak strike. The condition of the men's tailors are even more deplorable. The terror and slavery prevailing there have led to the recent revolts of the tailors in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Rochester."

Offensive Is Planned

The G. E. B. adopted carefully worked out plans to check the employers' offensive and to mobilize the needle trades workers to meet the attacks of the employers and the company unions in the trade. It also decided to broaden the Shop Chairmen's Council and give it more power and to organize a mass defense corps to meet the terror of the gangsters of the employers and the right wing.

It was voted to levy a fifty cent tax on all members of the union for the defense of the Gastonia workers and conduct a campaign for their release in all needle trades shops. Three members of the G. E. B. were elected as delegates to the Cleveland conference.

The working class cannot simply lay hold of the ready-made state machinery, and wield it for its own purpose. This new Communist (Paris Commune) breaks the modern state power.—Marx.

the papal state, although within modest limits. The pope therefore no longer sees any reason without it since 1870.

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Lindbergh and a New Bomber of Workers



Lindbergh, Wall Street's pet flyer, imperialist propagandist, in a new war plane which will bomb the workers in the coming imperialist war.

Latin American Briets

By ALBERT MOREAU.

What is the reason for the presence of an "unofficial" commission, headed by General Dawes in the Dominican Republic in the spring of the year? After the repeated American marine interventions and the successful establishment of Vasquez dictatorship and the loans advanced by Wall Street bankers, the Dominican Republic has faced a series of terrific financial crises since 1924 coming to a climax in 1929. It is necessary now to put the national budget of this colony on a sound basis.

It is interesting to note the composition of the commission. Besides General Dawes we have the president of the Radio Corporation of America, a vice-president of the Indiana Radio Corporation Company, and several Chicago bankers. This commission, after a stay of 21 days, submitted to President Vasquez a 200-page report. The two salient points in this report can be summarized as follows:

(1) "It is the experience of the world that public utilities are more efficiently administered and more economically operated by private interests than government operation. . . . (emphasis mine.)" Following this report, we receive news that the Southern Cities Utilities System, an American concern, completed arrangements to buy and operate the electric system of Puerto Plata, a principal port of the republic. The water systems of Santiago, the second largest city of the republic and the San Pedro de Macoris electric system were acquired by the Dominican Company, another imperialist concern.

(2) "To create a new Department of War and Marine." President Vasquez has applied this part of the report—with Dawes's consent—by giving it a more popular modern title: National Defense. What is the purpose of this? Simply that the American government is to keep and maintain the marine base and military forces in Santo Domingo at the expense of the workers and peasants of that colony.

The growing social unrest resulting from the American-owned national wealth is being worsened by the constant immigration of starving peasants from Haiti. It takes the form of an antagonism between the Dominican *Mestizos* and the *Black Haitians*. Haitian workers whose standard of living has been very much reduced since the American occupation of Haiti, are "imported" in the Dominican Republic and forced to toil for lower wages and thus bring into submission the Dominican workers. In order to effectively carry on this policy, American imperialism instigates racial hatred and diverts the workers away from the class struggle. The burden of the national deficit and the enormous capital required to maintain a marine base is undoubtedly weighing upon all workers irrespective of their color. The reformist *Cron* under the direct influence of Mr. Green helps the government to subdue the masses, making it a treason to strike against the deplorable conditions which are in existence. Following the same policy of the A. F. of L. the Black Haitian workers are kept out of the unions.

In spite of this intense exploitation and oppression the revolutionary workers and peasants of Santo Domingo have formed a militant trade union center affiliated with the Latin-American Confederation of Labor. The program of this trade union center calls upon the black, mestizo and white workers to enter the ranks of this organization and wage a struggle against the common enemy: American imperialism.

CONTINUE QUIZZ OF SHOE WORKERS

Zimmerman Jailed for Opposing Questions

(Continued from Page One) fore Magistrate Earl Smith on a charge of interfering with an officer in registering aliens he had his trial postponed until tomorrow. Jacques Buitenkant, representing the union and the International Labor Defense, appeared as counsel.

Visiting Many Factories.

For the last few days Tammany Hall police and U. S. Department of Labor agents have been visiting shoe factories that have agreements with the Independent Shoe Workers' Union and demanding that the workers, who are union members, answer questions as to where they were born, when they entered the country and whether they are citizens. A special note on the questionnaire inquires as to whether the worker's children are members of the Young Pioneers or Young Workers' League.

Advised Workers.

When the Shoe Union was informed that the police and government agents were quizzing the workers of the Palter shop, Zimmerman was sent to advise the workers not to answer the questions.

On Zimmerman's arrival, he found six uniformed policemen going from bench to bench with the questionnaires. Zimmerman then stated that it was within the workers' rights to refuse to answer. The police seeing the effect this statement had on the workers, changed their tactics and left the work room and had the workers enter the employer's office in groups of four and five to be questioned. Zimmerman also entered the office and continued to warn the workers to refuse to answer the questions. Captain Brady threatened Zimmerman with violence, stating that he would have him clubbed. When the union representative ignored the Tammany police official, he bodily threw Zimmerman out of the office. The union representative then took a position outside of the office and started to again counsel the workers. The police then ordered his arrest on a charge of disorderly conduct, which was changed to interfering with an officer, when he was brought to the 20th St. Police Station.

BRAZIL WORKERS IN SACCO MEET SCORE MURDER

Enter Election Drive; Unrest on West Coast

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 25.—A huge Sacco and Vanzetti demonstration of workers in front of the Municipal Theatre today was menaced by police, who posted themselves around it, but did not attack, on account of the numbers taking part in the meeting.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Brazilian section of the All America Anti-Imperialist League.

Speaking lasted for two hours, and the audience passed unanimously and with cheers a resolution condemning the murder in Massachusetts of these two workers, and denouncing American imperialism which will not stop at any number of such murders, to prepare for an imperialist war to enslave Latin America.

