

TRADE UNION UNITY LEAGUE PROGRAM FOR ACTION; "CAN AND MUST WIN UNORGANIZED MASSES"—FOSTER

Exhaust Charlotte Venire, No New Jurors Passed; Attack Centering on Beal

National Textile Workers Union Continues to Organize; Holds Meetings With I.L.D.

150 More Prospective Jurors to Appear Tomorrow; Defense Challenges Becoming Exhausted

BULLETIN

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 3.—The examination of veniremen in the trial of the Gastonia case this morning did not differ from that of the preceding five days in the respect that the middle class veniremen continued to admit their prejudice against the defendants and to place the responsibility for the killing of Chief of Police Aderholt upon "the northern agitators, especially Beal."

By LISTON OAK

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 3.—Court adjourned this morning, until tomorrow, in the trial of 16 Gastonia strikers and organizers whom the mill owners propose to electrocute for defending themselves against a murderous attack last June. The remaining 24 veniremen of the last panel were examined without a single new juror being found acceptable to both prosecution and defense. A third special panel of 150 is ordered to report tomorrow morning. There are now ten jurors accepted.

GEORGIA TOILERS READY TO FIGHT; ASK I. L. D. TO AID

Funds, More Funds Is Need for Strikers

Pressure from Judge. The tempo of examination of the prospective jurors who will render a verdict that will either send the sixteen defendants in the Gastonia case to electrocution or the penitentiary, or free them to continue organizing the Southern workers, was speeded up today and yesterday in the courtroom in Charlotte.

"The workers of Georgia need you. When will you come?" This cry came out of pellagrized Georgia today in a letter received by the national office of the International Labor Defense, at 80 E. 11th St., room 402, New York City.

Wearing Out Challenges. If the venireman answers "Yes," he is ruled competent even though he has previously admitted fixed prejudice, thus necessitating the defense using up another peremptory challenge. In this procedure the judge is acting strictly in accordance with North Carolina capitalist

The Georgia worker, no doubt suffering as harsh conditions as those which caused the Loray workers to rise in revolt, knew the work the I. L. D. was doing in the South. Jim Reid, president of the National Textile Workers Union, states that he also received a number of such pleas.

"I Will Do All I Can." The entire letter reads: "Please send me all the literature you can that will help me to help others pave the way for you, Georgia needs you. When will you come? I will do all I can to raise the fighting fund. Textile workers here are only waiting for a leader. Send me membership cards and I will do the best I can until you come."

BOMB FRAME-UP IN NEW ORLEANS

Harmless Blasts Where Two Scabs Live

Winnipeg Fire Kills 8; Poor Fire Escape Hastened Casualties

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 3.—The greatest loss of life by fire occurred in Winnipeg this morning when flames swept through the Medway Block, a five-story apartment building. Eight persons were killed and at least ten injured.

Youth Protest Imperial Wars at Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 3.—A mass demonstration against imperialist war will be held by the Young Communist League here on International Youth Day, Sept. 6, at Tenth and Wisconsin at 8 p. m.

MARION WORKERS ASSAIL SELL-OUT PLAN OF HOFFMAN

Rank and File, NTWU Expose Traitorous Role of U.T.W.

Ask Militia to Resist

"Don't Break Strike" Appeal to Soldiers

MARION, N. C., Sept. 3.—While meetings arranging details of the contemplated sell-out of the Clinchfield and Marion strikers continue at which the Governor's representatives, the United Textile Workers Union officials, the local sheriff and judge, and various A. F. of L. organizers scheme, and while the militia still menace the real strikers with their machine guns and bayoneted rifles, the workers themselves are exposing the treason.

Answering an invitation from a committee of the rank and file, representatives of the National Textile Workers Union appeared, and after a meeting the workers drew up leaflets addressed to the militia and the strikers.

Why Seecrey? One states: "The National Guard is here with guns and bayonets; what has Hoffman done to prepare us for the struggle?"

TUUC MOBILIZES WOMEN WORKERS

Says Rebecca Grecht, Women's Delegate

"Never before have working women been so bitterly exploited in industry, and never before have they organized their forces so successfully to combat this exploitation as at the Cleveland Trade Union Unity Convention," said Rebecca Grecht, convention delegate of the Women's

SHOE UNION TO RESIST ATTACK

Gov't Registration Plan Is Hit

The government attack on the Independent Shoe Workers Union was taken up last night at a meeting of the Joint Council and shop delegates of the union at Irving Plaza, Irving Pl. and 15th St. During the last few weeks agents of the U. S. Department of Labor and Tammany

Carolina Schools Say 'Don't Want Dirty Striker Kiddies Here'

GASTONIA, N. C., Sept. 3.—The little sister of K. O. Byers was refused admittance to school in Gastonia yesterday morning. Other workers' children living in the tent colony were also sent back home by the teachers, who told them that they wanted "no dirty strikers' kids here."

Thousands of mill workers cannot afford to buy school books. The Young Pioneers, together with the National Textile Workers' Union mothers' committee and the International Labor Defense, will demand of school authorities reinstatement of strikers' children, free books and supplies.

Pan-Pacific Labor Protest Over Gastonia

Protest from the workers of Asia, Australia and America against the proposed legal murder of the Gastonia case defendants is contained in a resolution passed by the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, an organization of millions of workers, which has just held a congress in Vladivostok. The following text of the resolution was cabled to the Daily Worker:

"The Pan Pacific Secretariat of the Pan Pacific Congress of Trade Unions, in the name of all the organized workers of the Pacific coasts, joins in a most energetic protest against the attempt of capitalists and their governmental tools to legally murder our thirteen comrades, the leaders and organizers of the heroic textile strikers of Gastonia."

"The workers of the entire world must join in the denunciation of this monstrous crime, the attempt to electrocute these workers on trial in Charlotte, which again reveals the true nature of the so-called 'democracy' of America as a capitalist dictatorship."

"Rouse the working class to protect our threatened comrades from capitalist vengeance."

(SIGNED) Pan Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, Yu Ling, Chairman, Earl Browder, secretary.

ZIONIST DRIVE AGAINST C. P.

Destroy Freiheit and Break Up Meetings

Five hundred Zionists and socialists last night attempted to break up an open air meeting of the Young Communist League held at the corner of Stone and Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, which was attended by more than 2,000 workers.

Although the Jewish fascists rushed the platform a score of times they were repulsed by the strong Workers Guard that was on hand. The Zionists and socialists were well organized but they were no match for the disciplined Workers Guard.

The speakers included Sidney Magidson, Herbert Fink, Sophie Trotsky, I. Schwartz and Louis Burtz.

The five policemen who were at the meeting helped the Zionists. One of them told a Jewish fascist that they should push the speaker off the platform.

The Zionist-socialist campaign against the Communist Party, the Daily Worker and the Jewish Daily Freiheit for their exposure of the imperialist aims of Zionism and for their support of the Arabs in their fight against British imperialism, is continuing.

Provocative articles against the Communist Party and its press appear every day in the three capitalist Jewish newspapers—the Forward, the Day and the Jewish Morning Journal. They denounce the Communists and urge the Jewish bourgeoisie to support the Zionists.

Workers of Austria, where the Heimwehr threatens almost daily to throw the country into as harsh a dictatorship as Italy, have cried out, "The Gastonia strikers must not die," at scores of factory meetings and have sent a cablegram of solidarity to the strikers at Charlotte.

SOUTHERN ARABS IN REVOLT; SAY FAOUR PREPARES

British Plan Permanent Armed Force to Hold Palestine

Arabs Attack Police

British, Zionists Raid Arab Villages

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 3.—Yesterday thousands of Jewish workers here held a mass meeting to discuss the events in Palestine. They adopted a resolution condemning the provocative imperialist policy of MacDonald and the treachery of the International Zionist organization which, allied with imperialism, is oppressing the masses.

The mass meeting appealed to Jewish and Arabian workers to form a united front against the British, Jewish and Arabian bourgeoisies.

JERUSALEM, Palestine, Sept. 3.—Insurrectionary movement among the Bedouin tribes near Beersheba far south of any point in the fighting to date; the reported revolt of Emir Faour, who is said to be massing Arab forces on the Syrian frontier, and the arrival of more British warships, were the outstanding features of today's news of the struggle of the Arab masses against British authorities and their Zionist allies in Palestine.

Despite the statement of British and French authorities that their joint forces had established an "air tight" cordon along the Syrian border to prevent further invasion of

MCGRADY GIVEN MEDAL AS SCAB

Loyal Legion Banquets Him Over Elizabeththorpe

"Casey Jones, he got a wooden medal for scabbing on the S. P. line," might have been sung with real conviction at the banquet of the Loyal Legion Monday at Whitestone Landing, L. I., when Edward F. McGrady was presented with the medal of the L. L. for being "the most outstanding labor leader in 1929."

Matthew Woll, taking a few hours off from the master's task in the seabby National Civic Federation, of which he is acting president without relinquishing his other job as vice-president of the A. F. of L., made the presentation speech.

For Expert Betrayal. Woll told the world and the smirking McGrady, as he pinned on the medal, "You deserve this for your attacks on the Communists in your newspaper, the Forward, and for settling the strike of the Elizabeththorpe textile workers, at the risk of your life."

Woll and McGrady together organized the pogroms against the left

NEW LEADER OF DRY THUGS. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Appointment of W. D. Moss as prohibition administrator for the Albany, N. Y. district was announced today by Assistant Treasury Secretary Seymour Lowman.

Workers in Austria Active for Gastonia Defendants

"We Are Ready to Raise Banner of International Solidarity," Cablegram Says

Workers of Austria, where the Heimwehr threatens almost daily to throw the country into as harsh a dictatorship as Italy, have cried out, "The Gastonia strikers must not die," at scores of factory meetings and have sent a cablegram of solidarity to the strikers at Charlotte.

Telegram of Strike, Trial, at Convention

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 3.—The huge Trade Union Unity Convention stopped in the midst of its discussion of problems vital to the welfare of the hundreds of thousands of workers whose representatives it was, heard a telegram read from the 16 textile workers on trial for murder in Charlotte, facing electrocution or prison because Gastonia strikers dared to defend themselves and their union, and sent the following answer:

"Six hundred and ninety delegates from all industries and all parts of the United States meeting in Cleveland in the fourth convention of the Trade Union (Educational) Unity League, send you the pledge of their unwavering support against the attempt of the textile mill owners and their government to take lives of 13 of you and send ten more to the prison for long

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YOUTH DAY MASS MEET, UNION SQ.

