

TEXTILE ORGANIZER SAVES LIFE BY FIRING AT THUGS

What Is Happening in Gastonia.

The enemies of the workers are trying to make the murder-raid in Gastonia appear as a popular movement against the strike leaders and against Communism. This is clever propaganda for the capitalist cause, but it is a lie.

There is NOT a popular movement against the strike leaders. On the contrary, two big facts stand out to show that the mill workers and the working class generally in the mill communities are sympathetic to the labor defendants. This is proven first by the deep and broad movement for organization and struggle against the mill owners. Secondly it is proven by the remarkable fact—a fact almost unheard of in the present times—that the ruling class (dominated in this case by the mill owners) was unable in this case, through the regular machinery of their own hand-made law, to secure a jury ready to commit the cold-blooded crime of putting the workers' leaders on the electric chair.

This does not mean that the capitalist class cannot succeed in murdering the workers' leaders through the courts of North Carolina. Quite the contrary. Even the remark of the judge in the case, under the stress of the moment, showed this. The "fair" judge so often described in the capitalist press said, "It would be preferable for the defendants to go free than that they should be convicted by an insane man," showing that the undercurrent of his whole thought on the case is identical with that of the mill owners—that the trial will not accomplish its purpose if the defendants "go free."

The method of conducting the trial, on the part of judge and prosecutors, was calculated to put the entire dozen of jurors in a state of reactionary frenzy only a degree more under control than that of the one juror who suddenly ran amuck with the cry: "Give me a gun; they have taken a life and I'll make them confess and kill them."

But in the first effort to get a jury subservient to the mill bosses, despite the huge apparatus for hand-picking juries in a population soaked with terrorization and medieval prejudices, a large proportion of the jury stood for a verdict of not guilty.

Therefore the turning loose of the wild raids throughout the counties where struggle of the mill workers threatens the profits of the bosses.

The murder raid in Gastonia and Charlotte must not be seen as a routine incident, it is a major political event marking a turning point in the class struggle in this country. In it is all of the beastly quality of the old institution of lynching, by which the ruling class has so long utilized to help rule, terrorize and doubly exploit the Negro masses. But to this old phenomenon is now added something new—something of a modern fascist character. The old classical form of lynching usually implies an incitement of a backward population to crimes which help the ruling class to maintain power and continue exploitation of the Negro (or white) masses. In this case, however, the ruling class was shown to be unable to debauch any popular masses for its ends. Just because it was in such a position, the ruling class of the Gastonia-Charlotte region, led and organized by the mill owners and the public officials and police, organized a special, extra-legal band of armed men—participated in by state officials, the police and even some of the same attorneys who had appeared in court as prosecutors—to commit extra-legal murder outside of the general methods of procedure.

After the terrorization by the murder-gang, the mill owners and their servants, the state officials, can secure a convicting jury. They can and will murder Fred Beal and his comrades in the electric chair. Only one thing can stop the colossal crime—the pressure of mass awakening and activity of the working class in behalf of the sixteen Gastonia organizers.

The workers must recognize the latest civil war episode in Gastonia as a call to new and bigger actions. A hundred times more support must be given to the Gastonia defendants. A hundred times more energy thrown into the organization of the National Textile Workers' Union. A hundred times more to build the International Labor Defense.

The vicious fascist attack again emphasizes the absolute necessity for the strengthening of workers' defense corps in the Gastonia struggle, and must impel workers everywhere to create machinery for defeating attempts to murder strikers and strike leaders and to impede by violence the work of organizing workers for militant struggle.

General War Likely At Any Moment

The danger of general war against the Soviet Union is growing day after day.

The signs of it are to be seen in the unmistakable attitude of the capitalist powers.

In the Far East, the Stimson note proposing an "International control" of the Soviet-administered Chinese Eastern Railway is still the policy of American imperialism.

The temporary delay in its application was apparently in order to reach full concord with Japan, and the latest telegraphic dispatches from Tokio now indicate that Japanese imperialism is solid with the other powers.

The czars and Chinese hirelings of imperialism have been given the word to attack.

In Great Britain, whose labor government was elected on the election cry of "Recognition of the U. S. S. R.," the mealy-mouthed Mr. Henderson, breathing aspirations after peace, prepares for war by his refusal of recognition to the Soviet Government.

The French bourgeoisie, by M. Briand's plan for a United States of Europe, aims exactly at binding the European capitalist powers in an anti-Soviet bloc (possibly under French hegemony), which, as was clear from Briand's speech, as was openly stated by bourgeois correspondents, was designed to fight Communism and the stronghold of the world revolution.

Most significant of all is the callous attitude of Germany to the Soviet citizens now being maltreated in the dungeons of Mukden. This refusal to carry out the consular duties it had assumed is not a small incident. It has to be taken along with the whole movement of the German bourgeoisie and of the German social-democratic government to make war on Communism; and to be the willing tool of the greater imperialist powers, and especially of America, as shown by Stressemann's speech reported yesterday, in their attempt to crush the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, parallel with the frenzied pumping out of pacifist speeches, war preparations are being everywhere intensified, and hostilities are coming nearer and nearer.

In the United States the war preparations are going feverishly ahead. War preparedness by "peaceful" civil aviation goes on without stopping even to count the toll of accidents. The Department of Labor searches out the foreign-born workers. Rationalization goes ever faster. Radicalization of the workers is met by lynching, by every kind of legal and illegal repression, by the organized treachery that is called the A. F. of L. and their allies, the Muste-ites and the so-called socialist party.

On the Soviet borders the menace grows. The war-flame is already alight on the Manchurian frontier. Polish army officers are caught carrying on military spying. British troops are reported today to have been moved into Tibet, southwards from the U. S. S. R. Asiatic frontier. Bagdad, center of the British air force, is only a few hours flying time from the Soviet oil fields in the Caucasus; and in a short time the bombers of Arabs, now helping to reinstate the bourgeois Zionist "garrison," can be released in order to bomb the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

The general war may come at any moment. Communist Party members must be fully prepared to carry out the task of mobilizing the masses against the war.

Yesterday we stressed the general slogans of the mobilization. Today the situation demands that the whole Party be on the alert, and that our anti-war tasks be taken up and put into force.

Defend the Soviet Union, which is building Socialism!
Build anti-war shop committees!

Do not wait for large-scale hostilities to begin, but prepare now demonstrations and strikes against the coming war!

RED ARMY GIVES RAIDERS IN USSR SEVERE DEFEAT

'Proof to Militarists of Soviet Ability and Determination'

German Attitude Bad
'Western Orientation' Means Hostility

MOSCOW, Sept. 11 (UP).—Chinese and Russian white guards in Manchuria have suffered heavy casualties in fighting along the Manchurian border, reports here said today.

In some instances red troops chased alleged attackers across the border, the reports said, adding also that many white Russians had been caught in Soviet territory.

A promise to give "Chinese militaries the strongest proofs of the determination and ability of the Soviet government to prevent further provocative raids into Russian territory" was carried in an editorial in the newspaper Izvestia today.

War Lords Anxious.

Press reports from Harbin and Mukden, Manchuria, yesterday reflected a saddened and worried atmosphere surrounding the Chinese militarist government, as a result of their attempts over the week end and Monday to break through the Soviet Union border at many points.

The news is still given in a garbled fashion, as an unwarranted attack with airplanes, gunboats and artillery on the Chinese positions at Pogranitchaya and Manchuli.

The Mukden government hardly conceals the fact that its forces were considerably demoralized in the attack on the Red Army.

Retreat to Mulin.

An official account states that Pogranitchaya is abandoned and a prey to bandits, who are probably deserting and starving mercenary soldiers of Chang Hsueh-liang's army. The Chang army has taken up a position at Mulin, where "10,000 Chinese soldiers who valiantly defended Pogranitchaya are now entrenched."

Attack Red Army.

In Moscow, a report has been received through Tass News Agency that Chang Hsueh-liang's army invaded Soviet Union territory at Grodekovo, killed a Red Army sentinel and wounded others, but were promptly repulsed and driven over the border.

At another point, the Chinese raiders found Red Army soldiers harvesting hay in a field, but in spite of the surprise, were defeated.

Wu Talks of Parley.

Dr. C. Wu, delegate from the Chiang Kai-shek government to the League of Nations assembly at Geneva, now in session, yesterday announced, according to press reports, that negotiations between the U. S. S. R. and the Nanking government were opened in Berlin.

Earlier reports that negotiations were proceeding smoothly have been denied by the Moscow press.

Wu claimed, according to the reports, that the only obstacles to immediate settlement of the Manchurian crisis was the question of dismissal of the Chinese president appointed by the Chinese war lords to run the Chinese Eastern after they violently seized it from the joint Soviet Union and Chinese administration.

The Moscow, U. S. S. R., press views the attitude of the social democratic government of Germany in the Manchurian crisis as a very ominous one.

Pravda writes: "It is deplorable that the German papers conceal the fact that German consuls failed to (Continued on Page Three)

First Session of TUUL Board Consolidates Trade Union Center

Fifth Congress of R.I.L.U., July 15, Announced Workers Delegation to U.S.S.R. at Same Time

Affiliation of Unions, Campaign for Building New Center, Dues System are Highlights

Consolidation of the new trade union center was the keynote of the first session of the National Executive Board of the Trade Union Unity League, which met yesterday.

Notification of the Fifth Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions, set for July 15, 1930, was presented at the session. The League Bureau was instructed to make preparations for sending the delegation and report to the next session of the Board.

Plans to carry out the Convention decision to send a large workers' delegation to the Soviet Union to see first hand the operation of the five-year plan were made. If possible, the delegation will reach Moscow at the time of the R. I. L. U. Congress, William Z. Foster, general secretary, announced today.

The outlines of a broad campaign to build the League through special meetings of shop committees, minorities of the reactionary unions, local groups of left-wing unions and League groups to hear the reports of delegates who attended the Cleveland Convention.

Steps to regulate the affiliation of unions and details for a dues-paying system were devised, based upon the decisions of the Convention. Thirteen districts, including Charlotte, N. C., and Seattle, Wash.,

METAL STRIKERS FOLLOW T. U. U. L.

Urge Industrial Union at Carteret Plant

By N. B. HARDY.

CATARET, N. J., Sept. 11.—The keynote struck at last night's meeting of the 2,500 strikers of the United States Smelting and Refining Co. as the need for perfecting the shop committees, definitely organizing a Metal Workers Industrial Union, and fighting until every demand is won.