Speakers announced that the Workers Party would place in the field in the coming elections a candidate against Washington Luis, the government party's man, and the present incumbent in the presidency.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 25.—Government newspapers print an evidently inspired story attempting to link up the growing anti-imperialist movement here, which recently resulted in the arrest of 62 members of opposition parties, with "a Communist center in Cuzco or Mexico."

The article points out truthfully enough, that Communists are leaders in a series of strike movements, and anti-governmental uprisings extending from the banana plantations of Colombia down the west coast to Chile. In all of these countries, the governments assume a steadily more and more subservient role to the big American business interests that have established themselves in mining, transportation, banking and fruit growing. Workers demands for better wages and working conditions are answered with troops and shootings. The underground Communist Parties grow rapidly.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Action on the tariff will be delayed another year should obstructionist tactics be used by those opposing the new rates, it was threatened by high republican councils yesterday.

Their spokesmen are anxious to push ahead with Hoover "disarmament" measures to insure United States preparation for the coming imperialist clash and to rush thru the Hoover enforcement plan for use largely against workers active in labor organizations.

SHELVE TARIFF IF LOSERS QUARREL

The senate finance committee received protests on tariff changes from business groups operating mainly along the Canadian border. These groups resent revisions in the bill which increase from \$100 to \$200 the value of personal property brought into the United States tax free by Americans returning from other countries. Under this scheme Americans buyers have only to board a street car or cross the ferry at many points to get goods cheaper in Canada and thus rob the merchants of a chance to swell their profits.

Try the Famous Jersey Maid Ice Cream

Only Union-Made Ice Cream in the East

Used Exclusively by Workers Cooperatives and at Workers Entertainments.

THE JERSEY MADE ICE CREAM is made under the supervision of a famous Russian ice cream expert; with the best ingredients; under the most sanitary conditions. Its workers are all UNION men.

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777 KENT AVENUE
Tel. Williamsburg 1590 BROOKLYN, N. Y.

24 Hours Hard Labor at a Stretch Frequent for Steel Workers in Niles, Ohio, Mills

SPEEDUP MAKES SLAUGHTER IN INFERNO GREAT

Bosses Try to Blame Crane Men

By a Worker Correspondent
NILES, Ohio (By Mail).—I work in the hot mill of the Thomas steel plant here. I work eight hours a day, five to six days a week, getting \$4, \$5 and \$6 a day. I also work at the furnace during the winter.

Work in an Inferno.
During the summer we suffer terribly from the heat in the hot mill. I work in an inferno then. This old and rotten building is always full of dense fumes; there are only a few small windows, but even they are located far away from us.

The fumes irritate the throat and eyes. In front of me there are three open hearth furnaces vomiting blue flames and filling the air with choking gas. The sweat keeps dripping on to the ground. Quite often we have convulsions of the arms and feet. I have worked in many places but nowhere have I ever found such terrible conditions as here. The air is not pure at all, always full of dust.

24-Hour Stretch of Slavery.

The hookers work 12 hours a day, seven days a week, and often 24 hours at a stretch once every two weeks. They are paid 44 cents an hour. The workers in the dryer department work 12 hours a day, and on Sundays 18 hours at a stretch. They should get five times what they do get for the long and difficult work they do. The boss, Frank, in that department is a pighead and always forces the men to slave harder and harder. "Come on, hurry up, you are God damned crazy" are the words always used by Frank.

At the sipping floor they work 10 and 12 hours a day, getting 44 cents an hour. They don't get more than five or ten minutes rest through the whole day.

Bosses Shift Blame for Accident.

The crane man works seven days a week, 12 hours a day and every two weeks 24 hours at a stretch. He is paid 53 cents an hour. The hookers get hurt very often, because they are forced to rush and speed up, and the bosses try to lay the blame for the accidents on the crane man. But it is not his fault at all, if someone is killed, because the boss is always insisting that he work faster and faster. "Whenever I raise a load," a crane man told me, "I almost pray that no one will get hurt because I do not have time to lift the load slowly as it will take three times as long and the boss fires us if we take time, and do things the safe way.

We are all unorganized here. That is why we have to stand for such terrible conditions. We must organize into shop committees, and form the basis of a Thomas Steel Works local of a powerful, militant Steel Workers Union.

L. N.

Jail Young Workers on Cross-Country Hike

LYNN, Mass. Aug. 25.—Three youthful hitch-hikers, whose travels thus far have taken them through parts of New York, Canada, Maine and Massachusetts, were homebound today after truancy charges against them had been dismissed in district court.

The three, John S. Henry, 19; his sister, Mary, 20, of Reading, Pa., and Dorothy L. Lorah of Glen Falls, N. Y., set out from the latter community Sunday with total resources of \$11. Arrested while bathing at Lynn Beach yesterday, they were forced to spend the night in jail because of inability to furnish bonds—their total finances consisting of 50 cents.