Demonstrate Against War Plans Friday

The Young Communist League of District 2 is planning to make International Youth Day an historic event in the struggle against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union. Thousands of young workers in shops and factories will be mobilized against the coming imperialist war by an intensive week of activity on the part of our Youth League.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 3rd and 4th, the league in New York will hold special International Youth Day Red Nights. On Tuesday night rallies will be held on the following corners: Harlem, 115th and 5th Ave.; Waterfront, Whitehall and So. Ferry; Bronx, Intervale and Wilkins, and on 163rd and Simpson; Williamsburg, Grant St. Extension; Bath Beach, 19th and 5th Ave., Brooklyn; Brownsville, Stone and Pitkin. On Wednesday night, a large rally will be held on 138th and

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EXPECT MANY AT TAILORS MEETING

To Take Up Hillman Betrayals Sept. 14

Reports reaching the Amalgamated Section, Trade Union Educational League, 26-28 Union Sq., indicate that the shop delegate conference to be held Saturday, Sept. 14, at 11 a. m., at Stuyvesant Casino, 2nd Ave. and 9th St., will be attended by many scores of workers representing thousands of tailors who are in revolt against the company union policy of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, headed by Sidney Hillman and other enemies of the workers.

With the Hillman machine continuing its policy of betraying the interests of the workers, the need of solidifying the ranks of the militant and progressive forces among the tailors, is of utmost importance.

Left wing members of the union pointed out yesterday. They mentioned the recent "strike" in Philadelphia where Hillman sent the workers back to the H. Daroff and Sons shop, with a promise that the union would see to it that the workers are speeded up. This and other important trade questions will be taken up at the Sept. 14 conference, they added.

Call Party, League Members to do Vital Work Tomorrow Nite

To All Party Members: To All League Members: You are instructed to report to 143 E. 103rd St. on Thursday, Sept. 5, at 7 p. m. for important Party and League work.

DELEGATES FROM HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS IN BASIC INDUSTRIES PLAN CAMPAIGN

Shop Committees in Every Factory, Complete Solidarity of Negro and White Workers

Long and Free Discussions With Unanimous Decisions Feature Huge Convention

By BARBARA RAND

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 3.—With the Trade Union Unity League a reality, a program of militant action to battle against capitalist rationalization and organize the masses of unorganized workers, the basic demands of every industry represented worked out, and national officers elected, the last convention of the Trade Union Educational League adjourned Monday night in a veritable thunder of cheers and song. William Z. Foster was nominated as general secretary of the T. U. U. L. by Pat Toohy, national secretary-treasurer of the National Miners' Union, which had the strongest delegation there. A spontaneous burst of shouts of approval and cheers broke out from the entire huge convention, which rose in a body, electing Foster unanimously. Whole delegations marched through the hall, singing: "Solidarity forever, for the union makes us strong!"



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
General Secretary Trade Union Unity League

Election of John Schmie, Detroit machinist, and Jack Johnston, militant fighter of long standing as assistant secretary-treasurer and national organizer, was the signal for another outburst.

Militant determination, intense interest, thorough and fruitful discussion by rank and file delegates and a business-like method of dispatching the organizational business, characterized the convention from start to finish. It was the final session, however, which reached the highest point of enthusiasm and intensive work, when the demands formulated by industrial conventions were presented as programs for struggle, when they adopted a program and constitution calling for a scientific form of organization under the leadership of the Red International of Labor Unions and elected officers, a national committee of 50 and a bureau of 14.

Must Rally Masses. "The Trade Union Unity League has developed a real program of struggle with basic demands, a program to rally the masses behind. This we do, we must, and we will do!" Foster declared in the

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FAKE STRIKE STARTS TODAY

The Industrial Union Warns of Sell-out

"The 'strike' of pleaters, stitchers and bonnaz embroidery workers scheduled to start this morning under the direction of the scab International Ladies Garment Workers Union, was branded as a fake strike in a statement issued last night by Joseph Borouchowitz, general manager of the New York Joint Board of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

"The 'strike,' Borouchowitz pointed out, "is of the same character as the recent cloak 'strike' led by the company union. It has not been called for the purpose of securing

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"Daily" Agents, Unit Organizers Meet Thurs.

A special conference of all Communist Party unit organizers and Daily Worker agents of District 2 will be held Thursday at 8 p. m., at the Workers Center, 28 Union Sq. The Daily Worker-Freiheit bazaar will be taken up. All party units must be represented.

SINGS "TOO LOUD," JAILED. BERLIN (By Mail).—Gustav Schmidt, a working man, was recently sentenced to one month's imprisonment and his wife to 50 marks fine by the district court of Prenzlau. The charge against Schmidt and his wife was that he had sung too loud during a demonstration and when about to be arrested for this "offense" had resisted arrest.

LAND OF SOVIETS IN KHABAROVSK. KHABAROVSK, U. S. S. R., Sept. 3.—The four Soviet fliers, bound for New York in the monoplane Land of the Soviets arrived here today from Blagoveshchensk, U. S. S. R. The wheels of the all-metal, bi-motored craft were removed and pontoons attached, transforming it into a seaplane for the dangerous flight over the Aleutian Islands to

Huge Int'l Youth Day Demonstrations in Soviet Union; 200,000 March in Moscow

MASS ARRESTS OF YOUTH IN SHANGHAI, CHINA

Kuomintang Executes More Toilers

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 3.—Great demonstrations are being held to celebrate International Youth Day in all the cities and towns of the Soviet Union.

In Moscow over 200,000 young workers took part in a great demonstration, including thousands of armed and uniformed young workers, who voiced their determination to defend the Soviet Union from imperialist attacks.

The demonstrators were participated in by young workers, peasants, Red Army soldiers, Red seamen and students.

The demonstrators called on the working youth of all nations to participate in demonstrations for International Youth Day. Huge demonstrations are being planned for this Friday in Berlin, Paris, Prague, London, and other European capitals. Arrests of young workers by the scores have taken place, in an attempt by the imperialist governments to stamp out the Youth Day demonstrations in advance.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 3.—Mass arrests, both in the city of Shanghai and in the International Settlement are being made in an effort to stamp out the International Youth Day demonstration planned for Friday. The imperialist officials in the settlement work hand in hand with the Kuomintang, by arresting and handing over the militant Chinese young workers found in the settlement. Five young workers were summarily executed by the Kuomintang last Saturday, and several more since. Despite the terror, the working youth are proceeding with their plans to make the Youth Day demonstration one of the largest workers' demonstrations yet seen in Shanghai.

The demonstration will be turned into a showing of solidarity with the Soviet Union workers.

BRITAIN, U. S., IN 'UNDERSTANDING'

Told by MacDonald; His Gov't Builds Ships

GENEVA, Sept. 3.—Both enmeshed in a race for world hegemony, Great Britain and the United States have nevertheless reached an agreement on 17 of the 20 points raised during the Dawes-MacDonald conversations, Labor Premier MacDonald told the League of Nations today.

The expected "understanding," naturally, does not alter the decaying British Empire's hunger for light cruisers to police her rebellious territory or the United States' determination to proceed with the building of heavy battleships to guard her more geographically compact sphere of conquest.

Yet the truce can be used as a powerful force against rivals in Europe, who are building far too many submarines to suit the leading imperialist powers.

What the "pact" will actually mean was obviously sensed by European delegates, whose fears were not allayed by MacDonald's over-anxiety to assure them the new caucus would not be used against them, "Anglo-American negotiations are in no way a conspiracy against other nations," he said.

His significant silence on the Snowden stand at the Hague was understood by the French to mean the rupture of the boasted entente cordiale while at the same time he threw down the gauntlet to Italy.

Years for Peace. "In the eyes of the whole world, the nations have lifted up their hands and taken a solemn oath that so far as they are concerned, the thought of war and preparation for war no longer entered their national purpose," MacDonald declared oratorically.

Virtually as he delivered similar "peace" phrases, the admiralty department of the British government had issued authorized construction of two sloops of the 1929 program. Normally, the building of the sloops would have begun next year. The government, taking the customary view that ships are more powerful arguments than diplomatic phrases, seeks to hide the real reason for the rushed building by claiming "the unemployment situation" to be responsible.

WARSAW, Sept. 3.—France strengthened her European alliances against Britain and her possible aide, the U. S. A., when her representatives reaffirmed the Polish alliance.

5 DROWN IN ROWBOAT WAUKEGAN, Ill., Sept. 3.—Five young men in an overloaded rowboat, drowned yesterday when their craft shipped water and sank. None of the five could swim. It was five hours later that the first body was extricated from the sticky mud and carried to shore.

Arriving to Be Enslaved by Anglo-Jewish Capitalists



Photo shows a boatload of Jewish workers arriving in Palestine (port of Haifa), fooled by the Zionist tools of imperialism and unknowing of the fate that awaits them—to be forced to slave for the Anglo-Jewish capitalists under slave conditions. These are the workers who will consolidate with the Arab workers in a mutual fight to exterminate the imperialists who enslave them.

Tasks of the Left Wing in India

(Continued)

Preparing Strike Action.

"The general strike is an extremely powerful weapon, which the trade union movement must not shrink from using," states correctly the Trade Union Resolution of the All-India Workers' and Peasants' Party Conference of last year. However, in the propaganda for and preparation of the general strike the left wing should formulate clear-cut demands and thoroughly explain to the masses that the general strike is a political strike—a revolutionary mass struggle. The leadership of the general strike must be entirely in the hands of the militant workers and the left wing, and no reformist leaders (from Joshi to J. Nehru) should be admitted in the leadership of the strike.

The central as well as the local strike committees must not attract but rather eject all vacillating elements from their ranks. The strike leadership should not lose initiative and should not drift into defensive position. The strike committees and the strike masses must not accept or believe the empty promises of the British imperialist government or its agents. Finally, in connection with the general strike propaganda and preparations the left wing must remind and explain to the masses the treacherous actions and role of the British reformists, the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress in the general strike of England, 1926.