Secretary Overgaard of the Metal Industrial Bureau of the Trade Union Unity League, and Nat Kaplan, League member, both spoke after members of the strike committee invited them to tell the strikers what the Trade Union Unity League proposes.

"The verbal statements of the company," said Overgaard, "in which they say that they are willing to reinstate the men fired, grant payment every week and the abolition of the bonus will remain empty talk unless the men organize into a union of all workers in the plant and force the bosses to sign an agreement conceding the demands."

Overgaard pointed out that shop committees must be set up in each department to give a solid basis to the union when formed.

"The need for the organization of the workers into a union," said Overgaard, "is clearly shown by the stubborn refusal of the company to grant the ten cents increase in wages, which abolishes the wage cut, the need for fighting for time-and-a-half for overtime and for the with no decrease in pay."

A brief description of the TUUL and its national convention in Cleveland was given by Overgaard. (Continued on Page Two)

WAR PREPARATIONS

SPAIN BUILDS DESTROYERS.

BILBOA, Spain, Sept. 11.—Two new destroyers costing 105,000,000 pesetas are to be built here. The minister of the navy is seeking further appropriations for submarines.

PORTUGUESE ORDER WAR PLANES.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Portuguese naval air service has contracted with a large British manufacturer for a supply of seaplanes and engines, it was learned today.

GENERAL ELY REVIEWS TROOPS.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Major-Gen. H. E. Ely, commander of the second corps area, will visit Camp Smith on Friday for a general inspection and review of the 36th Infantry.

PUSH NEW YORK SEAPLANE PORT.

The corner stone for the main building of the New York seaplane airport at Port Washington, which will be an important air base in the impending imperialist war, will be laid Saturday.

APPLY SEDITION LAW AT CHICAGO WORKERS' TRIAL

Ill. Act of 1919 Would Illegalize Communist Party Immediately

27 Face Jail Terms Demonstrated Against Gaston Railroad

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 11.—The Illinois sedition law, passed during the post-war "Red-baiting" hysteria in 1919, under which 39 members of the Communist Labor Party were indicted in March, 1920, has now been invoked against 26 workers arrested at a demonstration for the Gastonia strikers in Grant Park June 15.

The move of the prosecution was revealed when the case, first resulting in a mistrial and then postponed, again came before the notorious Judge Lyle here. The charge of sedition was added to original charges of "holding the meeting without a permit, resisting an officer, inciting to riot and distributing literature without a permit."

Bring in Sedition Laws.

The sedition law is directed against "anyone advocating reformation or overthrow of government by violence or any other unlawful means, or anyone publishing, selling, or distributing a book, paper or document advocating violence as a means of accomplishing the overthrow of constitutional, representative form of government, and anyone organizing or becoming a member of any society or association the (Continued on Page Three)

WILL HOLD UNION AND I. L. D. RALLY IN SPITE OF THREATS OF MILL MURDER GANGSTERS

First Session of TUUL Board Condemns Attack on Organizers; First Hand Story in Affidavits

Grant of Mistrial is Blow to Defense, Says Defense Attorneys; Fight Must Redouble

BULLETIN.

"We condemn the vicious attack upon our organizers in Gastonia and Charlotte," the statement issued by the National Executive Board of the Trade Union Unity League, now in session, declares. "The mill owners' hirelings who by such bloody methods hope to stem the rapidly rising tide of organization of textile workers, and the determined struggle to crystallize at the Charlotte Southern Textile Workers' Conference, October 12, 13, to defeat the stretch-out, the low wages, long hours and child labor.

"By their terrorist methods they hope to make it easier to send the Gastonia defendants to death.

"We call upon all workers to rally to the support of the textile workers of the South who face the combined fire of mill men, courts, police and American Federation of Labor misleaders, and redouble their efforts to free the 23 imprisoned textile workers, and to give full support financially and otherwise to the defense campaign of the International Labor Defense."

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 11.—Frank Fortner, National Textile Workers' Union organizer of Dallas, drove a lynching party of mill owners' thugs into flight by opening fire on them with a gun when they came to his house, surrounded it, and after yelling, "Come out, you bastards, and we'll lynch you," sought to enter the house.

When the mill hirelings yelled their curses, Fortner shouted back: "Come and get me, you yellow thugs," and met them with bullets. The gang broke and fled precipitately. It is believed that some of them were wounded.

Open threats that, "We are going to lynch every damn one of the union organizers and smash the union," are frequently heard as the Manville-Jencks Committee of 100, which has now been extended to include the other mills around, continue their reign of terror.

Six murderous agents of the mill owners have been hanging around the home of Dewey Martin, N.T.W. organizer, since Monday night, waiting for him to come home.

"In spite of the continued threats of the mill owner crowd that if the N.T.W.U. holds any more meetings in Gastonia, they will be lynched, the meeting scheduled for next Saturday afternoon in South Gastonia will be held," Hugo Oehler, southern organizer for the N.T.W.U., announced today. Workers are coming in from all around to protect the meeting, and the organization work and preparation for the Charlotte Conference goes on rapidly.

Organizer Wells, who was badly beaten after being kidnapped along with Organizers Lell and Saylor Saturday, is anxious to get back into active union work, and if possible speak at the Gastonia mass meeting. However, he suffered terrible pain all last night, and is much worse today. He is under the constant care of Doctor Myers. A terrific beating over the lower abdomen has caused him to vomit constantly.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 11.—The sworn affidavit of C. D. Saylor and statements of C. M. Lell and Ben Wells, National Textile Workers' Union organizers who were kidnapped and beaten by a posse headed by the chief attorneys prosecuting the Gastonia case, mill bosses and police, today issued by the International Labor Defense, follow in full.

Wells gave this account of the attack from his bed where he is under a doctor's care. With great pain, he turned over in bed so that photographers could get pictures of his lacerated body.

"I was at Mrs. Lodge's house in Gastonia at 9 o'clock, when about a hundred cars drove up. The leaders jumped out and broke down the front door. They were singing 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.' I stood up and started to protest. They seized me and dragged me outside where there were about two hundred more.

"They said 'kiss this flag and denounce the union.' I made a speech stating that I came here to organize the workers for a fight against the bosses. They pulled me down and threw me into an auto. The leaders, Thompson and Morehead, superintendents of the Loray Mill, had a consultation and decided they would go to Charlotte and raid the I.L.D. (Continued on Page Three)

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

FRED BEAL



N. T. W. U. Organizer whom the Manville-Jencks gang threatened to lynch. They are still trying to electrocute him.

ORLEANS CARMEN DEFEAT SELLOUT

Tremendous Majority Against Green Plan

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 11 (UP).—New Orleans 69-day street car strike was prolonged tonight when a check of the votes of the 1,200 striking carmen revealed that a tentative agreement submitted by the Public Service, Inc., and William Green, president of the International Union of Car and Street Carmen of Labor, had been overwhelmingly defeated.

Furriers Rout Right Wingers in Market; Thugs are Beaten

A squad of right wing thugs employed by the scab International Fur Workers Union were badly beaten yesterday morning by the Defense Committee of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union when the gangsters attempted to terrorize the workers of the Henry Zucker fur shop, 235 W. 25th St., which has an agreement with the Industrial Union.

When the thugs attacked the fur workers, they immediately defended themselves an decisive aid from members of the union Defense Committee, who were on the block. The union has recently organized the Defense Committee to drive the right wing thugs out of the needle trades market.

Shoot At Workers.

When the police saw that the scab union thugs were getting the worst of the fight they joined in, shooting point blank at the workers. Six workers, two of them from the Zucker shop were arrested. Fear of the gangsters were also arrested. (Continued on Page Two)

Hold Trial of Chicago Youth Demonstrators

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 11.—Two members of the Young Communist League will be tried today on charges arising out of their activities at International Youth Day demonstration at Ashland and 47th St.

The two are Sam Reed, district organizer and Della Fogel. Both have been kept in jail since last Friday, when they were arrested immediately after the demonstration began.

Defeat Police Brutality.

Police had tried to seize John Rijak, organizational secretary of the League, when several of the hundreds of workers present raised (Continued on Page Three)

Force Speed-Up Upon Witty Bros. Workers

Again the Sidney Hillman company union group in control of the Amalgamated Clothing Union has joined with employers to force speed-up conditions on the tailors. This time it is the workers of Witty Bros., 52 Eldridge St., who are the victims.

Ten of the 125 workers there have been discharged, the 115 left being (Continued on Page Two)

Important Work for Party Members Today

All members of the Communist Party and Young Communist League should report at 7:30 o'clock tonight at 154 Watkins St., Brooklyn, for important Party and League work by orders of the District Executive Committee.

Red Nights Assert Workers' Right to the City's Streets Will Defy Attempts of Workers' Enemies to Keep Communist Program from Masses

"Red Nights" for open mass demonstrations at the end of this week, one on Friday, in Negro Harlem and the other downtown, on Saturday, opening the Communist Party election campaign in earnest, will serve to mobilize the working masses of the city in protest against the police terrorism and socialist-fascist gangsterism, and to assert the right of the workers and of their revolutionary Party to the streets, is the announcement of the Election Cam-

paign Committee of the New York District in a statement issued last night.

The united front of the enemies of the working class, the statement declares, extending from trustified capital of the A. F. of L. officialdom and the socialist party, is becoming more consolidated, as is shown by the endorsement of Norman Thomas, by the big business committee, known as the Citizen's (Continued on Page Two)

Belleville, Ill., Miners Strike Against Dismissal of 2 Workers on U.M.W.A. Orders

NATIONAL MINERS UNION LEADING MASS PICKETING

Men Were Fired for Fighting Fakers

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Sept. 11.—Mass picketing of the Oak Hall mine is being continued by the National Miners Union in spite of the importation of scabs by William Jack, sub-district president of the discredited U.M.W.A.

The strike was begun by the men in spontaneous protest against the expulsion of Bradshaw and Polesky from the U.M.W.A. for their militant activities against the union fakery, who had intervened with the company and prevented the two from working.

Several hundred workers are constantly at the mass picket demonstrations beginning at early morning. Today's picketing was led by George Voysey.

Jeers and cries greeted Jack when he arrived at the mine this morning. Stories given by Jack to the capitalist press tried to minimize the effect of the strike in order to prevent it from spreading.

"The mines will never operate until all men are put back to work," William Bradshaw, pit committee man at the mines and active in the N.M.U., said today.

WORKERS SPEED 2 DAY CAMPAIGN

Thousands in the U. S. Sign Gaston Pledges

(Continued on Page Two) body, every organization with a will, for the biggest mass collection we have ever had!"

