

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS For a Workers-Farmers Government To Organize the Unorganized Against Imperialist War For the 40-Hour Week

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3 STRIKERS KILLED AND 23 SHOT BY MARION SHERIFFS

Who Are These Angels of Peace?

The voyage of Mr. James Ramsay MacDonald across the Atlantic to have conversations with President Hoover is being greeted in the bourgeois press as the coming of world peace and the chief actors, MacDonald, Hoover, Dawes and Stimson, are hailed as peace angels.

Tomorrow, with the arrival of MacDonald, begins a series of resplendent banquets, feasts of loving kindness, where humane, liberal and fraternal sentiments will be poured forth like water—all of it a hollow sham, designed to hide the grim realities of the antagonism and of the war preparations being steadily carried on between rival imperialisms and against the U.S.S.R.

Who are these angels of peace? Herbert Hoover is the chosen instrument of aggressive American imperialism who in his radio declaration last month was careful to state:

"No president of the United States has ever hesitated to declare war when the safety of the nation demand it."

The "safety" of the nation is to Hoover and his class synonymous with the interests of imperialism. Thus Hoover intimates to the American bourgeoisie and to the world that his Quaker origins will not prevent him from carrying out to the full the war-like policies of U. S. imperialism.

Ramsay MacDonald, a pseudo-pacifist during the war, signaled his first entry into office in 1924 by laying down the new cruiser which started the present armaments race in this species of warship. He is the head of the government which has bloodily suppressed the Arab revolt in Palestine, which is shooting down every movement of the Indian masses and by the infamous Meerut trial, is endeavoring to stem the rising revolutionary tide amongst the Indian proletariat and peasantry, the government which is holding down Egypt by the strong hand, and is putting the bond-holders' conditions as a prerequisite of the resumption of full diplomatic relations between Britain and the U.S.S.R.;

a government which has not repealed the trade union act of 1927 to end all militant movements amongst the British trade unionists—in all this continuing actively the policy of its tory predecessors.

The peace angels, MacDonald and Hoover, are but the instruments of their respective imperialisms, whose rivalry is operating in every part of the globe and is involving all mankind with the prospects of a new and more terrible war. The pseudo-pacifist and the Quaker are particularly fitting instruments to carry on hypocritical negotiations in which the only honest feature will be the fierce hatred of Communism that they have in common.

What precisely are these negotiations? The preliminary negotiations of the last four months have been concerned with the setting of an upward limit to the building of cruisers and under any schemes put forward more cruisers will be built.

Why is there this concentration of cruisers and not upon armaments as a whole? The explanation is that cruisers are beginning to be regarded as obsolescent forms of armament in face of the enormous growth of airships, aeroplanes and other more modern forms of warfare. An upward limit was set to the building of battleships by the Washington conference of 1922, because the new methods of warfare had partially declassified the battleships and so rendered it possible for the rival naval powers to agree upon an upward limit for these extremely expensive forms of armaments and so enable them to concentrate on war preparedness along the lines of newer and more deadly weapons. What applied to battleships in 1921 is now being discussed with regard to cruisers in 1929. In short, the limitation of battleships, followed now by the proposed limitation of cruisers, represents nothing more than a rationalization of war, leading to a more intensive preparation of the newer and more efficient instruments of slaughter.

But so intensifies the rivalry that even this upward limitation of cruisers is not yet definitely set. It is to be noted that Prime Minister MacDonald brings with him no naval expert and that he was careful to state at the moment of his departure that the object of his conversations were not so much naval questions as a general understanding, in this way insuring himself against any possible breakdown. To be noted also is the very cool attitude of the State Department in all its official communications. This means that there is as yet no agreement even on cruisers. It means also, this spectacular voyage, that as soon as the deep underlined antagonisms break forth once more, all three capitalist parties of Great Britain, Tory, Liberal and Labor, will be firmly united against American imperialism.