The practice of electing large strike committees by the striking workers and their active participation in the conduct of the strikes as, for example, is being done by the Girmi Kamgar, should be further encouraged, and large strike support committees of non-striking workers organized. The strike support committees should not limit themselves only to the collection of funds, but also it must make wide propaganda, arrange meetings and mass demonstrations for the support and encouragement of the strikers, etc. The strike committee as well as the strike support committees should strike for contact with the peasants in order to obtain food supplies as well as to draw the peasants into the revolutionary struggle.

The defense groups already formed should be extended. Care against provocateurs should be exercised in the selections of the guards.

Organize the Unorganized. No effort should be spared in organizing the unorganized, especially in the key industries. Steps should be taken to organize the young workers, and the women workers in the trade unions on an equal footing with adult and male workers. No less stress should be laid on the importance of organizing trade unions for agricultural laborers and plantation workers.

The organization of factory committees and shop-delegate conferences should be stressed more determinedly than hitherto. The factory committees and the shop delegate conferences should be co-ordinated and united under centralized leadership. The left wing control of the factory committees and shop delegate conferences will accelerate the development of the every-day struggles as well as the struggles of a political nature. It will also create a broad and favorable basis for the growth of the left wing trade unions.

The already existing left wing trade unions, like the Girmi Kamgar Union, though having developed from an organization of 500 to 65,000 within a short space of time should nevertheless be further expanded and consolidated organizationally and ideologically. A drive for increased membership of all left wing trade unions should be carried on systematically and energetically. The left wing, particularly during strikes and other mass activities, should strive strenuously to crystallize its influence into definite organization.

New unions should be set up where none exist, or where it is impossible to use the old unions because of complete reactionary control. It is also important that in all industrial towns Trade Councils should be established. At the same time the amalgamation of scattered or parallel trade unions into industrial unions under militant leadership must be pressed forward. However, in the campaign for trade union

unity and industrial unionism the left wing should emphasize that the unification should be based strictly upon working class basis and fight against reformism.

The recent amalgamation of the Jute Workers' Union of Bauria and the Jute Workers' Union of Bengal, as well as the amalgamation of the two competing or parallel unions on the Great India Railway, is highly commendable in deed. Special attention should be paid without fail to the transport workers. It is particularly necessary to make timely preparations for the maturing railway workers' strike. It must be brought clearly before the masses that while at the present time the capitalists have centered the attack upon the textile workers, that subsequently, the onslaught will be made upon the transport workers.

Workers' Democracy.

The old bureaucratic system of appointing functionaries, delegates, and other officials in the trade unions, should be done away with and substituted by workers' democracy—a system of election from and by the rank and file. It is of paramount importance that the bourgeois intellectuals and politicians, occupying leading positions in the trade unions should be thrown overboard and in their stead militant workers elected. In addition to that the center of gravity of the trade unions should be transferred to the factories, that the so-called residential branches of the trade unions (branches organized where the workers live but not where they work) should be reorganized upon shop and factory basis, and interwoven with the factory committees and shop delegate conferences.

However, the organization of new unions, etc., does not exclude, but rather calls for more intensified propaganda and organizational activities of the left wing within the reformist trade unions. The left wingers must formulate strike and other demands for the rank and file and foster the fight for workers' democracy within the reformist trade unions. The left wing should, above all, win over the masses. Nor does this mean that the left wing should give up the fight within the All-India Trade Union Congress. On the contrary, our comrades should make timely preparations for the coming Annual Congress and should take up a much sterner attitude towards the social-reformists (M. Joshi, Bakshale & Co.) and national left-reformists (J. Nehru, Bose, Chaman, Lal, etc.), than was the case at the Annual Congress last year.

Without delay the left wing should launch a systematic and persistent ideological campaign against social-reformism. The treacherous character of social-reformism must be exposed at every turn and occasion. Not less persistently and sharply the left wing should criticize the nationalist-reformists, like J. Nehru, Bose, etc., as the exponents of the interests of the nationalist bourgeoisie within the labor movement, as absolutely unfit and unreliable elements to lead the labor movement. In this campaign we must not limit ourselves just to ideological criticism, but must also expose the reformist leaders before the masses by concrete facts. The united front proposals by the left wing should be always directed to the rank and file of the reformist unions, in order to build up a solid united front from the bottom. Upon such a united front basis a nation-wide campaign against class collaboration, the "Trades Disputes Bill," the "Public Safety Bill," as well as against the Whitley Commission, and against the mass arrests must be immediately intensified.

Expose Reformists. The campaign against class collaboration and reformism should be interlocked with a sharp attack against the Ramsay MacDonald government, against the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress, the Amsterdam International, the Geneva "Labor Office," and the "Asiatic Labor Conference" scheme. It is of paramount importance to persuade the working masses and peasants of India that no illusions should be entertained in regard to the MacDonald cabinet. Ramsay MacDonald & Co. will at all times serve and preserve the inter-

ests of the United Kingdom or British imperialism, ruthlessly persecuting and aiming to destroy the revolutionary independence movement of India. The so-called Labor government will trample upon the sentiments and rights of the colonial peoples. It will, likewise, crush strikes as well as smash left wing trade unions, etc.

At the same time the fight against participation in the "Asiatic Labor Conference" is one of the left wing's immediate tasks. Simultaneously the popularization of the program and aims of the R. I. L. U. (Red International of Labor Unions) and the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat should be the order of the day, and immediate affiliation to the R. I. L. U. and the P. P. T. U. S. fought more energetically than ever before.

An educational campaign based upon the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the R. I. L. U. should be launched, the leading cadres of the left wing increased and elevated ideologically. We should stress the necessity for the establishing of workers' schools, a left wing press, and the publication of pamphlets, written specially for the Indian workers. In a word, a systematic and energetic training of workers for leadership is extremely essential.

It goes without saying that the left wing cannot co-ordinate its activities and expand without having a consolidated organization and an authoritative center. Hence, the pressing need for an all-embracing left trade union conference. It is imperative, therefore, that the Girmi Kamgar Union Executive should undertake to call a preliminary conference composed of representatives of the largest left wing trade unions to work out a plan for an all-embracing left wing trade union conference, namely, a conference embracing the representatives of all the left wing trade unions, minorities and factory committees and shop delegates. It is advisable that the all-embracing left wing trade union conference should be preceded by conferences locally and industrially.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU OF THE R. I. L. U. Moscow, June 12, 1929. (The End.)

Hoelz, German Leader of Workers, Welcomed By Leningrad Workers

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—The German revolutionary Max Hoelz has arrived in Leningrad where he was welcomed by a delegation of the Leningrad workers. In his speech at the docks Hoelz declared that he had come to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the workers of the factory which bore his name. In the evening a great meeting took place in the "Max Hoelz" factory.

Czech Govt. Suppresses Press of the Workers

PRAGUE, (By Mail).—One of the few papers of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia which had not been forbidden yet, the "Svoboda" (Freedom) of Kladno has been warned by the district court of Kladno that if it continues to offend against the "Defence of the Republic Act" it would be prohibited. This action of the court is based on the fact that issues of the "Svoboda" have been already seized four times at different times and places. The campaign of extermination against the revolutionary working class movement is growing more intense from day to day.

FEARS POLICE, KILLS SELF. HEWLETT, L. I., Sept. 3.—Fear of the possible consequences of a police summons for driving an auto without a license is thought to have caused Henry Weiland, 17, of 223 Gilbert Street, Inwood, to commit suicide here last night. The boy was found dead from gas in the home of Edward J. Durr of 230 Old Mill Road, Hewlett, which he had been watching while the Durr family were out. The summons was issued yesterday.

CONFERENCES BY INDUSTRY AT THE CLEVELAND MEET

Arrange and Report on Organization Drives

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travelled all the way from San Francisco, California, to speak for the hundred odd agricultural workers that have been driven by capitalist exploitation into a union, and eager to discuss the problems of the agricultural workers with farmers from other sections of the country.

Miller exposed the Hoover "Farm Relief" program, pointing out that the farmer, provided he had enough money to get the support of the trusts (Hoover calls them "cooperatives") in the first place, would merely be selling himself to the bankers.

"The proletarian farmer is like any other proletarian. He sells his labor. The only way he can better his condition is to organize and fight." Miller pointed out that the agricultural worker has no protection whatsoever if the boss held back his wages or refused to pay him.

He rehearsed the well-known story of the trek from the farm to the factory—from the factory to the scrap heap. The farm workers would organize and fight—that was why they were here—but in their fight they must have the support of the industrial workers—"The agricultural proletariat and the industrial proletariat must stand side by side," said Miller.

Loggers' Voice. From far off Aberdeen, Washington, came representatives of the lumber workers. Delegate Pitkin, the loggers' reporter, said they were here "for two purposes; to get help, and to give help." He told of the low wages—\$2.75 to \$3.25 per day in the saw mills and the lumber camps, of the filthy bunk houses in which the loggers had to live, of the speed-up and the blacklist that awaited all workers who have not for their main object in life the accumulation of money for the bosses.

"Many of the loggers of the northwest have had to change their names so many times they couldn't tell you their right name if you asked them." He demanded a strong industrial union, and told how one strike in Aberdeen was successful only a few months ago. A foundation for the new union was there, he said. All the loggers wanted was help and guidance. The men are ready for struggle." In the last months there have been two spontaneous strikes in the saw-mills of Aberdeen.

All Speed-Up Worse. An interesting commentary on the extension of the speed-up and on rationalization in American industry was had in the fact that almost every reporter claimed that the speed-up and rationalization was worse in his industry than in any other.

Murdoch on the South. Southern Organizer Bill Murdoch of the National Textile Workers' Union told of the conferences held in the South the past weeks, and of the great conference scheduled for Charlotte on October 12 and 13. He told of the enthusiasm with which the Southern workers hailed the new left wing union. And then, "This convention won't have done its job unless it send representatives of all unions into the South." One hundred and four hours a week is the lot of some of the Southern textile workers, Murdoch said. "The workers of the South are in revolt, ready to join our union. It don't matter a damn to the workers in the South if the leader is a Bolshevik."