MISLEADERS' SOFT JOBS

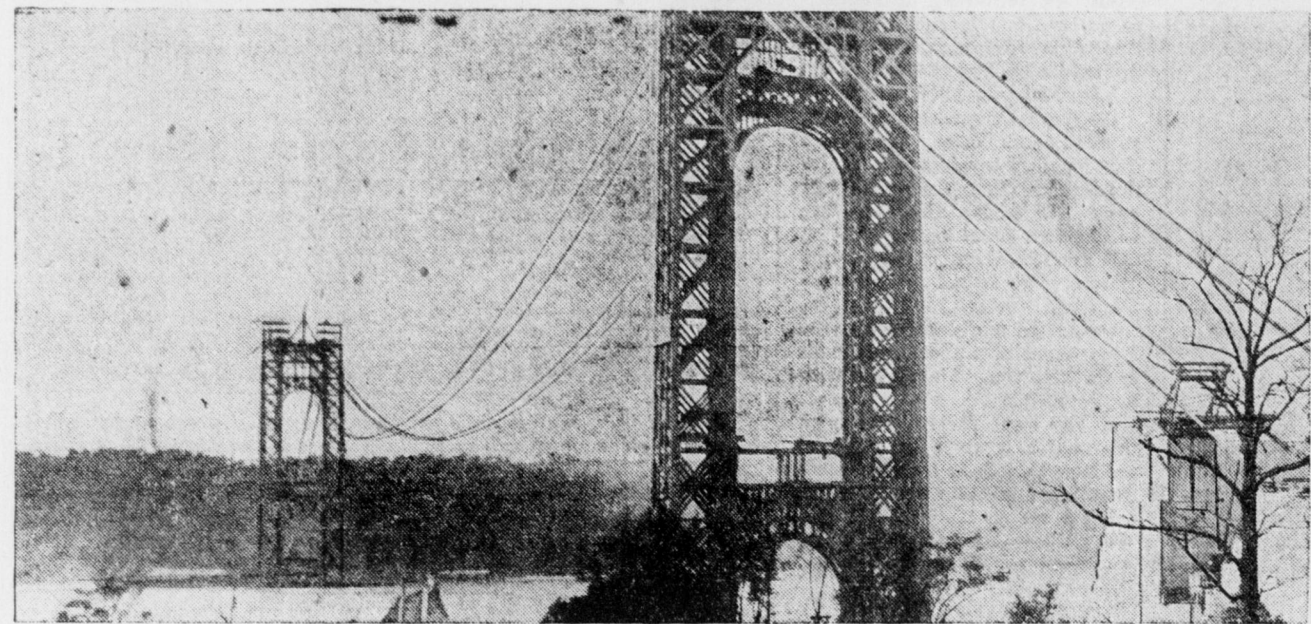
How Governor Rewards Union Officials

(By a Worker Correspondent)
DANVILLE, Ill. (By Mail).—Enclosed is a clipping regarding two of our "labor leaders" of the past that had been connected with the C. E. I. strike here in 1922.

(Editor's Note): The clipping follows: "Removal to the effect that Frank A. Leven, assistant superintendent of the local office of the Illinois State Free Employment Bureau, had been asked to resign, were current on the streets Tuesday. Mr. Leven, when asked by a representative of The Commercial-News, stated that he had voluntarily sent in his resignation several days ago to take effect Aug. 1, and that he had received notice from the department that the resignation had been accepted.

"Mr. Leven is just now winding up the affairs of the office and will devote his entire time in the future to the Vermilion County Star, the local labor paper of which he is editor. He was with the free employment bureau for a number of years. "M. J. Barry is in charge of the office as superintendent and,

WORKERS' LIVES RISKED IN CONSTRUCTION OF THIS SPAN OVER HUDSON



(By a Worker Correspondent)

Another worker's life was thrown away in the construction of the bridge over the Hudson between Port Lee and Manhattan, when Walter Jensen, a man from Edgewater, was killed in a hundred foot fall to the ground Friday. His body was badly mangled and all the other workers when they saw it felt as if the same thing was liable to happen to them any minute. Jensen was an iron worker.

The laborers (unorganized workers) working on the bridge being

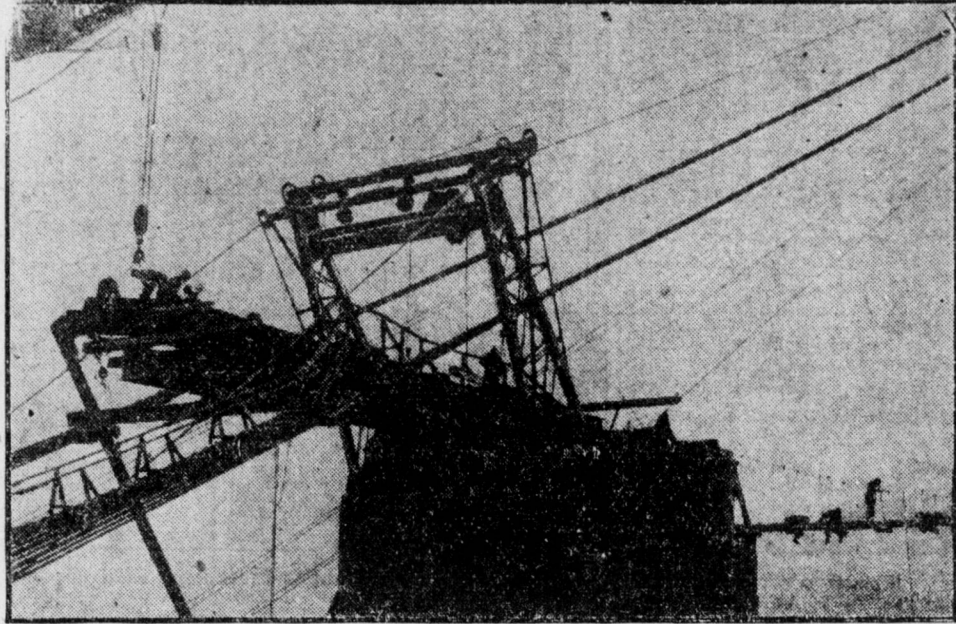
built between Fort Lee, N. J. and Manhattan, have been the victims of many accidents in the last few weeks. We work for the contractors, who are hired by the states of New Jersey and New York. These pay us an average wage of \$24 to \$26 a week for eight and nine hours a day.

We have Irish and Italian foremen who drive us like horses, and this causes the accidents.

The compressed air workers have a strong union, and get \$11 to \$13 a day, but nearly every day one of them or more was attacked by

paralysis that comes from working under compressed air. The laborers here are all temporary and will soon be fired.