MacDonald will have swung the Labor Party and with it those of the masses who are not yet disillusioned, in behind the tory policy which he is driving through.

Already at the Hague Conference MacDonald's government showed itself a most effective instrument of British imperialism in fighting against the Young Plan of American imperialism. The visit of Snowden to the Hague, the stand he took there, the consequent rallying behind the Labor government of every section of the bourgeoisie, was nothing less than a test mobilization for war.

But the enemy at whom this test mobilization was aimed was not only the U. S. A. but still more the U. S. S. R.

With this test mobilization behind him, enabling him to claim that the Minority Labor government speaks for the united forces of British imperialism, MacDonald comes with the object of staving off for a little the war for which neither imperialism is as yet completely prepared. The price to be paid will be certain concessions by British imperialism which has at present a superiority in cruisers. And, second and more important, the bargain will be struck for concerted action of the two imperialisms against the USSR whose progress in socialist construction is revolutionizing the workers of the world and undermining still further the already shattered capitalist stabilization.

Thus, not peace, but war, is the only outcome of these conversations.

Therefore, the workers of the United States and the toiling masses must, at this moment more than ever, intensify their struggles against imperialist war, must fight for the defense of the Soviet Union, for the defeat of American imperialism, for the exposure of the reformists who by their empty chatter of pacifist phrases are actually of the greatest assistance to the war preparations of American imperialism.

Every strike, every struggle, every election campaign in New York and Chicago, in Detroit and San Francisco, in every other part of the United States, must be linked up with the struggle against the war.

Workers Eager to Acquire Trade Union Unity League Member Books Now Out

Industrial Unions to Retain Own Books, Pay Monthly Per Capita to New Union Center

All Others Carry TUUL Books Which Bear RILU Insignia, Distributed by Local Leagues

The Trade Union Unity League has issued membership books and dues stamps bearing the official insignia of the Red International of Labor Unions, and militant workers throughout the country are eagerly applying for books and the initial October stamp.

'Daily'-Freiheit Bazaar Opens in Madison Sq. Garden Tonite

Thousands Expected at Workers Dept. Store; Gastonia Prisoners Appear Tomorrow

The gigantic four-day Daily Worker and Morning Freiheit Bazaar to which thousands of New York workers have been looking forward opens this evening in Madison Square Garden, 50th St. and 8th Ave.

HOOPER BEATEN ON TARIFF BILL TO GREET FLIERS IN MADISON SQ.

Both Parties Divided on Rate Issue USSR-US Line Soon; Fliers Chart Route

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Hoover lost his fight with the senate today on the flexible tariff.

The coalition of democrats and western republicans eliminated from the measure the provision permitting the chief executive to raise or lower rates 50 per cent after investigation by the tariff committee. The vote was 47 to 42, not as close as had been expected.

Republican Vote Split. Thirteen western republicans voted with 34 democrats to substitute for the present flexible provision.

EXPULSION POWERS FROM UNION

Iron Workers Officers Start Red-Baiting

The right wing administration of the Iron and Bronze Workers Union, following out the red-baiting policy of the International Union, with which it desires to affiliate, expelled George E. Powers, former organizer, at the union meeting held at the Rand School, 7 E. 15th St.

Soviet Five Year Plan Even Exceeds Mark in First Year

Reach New Economic Level of All Times, and Prove Position of Right Wing False

Even the most optimistic expectations of the Soviet government for the first year of the five-year plan for the economic development of Russia were exceeded in the fiscal year just closed, states Chairman Saul G. Bron of Amtorg, the American-Russian trading organization.

N. T. W. LEADING WALKOUT OF 400 IN LUDLOW, MASS.

Women Go Out; Others Follow; Union Sends Second Organizer

Call Big Mass Meeting

Plan Mass Picketing; Communist to Speak

(Special to the Daily Worker.) LUDLOW, Mass., Oct. 2.—Four hundred workers are striking here under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union.