Murdoch made definite suggestions and proposals: "We must guard against bureaucracy—and it can creep out in our union as well as in any other. Hew to the line of the R. I. L. U. and let the chips fall where they may. . . . More confidence in the workers. Develop the young workers. Get the leaders in the rank and file. To the textile organizers must be added organizers from all the other industries—from the mines, from steel, from transport, to fight alongside of the textile organizers. They won't detract, they will add. They will make it possible for us to mobilize the workers of the entire south, to break open the Gastonia prison doors."

Miners Turn South. Pat Toohy of the miners answered Murdoch. The big slogan raised by the miners was, "On into the South." Rank and file squads were to be organized, to go into Kentucky, Tennessee, West Va., and the other coal fields of the South. Toohy told the tale of rationalization in his industry, how Indiana in 1928 produced more coal with an average of sixteen thousand miners employed than it had in 1927 with twenty-five thousand. It was the same story in all the fields, he told the convention. Homes were being boarded up. No place to live. No place to work, nothing to eat. To meet the situation the Miners' Conference had elected a committee on rationalization and unemployment—to carefully study and analyze the situation and then decide how best to meet the bosses' offensive. Very important was the point that the coal miners had definitely decided to amalgamate with the metal miners, and later on in the day a metal miner was elected to the executive

Build Japanese Navy for Imperialist War

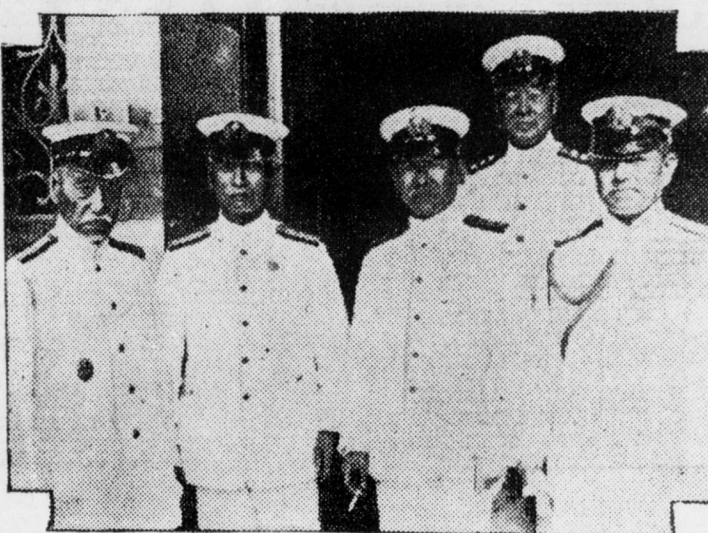


Photo shows highest ranking Japanese naval officers, who are counted on by imperialist powers as important cogs in plan to attack the Soviet Union.

committee of the National Miners' Union.

All Races in Metal.

Andrew Overgard reported for the metal industries. His conference had been a large one, with Chinese steel workers from the coast, colored steel workers from Indiana and Pennsylvania, women workers from West Virginia, Chicago, Cleveland and the Ohio Valley, and almost every big steel corporation in the country represented. A National Metal Trades Committee had been elected, and from it a National Executive Bureau chosen. The bureau, meeting as often as possible, was to assist in the setting up and supervising of district metal trades groups which in turn were to be responsible for the development of shop committees in the strategic plants (by colonization, if necessary), and the getting out of the shop bulletins. He stressed the importance of making concrete demands as the best way to interest the rank and file of the workers in the shop committee and draw them into the T. U. U. L., a national conference to be called within four to six months.

George Mink of the marine workers reported on the progress toward the new industrial union. A delegate was at the convention, he said, who had been elected in the stock-hole of the labor-hating Dollar Line when off the coast of China.

Shoe Workers.

Fred Biedenknapp told of the progress of the Independent Shoe Workers' Union. Five thousand seven hundred workers and 48 organized shops is the record of that union to date.

Auto Conference Soon.

Phil Raymond of the auto workers went over with a bang. Fisher body strikes, Ford strike, Chevrolet, Pontiac—all these showed the growing militancy of the auto workers. He announced a national conference of the auto workers to be held in Detroit February 1, 1930.

John Otis reported on electrical manufacturing. Adams reported on printing, with a program for the amalgamation of all the printing trades unions. M. Rosen of the building trades appeared with a program for the amalgamation of the 22 building trades and structural workers' union.

Police Fail to Halt Big Czech Communist Anti-Reformist Meet

PRAGUE, (By Mail).—Despite police prohibition, a counter-demonstration of the revolutionary workers took place in Jarlsbad against the social democratic Reichs Workers' Day. A large force of police attempted to break up the demonstration with the usual brutal means. Despite all the efforts of the police a procession of 1,600 workers carrying red flags marched through the streets.

Even with reinforcements the police were unable to break up the demonstration in consequence of the determined attitude of the workers. The demonstration dispersed of its own accord. In the afternoon a tremendous workers mass meeting took place in the Park Hall. The demonstration of the social democrats was much less impressive and the attendance was much poorer.

HEIMWEHR IN AUSTRIA PLANS AN ARMED COUP

Mild Opposition From Social Democrats

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—While the social democratic officials proved the defenders of the fascists, the workers of Vienna yesterday fought furiously against the provocations of the Heimwehr, which, through its armed demonstrations, is planning a coup to seize the government.

Collisions occurred between the workers and the fascists yesterday, after a Heimwehr meeting in Spolten. The interference of the social democratic misleaders and city officials prevented the workers from storming the quarters of the fascists.

The daily armed demonstrations of the Heimwehr in Vienna, together with the luke-warm opposition offered them by the social democratic leaders, leads to the conclusion that the coming attempt by the Heimwehr to seize the government may be participated in by some social democratic leaders at least.

Ex-Chancellor Seipel, the clerical fascist, yesterday stated that the Heimwehr will serve an important place in "restoring Austria to its former power," and similar statements and propaganda is flooding the country.

Czech Workers Erect Barricade in Boronova and Battle Clericals

PRAGUE (By Mail).—The Boronova local branch of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia organized a meeting. Adherents of the clerical party attempted to disturb the celebration. A clash ensued in which the police interfered taking the part of the clericals against the Communists who had been attacked by the latter. The workers, well remembering the happenings in Boronova in the fall of 1928 defended themselves against the police even to the length of using firearms. The police returned the fire. Bourgeois papers report that about fifty workers erected a barricade and successfully resisted the police. Only when considerable police reinforcements arrived from Huse did the defenders abandon the barricade.

Our own age, the bourgeois age, is distinguished by this—that it has amplified class antagonisms. More and more, society is splitting up into two great and directly contrasted classes: bourgeois and proletarian.—Marx.

28 SEAMEN DIE IN ISLAND TYPHOON

Ships, Crops, Homes Ground to Bits

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 3.—Twenty-eight seamen were believed to have perished when the vortex of a typhoon struck the little inter-island steamer Mayon, which was rushing under forced draft to the comparative safety of Regay Gulf in Caramines Sur province, and ground the freighter to bits. Only nine members of the crew of 37 were rescued.

The typhoon, which filled the air with an ominous roar and turned the skies a greenish yellow, swirled up from the South Seas with incredible speed today and struck the Philippines with devastating force. After doing untold damage to small shipping and docks along the coast, the storm rushed inland and precipitated its thunderous torrents over the countryside to obliterate crops and houses on the island of Cebu, the province of Rizal and other parts of the islands.

Electric power lines were snapped like threads. Government offices and schools were closed, several plants were idle and shipping was tied up; so completely shattered were all wire lines that only the meagrest reports of the damage were available at a late hour today, although it is known that the workers and peasants bore the brunt of the suffering.

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

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THIS IS A POWERFUL INDICTMENT of the huge conspiracy to send fifteen textile strike leaders and workers to the electric chair. A million copies must be distributed in the factories, mines and mills within the next two weeks. Order your bundle immediately. \$1.50 per 1,000 plus express charges. Checks or money orders must accompany all orders.

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President Harrison, Like All Dollar Liners, Is a Floating Hell-Hole for the Crew

MEN IN MARINE WORKERS LEAGUE MEET ON HATCH

Many of Crew, Tired of Slavery, Join

(By a Seaman Correspondent)
The S. S. President Harrison, of the Dollar line, recently completed a round the world voyage. On that trip I was a member of the President Harrison's crew. I wish to tell of the terrible conditions for the men on the crew of the Dollar liners, and I will illustrate their rotten conditions by telling about the trip.

Men Join Marine Workers' League.

We left Manila around July 5. Between Manila and Singapore I held a meeting on Number Nine hatch, in which I talked to the men, who were dissatisfied with the slave conditions on the Harrison. I spoke of the Marine Workers League, and of organizing into the League to better the seamen's conditions. About 60 of the crew attended the meeting, and 21 joined the League. The rest would have joined had I not run short of dues stamps.

Hold Weekly Meetings.
We held weekly meetings thereafter for the rest of the voyage, and they were all well attended. Even the old boatswain, who had been a member of the International Seamen's Union for 12 years, finally joined the Marine Workers League at Marseilles.

Mate Brings Crew.
Now for conditions on the ship. There is a crew of 120 men, of whom 68 are Chinese, the rest Americans. The mate is a tyrant who frequently beats up the sailors. The men work nine hours a day, and have to get up at 6 a. m. on Sundays to scrub the decks. There is no time off for the crew while the ship is in port. No overtime is paid.

Low Wages.
The wages are as follows:
Firemen—\$65 a month.
Oilers—\$72.50 a month.
Ordinary seaman—\$47.50 a month.
Able seaman—\$62.50 a month.
Chinese kitchen workers—\$23 in Mexican, or \$11 U. S. money a month.

Speaking of these Chinese workers, they are very class conscious. They are nearly all absolutely against the Kuomintang. All favor a Soviet Republic of China. The head of these Chinese workers is the "Number One man," who gets ten per cent of all the Chinese workers' tips. He is the official bootlegger on the ship, with the full knowledge of the company and officers.

Victimize Chinese Workers.
These Chinese are not only victimized as far as making them work like slaves is concerned, but they must also give "cumshaw" or bribes to the chief steward and the ship's captain. They are often punished for the least little thing, and their tips are stopped on them. The food served the crew is rotten. Rotten stew is served three times a day, and one orange every Sunday.

The quarters are hell holes, for they are located on top of the boilers and it is too hot for the crew to sleep in them, so the crew men have to go on the hatch to sleep.