The workers throughout the land are signing pledges promising to participate in the two day drive which will include collections in shops, mills and mines, house to house collections, in labor organizations, in tag days, which will directly lead to acquainting the masses of workers with the issues involved in the Gastonia case and mobilize them in protest against the fascist terrorism of North Carolina.

In Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and San Francisco, the International Labor Defense and Workers International Relief locals are calling into conference all sympathetic labor organizations. The assistance of all labor organizations not in touch with the I. L. D. or W. I. R. locals is being enlisted. The cities are divided into sections and each section is establishing a collection station to which workers living in that section may come for their tag day boxes, collection lists, etc.

Most workers not participating in the two day drive are giving a day's wages for the defense of the Gastonia prisoners.

Shoe Workers Union Hold Meeting Friday

A general membership meeting of the Independent Shoe Workers Union will take place Friday at 6 p. m. at Cooper Union, Third Ave. and Eighth St. to mobilize the workers against the federal government's attack on the union members.

During the last few weeks agents of the U. S. Department of Labor have sent letters to all union shops in New York calling upon the employers to break their agreements with the union. U. S. labor department operatives, accompanied by Tammany Hall policemen have also visited the shops and have attempted to have the workers fill out questionnaires stating when they entered the country, whether they are citizens and other questions of a similar nature.

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

Fraternal Organizations

Workers Laboratory Theatre. Rehearsals will begin soon on the evening play, "White Trash." Meetings are held every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 28 Union Square, Room 607. A class in play writing and production will begin at the Workers School Sept. 30.

Esperanto Course. A short but complete course in Esperanto, the international language, will be given in the Workers School beginning with Sept. 30.

Drug Clerks. All Brooklyn members of the Drug Clerks' Union are to meet Thursday, Sept. 12, at Rockaway Mansion, Rockaway and Livonia Ave. (Rockaway St. at R. T. 2) for the purpose of launching an organizational drive in Brooklyn.

Workers Defense Picnic. A joint defense picnic arranged by the Anti-Fascist Alliance and the I. L. D. will be held at Zeman's Park, Hackensack Plank Road, North Bergen, N. J., this Sunday, Sept. 15. Games, entertainments, including Italian folk dances, songs, refreshments, etc. Admission 50 cents. Directions: Hudson tubes to Journal Sq., then bus to 38th St. or 42nd St. ferry to Weehawken, then Union City car to 32nd St.

Proletarian Dance. The Spanish Fraction will give a Proletarian Dance and Red Festival for the benefit of Latin-American political prisoners and the Mexican Communist paper "El Machete" this Saturday evening, Sept. 14, at the Spanish Workers Center, 26 W. 115th St. Jazz band. Admission 50 cents.

Communist Activities

Unit 14, Section 2. Will meet Thursday, Sept. 12, 6:30 p. m., at 1175 Broadway.

Section 6 Membership. A general membership meeting of Section 6 will be held Thursday, Sept. 12, 6 p. m., at 58 Manhattan Ave.

Unit 17, Section 6. Will meet today, 6:30 p. m., at 54 Manhattan Ave. to discuss the Tenth Plenum thesis. S. Nessim will report for the District.

Office Workers Dance. The Office Workers' Union will give its first fall dance on Saturday evening, Sept. 14, at the Heckscher Foundation Roof Garden, 1 E. 104th St. One-tenth of proceeds go to the Gastonia defense. Admission 50 cents.

"Ice" Concert. The "Ice" has arranged a concert for Saturday, Sept. 14, 8:30 p. m., in Town Hall for the benefit of Jewish workers and peasants in the Soviet Union. M. Karlash, V. Pecker, W. Barzel, a Russian trio and Y. Fishman, a soviet pianist, are on the program.

Harlem Youth Hike. The Harlem Progressive Youth Club has arranged a hike for Sunday, Sept. 15, at 9 a. m. At the end of the hike there will be bathing and boating.

Brooklyn Y. C. L. Dance. The Y. C. L., Upper Bronx, No. 2, has arranged a dance for Saturday evening, Sept. 28, at the Bronx Workers' Center, 1239 Wilkins Ave. The Workers' Laboratory Theatre will present a play. Proceeds to the Gastonia defense and the League National School. Tickets in advance, 25 cents; at door, 35 cents.

E.N.Y.W.C. Banquet and Concert. The East New York Workers' Center is giving a banquet and concert Saturday evening, Sept. 14, at its club rooms, 349 Bradford St., Brooklyn.

RED NIGHTS TO ASSERT RIGHTS TO THE STREETS

Defy Attempt to Bar Communist Meets

(Continued from Page One)

The combined attack of the capitalist state, the employers and reactionary union officials on the militant unions, and the joint gangsterism of the socialists and Zionists. Owing to the increasingly aggressive mood among the working masses, these enemies of the working class are sharpening their attacks on the militant organizations of the workers, especially on the Communist Party. Among the manifestations of this is the gangsterism of the Jewish fascists—carried on under the protection of the police and the increasing police terrorism in this city, which was particularly sharp in the last few weeks in the Negro section in Harlem.

The brutality of the Tammany police against Negroes is well known, and found expression a few days ago in the shooting of a Negro student by a patrolman off duty as a result of an altercation which took place between them when the Negro dared to take the seat next to the patrolman on an elevated train. The Tammany police declared that the Communist Party cannot hold meetings on Seventh and Lenox Aves. in Harlem, in the Negro section. The Communist Party, the only Party which really fights against race discrimination as it fights against every oppression of the workers, must not carry its message of struggle and class solidarity to the Negro workers, is the edict of Tammany Hall.

Beginning with Aug. 10, the police have repeatedly broken up meetings of the Communist Party and Young Communist League held at 138th St. and Seventh Ave., arresting the speakers and the comrades in charge of the meetings. More than half a dozen meetings were thus broken up by the police, resulting in a total of over thirty comrades placed under arrest. That there is no justification for this police action even under the fact that all the speakers were either discharged by the police court or their charges were postponed time and again.

The "Red Night" in Harlem on Friday is an answer to this terrorism. This Tammany terrorism, the Campaign Committee statement declares, is an attack on the rights of both Negro and white workers, and the Communist Party will mobilize all its forces, if necessary, to defeat this attack. On Friday night, meetings will be held at the following points: On Lenox Ave., at 138th St. and 142nd St., on Seventh Ave., at 132nd and 137th and 140th Sts. The meetings will be addressed by prominent speakers, including William Z. Foster, William Weinstone, Otto Hall, Richard Moore, Robert Minor, A. Markoff, Harold Williams and many others.

Saturday night will be "Red Night" in the downtown section. Meetings will be held at the following corners: Tenth St. and Second Ave., 7th St. and Second Ave., 7th St. and Ave. A, 5th St. and Ave. B, and 6th St. and Ave. C. The speakers include Robert Minor, J. Louis Engdahl, William Weinstone, Alexander Trachtenberg, Jack Stachel, Sam Darcy and others.

Rally Latin-American Workers at Ball Sep. 28

The Spanish Fraction of the Communist Party is arranging an election campaign rally and ball at the Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., the evening of Sept. 28, to popularize the Party candidates among Latin-American workers of New York, who have turned out in great numbers to the Harlem open air meetings and among whom over 2,000 signatures were collected in the first three weeks of the signature drive.

Cleaners, Dyers Will Hold Meet on Monday

An organization mass meeting of cleaners and dyers will be held Monday at 7 p. m. at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square (it was formerly announced the meeting would be held last Monday).

The meeting has been called by the Cleaners and Dyers Section of the Trade Union Unity League and will take up the question of organizing shop committees to fight for better working conditions.

Office Workers Dance This Saturday Night

Plans are being completed for the Fall Roof Garden Dance of the Office Workers' Union at the Heckscher Foundation, 104th St. and 5th Ave., this Saturday, Sept. 14, at 8 p. m., at which John C. Smith's Negro Jazz Band will play. Ample refreshments will be on hand.

Not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called to existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the modern working class—the proletariat.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

'Seeds of Freedom', Tense, Dramatic, at Cameo Theatre

"SEEDS OF FREEDOM" is the story of Hirsch Lekkert, the young Russian Jew who shot Governor Von Waal in Vilna some 25 years ago to avenge the persecution of his revolutionary comrades arrested during a May Day demonstration. The film was produced by the Soviet Belgoskino and directed by G. Roshal.



Leonidoff

The noted bass-baritone of the Russian Grand Opera Company will be one of the principal features at the "ICOR" concert Saturday night at Town Hall. The print projected at the Cameo is apparently of some age and therefore rather hard on the eyes. Added to this the film suffers from other technical defects that are absent from Russian productions of recent date. Jerky iris effects, poor dissolves and what is known in the cinema as "luminosity" or the loss of detail through overemphasis of shadow. The Soviet cinema in its infancy with a world to say and insufficient means with which to say it. Vestiges of the "star" system inherited from the stage. Those days are long over, however. Today a long way from films like "Poliushka" and "Seeds of Freedom" to "Ten Days" and "The General Line!" You will, nevertheless, be greatly impressed by the stark tragedy of the story pictured in "Seeds of Freedom." It is not merely the story of the death of a tyrant at the hands of a young worker who was able to see no other way to avenge the bloodshed of his fellow-workers. It is at the same time a fine pictorialization of the conditions and causes that led heroes like Lekkert to commit individual acts of terror. It is also the story of the rise to class-consciousness of the younger Russian-Jewish generation at the beginning of this century—against the orthodox fanaticism of their elders and against the oppression of czarism. And for this reason this film is well worth seeing. There are many fine touches of directorial genius and the interpretation is brilliant throughout.

The Soviet cinema has spoiled many of us. We have come to expect only "Potemkins" and "Ten Days" from the Russian studio and "Seeds of Freedom," "Power of Evil," etc., do not quite satisfy us. But you'll enjoy it immensely just the same if there is any taste for the cinema left in you. —S.B.

British Jobless, Lured To Canada, Starved and Deported Under Guard

Under armed guard, subject to arrest if they leave their cars, 63 farm laborers are being deported through Ottawa back to England from whence they came, lured by false promises, and starvation at home.

Interviewed by Ottawa papers, the deportees stated: "We want work, but we won't work for \$10 and \$15 a month. That's all we were offered. We were told back in England we could get \$40 and \$50 a month at farm laboring over here."

The majority of the deportees declare that they do not wish to leave Canada if they are given an opportunity to earn a living here, but that they have been forced to choose between the alternative of starvation and deportation. They also complain that in order to obtain their passage home, they have been required to sign statements certifying that they have refused to accept employment; and that these statements will deprive them from obtaining unemployment relief on their return to England.