Yesterday 75 women workers walked out, protesting the conditions and low wages. The news of the strike spread rapidly throughout the mill, and today the number out had grown to 400, men and women.

National Textile Workers Union Organizer Nat. Richards is on the scene and word was received from the national office of the N.T.W.U. that a Polish language organizer, John Mahorsky, was on his way to Ludlow.

A great strike mass meeting is planned for tonight. It will be addressed by the organizers and by local strikers, will work out a strike committee organization, and make plans for organized picketing.

I.L.D. SUPPORTS MARION VICTIMS

Sending Organizer, To Defend Strikers

The International Labor Defense, which is at present carrying on the defense of the Gastonia strikers being tried in Charlotte, N. C., and has defended the textile strikers of the Gastonia, Kings Mountain and Bessemer City regions, offered its aid yesterday to the textile workers on strike in Marion, N. C., where three workers were killed and 18 wounded when deputies fired on pickets before the Marion Textile Manufacturing Company yesterday.

As the result of a telegram dispatched last night by the National Executive Secretary of the International Labor Defense, J. Louis Engdahl, to the southern district representative of the organization, George Saul, southern organizer, left for Marion from Charlotte yesterday to offer the help of his organization.

Support Marion Strikers. The telegram, signed by J. Louis Engdahl, stated: "The International Labor Defense through you offers every assistance against all class collaboration policies and for their right to organize, strike, picket, and defend themselves against the employers, police, sheriff and state militia. The International Labor Defense supports the Marion strikers in their heroic struggles against better working conditions. These efforts of the southern workers cannot be drowned in a blood bath perpetrated by the textile bosses."

WINDOW WIPERS MAY STRIKE SOON

Meet Tuesday Night to Discuss Action

The 40-hour, five-day week, a ten percent increase in the minimum wage, provision of adequate safety devices and equal division of work are among the chief demands of the window wipers of Greater New York and vicinity, it was announced yesterday by the Window Cleaners Protective Union, Local 8, at 15 E. Third St.

N. T. W. Secretary Warns of Plot to Imprison Unionists

Keller Scores Trickery in the Gastonia Trial Change; "Aim at Workers' Leaders"

Eli Keller, National Secretary of the National Textile Workers' Union, stated last night that the prosecution's tactic in reducing charges and dismissing part of the defendants in the Gastonia case indicate a determination to "get the leading members of the union" for the releases and reductions are made only to give tactical advantages in the courtroom in regard to

STRIKE AGAINST BLACKLIST; DEPUTIES FIRE VOLLEY INTO FIRST PICKET LINE; EXCLUDE WORKERS IN GASTONIA VENIRE

National Textile Workers Union Point Out Governor's Statements of "Fairness" Are Always Signals For Murderous Attacks By Thugs

Calls For Solidarity of All Workers With Marion Strikers, Who Have Been Betrayed By United Textile Workers Union Misleaders

JURORS FROM THE RURAL DISTRICTS

Defense Protests; Has Stopped Trial 1 Day

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 2.—Heavy rains all night is the reason given for deputies not completing the service of summons for the panel of 150 veniremen drawn last night for jury duty in the Gastonia case, and Judge M. V. Barnhill has announced there will be no session of court today.

In drawing the panel all names from Charlotte township were dropped, so that the veniremen would all come from the rural districts.

Tried It Before. The judge proposed when the trial opened yesterday that no jurors be selected from Charlotte township. This is the only industrial section of Mecklinburg County, from which workers could get on the jury, and the defense fought vigorously against such a scheme, evidently intending to help packing the jury with business men and landlords.

The judge then proposed an alternative plan, for the sheriff to pick whoever he pleased, which was also strenuously objected to. It was thought that the judge had yielded on both these plans, but when the time came to summon the second venire, he suddenly reverted to the first scheme, and ordered all the names drawn from outside Charlotte. The ostensible reason given by the court was that this would "speed the selection of a jury." It has already proved to have just the opposite result, but there is no indication of another change of policy.