All Floating Slave-Pens.
I have worked on other Dollar liners, and on every one of them the conditions are the same for the crew. The only way for the crew to get human conditions and wages is to organize into an honest union, based on ship committees, and that's the Marine Workers League.
—SEAMAN.

FARMERS FACE RUIN

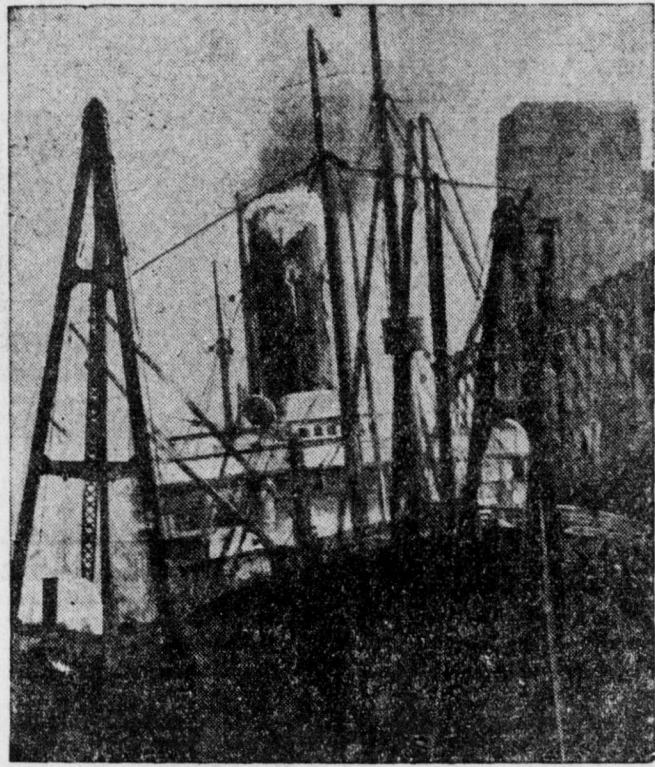
ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Dry rot has attacked potatoes in the northern part of Chautauque county and farmers estimate that the yield this season will be considerably less than 60 per cent of the 1928 crop. No rain has fallen in this part of the state for the last two months.

BRIGGS IS A HELL-HOLE

Jesus-Men Send Workers to Slave There

(By a Worker Correspondent)
Letters from Briggs Auto Plant of Detroit appears in the Daily from time to time. Well I remember this place, if it is worse today than it was then, and due to increased rationalization it probably is, then pity the poor devils that work there. In 1925 a charitable institute sent me to the Briggs for work. The sleek haired Jesus singer pictured the place as a bad one. "We send men there," he said "to test whether they want to work. It isn't nice because they work rather long hours and the place is dirty, men seldom stay over a couple of weeks, stake hunters." Was the place dirty? At dinner time a half inch of oily seum ate thru the paper on which I set my lunch, the toilets swam with an inch of water, in which floating like half stranded logs, the refuse of the bowls lay uncleared from one day to the next. No fire escape except a narrow dingy unsafe stairway and a dilapidated elevator that shifted like a

DOLLAR LINERS CAN'T BE BEAT FOR DOWNRIGHT FLOATING HELL-HOLES



A seaman on the Dollar Liner President Harrison tells of the slavery on the boats of that line. At left, the President Harrison, which the seaman correspondent calls a floating hell-hole. All Dollar liners are hell-holes as these photos prove. At right, the President Johnson, another Dollar liner, ablaze at her dock. In center, passengers on the Dollar liner President Roosevelt after that ship sprung a leak at sea. Inset, President Roosevelt seaman afloat after that boat ran into difficulties.

FORD ST. PAUL PLANT IS ALSO A HELL-HOLE

Henry's High Rate Talk is Bunk

(By a Worker Correspondent)
ST. PAUL, Minn. (By Mail).—I am one of the slaves in the Ford plant here in St. Paul. I want to tell other Ford workers in other parts of the country how we are treated.

They are paying us \$5 a day, if we are there less than two months. After that the rate is \$6. You have to slave like hell to get this.

Most of the men that came in with me failed to last two months, and after slaving nearly that long for \$5 a day they had to quit; they couldn't stand the speed-up, even though they were strong men.

We often have to work overtime several times a week, and we get no extra pay — only ordinary rates. After standing on your feet keeping pace with the belt that keeps coming and coming, with its chassis after chassis, you feel like killing the foreman that comes along and tells you to work overtime. You have to work overtime or you are fired.

The high wages Ford tells about in the capitalist newspapers is a lie. Last year, all I made for the year was \$1,500. We didn't work over 200 days all year.

When Ford introduced the 5 day week, which I was praised so much for, I was working in the Detroit plant, Highland Park. I lost out in wages, getting \$5.50 a week less than I did when we slaved the six day week. Why? Because we were only paid for 5 days a week under the 5 day week, being paid by the day, and we did six days work in five days. So that was Ford's goodness to his employees.

When I applied for work in a Fisher Body plant in Cleveland, O., after I left Detroit, they asked me where I worked before. "In Ford's, at Detroit," I said.

"You won't do," they told me. I found out later that Fisher Body was making a practice of refusing to hire ex-Ford help because they said that anyone that had worked in Ford's plant was too worn out to stand the pace in Fisher's. They wanted their slaves fresh.
—FORD SLAVE.

MISLEADERS OF CARPENTER UNION BETRAY

Have Brought Conditions Low

(By a Worker Correspondent)
The carpenters' trade at the present time is on a downward grade; the present trend in building is to build industrial buildings such as large office buildings, factory buildings and hotels where less carpenters are required because of the use of wire steel forms in making foundations and ready-made trim where no skilled mechanics are required.

With the general speed-up and unemployment union conditions are becoming a thing of the past and especially on small speculative buildings where wages and conditions even in the time of the so-called building boom were never good. Now conditions are unbearable.

The carpenters do not get the prevailing rate of wages and on the slightest attempt on the part of the carpenter to enforce union conditions he is fired from the job and he has no place to complain, as the union officials of the carpenters' union cannot do anything for the carpenter because of their agreement with the bosses for the right of the boss to hire and fire and they do not want to, as they are in the union for business and not for the interests of the carpenters.

The descendants of Brindel, who went to prison for overstepping the bounds of the business of taking graft and selling the workers to the bosses in the carpenters' union do not only follow his line of trade unionism but go a few steps further in taking away the right of a local union to try its members. The workers cannot get rank and file justice as all charges must be made to the district council and tried there.

I cannot enumerate all the misdeeds and betrayals by the misleaders of the carpenters' union in this one article. I just wanted to point out the main abuses from which the carpenters suffer today. It is the duty of every progressive carpenter to get on the job and show the carpenters the real cause of their conditions and build a strong opposition against the misleaders and in due time take over the leadership of the carpenters' union. Under the leadership of the Trade Union Educational League this can be done.

It is also the duty of the progressive carpenters under the leadership of the T. U. E. L. to organize the unorganized carpenters and the other unorganized building trades workers into an industrial union.
—W. A. W.

Fight for Gastonia Workers Class War Prisoners Write

Dear Fellow Workers:—
My main motive for writing this letter is not the reaffirming of my appreciation of the I.L.D. and the workers for the many acts of assistance rendered in my behalf, but to go on record as a supporter of the Gastonia victims. All I can do is affirm my class interest with them and warn the workers that unless they back the I. L. D., the Gastonia victims are doomed. With best wishes I remain yours fraternally,
GUS. C. MADSEN, Bx. 44461, San Quentin Prison.

Walla Walla, Wash., Aug. 13, 1929.

Fellow Workers:—
I have a few words to say regarding the Gastonia workers who are facing the electric chair and I know of what I speak for it was only ten years ago that I faced the hangman's noose myself. It is up to the body conducting their defense to do everything that is humanly possible, for should the defense fail to do their utmost and a verdict of guilty rendered, in any degree, then all is lost for there is not a court in these United States that would reverse a decision that was rendered against labor.

Everything that labor possesses must be put into this fight for the lives of these striking Gastonia workers. To lose this fight would not only be losing the lives of those who are fighting our fight for us but would be a blow to labor that throughout the ages to come could never be wiped out. As long as the industrial lords can frame and railroad to the electric chair or even to a prison sentence, no worker is safe. Anyone may be the next to fall a victim to such dastardly greed. I speak this evening from a prison cell and I say, workers, arise in all your might and stop this contemplated murder of the innocent. If such brazen frame-ups are allowed to continue then no one is safe, any one of our loved ones may be put on the altar of sacrifice to greed. Act before it is too late. Tomorrow is too late.

I am, yours for a square deal, BERT BLAND.
Walla Walla, Wash., Aug. 17, 1929.

Fellow Workers:—
The Centralia defendants know exactly what the Gastonia strikers are up against as they have had their experience too. We are sending you our greetings and best wishes and we are hoping you an immediate acquittal of your case. We know that you are brave and true fellow-workers and we know that your friends will stand by you through thick and thin until your release is an established fact. Fellow workers: the lives of the Gastonia defendants are at stake and this is no time for factional disputes and we are truly hoping that such will not arise. When the Centralia defendants' lives were at stake there were no factional disputes of any kind; all labor organizations came to our rescue and they all worked in perfect harmony with each other on our case and you can rest assured that said action was all in our favor. Fellow workers and friends and all true lovers of justice, now is the time to get interested in the case of the Gastonia defendants otherwise the Gastonia defendants will have a tough break fighting for justice. Best wishes to you all.
Yours for industrial freedom, JOHN LAMB.
N. Andover, Mass., Aug. 22, 1929.

Dear Comrades:—
The Gastonia strikers and their cause have our heartiest sympathy and their staunch courage in facing the heavy battle of the class war deserves the highest praise. It is just such leaders that carry on the fight to ultimate victory and make working class history. We realize the seriousness of their position as we have also faced a capitalist court, but their loyalty and bravery in the struggle is a cheering sign of solidarity. Hoping to see the time when the south will be free of boss rule and wishing the strikers success, sincerely yours,
MRS. JOHN E. MERRICK and JOHN E. MERRICK.