About 200 more are on the way to Ottawa for return to England.

State Officials Laugh At Charges Carpenter Wage Scale is Flouted

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Attorney General Ward has under consideration a request for a thorough investigation of charges that prevailing rate of wage law and other labor statutes are being flouted in New York City.

The request was in the form of a letter from Frederick L. Hackenberg, former assemblyman, representing Charles A. Judge, president of the District Council of Carpenters in New York City, backed up by a personal visit of Hackenberg.

ICOR CONCERT SATURDAY

The Icor concert will take place Saturday at 8:30 p. m. at Town Hall, 113 W. 43rd St., to aid Jewish colonization in the Soviet Union. The program will include Nicholas Karlash, bass-baritone; Victor Pecker and Wolf Barzel in recitations and comedy and Yasha Fisherman, pianist. Tickets can be obtained at the Morning Freiheit, 30 Union Square.

INDIANAPOLIS (By Mail).—This city has been selected as the site for the 1930 convention of the misleaders of the State Federation of Labor.

Is There a Pogrom or a Revolt in Palestine?

M. J. OLGIN will answer this question on Sunday, September 15, 1929 at 2 P. M.

Ambassador Hall 3861 Third Avenue Lecture arranged by Section 3 Communist Party U. S. A.

How to Reach the Place: Third Avenue "L" or East Side Subway to 149th Street Station, there change for the Third Avenue "L" stop at Claremont Parkway Station.

Unity Co-operators Patronize SAM LESSER Ladies' and Gents' Tailor 1815 - 7th Ave. New York Between 110th and 115th Sts. Next to Unity Co-operative House



NICHOLAS KARLASH

The noted bass-baritone of the Russian Grand Opera Company will be one of the principal features at the "ICOR" concert Saturday night at Town Hall.

The Soviet cinema has spoiled many of us. We have come to expect only "Potemkins" and "Ten Days" from the Russian studio and "Seeds of Freedom," "Power of Evil," etc., do not quite satisfy us. But you'll enjoy it immensely just the same if there is any taste for the cinema left in you. —S.B.

British Imperialism Steals March on U. S. In "Peace Offensive"

Press correspondents in Geneva have been told "authoritatively" that the British delegation, headed by Arthur Henderson of the labor party, will this week or next anticipate the American peace offensive by one of their own. The British imperialist move will be a motion to have the League of Nation's preparatory "disarmament" commission convene in November, before their U. S. rivals can act.

This will tend to give control of the negotiations to the British influenced league, and reduce the importance of U. S., and any prestige that may result from calling the conference, which of course will not actually disarm any imperialist powers. The preparatory commission is expected to propose supervision of war budgets, and international control of war materials, two things it is believed the Hoover administration will never agree to.

"Free" State Backs Britain. Patrick McGilligan, foreign minister of the Irish Free State and its representative in the league assembly, stated yesterday that he would vote for the British proposal to give financial assistance to states whose war the league approves. This is further support for Henderson's form of the conspiracy against the Soviet Union.

Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald of the British Labor Party yesterday declared in a speech at Durham, England, that "we are making no alliance with America, that ought to be clearly stated." He alluded to the possibility of failure of the Dawes-MacDonald negotiations on arms limitations, expressed a pious hope that they would not fail, and then said: "We are not going to run like a bull at a hedge," in speeding up the negotiations.

AMUSEMENTS

COOL American PREMIERE NOW CAMEO 42nd St. and Broadway AMKINO Presents Newest Russian Triumph

LEONIDOFF

In a dual role, in the newest Soviet Russian extraordinary film. Based on actual historical occurrence in Jewish ghettos of Old Russia.

Seeds of Freedom

Produced in U.S.S.R. by BELGOSKINO EXTRA ATTRACTION! SEE & HEAR NINA TARASOVA In a group of Russian songs

ETHEL BARRYMORE THEA 47th St. west of B'way Evos. 8:30 Matinees Wednesday and Saturday JOHN DRINKWATER'S Comedy BIRD IN HAND

SCHOOL TO TRAIN CLASS STRUGGLE UNION LEADERS

History, Problems of Movement in Course

The Trade Union Unity Convention showed the tremendous possibilities for the building of mass militant trade unions, but the lack of efficient organizers, agitators and other leading workers is greatly hampering the movement; in order to help overcome this condition, the Workers School announces a series of special training courses for the development of trade union functionaries.

Among these courses are: History of the American Labor Movement, given by Vern Smith on Friday evening from 7 to 8:20 p. m. Under the direction of Robert Dunn, a symposium course on American Trade Union Problems for every Monday evening from 7 to 8:20 p. m. will be given, analyzing the condition of the various industries in relation to their national or international character, the extent of merger and the monopolization in the industry, the degree of boss organization, and the program of the revolutionary trade union movement. For this class leading writers and trade union organizers in each of the industrial fields will address the class.

In addition to the above classes there are courses offered in Marxist-Leninist theory, Labor Journalism, Public Speaking, English, and a course for secretaries of organizations. Very nominal fees are charged. Students can register at the Workers School, 26-28 Union Square on the fifth floor from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

LEWIS' LOCAL IS FOR NEW UNION

National Miners Union Head Speaks There

On the first anniversary of the birth of the National Miners Union, Sept. 8, over 1,500 miners of Panama, Ill. home of the local where John L. Lewis, president of the defunct U. M. W. A. holds his membership, heard John Watt, president of the militant union, tell of the great progress made in the union's short life.

"We will capture his own local union almost to a man, excepting Lewis, for whom we have no room in our union," Watt said today.

"The National Miners Union is growing by leaps and bounds, particularly in the State of Illinois, where the introduction of machinery on a tremendous scale has made an immediate problem, and more and more miners are joining our union daily to meet it with a united offensive.

The squabble for the remains, between Lewis, Frank Farrington, former union official who now draws pay only from the Peabody Coal Co. and Harry Fishwick, the completely discredited Illinois district president, is finishing up the remaining opposition, he pointed out.

WALL STREET "GOOD WILL"—SLAVERY.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 11.—Col. Pablo Sidar and Lieut. Arnulfo Cortez, the Mexican fliers who are on a South American tour, left today for Arica. The flight is backed by Wall Street as a so-called "good will" gesture.

Cooperators! Patronize SEROY CHEMIST 657 Allerton Avenue Eastbrook 3215 Bronx, N. Y.

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Due to the fact that a number of tenants were compelled to leave the city, we have a number of rooms to rent. No security necessary. Call at our office for further information.

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DR. ABRAHAM MARKOFF SURGEON DENTIST 249 EAST 115th STREET Cor. Second Ave. New York Office Hours: Mon., Wed., Sat., 9:30 a. m. to 12; 2 to 6 P. M. Tues., Thurs., 9:30 a. m. to 12; 2 to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Please telephone for appointment. Telephone: Lehigh 6922

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Hotel and Restaurant Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers 133 W. 51st St., Phone Circle 7290 BUSINESS MEETING Held on the first Monday of the month at 2 p. m. One industry—One Union—Join and Fight the Common Enemy! Office Open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

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Special Forenoon Prices—Weekdays 12 to 2-35 Cents Saturday and Sunday 12 to 2-50 Cents

Fur Workers Beat Up Right Wing Gangsters

(Continued from Page One)

to give the impression that the police were impartial.

When arraigned in Jefferson Market Court before Magistrate Rosenbluth, on charges of felonious assault, all were given suspended sentences.

The workers arrested were John Demilas and Sam Greenberg of the Zucker shop, also Louis Demal, A. Maples, B. Powell and C. Kenigsberg of the Defense Committee. The arrested thugs were Finni, Tasman, Grossman and Tepper.

ROOSEVELT FIELD, L. I., Sept. 11.—The Fernie tandem-wing monoplane, a machine designed to do away with "stalling" in bombers, made a half hour successful flight here

Seeds of Freedom

Produced in U.S.S.R. by BELGOSKINO

EXTRA ATTRACTION!

SEE & HEAR NINA TARASOVA In a group of Russian songs

ETHEL BARRYMORE THEA 47th St. west of B'way Evos. 8:30 Matinees Wednesday and Saturday JOHN DRINKWATER'S Comedy BIRD IN HAND

QUAKE IN ECUADOR. GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Sept. 11.—A strong earthquake was felt in this region today, causing great alarm. The quake was registered at 2:20 a. m. Peasants' huts were damaged

The Social Democratic Government of Germany Drafts New Anti-Communist Law

FASCIST BOMBS, STREET FIGHTS USED AS EXCUSE

Ludendorf, Reformists Objectively Cooperate

The interior ministry of the German Republic, it was announced by capitalist news agencies there yesterday, has taken advantage of the series of bombings of public buildings by fascist organizations to prepare a new repressive law. It will be called "legislation for the protection of the republic" and will omit all those clauses in the old law of similar title which require a two-thirds majority in the Reichstag for passage. The old law, used extensively against workers, failed to be continued into effect after it lapsed this summer, because of the two-thirds requirement in the constitution.

Harsh Penalties.

The new bill will be submitted to the cabinet next week. It provides severe punishments for "defamation of republican institutions" which will undoubtedly be interpreted as a right to attack all Communist demonstrations, and probably the Communist press. It can also be interpreted to prohibit strikes, if they "endanger good order."

The fascist movements in Germany work hand in hand with the social democratic party government against the workers, as is proved by the use of fascist outrages for repressive legislation and police orders, which then are not enforced against the fascists but against the working class.

Release Fascists.

When members of the Stahlhelm or other fascist movements, led by Hitler or Ludendorf, do get themselves arrested they are soon released by "general amnesties" which do not affect Communist prisoners.

The drafting of the bill was speeded because of increasing resistance to reactionary organizations by the workers. Wednesday night one man was shot and seriously wounded in a clash between Communist workers and fascists in the Schoenburg suburb, the fighting being largely conducted with stones. A former police officer arrested for a fascist bombing in Itzehde, has been carried away to Hamburg for investigation, and his name is withheld, which will make his release easier.

TELL FIRST HAND STORY OF RAID

Must Redouble Efforts for Defendants

(Continued from Page One) office, get Bill Dunne and "break in to the jail and get that red-headed bastard Beal and Lynch them."

Phonics Oehler. "On the way to Charlotte, they kept threatening me. They stopped at a filling station and at the point of guns made me telephone to Oehler. 'Tell him to meet you at the corner of College and Trade Sts.' I told Oehler to meet me at the corner of Tryon and College. There is no such corner. By this and other means I managed to convey to Oehler that there was something wrong so that they could get away before the gang arrived.