T. U. L. TAKES UP LOCAL TASKS

Establish New Union Headquarters Here

At Tuesday's Metropolitan Area Trade Union Unity Conference attended by over 300 delegates (as yesterday's city edition went to press early, only 200 delegates were reported at that time), Henry Sazer of the New York and New Jersey workers and the part of the T.U.U.L. played. He added that to develop the work in the New Jersey section, an office is being opened at 93 Mercer St., Newark.

The conference decided to intensify the campaign for the \$3,000 fund being raised to establish a new central headquarters for the Metropolitan Area Center and called upon all affiliated unions, T.U.U.L. groups and shop committees to immediately

Another Appeal. "We want the union here in Rockingham, N. C., and the union paper too. Another appeal for the union and the Daily Worker too."

"If more workers in Johnson City and Elizabethton could read the Daily Worker, the rayon workers

GREEK FRACTION MEET. A very important meeting of the Greek Fraction will be held tonight in the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Sq. All members are strongly urged to attend, as the last few meetings have had to be called off because of poor attendance.

When eighty workers of the night shift lost patience last night and walked out, others came to join them, and at 6:30 this morning, when the day shift came down to go to work, they found the night shift mass picketing.

Sheriff Adkins and his deputized mill owners' gunmen were on the job, heavily armed. Seeing weapons, some of the strikers equipped themselves with clubs. The deputies, under Adkins' direct orders, disarmed one striker and started handcuffing him. Reports are that the other strikers demanded his release.

The sheriff, of course, alleges that they fired on him, but the strikers absolutely deny this. It has not been proved that any of them had guns with which to fire. The sheriff and his men fired a volley directly into the crowd of mass pickets, during the argument over the arrested man, and although desultory shooting followed, most of those hit were shot down in this first volley. In the first volley, particularly, Sam Vickers and Randolph Hall, strikers, were killed, and George Jonas was so badly wounded that he died shortly before noon.

Among the wounded are James Mills, shot in stomach, condition serious; George McCombs, shot in neck, thumb and wrist, condition serious; Luther Ryson, wounds in stomach, condition serious; W. S. Black, shot in neck, condition serious; Bom Minish, head wound back of right ear; T. L. Carver, shot in neck; James Roberts, shot in abdomen, condition serious; John Wykle, Elsie Ballard, Kermit Fender, P. S. Long, Lucy Sparks, W. M. Sparks, A. M. Koon, Addie Hollar, Taylor Green, less seriously injured.

The sheriff and W. W. Neal, state senator and connected with

From Jail Gastonia Prisoners Send Note of Thanks for Help

County Jail, Charlotte, N. C. Sept. 20, 1929.

Editor Daily Worker, New York City. Dear Comrade:

Among the many letters and things sent to us while in jail are four different donations sent to us by Nick Di Domenico amounting to \$85.25. This I believe he collected in his society called L'Adunata dei Refrattari. I am sending you one of the letters he sent us. We want the Daily Worker to publish the amount sent us.

The money helped us much in buying cigarettes, candy, books and magazines, writing paper, etc. We all want to thank these comrades thru the Daily Worker.

Fraternally yours, FRED E. BEAL, For the 13 prisoners.

Gifts for the prisoners can be sent thru the National Office of the International Labor Defense, 80 E. 11th St., N. Y. C.

"SEND US THE DAILY WORKER!"

Answer Appeal of Mill Workers of South

"The Daily Worker certainly is willing to help us. I wish the rest of the workers here could know how willing you are, and what you could do for them." This from a weaver in a textile mill in Rosemary, N. C., one of the many mill towns and villages of the South from which requests for the Daily Worker—the "union paper"—have come.

"Send us the Daily Workers. We have heard about it from workers in other mill towns. Send us a speaker from the National Textile Workers Union, but send us the union paper, too."