Roumanian Fascists Prepare to Throw 58 Workers Into Jail

BUKAREST (By Mail).—The trial of the 58 workers of Timisoara began on August 29th. In order to frighten the lawyers defending Muller and his comrades, Dr. Nagy, one of the counsels for the defense, was arrested after a search in his house and released only on the following day. There is no doubt about the fact that the objective of these police measures was the removal of important documents relating to the case from Dr. Nagy's office, thus paralyzing the defense.

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class.

Workers Asked to Send Their Gastonia Petitions in at Once

In order to send the mass protest petition, with the hundreds of thousands of workers' names attached, to the state authorities of North Carolina, demanding the freedom of the Gastonia textile workers, all petition lists are asked to be returned at once to the national office of the Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Campaign Committee, at 80 E. 11th St., room 402, New York City.

No Prison Pallor for Sinclair; Rides Autos on "Special Duties"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Harry F. Sinclair oil magnate who is spending a soft holiday in jail, has escaped from the pallor that usually accompanies long confinement in prison by taking short automobile rides to and from the District of Columbia Jail where he is serving a six-months sentence for contempt of the senate. The pampered prisoner feels none of the brutality accorded to "ordinary" prisoners who have no millions. Superintendent William Peak, to excuse the pampering of Sinclair, said the wealthy oil operator has been assigned to "special duties" which make the automobile rides outside the prison walls necessary. Several times since Sinclair was incarcerated last May 5 charges have been made that he was being favored over the other prisoners.

BOSS GREED KILLS MINER
WASHINGTON, Pa., Sept. 3.—Henry Conely, a coal digger, was killed yesterday as he was walking out of the Arthur mine after finishing his day's work when a mine car crashed into him at the mouth of the pit. He leaves a wife and five children.
The working class cannot simply lay hold of the ready-made state machinery, and wield it for its own purposes. This new Communist Party (Communist) breaks the modern state power.—Marx.

SHUTTLES FLY IN BOYLSTON MILL SPEED-UP

Heat Fells Girls In Spinning Dept.

(By a Worker Correspondent)
EASTHAMPTON, Mass. (By Mail).—I am writing to tell of conditions in some of the departments of the West Boylston Mill here. No. 4 Weave Room. This department has pace setters, who earn a little more. When the weavers complain on small pay, the boss points out the ones making more, saying, "Look she makes more." Not my fault you can't make the same. One weaver received \$2.50 pay for a week's work at one time. She went to complain to the boss and he promised to see, "what I can do for you." After waiting a week and not getting any correction had to complain again. Finally after several weeks he added to her \$2 for that shortage. How grand. Looms on our work are speeded up. Shuttles often fly out and we have to watch out not to get hurt. Weavers often have to fix their own looms, because loom fixer is too busy to come. We have to put our own warp and take off the cloth rolls. Do our own cleaning, as cleaners are taken off. We are often fined for oil or double picks. Working here for several years I have noticed that my eyesight is failing me. Such are the conditions in my department. The weavers are getting organized and is it a wonder. Spinning Department. During this warm spell, a girl was overcome by heat in the spinning room. She was reeling at her work and complaining, "I am afraid to ask to go home for fear of losing my work." In these spinning rooms and other departments the floors with the exception of main alleys, have not been washed since the mill has been built and the soaked oil and dirt in this hot weather makes the air so heavy, that many get overcome. The floors are very slippery and running around the machinery there is danger of falling and hurting yourself. There are no rest rooms and in case of fainting or other injury, the workers have to be taken thru other just as filthy departments to the hospital, which takes fully a quarter of an hour in many cases. By the time such workers get first aid, they can pass out. That is why our union demands rest rooms in each department and more sanitary conditions and proper ventilation which is so essential to the health of the workers.

Watch Out for Squealers.
Some workers spinning nights, cut ends during their 15 minutes lunch. We must look out for the people who act like suckers. Fifteen minutes is not enough for lunch. I asked one of them why he does it, he answered that the boss will be better to him and let him hold the job (some job). He doesn't understand that he is making it bad for himself and all other workers. A sucker and a squealer are twin brothers. Those that seek to do favors for the boss, and those that whisper into the ears of the boss about his fellow workers, looking for some personal advantage (a job) are to be treated as enemies and scabs. Give the boss a finger and he will want a hand. They will soon be making it a rule. We who spin by night want shorter hours, no overtime, an hour in the fresh air for lunch and rest. We can only get this by organizing and getting together. Let us get together and form a committee, get in touch with the union. The union will put up demands and lead you in the fight for better working conditions, more pay. Now is the time. The mills are busy, the bosses find it hard to get people out of town. United we will win. Join the National Textile Workers Union.
—BOYLSTON SLAVE.

Life Backstage Is Seen in "Broadway Babies"

NEW YORK gamblers, Detroit bootleggers, Broadway racketeers, night club entertainers and musical comedy chorus girls—all pass in review in "Broadway Babies" with Alice White and Charles Delaney, now at the Cameo Theatre. It is a First National Vitaphone, all talking film directed by Mervyn LeRoy. Those who like the type of film, now in vogue, which concerns life backstage and in the night clubs, will like this well directed and amusing comedy which will go over big in the great open spaces, where Broadway is known only by name. However, even many New Yorkers will find it satisfying entertainment. In other words, it is no better or worse than a dozen films with a similar theme, which has been shown in the last few months. And while it may be sad to admit, it is what a great mass of film fans want at the present time. The film starts off with a fairly good story of life backstage and holds its own near the very end when it becomes over sentimental. It follows out the old formula of a happy ending that is foretold in the beginning of the picture. Billy Buvanny (Charles Delaney) stages the dances for a Broadway musical comedy. Those in the chorus include Dee Foster (Alice White) who is his sweetheart. Bill manages to secure Dee a small part in the show which takes her out of the ranks of the chorus. She puts her part over big and is an immediate success. Pere Gessant (Louis Natheux), Detroit bootlegger, falls in love with Dee and manages to win her away from Billy. She then secures a position with a notorious night club and shortly afterwards in the biggest sensation on the main stem. Dee finally consents to marry the bootlegger, but on the last moment comes the conclusion that she does not love him. Gessant is shot by gunmen of a rival gang on the wedding night, the wound is not fatal. When Dee decides that she loves Billy, in fact, had loved him all the time, the bootlegger gives Billy a large bankroll, he had stolen from some rival racketeers, and tells him to make Dee happy. Thus the film ends. There are some nice shots of a night club, also backstage of a New York theatre in the picture. Pretty chorus girls give the film flavor, while several popular songs have plenty of pep. The members of the cast are well placed. Alice White is superb as Dee, the ambitious entertainer; Charles Delaney is true to life as the dance director, while Louis Natheux as the bootlegger gives one of the finest characterizations seen in a long time. Even George Brantcroft would not have played the part more effectively. Natheux is worth while watching, for if given the right kind of roles, should be a star within a year. Those who are interested in seeing the Al Singer-Kid Chocolate bout round by round can do so by visiting the Cameo this week. You can then decide for yourself whether the much disputed verdict of awarding the fight to the "Keed" was correct or not.

Course of Chamber Concerts for Workers and Students
The Auxiliary Club of the People's Symphony Concerts announces for the season of 1929-30 a series of six chamber music concerts on Friday evenings at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th St. The series includes: Musical Art Quartet, Nov. 15; The Old World Trio, Dec. 27; The Stardivarius Quartet, Jan. 24; Tollefsen Trio, Feb. 14; Stringwood Ensemble, March 21; Martha Graham and group of dancers, April 11. Those interested in the above concerts can send their names in for circulars to the office of the People's Symphony Concerts, 32 Union Square.

Henri Bernstein Play to Be Imported by Wagner
Henri Bernstein's new play "Melo" has been acquired by Charles L. Wagner for production here this fall. The play has been very successful in Paris and was highly praised. The opus calls for three roles of stellar importance. Wagner is also planning to star Midge Kennedy in a new play. This, however, is not settled as yet.

Two Die in Plane Crash
WESTERLY, R. I., Sept. 3.—Two women were killed and a jingo pilot was critically injured when the plane in which they were soaring was thrown out of control while attempting a swoop. The dead women were burned beyond recognition when their bodies were extricated from the smoldering wreckage. The flyer is not expected to live.

2 DEAD IN CEMETERY
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 3.—A flying instructor and his pupil were killed instantly today when the biplane in which they were soaring over Burbank went into a nose dive and plunged 1,500 feet to the Valhalla cemetery.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday

BAZAAR

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

October 3-4-5-6

GASTONIA

Citadel of the Class Struggle in the New South

By WM. F. DUNNE

A HISTORICAL PHASE in the struggle of the American working class analyzed and described by a veteran of the class struggle.

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Central Organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

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The Trade Union Convention Has Ended; Now the Work Begins

THE Cleveland convention in founding the Trade Union Unity League has opened a new chapter for the American working class. All facts thus far learned from Cleveland dispatches indicate a bigger success than had even been anticipated by the best friends of the project to found the new and revolutionary federation of American labor.

We repeat what we have said before: The real work begins when the convention ends. The real building of the new and revolutionary federation of labor will be accomplished in many long months and years of hard struggle in the work-shops, factories, mines and mills, in the organization of hundreds of thousands of unorganized workers, in the building up and the correction of the deficiencies of the new industrial unions which participated in the Cleveland convention, in relentless struggle also within the old unions where not one single worker can willingly be surrendered to the treacherous hands of the old trade-union bureaucracy, and, most of all, by building real organization, new militant unions, among the millions who have no unions now.

Into the basic industries! must be the slogan. Claim the masses for the labor movement under the new banner of class struggle.

Nor is the fate of the new Trade Union Unity League to be decided by the quiet work in factories and unions under conditions of "industrial peace." Such would be out of accord with the nature of the task and the nature of the times in which the task is to be performed. For the new organization, founded in the spirit and plan of class struggle, is founded also in a time of rapidly rising level of class struggle. Not alone in the textile mills of this country, but throughout the whole capitalist world, are to be seen the signs of the oncoming rising wave of revolutionary movement.

Capitalist "rationalization" is driving the workers to a condition of responsiveness to the initiative of the new Trade Union Unity League. The more and more open treason of the Greens, Lewises, McMahons, Hillmans and Schlesingers is working for the success of the new and revolutionary trade union federation in disillusioning the masses in regard to the treacherous class-collaboration policies of these agents of the bosses.