Photos of the construction of this bridge across the Hudson are shown above. The span shown in the first photo was built at the risks of workers' lives. At right, an idea of these risks is seen from this photo showing workers at narrow top of the span.



Rats, Roaches Play Around in Sausage Making Factory

This is the first of a series of letters from a Chicago packing worker. He will tell not only of the slave conditions the workers in sausage plants work under, but also will describe the poison and refuse from which the meat products are made, and sold to workers who become diseased from this filth.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO (By Mail).—I will write for the Daily Worker a series of letters telling of conditions in the packing houses. In my first letter I will describe how the sausage is made, for I think all workers should know this, as they buy all the poor and filthy meat products.

In the Chicago Packing Co. the head doctor and two other doctors had to commit suicide to keep from going to the penitentiary for many years when caught receiving bribes from the owners for allowing them to sell diseased, poisoned and tainted meat. This proves what any kind of factory inspection amounts to.

Murderers Go Scot Free.
It is one out of a thousand of these murderers that is ever caught selling diseased and poisoned meat, sausage and especially pork sausage that is doled out with a chemical preservative to make it keep for weeks in refrigeration.

This diseased meat caused ulceration and other diseases of the stomach for the workers, for they buy the poisoned meat, being unable to buy any better meat.

I was working for Arnold Brothers packers and they are the same rotten sausage makers as the rest. They seem to think their sausage is so good that every worker wanted to steal some of the stuff, for they search every package that a worker

has when he goes out.

Rats, Roaches and Meats.
The Arnold Brothers packing plant is alive with rats, mice and cockroaches crawling all over the sausage meat. This plant is located on West Randolph St., Chicago. It is a fierce place to work in. Most of the makers of sausage pay below the stockyard scale of wages. The stockyard meat combine and packing trust will not allow any packers to pay their employees one cent above the scale paid in the stockyards. But they can pay as low a scale as they can get men to work for.

Joom Swenson had his arm broken last night when he slipped into the grinder. The night before that, Newman Gardner had his foot broken from a falling cone. These two workers will be paid up for periods of many weeks before they will be able to work again.

What I wish to point out to workers reading the Daily Worker is how these injured men, hurt on the job, are to exist on a living standard; for even in this so-called advanced State of Massachusetts their compensation will net them barely \$13 a week and they will get that meager sum only after the lapse of a week.

The cost of caring for their injuries will be borne only up to the sum of \$75. It is to be remembered that these workers are not the lowest paid either. It means that workers with minor injuries are forced to let themselves go on working though they suffer and are handicapped. For instance, this morning Wilbert Wheaton was badly scalded by steam but he continued to work.

Only real social insurance can solve the problems of these workers and the entire working class. It is obvious that the so-called industrial compensation is entirely inadequate.

The subject of social insurance surely ought to be a big point for the Trade Union Unity Convention to take up.

PACKING WORKER.

'COMPENSATION' STARVES PAPER MILL WORKERS

Few Dollars for Hurt Mass. Toilers

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MONROE BRIDGE, Mass. (By Mail).—In the paper mill I work, during this past week, two workers have been injured while at work.

Joom Swenson had his arm broken last night when he slipped into the grinder. The night before that, Newman Gardner had his foot broken from a falling cone. These two workers will be paid up for periods of many weeks before they will be able to work again.

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NATACHA NATTOVA AT THE PALACE THIS WEEK

Ken Murray, comedian, returns to the Palace this week heading his own vaudeville revue in its 1929-30 edition. Lou Holtz has been retained for a second week. Appearing with him is Irving Caesar, composer of all editions of George White's Scandals and other Broadway musicals. Other attractions include: Natacha Nattova, star of dance; Ken Murray and his troupe; The John Tiller Cocktail Girls; Gladys Hunt; Foster, Fagan and Cox; Helen and Milton Charleston; Harry Webb and His Entertainers; with Violet Maye and Pompey Christian. Natacha Nattova is assisted by Bogdan Ganjou and George Ganjou.

Organization of the cannery workers will start soon. The low standard of living is teaching the cannery workers slowly but surely that they must awaken to their conditions and fight for the betterment of them.

ANNE ALDEN.

SLAVERY AT THE BELT IN THE CAL. CANNERIES

Low Wages and Work Is Seasonal

(By a Worker Correspondent)

OAKLAND, Cal. (By Mail).—Low wages are paid the women workers in the Neilson Packing Co. plant here. The trimmers are on day work and get 33 and a quarter cents per hour. This work is speeded up by means of the belt system.

After the peaches and other fruit come out of the lye bath which removes the skins they are brought out on belts and the workers must keep up with the speed, trimming bad spots, etc.

Canning is on piece work, and the pay is somewhat better, but the floors are always wet and the workers' clothes get wet with the water and juice. Also, all the other work in the cannery is wet in spite of the rubber aprons furnished. The workers' clothes are spoiled thru getting damp and stained.

Some men also work in the canneries. They are the machine men, checker boys, etc. Some make forty cents an hour and consider that good pay. The majority of the cannery workers are Portuguese, Spanish and Italian.

Seasonal Work.
Canneries are open only three to four months a year. All of the cannery are unorganized. The recent little strike in the Neilson Packing Co. shows that if the workers were to organize, their conditions would be bettered, as the bosses fear that tying of the experienced force (who come into these canneries every season) would place them in a tight position, because this is the work that spoils if not tended to seven days a week.

The cannery bosses are claiming that young girls make the best workers because they have "courage" not to complain much of sore hands and because they learn much more quickly. These young girls come in to work during their school vacation to earn their clothing money. Thus, more and more of the youth is drawn into this employment. Naturally the women workers who have suffered went through their lives and who now, upon getting home from work have to tend to housework, washing, scrubbing, cooking and countless other tasks, are liable to understand their conditions and object more quickly to their slavery.