This is the appeal from a group of mill workers in Cordova, N. C., where the 10 big mills work their slaves 15 and 16 hours a day.

Another Appeal. "We want the union here in Rockingham, N. C., and the union paper too. Another appeal for the union and the Daily Worker too."

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THREAT TO KILL MILITANT BARBER

Thugs and gangsters led by Harry Travelli of Local 560, of the Barbers' Union, who was pardoned by Gov. Smith in 1920 and released from Sing Sing, where he was serving a life term for murder, threatened to kill militant members of Barbers' Union, Local 900, at their meeting held at Harlem Club, Lenox Ave. and 116th St. Officials

of Locals 913 and 752 were also present to intimidate left wing and progressive workers who tried to criticize the reactionary administration of Local 900.

International Vice President Marilino, who presided at the local meeting, ruled out all questions against the right wing administration. He asserted that the question of whether he was violating the union's constitution was not important.

Would Expose Machine. The members asked why President Daniels of the local was not present, but no answer was forthcoming. Daniels was expelled because

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# Manchurian Refugees Relate of Horrible Chinese Tortures of Soviet Citizens

## THOUSANDS STARVED, BEATEN, TORTURED AND MANY MURDERED BY TOOLS OF THE IMPERIALISTS

Exact Data Given of Bestial Tortures and Murders by Chinese Authorities

Women and Babies Imprisoned in Plague Ridden Camps, Face Winter Cold

(Wireless by Imprecator)  
MOSCOW, L.S.S.R., Oct. 2.—Soviet citizens arriving at Harbin report that in Manchuria Soviet citizens are undergoing frightful treatment. In Sumpel, Soviet citizens are concentrated in the former bubonic plague quarantine camp, where rooms built for 15 are now holding 60.

Bread and water is the only food, plus raw tomatoes when the German consul visits the camp. Warm meals are unknown. Those interned are suffering with dysentery, typhus and scarlatina, from which a number have died. There is no medical assistance and no medicine given.

In consequence of the beginning of the cold season, the prisoners are suffering bitterly from the cold, because no warm clothing or bedding is furnished them.

Pregnant women are refused permission to enter hospitals for confinement, and only the energetic intervention of the German consul secured such permission, but after confinement the women must return to the camp with their babies.

A number of those interned have been taken from the camp by Chinese and have since disappeared without a trace.

Similar concentration camps exist at Hailar and Tsitsikar. Many prisoners are held in civil and military prisons.

New arrests are made daily, and prisoners are beaten and tortured. Bestialities are customary at the headquarters of the Chinese police, the sexual organs of the prisoners being squeezed between the boards, compressed air is pumped into the intestines and the stomach then beaten with sandbags, etc. Soviet citizens Melnikov, Melentyev, Gordiyev, Kulbatschenko, Fedorenko, and two sisters named Putan, were subjected to such tortures.

Near Harbin, fifteen corpses were found, the identification of which was difficult because the heads were

## GOVERNOR SENDS STATE MILITIA

Deputies' First Volley Did Most Damage

(Continued from Page One)  
The cotton mill interests, asked Governor Gardner for troops, and the governor ordered into Marion the Winston-Salem company and the Salisbury company of the national guard.

This massacre follows immediately the publication in all Southern and many other newspapers yesterday of Governor Gardner's hypocritical statement that he is in favor of better wages and conditions for mill workers. His first statement advocated the abolition of mill villages, the little towns erected, controlled and policed by mill owners, private slave pens for their employees, where schools, post office, government and everything is directly run by the bosses.

Gardner immediately saw that this was going too far, and issued a correction, denying the "abolition of mill villages" statement and insisting that the workers got through "community service" in these mill towns "a considerable addition to their wages."

Governor Gives Signal.  
In his statement to the press, the governor lays the basis for murderous attacks on strikers and union organizers by claiming that all the trouble in North Carolina is due to Communists who came in from the outside.