The greatest danger to the newly launched Trade Union Unity League is the danger that the work of building it up may lag behind the elementary social forces which are on the move and which give it its base among the masses. Are spontaneous movements among the unorganized workers going to find the new organizing center inactive, slow to take the initiative, slow to respond to their needs? Are the strike-breakers of the McMahons and Lewises going to work more energetically for the bosses than the new organizing center works for the workers? We believe not.

The militant workers who founded the new center of trade unions are the best proletarian material that this country has produced. The years of courageous and hard work that they have done in the Trade Union Educational League and related organizations of the left wing, and the heroic work on hundreds of picket lines, give us confidence that they will now show the energy, courage and intelligence to throw themselves successfully into the new situation created by the action of the Cleveland convention.

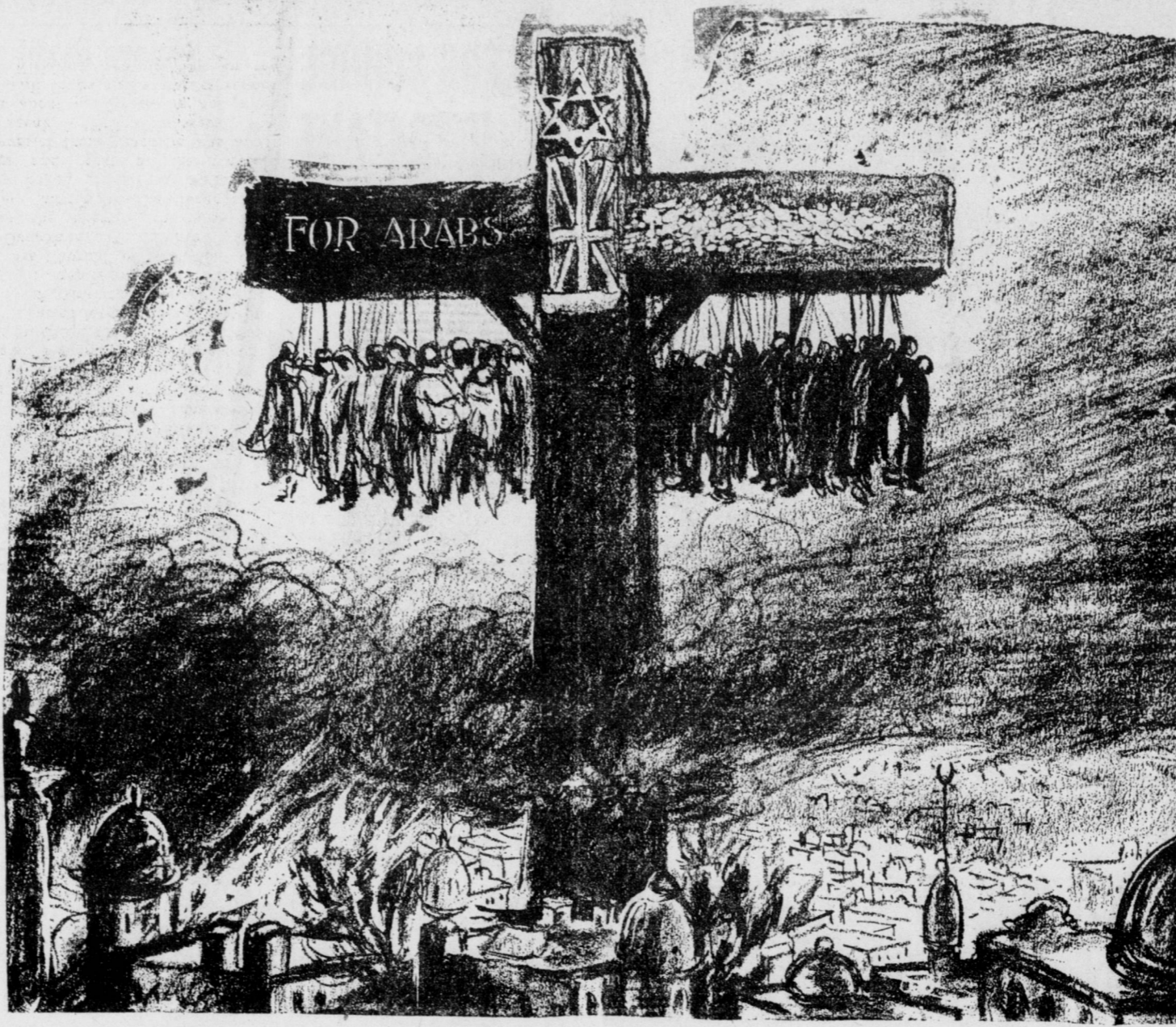
We are not "Deleonites." We do not create a "perfect program" and then sit down and wait. The program adopted at Cleveland is not "Father Haggerty's wheel of fortune." It is a program of militant struggle in the front trenches of every struggle of our class, with the perspective of revolutionary goal to give it consistency, momentum and sound, unswerving policy.

The new national federating body will grow in struggle. It is through struggle that the hundreds of thousands will learn.

Long live the Trade Union Unity League!

"THE HOLY CITY"

By Fred Ellis



I SAW IT MYSELF

by HENRI BARBUSSE
Translated by Brian Rhys
Reprinted, by permission, from "I Saw It Myself" by Henri Barbusse, published and copyrighted by E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., New York

THEIR HEADS UNBOWED

WHAT wild and rapid film scenes can be disentangled from the chaos of our recent history, sifted and sorted out into epic sequences? One of these dramas stands out in lurid red against the background of the Great War; it is an epic that sings the power of human conscience and will. And ever since the day that I befriended some of the actors in that story who survived their parts, a mute reproachful vision haunts my mind.

First upon the curtain—a curtain that means the world—let us show the master scene. Behold a gathering of men in uniform. This is the Meeting of those condemned to die. It begins at eight in the morning, and ends with the stroke of ten. Fate itself has fixed that hour, and no official edict. At ten, all will be over.

The throng of soldiers bristles with red flags. When they marched to the meeting place, the flags they bore in their hands were like sails, blowing them on. The speakers harangue under the open sky; every speech ends in the same way: "This and this only we want, to return to Russia. We want to go back to the Land of Revolution." Another voice says: "There are eleven thousand of us." One milder voice suggests: "Better give way, give in."

"NO!" they answer him, with one single voice. "Far better die under the Red Flag!" cry one and all. The *Marseillaise* and the *Internationale* are sung. At five to ten, the meeting is over. The band plays a funeral march. From the horizon comes the sound of a whistling roar; then a volcano bursts forth in the earth at the feet of the men. Two bandsmen fall, fatally wounded. Those next to the gaps play on. Shapes of men are seen to fall in the smoke and writhe in agony. Flashes and thunder claps stream down from every quarter of the sky.

This field of blood lies in France, in the Creuse Department. These men are Russian soldiers. Their enemies, their conquerors, French and Russian soldiers.

And now, since we are hovering over the world, looking downward, let us fly back to begin the story at its beginning. Let us go far, far away and visit humble dwellings here and there in the wide lands of Russia—to a wooden *isba* in the province of Moscow; then to the Ukraine, to a peasant's cottage, with low roof and yellow walls, running round two sides of a little courtyard; to Armenia, or to Georgia, to one of the little houses looking like great flat paving stones that nestle in to mountain sides or stony plateaux; or again, to one of the tumble-down hovels where the oil workers of Baku were housed. Inside each one, peasants and workers, the poor, are talking. On the wall hang the czar's portrait. They are talking of life, which is bitter and hard; of this men are toilers, humble and oppressed. They are bound to their work as with chains. Some seek consolation and relief from misery in the drunkard's troubled dreams. And now, behold! Their burden grows heavier yet. War has been declared by their masters. Misery and suffering will increase tenfold. Throughout that land, workers and peasants—underlings, perpetual slaves—bow down their heads.

AND now, to other scenes. In the twinkling of an eye we are before a brightly lighted palace, and enter in. Here are splendid galleries, marvelously designed; constellated chandeliers and golden stucco fill the chambers. A long green-covered table stands in the centre of one. Diplomats in conference. The Frenchman says to the Russian: "Russian troops for France are imperative. The war is dragging on. We need fresh throngs of young men. We have called up the niggers, but that is not enough. We must have Russians too. France has lent money to Russia and loans are not made for love." This, almost word for word, is what M. Paleologue said to M. Sazonov, the Tsar's Foreign Minister. The Russian grandees agree. They take pens, write down the sum total of the human freight: Forty thousand Russian soldiers are to be exported monthly to the French line of battle.

Into the cottages and *isbas* and dens where the town workers dwell, comes a sudden ray of light and hope: volunteers are wanted to go to France! Perhaps a soldier son or father will go to France—France, the great republic, the pattern of all free countries; there no princes rule, and the people are their own masters. France has had her revolution. "We did what we could in 1905, but we failed; the rising met with the same fate everywhere—lines of soldiers shooting and sabring the masses." Leave imperialist Russia for France! What a dream! Young men in town and country are stirred at the thought, and a light shines in the hearts of the long-coated soldiers, imprisoned, five men to one rifle, in barracks or billets.

ENROLLING. Volunteers pour in. The best are chosen; the tallest and toughest and the wisest heads—those who can write and read, that means. Only fifteen per cent. of those who come up are chosen. And the rejected soldiers are as sadly disillusioned as men waking from lovely dreams. The chosen men make feverish preparations; in the new land there will be no striking the soldiers as in Russia, no flogging; each man will have a rifle. The volunteers are quite overcome by this new and incredible prospect.

The Voyage. Half the globe passes before their eyes. The world's map visibly curves. Giant Russia; Siberia more gigantic still. The uniformed crowds are piled together like ants, jostled onto their transports. Some reach *Marseilles* via Siberia and Vladivostok. Others reach Best via Archangel—points of arrival where troops of ours arrive as the transports come in? The Russian troops disembark in great style, set foot on the blessed soil of France. Psalms, orations, *Marseillaise*, full-throated crowds half-crazy. Cigarettes and chocolates for the soldiers; and women, in patriotic transports, kiss the handsomest looking.