Organization of the cannery workers will start soon. The low standard of living is teaching the cannery workers slowly but surely that they must awaken to their conditions and fight for the betterment of them.

ANNE ALDEN.

'Murray Anderson's Almanac' Is a Sparkling Revusical Show

(By a Worker Correspondent)

"MOTHER," cries the solicitous and loving son to the buxom woman attired in the decorous and matronly habillement of the nineties, who sits in an armchair and scene reminiscent of a Whistler portrait — "Mother dear, how do you feel?" There is an expression of strained anxiety on his face as mother (Trixie Friganza) slowly turns her head to him and says, mournfully, "Lousy."

This, only one of the many pages in "Murray Anderson's Almanac," (Erlanger's Theatre) is indicative of the entire mood of the production. Skit follows skit, song follows song, tableaux, dances, screamingly funny scenes pile up through the evening with a rich carelessness, lavish of number. Many of the jokes are stale and rehashed, some of the songs vary only slightly from others heard in the not-too-distant past, but the "Almanac" in its entirety towers above the individual pages. It is inspired vaudeville.

The production, subtitled "A Revusical Comedy," purports to be a revue and burlesque of the stage of "yesterday, today and tomorrow," covering the half century from 1880 to 1930. It falls in this, because of the many distracting and irrelevant scenes included. Its only unity lies in the recurrence of theme songs, and the repeated appearance of the same actors and songsters and dancers on the stage. Trixie Friganza, Fred Keating, Jimmie Savo, Roy Atwell, Eleanor Terry, and Eleanor Shaler, together with Billie Gerber, Charles Barnes and Helen Thompson, the peppy and appealing songsters, monopolize the good pages of the "Almanac." Their contributions alone save many of the unimpaired, and rickety songs and comedy pieces from downright ineffectiveness.

The "Almanac" may well be inspired vaudeville, with skits and scenes by Peter Arno, Rube Goldberg, Reginald Marsh, Wynn, Noel Coward, and Paul Gerard. Towering skyscrapers rotate dizzily on an ample stage, while the chorus and its leaders go jazz-mad. On the top of a skyscraper Jack Powell performs on the drums so quickly that one can scarcely see the drumsticks. Curtains rise and fall in quick succession, revealing sometimes a uniquely conceived scene, unexpected, and sometimes an ordinary Broadway vaudeville scene. But the jumble is so varied that it seldom lacks in entertainment.

Especially good is Jimmy Savo, the dog-eyed, pseudo-tragic comedian. His antics kept the audience roaring whenever he appeared.

Author, producer and leading player of the new play "Gambling," which will have its premiere at the Furton Theatre this evening.

Trixie Friganza, who appeared in partnership in several of the skits with Savo, was equally satisfying. Later, when this partnership was broken, both managed to sustain their high showmanship in solo and leading acts. Fred Keating, master of ceremonies, warmed the theatre to the different pages of the "Almanac" before every scene with his "magic," and pleasing stage personality. The surprising element of it all lies in the fact that the "Almanac" remained good in spite of many mediocre and incompetent scenes. The story of "The Young King," by Oscar Wilde, evidently introduced into the production as self-heart balm by John Murray An-

—W. T.

GEORGE M. COHAN.



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interlude in the midst of jazzy revelry, was only half a notch above insipid and gaudy burlesque.

Several of the songs, notably "I Can't Remember the Words," "Happy Ending," and "I May Be Wrong," will probably be irritating the pedestrian traffic along Union Square in the very near future.

—W. T.

AMUSEMENTS

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"BATTLE OF JUTLAND"
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All-Talk Comedy
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Aug. 25.—Major General Stephen O. Fuqua, chief of infantry of the U. S. Army, came here today to inspect the 107th and 108th regiments of the New York National Guard, now in training.

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Mobilizing the Traveling Salesmen to Aid a Legal Lynching

WHAT a traveling salesman says in general is of little consequence. Most of the horde of individuals that travel over given territories throughout the United States peddling goods of one sort or another would have to strain their brains in a long school course to become low grade morons. We will not speculate at this time on the problem of whether they are salesmen because they are ignoramuses, or ignoramuses because they are traveling salesmen. It is too much like the question: Which came first, the chicken or the egg?

But this well-known characteristic is on divers occasions put to good use by the capitalist class. At more or less regular intervals these worthies are called into the "home office" for a sales lecture by some wind-bag who tells them what to say when they are on the road. If a state or local political campaign is on they are given arguments in favor of certain capitalist candidates who are under obligations to the boss or to his clique. In the most pompous, arrogant, black-slapping manner these megaphones carry out their instructions and repeat with variations what they have been told to say by the office spokesman.

One of these specimens, commenting upon the trial of the Gastonia prisoners, boasted:

"If I were on that jury I would pay no attention to the evidence or the law and vote on the first ballot to electrocute every damn one of them."

The utterances of this miserable whelp must not be regarded as the mere fulminations of an individual. In a thousand different forms these same sentiments are being publicly expressed throughout the newly industrialized South. It is a part of the general lynching campaign against the Gastonia prisoners that is being carried on under the direction of the chambers of commerce, the bankers, the industrialists and the whole ruling class. The exploiters of labor are mobilizing every force at their command to stop the wave of strikes that has swept the South and to arrest the movement of the working class for abolition of long hours of toil, low wages and the terrific speed-up (stretch-out). They want to make an example of the strikers and strike leaders who are on trial in Charlotte in order to instill terror into the hearts of the workers in that part of the country.

The Charlotte trials are calculated to complete the job that Chief of Police Aderholt and his drunken and depraved subordinates did not achieve on the night of June 7th, when they attacked the tent colony with murderous intent and were defeated by the heroic resistance of the strikers.