"They threw me back into the car. They showed me a rope and said they were going to lynch me with it. They asked me how much it cost the I.L.D. to knock Campbell crazy. I told them that was ridiculous. Then they blackjacked me and I was unconscious for over an hour.

Beat Wells. "The next thing I remember, we stopped at the side of a lonely road the other side of Concord. They got out and I saw Saylor and Lell who were in the other cars. Most of the cars had left us in Charlotte to go to raid the I.L.D. office there and try to get Dunne and Oehler and the others. They forced me to undress.

"First they tried to make Saylor and Lell beat me with belts. Then the leaders seized sticks and hit me all over the body. Then someone shouted, 'The law's coming.' They drove off and I started to run. After running about 50 yards, I collapsed. Saylor and Lell found me after a search. The approaching auto that they had seen was a party of possum hunters.

"We walked to Concord, about eight miles away. We couldn't get medical care, so we went back to Charlotte on the 5 a. m. train. As soon as I am able, I intend to go back to Gastonia and go on organizing."

Saylor's affidavit corroborates Wells' statement and adds considerably more detail. "On September 9, John Carpenter and Major Bulwinkle lined up a mob in front of his office. They put Charles Ferguson, speed cop, in front with his motorcycle. "They passed 512 West Airline Ave. with 105 automobiles. I counted the cars.

"In about 15 or 20 minutes they came back to 512 West Airline Ave., surrounded the house, and filled the house full of men. They came into

Starved by Mill Bosses; Betrayed by A.F.L.



A mill worker and his family, in Marion, N. C., one of the hundreds of families facing eviction from their homes following their strike which was betrayed by the United Textile Workers Union. Reduced to starvation and pellagra by the mill owners, sold out by the A. F. of L. officialdom, these workers will soon fight again—this time under the banner of the militant National Textile Workers Union.

the front room where Wells, Mrs. Franks and her daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Lodge and their daughter, and Lell and I were. They lined up in the room singing one verse of the song Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow. Then they began cursing for every god-damn-son-of-a-bitch they could think of.

Millmen Lead. "Then 10 of them took me up to my room and made me pack my clothes. Then they carried me down to the porch. Horace Ling, overseer of Myers mill of South Gastonia, struck at me and said I was the "goddamn son of a bitch" he wanted to wait on. Superintendent Moorehead, Carl Holloway, Dewey Carver, assistant for the Lory mill, put me and Lell into the car. Moorehead said he wanted to take charge of us. They told us we would never come back there anymore.

"They then brought us to a filling station at Catawba River on the Mecklenberg side. They stopped there for 10 minutes. I saw them take Wells out of the car and carry him into the filling station. I do not know what they done to him there.

"They then changed cars with all of us. Dewey Carver and Carl Holloway got in a car with us. They began to threaten the union, said they would kill every damn man who joined the union and clean up the South. They did not aim to have a union in the South. They tried to make me promise that I would never belong to another union in the southern states.

"Get Beal." "Then they brought us right through Charlotte. They cursed Paul Sheppard, Caroline Drew, Amy Schechter, Vera Bush. They said, 'God damn they would kill them if they could find them.' They said they would tear the jail down and get Beal.

"Then they carried us 8 miles beyond Concord and took us out of the car. I began to call some of them by their names. They began to whisper among themselves that he knows us. They asked how many I knew of them. I told them I knew several of them.

"There were also two Oddfellows in the crowd. I let them know I had been a member for 20 years in good standing. They asked me what did I think they ought to do to me. I told them it was just up to them. They then ordered Wells to take his pants off or they would do it. They asked Lell and me to beat Wells with a leather belt they handed each of us. I put the belt in my pocket. I have it now and know who it belongs to, who took it off. They also kept a pair of my new slippers and said they could use them.

Beat Wells. "They then knocked Wells down and began to beat him with branches of trees and with a leather belt. I know those who did the whipping. They are Carl Holloway, Dewey Carver, besides the others. They told me if I would come back to Mecklenberg or Gaston County they would kill me, and begged me not to say anything about it.

"Then a car came up around the curve. They said 'there comes the law, make to your car, and make your getaway.' They drove off. I then picked up Wells' pants and went and hunted and hollered for him until I found him. He had run when they turned him loose.

"Lell and I had to pick Wells up. He was unconscious. We then lotted him a piece of the way. We walked to Concord 8 miles, and went to the police station and told them the story. They examined Wells and asked us what kind of a law we had in Gaston County. They said it was a disgrace to the United States. I had a long talk with the policemen. They told me that they understood now what happened on June 7. They said the other towns

for that. The other towns would clean up and clean up. I told them I served 18 months for this country and I did not propose to be treated that way.

Attorneys Lead. "John Carpenter and Major Bulwinkle stood in the yard at 512 West Airline Ave. They were in the first cars that drove to the union headquarters and wrecked it."

U. S. BUSINESS DELEGATES ADMIT U.S.S.R. PROGRESS

Finds Five Year Plan Actually Works

"The trip of the delegation of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce has been a revelation. Despite all the rumors and arguments to the contrary, the present revolutionary system in Russia carries on, not necessarily to every one's satisfaction, but still it works. What is most impressive is the extraordinary effort which is being made to help the masses, especially by industrializing the nation. That development must reflect itself eventually in higher living standards," said George Bochever, American lawyer and industrialist, yesterday, having just finished a two month's tour of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics as a member of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce delegation. He showed the expected regret that enterprise of private exploiters is "stifled," but admitted: "Manufactured articles are in demand. There is not the primitive condition as expected. An investigation of the industrial program of the country gives the impression that the population is solidly behind the government. There is nothing to threaten the Soviet regime," said Bochever.

That the full significance of the five year industrialization plan of the Soviet Union and its tremendous effect upon international trade is not fully realized by American big business, was pointed out Monday by R. Whittlesey, vice-president of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company.

"Recent American contracts with Russia call for the erection of tractor and automobile factories, exchange of patents and technical assistance with one of our great electrical organizations, a similar exchange with our most prominent radio concern, technical assistance in building ammonia and nitrogen fertilizer factories, while numerous contracts have been signed for electrical plants, steel mills, mining operations, plants for production of aniline dyes, sewing machine factories, etc.

Building Industry. "As in pre-war days, Russia has constant need of foreign exchange. Before the war the amounts required to pay for imports of manufactured goods and to provide for the payment of interest of Russia's foreign indebtedness, were largely met by her ability to produce a large surplus of grain which was available for export.

Exports Grow. "While exchange is no longer required to meet the service of external loans, the demand still continues for foreign exchange to pay for vitally essential imports. Attention has been turned to other than agricultural products, both raw materials and manufactured articles, and it is this latter phase of the situation which is now causing considerable concern to European nations.

"Oil production in the Grosby and Baku fields is now 278,000 bbls. a day. This oil has been a strong international competitor on a price basis with the product of British and American companies."

Eager to get a larger share of this tremendous business, many business men are urging recognition of the Soviet Union, at the same time ready to support any move to destroy the only workers' and peasants' government.

Hold Trial of Chicago Youth Demonstrators

(Continued from Page One)

him to enable him to speak. The demonstration had ended in a march to a local hall. Resolutions were adopted pledging to defend the Soviet Union, to fight for the freedom of the Gastonia textile strikers and denouncing police brutality. The meeting closed with the singing of the International and Solidarity.

Mass Meets in Michigan. DETROIT, Sept. 10.—Mass demonstrations for the defense of the Soviet Union were held by units of the Young Communist League throughout Michigan on International Youth Day.

Bargains with the British, French and American imperialisms. Stressemann in the name of Germany, and in a speech to the League of Nations assembly, approves of the Briand plan for a confederation of Europe against the U. S. S. R., and against Communism.

The German attitude at the Hague conference, recently ended, showed that some sort of bargain had been worked out between the German government and its imperialist creditors by which part of Germany's payment consists of support of their line against the U. S. S. R. In connection with this, it is remembered that it was sentimentally exposed at the time of the meeting of the Daves board of experts, preceding the Hague conference, that German and Allied military and financial experts held a secret meeting to work out the general plan for an invasion of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics through German territory.

Yield to French. It is clearly seen by the Soviet Union workers that the social democratic government in Germany has been adopting for some time now a steadily more hostile attitude toward the U. S. S. R., in conformity with its "western orientation" based on



SHOE FAKERS IN FAKE ELECTION

Henry-Meade Outfit Rule by Gangsterism

(By a Worker Correspondent) BOSTON (By Mail).—The Henry-Meade leadership of the United Shoe Workers Union have again shown that they are following in the footsteps of the discredited Boot and Shoe Workers Union. This is proven by the fake elections that they have carried through in the stitchers local. This happened after the meeting was broken up by a strong arm guard because the two progressives, Krantz and Klarfield, have refused to withdraw their names from the ballot.

After this meeting the so-called and self-elected President Henry appointed a committee of his own gang to carry through the fake elections. In spite of the protest from the membership that the elections are not legal, the comedy was carried through by 74 votes out of a total of 1300. The rest of the membership did not know where and when the elections were held.

This proves again to the shoe workers what we progressives have said, that the Henry-Meade outfit is of the same type as that of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

Workers are recognizing that the strike has been a failure because of the right wing policies pursued by the present officialdom. Workers are rallying around the leadership of the shoe and leather workers organization committee. This is shown by a big meeting of the progressive shoe workers, affiliated with the organization committee. Definite plans were worked out as to how to proceed in organizing shop committees on the industrial basis. Also delegates were sent to the T.U.U.L. convention in Cleveland.—SHOE WORKER.

BERRY 'HONORS' JIMMIE WALKER

Make Mayor Member of Pressmen's Union

Major George L. Berry, president of the International Pressmen's Union made Mayor James J. Walker an honorary member of Local 2, New York, yesterday at a ceremony at City Hall.

This is a move on the part of Berry, who has always been active in democratic party politics to mobilize support for the Tammany candidate for mayor. However, Berry's record of strikebreaking is so well known to workers in New York and

Strikebreakers



Major George L. Berry, reactionary president of the Pressmen's Union, breaker of scores of printing trades strikes, presents a union card to Mayor Walker, Tammany politician, who has used the vicious Tammany police to break many strikes in New York City.

elsewhere, his endorsement will act as a boomerang.

Several years ago the pressmen's local union of Chicago brought charges of graft against Berry who quickly expelled the entire local. Only after they withdrew the charges were they reinstated. In the strike of the New York pressmen, Berry brought in scabs from Canada, in his desperate move to break the strike.