FIRST MISGIVINGS. The war tramples them down. The general command decides to reinforce discipline, for when you're not soaring from victory to victory, it's the soldiers that are to blame. Military honors must be strictly rendered—more strictly than in peace time—and they transform the men into machine-made automatons. Corporal punishment, blows and floggings are reinstated, the reason given being that "Russian soldiers only understand knocks." And for the matter of that, they're not the only men to be treated thus, as their eyes can plainly tell them: the Senegalese, torn in numbers from their homes across the sea with the help of threats or golden promises, are trained and disciplined at the stick's end. One is reminded of beings in countless numbers—the greater part of the living race, in fact—cattle, horses, Senegalese and soldiers; they are the tribes, in all creation, who only understand hard knocks. What of the sounds of the *Marseillaise*, still ringing in their ears; of man's charter, *les Droits de l'Homme*, before the mind's eye? Why, the one is only a sweet-sounding kind of wind, and the other a piece of writing on the screen set between the mass and their rules. "The France of democracy, where is she?" comes the question; and the reply: "Goodness knows: not in France, to judge by the look of things."

THE clouds thicken. A newspaper called *Nache Slovo* (Our Word) read by Russian soldiers on the French front, protests against one or two abuses, not being at the rulers' beck and call. Some unrest is known to exist among the troops; a "bad spirit" is germinating. Headquarters are uneasy, annoyed. The general command, in agreement with the authorities, arranges to employ agents provocateurs; their work will allow them to take energetic measures. One of these agents is a man named Vining, a minion of the Russian Embassy. So this intrigue, in itself a fearful and vital episode in this great and fearful tragedy, leads up to the murder of Colonel Krause—stoned to death one evening by a band of hooligans or hirelings. More especially, it leads up to the repressive measures which were the end in view—the *Nache Slovo* is suppressed. A certain number of revolutionaries are expelled from France (Trotzky among them). Eight men are shot, every one of them innocent of any share in the murder of Colonel Krause. The time of misgivings is over; the reign of terror and brutal oppression has already begun.

(To be continued)

The Indiana N.M.U. Convention

ARTICLE II

BICKNELL, Indiana (By Mail).—The District Convention of the National Miners Union, Indiana district, opened its business sessions with a brief speech by D. W. Jones, District President, who related the origin and growth of the National Miners Union, successor to the fighting Save-the-Union Committee. Permanent convention officers were immediately elected. Maurice Taburiaux was elected chairman of the convention, and Barrett Dye, an active young militant, secretary. President Jones then reported for the District Executive Board.

The convention elected committees on constitution, organization, finance, and resolutions. The credentials committee reported more than 100 delegates listed, with a number of others from outlying regions not yet reported. Immediately upon their election the committee commenced work drafting their respective reports.

For Energetic Campaign. Patrick Toohy, National Secretary-treasurer reported to the convention for the national organization and the activities of the Resident Executive Board in the various fields. Outlining the recommendations of the Executive Board, Toohy urged an immediate and energetic organization campaign in all parts of Indiana, in order to prepare for the inevitable struggle which confronts the miners of Indiana. Vice-President Boyce also

106 Voting Delegates Seated; Resolution Adopted Calls for Militant Action

addressed this session of the convention emphasizing the need for an immediate campaign to establish the N. M. U. in Indiana.

Greetings were received from the national committee of the TUEL; from the N. M. U.; Executive Boards of Pittsburgh; Ohio West Va. and Central Pennsylvania. The final report of the credentials committee were that 106 officials voting delegates were seated. They represented Bicknell, Terra Haute, Clinton, Blandford, Linton, Evansville and numerous other centers. The Resolution Committee reported at the afternoon session, and the first resolution presented to the convention, bearing on the trial of the Gastonia strikers was unanimously adopted, after numerous delegates had spoken on the resolution. The majority of the delegates to this N. M. U. Convention are southerners, largely from Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas originally, and discussed the resolution with a knowledge of the feudalism prevailing in the South. Prior to the adoption of the resolution, a motion was unanimously carried that the convention wire its greetings to the Gastonia defendants. The resolution on the Gastonia case adopted by the convention is as follows:

"In Gastonia, N. C., 16 members and organizers of the National Textile Workers Union are being held on a charge of murder. "This case is the outgrowth of the struggle of thousands of Southern textile workers to improve their present unbearable working and living conditions under which these workers were compelled to work 12 and 14 hours per day for a miserable wage of from \$8 to \$12 per week and compelled to slave under a speed-up system which was constantly being intensified to pile up greater and greater profits for the textile bosses. "We—these workers in dozens of textile mills struck against these conditions they were immediately met by the most bitter and ruthless attacks from the bosses, from the company thugs and gunmen, from the state and city governments which ordered out the militia and the police to make war against the strikers, breaking up their picket lines, raiding the food stores set up by the Workers International Relief, destroying their union headquarters in Gastonia, and finally attacking the camp colony of the strikers, which had been set up following their eviction from the company-owned houses, resulting in the wounding of one of the strike leaders, and three policemen and the

the killing of the chief of police Aderholt. "The issue involved in this case is very plainly that of the right of the workers to organize and struggle against the slave conditions in the South and the right to defend their wives and children against the company gunmen and the police who came in the night shooting up their camp in an effort to terrorize them into discontinuing the struggle. "THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the Indiana District Convention of the National Miners Union declare our solidarity with the Gastonia strikers and strike leaders of the National Textile Workers Union and our intention to support them financially, morally, and by any other means at our command; that we declare most emphatically on the basis of their experiences and of our own experiences in many struggles the necessity of the workers being prepared to defend themselves against the company thugs and gunmen, against the unwarranted and unjustified attacks by the police and militia, and the necessity of setting up of a workers defense corps for that purpose, and that we endorse the International Labor Defense and the Workers International Relief which from the beginning have aided these southern textile workers, as well as ourselves and many other strikers in the past."

Sidelights on Gastonia Strike

By SENDER GARLIN.

GASTONIA, N. C. (By Mail).—You really can't call Frank H. Kirkland—6 ft., 185 lbs.—an "outside agitator" who comes from a foreign state like New York, New Jersey or even Massachusetts. And yet he was severely beaten by "boss men" and hanger-on when he attempted to speak at a meeting arranged by the National Textile Workers Union for the Pickney mill workers in South Gastonia.

At the same time Crip Brindle of South Gastonia, who voluntarily offered the use of his lot for a meeting of the Pickney mill workers is now in jail, despite the fact that at the last moment he withdrew his permission, giving as his reason that the mill had arranged to buy the lot.

"Kill Him! Kill Him!" Although Kirkland is a member of the Workers International Relief and the International Labor Defense and a subscriber to the Daily Worker, he will proudly tell you that he is also a member in good standing of the Old Fellows, Modern Woodmen, United Mechanics and Patriotic Sons of America. Besides, he's a faithful member of the "Primitive Baptist Church" of Gastonia.

"Drag him out! Kill him!" These were the cries of the boss men, safely hidden in the darkness as they began to hurl a barrage of eggs and rocks at the battered Chevrolet from which he was about to speak. "Fellow workers" was just about as far as he got when the mill thugs and overseers rushed for Kirkland, beating him on the

back of the head and neck until workers in the crowd of 150 came to his aid.

Worked for Grocer. Kirkland wasn't always in bad with the mill bosses' crowd in Gastonia. For five years he worked

for one of the grocers in town, hauling the orders, making collections and tending on the customers. But, from the beginning of the great strike in the Loray cotton mill on April 1, Kirkland has been helping the workers build a powerful, fight-

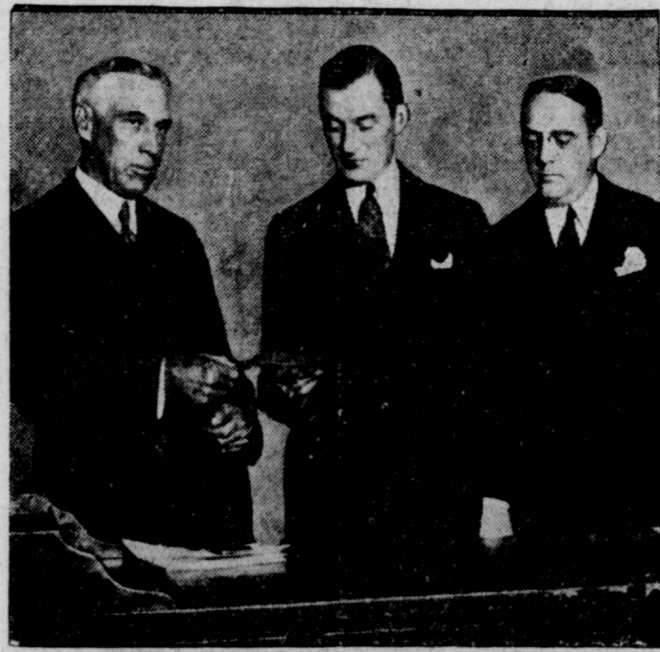
ing union—speaking at meetings and aiding in defense and relief work.

In 1907, when he was but a lad, Kirkland enrolled in the United States Army, serving 18 months in the Philippines with the 22nd Tennessee Infantry.

He's not a worker in the cotton mill and so is not a member of the National Textile Workers Union. "But my wife is a member," he says, "and goes to all the meetings." She doesn't work in the mill now, but did "for 20 years, off and on, as a spooler on piece-work." Eleven dollars for a 60-hour week on the night shift—this was his wife's wages on her last job.

"Sees the Boys." Kirkland rode over to the Mecklenburg county court house this afternoon to tell the boys there about union activity on the outside. "We're getting out a leaflet right away," he told them, "and we'll have another meeting for the Pickney workers in a day or two—boss men or no boss men."

A Cloak to Hide Traction Graft



Much hubbaloos was made by capitalist press of New York in alleged Interboro Rapid Transit settlement of its debt to the city (check for \$5,886,342 shown above being handed Mayor Walker). This is a cloak to conceal deals between Tammany and I.R.T. for fare raises in future.

Standard Oil Plant in Baltimore Is on Fire

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 3.—All available fire apparatus today was fighting a dangerous blaze in the Standard Oil Co. plant at Boston and 3rd Sts., following an explosion which set fire to a 50,000-gallon oil still.

Five alarms had been sent in but the fire appeared to be gaining headway.

The still is about 50 to 60 feet high and as wide as a house; it is surrounded by other such tanks.