The very fact that these men and women of the working class are held for trial for daring to defend themselves is sufficient proof that the murder conspiracy that failed on the night of June 7th in Gastonia is being carried out in other forms in Charlotte. Every person that can be bought, bribed or intimidated is aligned on the side of the bosses and their conspiracy to wreak vengeance upon the Gastonia victims.

Against this infamous conspiracy the working class of the nation and of the world must fight with every means at hand. Not for one second must any worker succumb to the illusion, so carefully broadcast by the liberals who are aiding the executioners, that capitalist justice is anything but an instrument of oppression and terror against the working class. Only the might of the working class will defeat the conspiracy to legally lynch the workers now on trial in Charlotte.

The trial itself must be followed step by step in order to expose to the whole world the methods by which capitalism maintains its rule against the working class. Let every working man, woman and child during the ten days' collection for the Gastonia victims contribute all that is possible so that the fight can be carried out to the end—which must be the return of these workers to the fighting ranks of labor.

MacDonald Helps Bosses Cut Wages

TWO news items appeared in Friday morning's news about the British "labor" government's domestic policies. One of them was to the effect that the MacDonald, Henderson, Snowden, Bondfield outfit was swinging further to the right and that it would henceforth find some of its strongest supporters among the former Tories and liberals. The other was that the committee selected by the government to arbitrate the attempt of the textile bosses of Lancashire to impose a wage cut upon 500,000 workers had decided that the workers must take a 6½ per cent wage cut below the starvation wages they were already receiving.

No avowedly capitalist government ever engaged in a more despicable and cynical piece of strikebreaking than the MacDonald heroes of the social democratic second international in this case. When a 12½ per cent wage cut was announced the 500,000 workers affected went on strike. After a few weeks of maneuvering the MacDonald government finally persuaded them to return to work pending arbitration. The 6½ per cent wage cut is the result of this treachery and betrayal. It is quite evident that the employers got everything they wanted.

It is not at all improbable, in fact it is more than likely, that an agreement on strategy had been reached between the mill owners and the government before the wage cut was announced and that the original demand of the employers was purposely high in order that, through the trickery of arbitration, they could impose the cut they wanted.

There is one obvious political conclusion that can be drawn from this sell-out. That is the fact that many of the 500,000 workers who were so shamelessly treated will now fully understand the infamy of the MacDonald government, will recognize that it is a government of the ruling class against the working class and will repudiate it, along with its assistant scoundrels and agents of capitalism at the head of their trade unions, and will swing toward the Communist Party and the Minority movement.

The longer the MacDonald government remains in office the more clearly will the workers of England come to understand its real role as the enemy of the working class. And not all the support the labor party of MacDonald and company can receive from the ranks of the liberals and Tories will offset the mass desertions of disillusioned workers.

"HEP"

By Fred Ellis



Legal Lynching Still in Progress

By VERN SMITH.

IN the course of these articles, there have been described 22 cases in which the employers of America used the courts in an attempt to legally lynch militant labor leaders. In three of these trials, Haymarket, Joe Hill and Sacco and Vanzetti, they actually succeeded. In six cases, Homestead, Haywood, Lawrence, Everett, Herrin, and Grecco trials, the defense won a clean victory. In most of the cases, the conviction was secured on a reduced charge, or the death penalty was not inflicted, and the victims were given long prison terms.

In these articles, there has been no attempt to deal with the literally thousands of cases of frame-up on lesser charges than murder. Dozens result from every strike. A whole book could also be written about the criminal syndicalism, criminal anarchy, sedition law, espionage law anti-picketing law, injunction cases, all of which involve elements of frame-up, as such statutes and rulings do not usually prohibit the actual deeds of those convicted, but as in the criminal syndicalism laws, speak vaguely about "incitement to destruction of property," etc., and are then made to outlaw members in certain working class organizations by false testimony about the ends and aims of these organizations.

Two cases not counted above, are in process now. In these two cases the working class, if it has learned the lesson of the long history of the use of courts by the employers as one of their weapons in the class struggle, will see that they must rally for energetic defense. In both of them appear all the characteristic features of the frame-up: the use of mass terror to influence the neighborhood, the systematic corruption of juror material by propaganda and direct visitation, the attempt to pack juries, the use of police, stool-pigeon and professional labor spy evidence by the prosecution, the supplying of legal advice to the prosecution by the employers, the press barrage against the defense, the "damn foreigner" argument, the "Bolshevik" argument, the "sanctity of the home" argument, the "protection of American institutions" argument. Both of them involve the attempt to convict leaders who could not have been directly involved in the incident for which they are indicted.

Self Defense. Both of them, though, are not frame-ups "pure and simple." They are cases, primarily of self defense on the part of the workers; in the Gastonia case the workers even organized to defend themselves against attacks that were threatened, though they had no special preparation for the particular assault that caused the fight used as an excuse for their arrest.

In these two cases, the frame-up consists essentially, as in the Haymarket, Homestead, Everett, Ludlow, Centralia, Mesaba Range, Herrin, Rangel and Cline, Logan County, Cliftonville, and Pittsburg cases, in the use of typical frame-up tactics to make the workers' act of legitimate self defense appear as murder, and to get a conviction on

Article 18—Cheswick and Gastonia

that basis. In each case, it must be remembered, labor leaders and outstanding militants who could have had nothing to do even with the act of self defense, were also selected for the executioner.

Cheswick. The Cheswick case is one of a brutal assault by Pennsylvania state troopers on a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting of several thousand striking miners on a farm, near Cheswick, August 22, 1927. The police charged in on horseback, clubbing, shooting, and hurling gas bombs. Many miners' women and children were injured. One miner had his neck and arm broken by police clubs, and is a cripple for life. One man lost his hearing as the result of a blow on the head. Mrs. Mary Gates an old grandmother, was knocked down and horribly beaten by troopers, one of whom proposed to shoot her, and probably would have done so, had not Mrs. Wm. Mitchell bent over her and protected her. Mrs. Mitchell was then clubbed in the small of the back by troopers standing around and suffered fatal internal injuries.