Altho Berry has the title of major he has done no fighting except against workers who belong to his union. He is a fascist type of union leader and is one of the founders of the American Legion.

W. Va. Rail Merger Part of War Plans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Permission to purchase the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad for \$32,111,656 was sought from the Interstate Commerce Commission today by the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Railroad in an amended application. This merger is one of a long series of rail mergers, in preparation for the coming imperialist war.

Men in Harris Contracting Human Cranes

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO (By Mail).—Here is a little job news in brief about Chicago and about one slave-driving company in particular. I have just quit the Harris Brothers Co. on 35th St., near Ashland Avenue.

This outfit was formerly a housewrecking company but is now mostly a contracting company to build garages and to do mill work.

The big pay is four bits, fifty cents an hour to start and it takes quite a long while before this company will give a worker an increase in wages, so I was told by the other slaves.

They work their men the hardest of any place I've slaved for in many a year. They are not so speedy but they believe in every man lifting for all he is worth. It is a very common sight to see one man carrying a big garage door or window, or lifting long heavy planks alone.

Also there is much roofing paper and some drain pipe and all these things are loaded onto a wagon or truck to be shipped out where the garage is to be built.

The pay days are two weeks apart. Only straight pay is paid for overtime. When a man quits he has to wait two weeks for his money. There are about 300 men working for the Harris Brothers Company. There are all kinds of nationalities and a few Negro workers too.

As for employment conditions in Chicago in general, they are very poor. I have been out of work for over a month and have been looking around a great deal. Very little hiring is being done anywhere.—J. W.

Use Sedition Charge in the Chicago Case

(Continued from Page One)

object of which is to advocate the overthrow of government by violence.

The crime is considered felony, entailing jail terms of one to ten years and heavy fines.

Those on trial are J. Louis Engdahl (at the time of his arrest editor of the Daily Worker), Carl Sklar, Paul Cline, Clara Cline, Ethel Stevens, Irving Herman, Sylvia Wichtman, Max Melz, Jack Childs, Anna Leggett, Edward Stevens, Anthony Bimba, Theodore Asnes, Lydia Bennett, Carl Carlson, Charlotte Melamed, Mary Dizoff, Jack Mineau, Alise Nasrak, Anne Newhoff, Morris Fein, Benjamin Horowitz, Lydia Hilden, John Haacker, George Reppas and Sandy Williams.

Fears Communism. In urging new charges, Assistant States' Attorney Everett O. Hutchins declared, "the United States was being imperilled by Communism," asserting that "Stalin is the actual head of millions of Communist followers in this country."

Although there have as yet been no raids on the local Party headquarters, the prosecution has assembled a formidable array of Communist literature, including a file of the Daily Worker containing all material growing out of the publication of the Open Letter and Address of the Communist International.

He quoted from this extensively and went into the details regarding the life history of various defendants. Even D. J. Bental, International Labor Defense lawyer handling the defense, was denounced by the prosecutor as a member of the Communist Party and threatened with arrest.

I. L. D. Plans Fight. The International Labor Defense is planning a broad campaign to resist the attempt to virtually legalize the Communist Party.

CHRYSLER CO. CUTS WAGES

Huge Profits for Auto Bosses

(By a Worker Correspondent) DETROIT (By Mail).—More wage cuts and further speeding up continues to menace the workers in the Chrysler plants. From all departments workers report shrinking wages accompanied by greater production. In some cases the methods may be different but the results are the same. In Department 10, Chrysler Jefferson Ave. Plant, workers earning 65 cents per hour and bonus (which bonus amounts to next to nothing) were laid off and new ones hired at 54 cents per hour and bonus.

The profits of the Chrysler Corp. for the first four months of 1929 are \$8,838,176 compared with \$4,702,466 for the same period in 1928.

The workers are not going to see their wages being cut, conditions made worse and the vitality sapping speed-up system increased without a struggle. In the face of increasing competition among auto manufacturers, plant executives are talking of "greater production economies," Chrysler workers are talking of organization. Many of them have already joined the union. A Chrysler shop committee is now active. Even though the company has attempted to stop organization work from going on, more Chrysler workers are joining the union. Through the shop committee the workers are learning to build up their organization in spite of all that the company and its stool pigeons can do.

Aid Gastonia Defense Through Conference in Philadelphia, October 4

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—Further intensifying its work in the defense of the Gastonia strikers, the Joint Gastonia Defense and Relief Committee, Philadelphia District, has called a Gastonia conference for October 4. At least 500 letters will be sent out to working class organizations here to mobilize workers behind the Gastonia battle. Similar conferences will be held throughout the district. The committee will hold a tag day in Baltimore on Saturday, September 14. In Washington, on the same day there will be a house-to-house collection. The Philadelphia section of the Trade Union Unity League established at Cleveland is sending out instructions to its sections to elect delegates to the October conference and to see that its

members help make the tag day a success. Unions and other working class organizations are also being called upon to pass resolutions and to send telegrams of greeting and solidarity to the Gastonia strikers.

BLOOMSBURG WEAVERS QUIT.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa. (By Mail).—Silk weavers at the Bloomsburg Silk Mill here are on strike against the reduction of labor-saving machinery and against wage cuts.

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

members help make the tag day a success. Unions and other working class organizations are also being called upon to pass resolutions and to send telegrams of greeting and solidarity to the Gastonia strikers.

SPARTANSBURG MILL WORKERS ARE LAID OFF

Slave Wages When They Do Work

(By a Worker Correspondent) SPARTANSBURG, S. C. (By Mail).—Most of the textile mills in this county have cut short operations and have laid off their workers. Most of the mills that have not already cut short operations will do so within another week. This means that over 5,000 mill workers will be out of work.

The mills are shutting down one after the other and laying off the workers. The period of curtailment is from a week to a month, but they occur often. The Arkwright Mill was closed down in the first week of September; this mill has recently been operating only on the day shift with no night shifts working.

The Spartan Mills, which ran 50,000 spindles during the night and day and 35,000 spindles during the day only, was recently closed for a week. Whitney mills also shut down and laid its workers off. This is a 35,000 spindle mill. The workers of the Saxon Mills may be called back to work on Monday, after being laid off. The Beaumont mill is also planning to close down.

These shut-downs mean only further misery for the workers in the mills. They are practically always starving even when they do work, for the wages in all the mills in this county are from \$8 to \$14 a week, many women working, child labor being enslaved, the stretch-out, speed-up and other efficiency systems in effect, and the hours being 12 a day.

The mill workers here will welcome the National Textile Workers Union here, the union which is leading the Gastonia workers, and which the mill workers know that they can depend on to be honest with the workers.—C. R.

Editor's Note.—If the worker who wrote the above letter will send in his name and address to the Daily Worker, worker correspondence department, we will be glad to put him in touch with the National Textile Workers Union. In this way, as the worker will realize, the struggle against the enslavement of the Spartansburg mill workers can be started off.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday

BAZAAR

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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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PARTY LIFE

Statement of N. E. C. of Y. C. L.

SUPPORTING THE NATIONAL YOUNG WORKERS SCHOOL.

The National Young Workers School has opened! It began its five weeks of intensive study at Cleveland on September 2nd with 45 young workers present as students. The composition of the students is the best in the history of our movement. All of the students are young workers and the big majority of them are from the basic industries: young miners, young metal workers, etc. They come from every section of the United States, from Boston to Seattle and from North to South. They are predominantly Americanized young workers who will be able to go out and organize the basic sections of the young workers for our movement.

The National Young Workers School opened despite the greatest obstacles and handicaps. Insufficient money had been collected at the time of the opening. At least \$1,000 was needed immediately if the school was to continue. It was necessary to start the school, however, despite all these difficulties because of the tremendous need for trained proletarian forces at the present time both for our Young Communist League and for the revolutionary mass organizations of the workers. This great need for new forces both nationally and in the districts made it impossible to postpone the school a single day.

A wire has been received from Cleveland stating that: "School closes this week unless five hundred dollars rushed immediately."

Comrades! We cannot allow this important school to fail! We cannot let these students representing the best composition ever gathered together for a National School of the Party or League, go home without completing their five weeks of study. We cannot close this school without accomplishing our purpose in the training of new proletarian leading forces which is such a vital necessity for our movement at the present time.

MEET THIS EMERGENCY! Don't allow the National Young Workers School to fail! Every working class organization should make an immediate donation to the school. Every sympathetic worker should give his help. Every Party and League unit should donate something immediately.

RUSH ALL POSSIBLE FUNDS TO NATIONAL YOUNG WORKERS SCHOOL COMMITTEE, 2046 E. 4th St., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE, U. S. A.

Decision on Bert Miller and Sam Levitch.

Bert Miller, the first of the supporters of the Lovestone right wing group to mobilize a concealed opposition against the Party, is expelled from the Party by action of the Central Control Committee. Miller was the New York leader of that element that accepted in words the Address of the Communist International but tried covertly to carry on splitting propaganda based upon the right wing line of Lovestone.

Sam Levitch was one of those most active in support of Miller's political adventurism and petty bourgeois individualism. He stands expelled from the Party with Miller for his support of the right wing line of the renegade group of Lovestone.

Louis Hendin, an incurable opportunist and adventurer, who went over to the camp of the social-fascists, is expelled.

The same fate befell Anthony Jenkins for his betrayal of the Party and his support of the treacherous line of Sidney Hillman.

We herewith publish the decisions of the Central Control Committee of the C. P. U. S. A. on the expulsions of Miller, Levitch and Jenkins, and the statement by the New York District Committee on the expulsion of Louis Hendin.

By recent action of the Central Control Committee of the Party, Bert Miller and Sam Levitch stand expelled from the Communist Party of the U. S. A. for anti-Party and anti-Comintern activities, as agents and supporters of Lovestone and his splitting efforts.

Bert Miller (a teacher by profession) and Sam Levitch (an electrician), who both had been in responsible Party positions in District 2, New York, were called before the Control Committee shortly after the receipt of C. I. Address, and were questioned about certain acts of opposition to the decisions of the C. I. and of the Party; but both declared their acceptance of these decisions while stating their disagreement with them.

Their subsequent actions in attending Lovestone caucus meetings, distributing factional documents, etc., proved that their declarations of acceptance were mere subterfuge in line with Lovestone's splitting tactics.

Every action of Miller and Levitch gives the lie to their assertion of submission. Every action was calculated to mobilize against the Party and not to demonstrate Bolshevik discipline within the Party.

The Party cannot tolerate within its ranks those who are opposed to the line and decisions of the Comintern and of the Party, and who, under one pretense or another, seek to remain in the Party only to carry on better their fight against the Party and against the Comintern.

CENTRAL CONTROL COMMITTEE C. P. OF U. S. A.
CHAS. DIRBA, Secretary.

EXPEL ANTHONY JENKINS.

The Central Control Committee has expelled Anthony Jenkins from the Communist Party of the U. S. A. for flagrant violation of Party policies and for betraying the interests of the workers.

A member of Party Sec. 6, Dist. 2 (New York), Jenkins was also Lithuanian organizer for the Amalgamated Workers of America. In the latter capacity he went from city to city, knowingly violated specific Party policies, went out of his way to serve the Hillman machine, and helped them all he could to push through their class-collaboration policies and their betrayals of the interests of the workers.

CENTRAL CONTROL COMMITTEE C. P. OF U. S. A.
CHAS. DIRBA, Secretary.

THE EXPULSION OF LOUIS HENDIN FROM THE COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.

Louis Hendin, by profession, dentist, Party history previously expelled from the Communist Party in 1922, joining the social reformist, Salutzky, in his attempt to liquidate the underground Communist Party and converting the Party into a reformist organization. Reinstated in 1925, after admitting publicly his opportunism in fighting the C. P. and Communist International. Since that time kept in the Party on probation, has participated in little or no activity in general Party work, has now relapsed into his former opportunist position and has gone over completely into the camp of the social fascists, the socialist party. Hendin has become a writer of the Jewish Forward, the organ of the treacherous socialist party and is hereby expelled from the Party as an enemy of the Party and Communist International, opportunist adventurer and petty-bourgeois element opposed to the proletarian revolution.

DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A. DIST. 2.

The International Situation and Tasks of the Communist International

Report of Comrade Kuusinen

AT THE TENTH PLENUM OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMINTERN

THE REPARATIONS QUESTION.

Ten years ago, when Muller signed the Versailles Agreement, the situation in the reparations question was not as complicated as it is now. The dictum then was: Germany must pay, it must pay a great deal, and if it does not pay, we will beat it as one beats somebody else's pig." And Germany was beaten, corridors were made in East Germany, whole regions were occupied in West Germany, and thus the country was surrounded by walls and besieged. But after a few years one could see that—as an old proverb says—no walls are so high that a donkey with a load of gold could not get over them (today a donkey with a load of gold is no longer a donkey). The dollar came from America, and Germany began to pay with dollars. This was the turning point. Ten years ago, when the saintly Wilson was in Versailles, he said to the Allies in the name of American capitalists: "I am for self-determination of all peoples, do as you please, but on the sole condition that you pay me back every dollar you owe; where you are to take this money from, does not worry me, and if, in this connection, you will show no respect for the self-determination of other peoples, I can look the other way, in order not to see anything." But the Dawes and Young method is quite different. America, said Lenin, robs the world in an "original" manner, i.e. for the time being, in a business-like manner. One can see that this applies also to the manner of the present solution of the reparations problem: abolition of the political commissars of the victorious powers in Germany, and their substitution by bank commissars; the contemplated evacuation of the Rhineland; and the substitution of military occupation methods by the financial machinations of the new international reparations bank; fixation of the maximum amount of the war contribution; abolition of the transfer-protection, commercial mobilization of the reparations debts of Germany.

What is the speculation of the four chief partners at the Paris gambling table? The pretensions of the French government were nearest to the original Versailles standpoint: as many contributions from Germany as possible without opening the door even the least bit for imperialist expansion by Germany. In regard to the maximum amount of the contribution, the French government was compelled to make concessions, but in the agreeable form that French imperialism is to get a great deal of money in the next years (through the commercialization of reparations), but naturally at the expense of the future and at the price of renouncing direct colonization policy as far as Germany is concerned. This form is agreeable to the French imperialism because it cannot of course know what the world will be like in 37 or 53 years, and therefore every franc in the pocket is worth much more in the next years than the finest promises for the distant future. Thus, its consent rested on a very real calculation.

What was the speculation of the German "understanding" politicians in Paris? They said: "Although we are incapable, of paying, as our experts can prove, we are prepared to pay even more than your experts think possible, provided you give us certain colonial mandates and such-like things. This was said (or hinted at) especially by the unofficial German representatives in Paris. This naive speculation, to be able to secure, through the goodwill of France and Britain, prospects of colonial expansion, has completely failed in Paris. Moreover, the British government wanted in Paris to tie Germany more securely to the Anglo-French bloc (of course, without itself losing any financial advantages), and eventually to separate Germany from the United States, especially by linking up the question of German reparations with the demand to reduce the inter-allied debts to the United States. But also this speculation failed to a great extent.

On its part, the American imperialism, represented in Paris by the Morgan firm, showed its willingness to negotiate financially Germany's release from the clutches of the direct colonization policy of France, but at the price of satisfactory economic and political provision: the prospect of gradually placing Germany under American financial control, of using it subsequently as a basis of American financial control, also for various parts of Europe, and in the future eventually even as a political counterpoise against British imperialism. It seems to me that this American speculation has been given a good chance through the Young-Plan. Without the participation of American capital, nothing could have been done. The Americans know that this Young-business requires capital, but as everyone knows, with the Americans finance technique is a high art, with a relatively small investment of capital they manage to secure a maximum of power and control.

THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY

In fact, the attitude of American imperialism has undergone a considerable change in these ten years. The Monroe doctrine is all right, but it no longer satisfies American imperialism. The export of American capital is playing an important role. Once this mass export of capital from the United States has started, why should this capital be invested only in China or in the backward countries in general, surely, a highly developed industrial country such as Germany will do at least just as well in regard to working for the accumulation of American finance capital. As a vassal state under American control, Germany would certainly be made welcome. . . . Lately, such speculations have sometimes been revealed by certain remarks in American financial circles; very characteristic was also the advice given recently in the bulletin of the New York National City Bank in regard to the solution of the German reparations question. Germany must work more and eat less.

According to the Young Plan, Germany must pay, pay a great deal, but the export possibilities of the German capitalism have not been extended. This very important question has not even been dealt with in Paris. Can Germany pay or not? Keynes, in his last article, thinks that it cannot, Comrade Varga thinks that it can. We should therefore be cautious in our statements. What is going to happen in 37 or 53 years time, is a special question (we have our own views on this matter), but as to what will happen in the next few years, we can safely prophesy that enormous difficulties are in store in regard to the carrying through of the Young Plan. As I have already said, the German bourgeoisie, on its part, is not prepared simply to rest content with the modest role of paying the yearly war contribution; it too is determined to go in for an imperialist policy. This policy implies that Germany must to a certain extent comply with the existing system of the imperialist world forces such as they are. But this system is full of great antagonisms, and the position of the inadequately armed German bourgeoisie cannot be an easy one. The "understanding policy" in its present form will serve no purpose after the evacuation of the Rhineland. What then? I reckon with a growing American orientation of the German bourgeoisie. Does this mean immediate definite wheeling round to an anti-British or anti-French policy on the part of the German bourgeoisie? Certainly not. The position of the German bourgeoisie is precarious. This prevents it taking up an uncompromising attitude to this greatest antagonism between the imperialist big powers. In the small town where I went to school in my young days, there lived a merchant, no Croesus by any means according to modern ideas, but certainly the richest man in the said town; there were two parties in the town, and before every municipal election, when he was asked by his customers for which party he would vote, he said: "I am not rich enough to have political principles." Neither is the German bourgeoisie already rich enough to choose between Britain and America.

But in any case, the law of dependence of bourgeois ideology on the golden chains, will assert itself. The relation between debtor and creditor is sounder than the relation between buyer and seller. According to the Young Plan, American imperialism plays in regard to Germany the role of chief creditor, who is moreover prepared to give new loans. From the standpoint of the German bourgeoisie and its imperialistic pretensions, the American orientation can appear, if not very much, at least a little more promising than the present practical capitulation policy before the Franco-Polish expansion.

In his last speech, Stresemann mentioned colonization tendencies in the policy of American imperialism. This is correct, such tendencies exist. But considering that Stresemann did not assert in his former speeches such tendencies in the French imperialism which occupied the Rhineland, we can assume that in the next years he will be impelled to give fulsome praise to the growing dependence of German imperialism on American financial control, as being in the "national interest of Germany." Or, if he be not prepared to do so, the German bourgeoisie will be probably compelled to look for another Foreign Minister.

THE "SOLUTION" OF THE IMPERIALIST ANTAGONISMS.

Does the provisional attempt to solve the reparations question mean a "bridging over" of the imperialist differences, as Comrade Varga thinks in his amendment to our draft thesis? It does not. Attempts to bridge over, is one thing, but the result of these attempts, is another. The Young Commission itself has expressed its apprehensions as follows in its report:

"Should their (the participants') attitude show any signs of hostility or even distrust, or should it show a desire to bring about or continue one-sided economic discriminations, then a settlement which could be effected provided there be goodwill, would meet with difficulties sooner or later, so that the slow, painstaking and patient work of the reconstruction of Europe would experience a lasting setback. For without goodwill and mutual confidence all agreements and guarantees are worthless."

To reckon on "good will" in the existing imperialist contradictions, does not sound very hopeful. Or can one really imagine that the existing imperialist contradictions will not assert themselves in the international reparations bank? I think they will. I will not speak at this juncture about the prospect of an accentuation of the internal class differences in Germany; I will come to this later on. But firstly, there is no prospect whatever of getting rid of the Anglo-American contradiction through this solution of the reparations problem, we must rather expect a sharpening of the contradiction. Secondly, the Franco-German relations are bound to become more strained. Thirdly, we must reckon with the following prospect: enormous difficulties will arise in the carrying through of the Young Plan, because the question of export markets for Germany has remained unsolved. Where is its solution to be found? In some African colonies for Germany? But this is ridiculous! They will look for this solution everywhere, but above all in the East, in the Soviet Union. No other country stands in such need of the markets of the Soviet Union as precisely Germany. The pressure of the capitalist world on the Soviet Union will increase. The old slogan "Germany must pay" will be gradually converted into new slogan "Russia must pay, Russia must buy, and if it does not want to, we will establish a blockade of the whole capitalist world against the Soviet Union." This will probably be the subject of the forthcoming conversation between MacDonald and Hoover, and the big speculators who will be sitting in the International Reparations Bank will certainly pursue the policy of increased pressure on the Soviet Union. Then, this anti-Soviet policy will be pursued with the direct participation of American imperialism, perhaps even under its leadership, and this means a big step in the direction of establishing the general capitalist united front against the Soviet Union.