The Role of the Negro Youth

By LEONARD PATTERSON.

The most important task of the YCL is to win the Negro youth workers for the revolutionary youth movement. This work has been badly neglected by the League and must now be remedied at present. The Negro Youth has been drawn into the basic industries of this country, such as coal mining, steel, textile, railroad, chemical, etc. In these industries the Negro Youth is subjected to the most ruthless exploitation. As a result of rationalization, the Negro young workers are taking the place of adults and work longer hours at less wages. The Negro young workers receive the filthiest jobs and because of their color are subjected to various forms of discrimination. In most cases the Negro Youth is last to be hired and first to be fired. The discrimination also exists in schools, sports and in all fields of social life. The Jim-Crow system is a good means in the hands of the bosses to divide the young workers along racial lines, so as to make more profits.

Down in the south the Negro young workers suffer the most bitter from the age of 7, such as the cotton industries, tobacco, textile, lumber, etc. This gives a very little time for schooling. The youth in the south works 14 to 16 hours per day, 6 days a week and a led away from the struggle of the revolutionary youth. This is due to the poison in their minds by the agency of the capitalist churches. They suffer the most bitter forms of discrimination and are denied the rights of social life. In many sides they are not allowed to walk on the same side of the street as the whites.

Today when the bosses are preparing a new imperialist war they

Trooper Holt, walking down a lane, swing his club and shooting as all his fellows were shooting, recklessly, came upon a man who had stumbled. Holt clubbed the man, and lifted his gun. Holt was then either shot by this man, who was not arrested, or was hit by one of the police bullets, and killed.

A large number of arrests were made among the crowd, as it was leaving the field. Twenty-one were first charged with murder. The number was reduced to ten: Mike Marakovich, Dominic Mangini, Pete Mangini, Frank Maskaluska, Dominic Larefice, Joe Bracco, Tony de Bernardini, Joe Lorie, Raymond Sienna and Peter Morette.

The charge was reduced to "rioting, inciting to riot, and resisting an officer," and some minor accusations. It was reduced because it was too evident these ten had nothing to do with the shooting of Holt.

Their case has been several times postponed, and has not come to trial.

Arrest Accorisi. But then the coal company detectives looked around for a victim to

accuse of the killing of Holt. They picked a miner who had gone, as many have gone to the cities to look for work after the collapse of the strike through Lewis' treachery. Early in June, 1929, they arrested Salvatore Accorisi, at his home, 731 Elbe Ave., Concord, New York, and he is slated for execution in Pennsylvania. The International Labor Defense resisted extradition for him, and extradition proceedings is still pending.

Whoever shot Holt has a clear case of self defense, but there is not even any evidence that Accorisi was the one who shot Holt. If he is extradited, taken back to the coal operators' courts in Andy Mellon's state, his life is indeed in grave danger.

Gastonia. About the time this article is published, the Gastonia case will be probably on the front pages of every paper in the country, again. Solicitor Carpenter of Gastonia has recently declared that he will demand the death penalty for each of the 13 charged with first degree murder, and expects them to burn in the electric chair. Remember Judge Thayer's boast in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and the district attorney's slogan, "in the death house by Christmas" in the Grecco case.

There is the same campaign of vilification of the defense by the employers' press, as in all previous cases. There is the religious issue, brought out by the prosecution's questions in habeas corpus hearings. There is the "defense of homes, and American institutions" argument. Burns remarks about "free love" are echoed by the prosecution and the employers at Gastonia. There is the anti-foreigner issue, complicated by injection of an appeal to race prejudices.

There are the stoolpigeons, and the attempt to corrupt the trial jury before it is selected, also the packing of the grand jury, as in many preceding cases.

Masked Mob Raid. There was a preliminary raid on the union headquarters, as in Centralia, no arrests for it, utter lack of police protection for the new headquarters, and the strikers' declaration to the governor and the public that they would defend themselves if attacked again, as in Centralia.

There was the plot to eliminate the strikers' tent colony by sheer massacre, as in Ludlow. There was the strikers' resistance, as at Ludlow, Centralia, and other such cases. Then there were the mass arrests, which include men who were not on the scene of combat, but especially include the leaders of the strike, as at the Haymarket, Centralia, Lawrence, Mesaba Range, and many other cases. The employers pay for the prosecution, and assign their best legal talent to conduct it, as in the Everett case, Caplan and Schmidt case, the miners' cases, and others. There was the attempt at lynching, which succeeded at Centralia, and the torture of prisoners, as at Wheatlands and Centralia and other cases.

It would in fact, be difficult to pick out any single outstanding feature of the Gastonia case, that has not an exact parallel in the legal lynchings, and attempts at legal lynching of labor leaders, in the recent past. Even the federal government has

I SAW IT MYSELF

by HENRI BARBUSSE
Translated by Brian Rhys

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BUTOIRE

The French soldier, Butoire, stationed in a trench with other comrades somewhere in No Man's Land, volunteers for patrol duty under Sergeant Metreux. Unfortunately Butoire drinks too liberally of wine before going on duty and so he is quite groggy.

THE ration party had brought up lentils. Wine too. Butoire, who had had some wine brought on his account, and didn't feel hungry for lentils, filled up his canister and sat down beside it. The canister lay there, stopper out, imploring him with one round eye; and Butoire consented. Just a little drop to begin with, just a touch, a kiss, like.