Not only in the German reparations question is the old framework of the Versailles Peace Treaty becoming too narrow for the expansion of American imperialism. British, French and Japanese expansion can go on more or less comfortably on the basis of the Versailles Agreement. On the other hand, the expansion of the United States outside the American Continent can for the time being achieve only economic gains. Not only Europe is to be open to American financial expansion, not only freedom of all the seas, but open doors in all continents, has become the slogan of American imperialism. The Monroe Doctrine is all right, but not wide enough for this imperialism which has become so gigantically strong economically. Shut the doors of the American continent, but open the doors of all other continents!

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ANTAGONISM.

The economic struggle between British and American capital is assuming ever-growing and sharper forms. In South America, we see a vivid example of this. Inevitably, the economic struggle is converted into political struggle. The competition in armaments is assuming a feverish character on both sides. Does this stage of mutual war preparations exclude the continuance of negotiations about "limitation of armaments," "maintenance of peace" and "outlawing war"? Certainly not. Negotiations concerning peace are a necessary component part of war preparations. We know this well from the history of the negotiations between Germany, Great Britain and France on the eve of the imperialist world war. The "success" of these negotiations was trumpeted everyday in the whole capitalist press, and some diplomats even thought that the prospects of the peaceful settlement had greatly improved just at the moment when, suddenly, the war broke out. Suddenness, surprise, belong to the launching of an imperialist world war just as much as the preceding pacifist negotiations. Such negotiations are necessary from various viewpoints. Firstly, in order to prepare the mass of one's own people for the event of war. Especially after the experience of the last imperialist war, which is still in the memory of the peoples of the capitalist countries, it is necessary to bring pacifist slogans into play on a large scale up to the very outbreak of war. This diplomatic game is also necessary for the wrestling-match for allies, and also for the purpose of postponing the outbreak of war till a suitable moment. The new imperialist world war will be a very risky affair. Just imagine it from the viewpoint of the British bourgeoisie. This war will be a trial of strength in which the whole destiny of the present British imperialism will be at stake. It is but natural that the British bourgeoisie cannot make up its mind to force on this war without trying to postpone it and to achieve its imperialist aims without it. Neither has American imperialism any particular reason for accelerating this war, because time works in its favor. The negotiations of the imperialist governments about maintenance of peace mean nothing but struggle for more favorable conditions for launching war, and in this sense, they belong to the necessary methods of war preparation.

MacDonald wants now to have a personal conversation with Hoover on the principles of peace! Well, this will affect very little the practical accentuation of the big objective contradictions. Not only such meaningless conversations, not only negotiations, but even solemn agreements are likely to be made. But one thing is certain: the competition in armaments will continue, the economic and political struggle will become sharper, the moment of the great collision is getting nearer.

The political atmosphere is becoming very strained throughout the world, through the differences between world imperialism and the Soviet Union, as well as through the Anglo-American antagonism. In regard to the latter, an important regrouping of forces is going on. Canada and Australia are irresistibly drawn into the course of American imperialism. Italy must make up its mind, and shows more and more inclination for the American orientation. Japan must also make up its mind, and its leanings are towards the British camp. The effect of this contradiction is becoming more and more evident in the most important colonies of the British Empire. Moreover, American imperialism is very cleverly making the most of the possibility of operating for the time being—thanks to the objective situation—with methods and slogans other than those of the British and Japanese imperialism, in order to penetrate into the spheres of influence of others, for instance, with the help of the slogan "self-determination of nations," as shown recently in connection with the Kellogg Pact and the American bean geist in regard to Egypt, or with the help of the open door slogan in China. This is bound to have a certain amount of influence on the orientation of the national-reformist bourgeoisie in the colonial countries.

(To be Continued)

I SAW IT by HENRI BARBUSSE
MYSELF
Translated by Brian Rhys
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THE WORST TORTURE OF ALL.

"THE Chains," said Catareou, coming back to Rumanian prisons for the last time: "there's nothing more awful than that. What a weight, what a clatter, what cold! Twenty-five pounds of icy iron. A clinging monster that draws the last of your strength while you drag it along with yourself. Lie still, and the weight binds you downy get up and walk, and it bites into you at every step.

"As a rule, your chains are invisible, for you live in underground corridors and cells, where night is night and day is gloom. But there are times—when they're transferring you or fetching you up before the judge or the prison governor—when you see those chains of yours, for a few moments, see the black-lined monster underneath the flesh, grips you at ankles and wrists with fourfold jaws.

"Though I left my chains behind me, they're living yet, I know."

It was not so very far across that frontier; all this had happened not so very long ago. For we were in Turkey; these five men had escaped from the Rumanian prisons and now were bound for Russia.

As is the habit of men fresh from nightmares, they were recalling odd snatches of their nightmare from which they had so miraculously escaped. And as we sat there, in Eridneh Capou's little wooden house, the scene was reminiscent of those village evenings when each man tells a hair-raising tale, calls up a ghost in his turn.

I listened. I knew that what these escaped prisoners were saying was true. So I listened and stored up their words, to remember the things that were done in Europe of 1926, and declare them.

"Yes," said Spiridon. "But there's worse than that."

The Cage.

"The cage—a kind of clockwork case, as Basil Spiru said. They shove you in standing upright. But a clock at least can swing its pendulum, while you can't, as much as stir a finger and you're wedged inside like a wooden soldier standing to arms. It's a cell and a strait-jacket, too, a coffin and a cuirass."

We had heard of that cage before, but Spiridon's description made it live again; his words seemed to quiver out of his very flesh till we felt we were in that cage, that our bodies were constrained.

"Ten days they kept you there. The food you get is water and a bit of maize bread; sometimes nothing at all—starvation. After three days your legs begin to swell, and the swelling creeps upward. Then your chains break through the skin and eat into your flesh. Sometimes, after a day's rest—when you drop to the ground like a broken China—they put you back for ten days more; that's what happened several times over to Max Goldstein. He was a tough 'un, if you like; had to make tremendous efforts before he could die!

"AND what about the Gherla?" said Jon. "The Gherla, my boy! A hole hollowed out in the rock. If you were to stand up in it, your head and shoulders would be sticking out. But you've got to disappear in it, so that there's nothing visible over the top. For that, you must squat inside like a toad. So they make you fast, press you, force you with chains fixed to the sides, until you block up the hole nicely.

"There you stay, for three to twelve months, and three times a week only you get a filthy allowance of maggots and beans. Sometimes, too, they pour water into the hole, but they don't fill it up to the top, because then you'd be drowned and would suffer no more.

"When I looked at myself in the glass—after coming back to the upper world, I saw an old man there," said Jon; "I looked like one of my father's poorer brothers.

"Now see here," were his final words, addressed to us all, "I don't like being contradicted. Very well then; if there's anyone ready to call out: 'You're a dirty liar!' and tell me why, I'll be downright pleased!"

BUT it was Virgil who now broke silence to continue the ghastly tale. "There's worse than that—worse than hammering your bones, worse than the bits of flesh they tear and clip off you; only just stopping in time to prevent your dying (for out there, you know, they have several diseases for killing you off simultaneously).

"There's Desease; they shove it into your body."

"The cage and the gherla both guarantee you consumption," said Spiridon and Jon.

"Yes, but I'm talking of disease dealt out to you straight, like the bastinado. I'll tell you about one disease—typhus exanthematicus, to give it its true and horrible name. That's another of their dodges for breaking the spirit of political prisoners in Rumania. Only this one can't be seen, and it gets in everywhere.

"There's one prison absolutely steeped in this disease—soaked with it—Galata. For the matter of that, the bourgeois newspapers said it was. Now when you're a bourgeois paper and say that, then it's a thing you can't hush up. Galata reeks, sweats, showers down typhus. It lurks there, under the top skin of the floor, under the skin of the walls, in the dirt around the doors, even in the spines of the columns and pillars.

"The prisoners with typhus mix, of course, with the others. The lice, gorged with their blood, have nothing left to do when their patient is put underground, for they only like hot meals; so they apply to the survivors.

(To be Continued)

Latin American Briets

By ALBERT MOREAU.

What Is Brewing in Colombia?

The presidential election campaign is at full swing in Colombia. While the workers and peasants are called upon to vote for either the conservative or liberal candidates, they are deprived of their rights to select their own. The farce of bourgeois elections is clearly shown in Colombia, particularly at this time where the country is going through a deep economic crisis. The national bourgeoisie will not take the chance to allow the workers to have their candidates. The Archbishop of Colombia has approved and given the Papal blessing to the bourgeois Wall Street candidates, Valencia and Cabo. The drowning in blood of the recent banana plantation workers' strike has not solved the problems in the Magdalena Region, but, on the contrary, rendered them more pressing. The United Fruit Company has increased its exploitation and is ruling with an iron hand. The workers are again up in arms, determined to fight starvation wages, jailings, assassinations. Their best leaders are rotting in jails, but new one have sprung up. Over 7,000 railroad workers have joined the strike and the government is unable to cope with the situation. Thousands of workers in the oil fields are participating in the general struggle against wage cuts and oppression.

The dictatorial way with which the election campaign is being handled by the national bourgeoisie, with its determined will to annihilate any vestige of working class independent political action, is forcing the workers to rise against the state. At this critical period, the liberal-socialists—as it is expected—have sided with the bourgeoisie. The Communists in Colombia are the most persecuted. They are the leading elements in this almost general upheaval directed against the state dictatorship which rules under the orders of American financiers. In this struggle the workers of Colombia are learning to shape their instruments with which they will wipe out their imperialist oppressors and ruthless dictators.

To The Rescue of Radowitzki!

The militant workers of South America are demanding in huge demonstrations the release of Radowitzki, who is in a critical condition within the four walls of Ushuaia prison, Buenos Aires. Radowitzki has been in jail since 1909 after he confessed killing Colonel Falcon, arch enemy of the workers who conducted a wholesale execution of workers on the First of May, 1909, at a peaceful demonstration in Plaza Lorea. The young revolutionist who eyewitnessed the massacre under the direct orders of the dread Falcon, decided on the following November to take revenge for the victims of Plaza Lorea.

While the workers of South America recognize the fallacy of individual acts of terrorism and that the efficient struggle against the hangmen is a mass struggle and the organizations of the workers and peasants for the overthrow of capitalism, Radowitzki is today the symbol of the heroic act of an ardent-fighter for the cause of the workers. Radowitzki must be freed. The workers of the United States must demand the freedom of this agonizing fighter. We must help our brother workers of South America in this huge campaign for the freedom of Radowitzki. To the rescue of Radowitzki!