The canister was a beauty. It held two litres and in those days cans like that were rare on the front. It had belonged to a Moroccan; struck by a brain-wave, he had left off a blank cartridge in the neck-head and disended it until it could take two litres and a half. The other chaps knew all about it, but the shop hands didn't so that when wine was served out from the canteen tap in rest billets, Butoire was always robbed of a bit less than the rest.

When Sergeant Metreux inspected the four men he was taking off on patrol in the dark, Butoire, with his back to the trench wall, held himself up stiffly, and made a good show of it. But when the little band hoisted themselves up out of the trench and, crawled, kneeled, then marched out over the plain, Butoire, last in the file, felt rather uncertain inside, and floundered through the dark air as if it had been water. A grim effort of will, like an iron band, held him up straight. No wobbling, hey!



HE concentrated on making no sound as he trod over the blackened felt of the fields, holding his rifle—that dangerous object—in his right hand, well away from the body, and gripping his bayonet sheath firmly with the left to keep him quiet. He tried not to lose sight of the shadowy, shapeless back of the man before him; weird how it went clean out, came back, and sometimes became two or three!

But the fumes, quickened by the night air, made his brain as woolly as the clouds hanging ominously overhead and at the same time dragged his feet strongly downwards towards earth. Hardly had they been skirting the lower edge of the embankment which itself skirts and overlords the river for ten minutes, when Butoire slowed down in spite of himself, dropped behind, fell farther and farther to the rear, and began to realize with trepidation that as he walked, he was dropping off to sleep.

Sense of duty, vague fears of well-merited punishment, goaded him forward. He swore at himself, took a few more steps, was on the point of calling to his companions, out of the depths of his misery, but—gods above!—he stopped the cry in his throat, with a sudden effort; utter a cry in this place, where silence and gloom were all there was to hold a thin shield between them and death!

HE held his peace, but stopped. Nothing, now, could stop him sinking down, down to earth and sleep. He stumbled on the top of the embankment, crouched down. In maudlin mood, he spoke softly to his rifle, thought of his wife Adele, as he always did in a crisis. He saw the outskirts of his village under a sunny sky; the warm deliciousness of the fruit-trees in the sun; he saw it, too, as it appeared on a winter's morning; the plateau behind the farm stripped bare, the pond with its sheet of glass, where men and women passing by the clumpy bushes appear as though tricked out in newspapers.

Sleep at last laid firm traces on his limbs, numbed the brain in which the last stubborn fronds of will were still whirling round, forcibly closed his eyes, and Butoire slept.

He woke in the middle of a stormy nightmare; a hand pressed on his temple, an ache sledge-hammered in his brain; his stomach was a ravaging fire. He scarcely knew where he was, or even who he was.

And yet, in the same moment, a noise made him prick up his ears in the terror of the night. The alert instincts of the night watcher were at work in him, for all the hurly-burly of his thoughts. And perhaps—so strong in him was this habit of living on the alert—it was this very noise—that had roused him. He felt that some danger was near.

Stiffing his hicups, sick at heart, painfully and clumsily fumbling his way, he dragged himself over the grass. High up on this bank above the Aisne, as over the top of a mighty trench, he thrust out a burning head, with eyelids throbbing, an unearthly singing in his brain.

BELOW him, the embankment dropped almost vertically. Thick darkness made it impossible to see down to the bottom, but far below the faint glint of water was discernible, and away on the far side, a pale and indistinct ribbon—the towing path. On this long pale curve, stretching out into the background of night, a group of shadows was unmistakably moving. It was a German patrol.

The patrol was lost to sight in the dark recesses of a large, confused mass stepping across the inky black of the river. Pasly Bridge. Butoire knew it so well in its night disguise that he muttered its name, even though struggling then with a kind of nightmare.

But suddenly his wildly throbbing senses were called back to a point much nearer, by the sound he had already heard. He fumbled with his eyes through the darkness. And then, scarcely twenty paces below, close, ever so close, he saw a German climbing up the slope, gradually, on hands and knees.

The enemy soldier was making straight for Butoire's staring eyes, down among the murky upheavals of the dyke. His rifle happened to be lying in front of him; he took rough aim at the climbing shape, fired. The German, who was on all fours, fell on his face and lay still.

The shot had sent out a resounding noise into the night. Butoire, feeling himself suddenly calm, freed at last from alcoholic fumes, waited a little, holding his breath. One or two detonations, calling one to the other, burst forth here and there round the horizon, flashing out their momentary red haloes. Then nothing.

A GOOD quarter of an hour passed. Under the stress of this violent emotion, Butoire had largely regained clearheadedness. The moon was spreading forth a filmy wrap, through mussel hangings in black and grey. Sharp cold was drying the mud on his face and sobered him completely. He was only a little numb now.

He decided to make for his victim and search him. That done, he would return to the outpost: mere child's play! He rejoiced to think that this homecoming would be quite enough to silence any blame for deserting his patrol!

He began to move then, with all desirable care, on hands and knees, planting his rifle down a little further ahead each time. He got over the ridge, flattening himself out to make it hump up as little as possible, and moved down the slope, his rifle with him. He reached the dead German. Sure enough, he was dead: his skull was just like a broken red egg and the brain lying among these shell-like fragments was soft to the touch. Butoire felt over his clothes and weapons in the professional manner. Then he started back, with a stifled cry: "What!" Then up he got, waving a tin hat in the air like a madman, and, in the heart of that awful abyss of sleep, caring not for the death that he invoked in this wise on his head, caring not at all, he died alloud.

The man he had killed was a French soldier!
(To be Continued)

taken a hand to help the prosecution. In the Sacco-Vanzetti case, it assisted in the selection of the victims; in the present case, it cripples the defense by denying mailing privileges to envelopes used by the I. L. D. The police of every city try to break up Gastonia defense meetings, as they did the Sacco-Vanzetti meetings. A host of cases parallel to Cheswick are already on court calendars, except that so far no murder charges were made in any of them.