The murder of Ella May near Gastonia followed a similar statement by the governor, and the kidnapping of the N. T. W. organizers Wells, Saylor and Lell, with the accompanying flogging and attempts at lynching, shortly preceded still another statement. It is evident that Governor Gardner's statements are intended to furnish a kind of canopy of legalism and propaganda for the mass murder of workers by the mill owners' gunmen.

N. T. W. Issues Statement.  
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 2.—Through its southern organizer, Hugo Oehler, the National Textile Workers Union today issued the following statement on the massacre of strikers by the mill owners' police in Marion:

"The vicious and murderous action of the mill bosses and their henchmen in Marion against the textile workers who went on strike last night because of the betrayal of the contract made by Hoffman and U. T. W. officials. This attack resulted in the murder of three mill workers and the serious wounding of 18 more. It is a continuation of the reign of terror all over the South by the textile barons and their gov-

missing. The Soviet citizen, Petuchov, was beaten to death at Kuntchents. The following Soviet citizens are missing: Burtsev, Shukov, Filipovitch, Borisenko, Naumov, Shiga and Savras. Conditions along the Chinese Eastern line are reported worse than in Harbin.

## 'LABOR' PARTY BEHIND MEERUT TREASON TRIAL

Protects Imperialism From Indian Masses

(Wireless by Imprecator)  
LONDON, Oct. 2.—When J. H. Thomas reported yesterday to the Brighton Labor Party Conference, it was noted that his "magnificent scheme to alleviate unemployment," entailing an expenditure of 44,000,000 pounds sterling, provides work for only 4,000 unemployed for each million pounds.

At the evening session, the Indian policy of the government was dealt with, and Fenner Brockway of the I.L.P. moved to refer back a section of the parliamentary report, because it failed to mention the Meerut prosecutions.

Drummond Shield, Under-Secretary of State for India, defended the government's Indian policy, declaring that while the Meerut prisoners were arrested before "Labor" attained office, the "Labor" government accepted complete responsibility for the present prosecution.

Drummond Shield declared that the Meerut prisoners were not arrested as trade unionists or Communists, but on charges of conspiring to overthrow the Indian government by armed force with foreign finances.

He declared that it was the government's duty to "protect the Indian masses," and cited the fact that a British lawyer and a Communist representative were "permitted" to proceed to India, as proof that the government was using "fairness." His whole speech had the effect of declaring the prisoners guilty before their trial.

The Conference voted overwhelmingly for the government.

Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, told the Labor Party conference yesterday that the government had no intention of giving up the British mandate in Palestine. Henderson's speech was filled with chatter of "peace" and "disarmament," but when a woman delegate proposed that the government strive for total disarmament during the life of the present parliament, Henderson replied, "We shall not attempt what is practically impossible."

Government servants.  
This massacre follows immediately the Governor's statement published yesterday on labor conditions in which he blames the trouble in the textile industry on the N.T.W.U.

"His statement, the Marion massacre, and the immediate dispatch of troops shows that Governor Gardner directs his attack at the whole working class, and not only at the N.T.W.U.

N.T.W. Offers Solidarity.  
"The N.T.W.U. will support the textile workers of Marion to the fullest extent in their struggle against the mill barons and their murder agents."

"The textile workers, organized and unorganized, are facing the most vicious anti-labor group possible, which does not stop at murder in its attempt to prevent workers from organizing."

"The murder of Ella May, the flogging, shooting and terror against our organizers by black hundreds, and the murder of these Marion workers by the bosses' forces, brings out clearly that the workers' fundamental rights to organize, strike, and defend themselves are at stake. This danger not only confronts the mill workers, but is a reality facing all workers throughout the South, and particularly the Negro workers of the South, who are most exploited."

"The governor's hypocritical statement on the Gastonia strikers' trial is followed by the murder of more mill workers, just as the governor's statement that 'all is well in Gastonia' when his personal representative, Judge Townsend, came there, was followed by the murder of Ella May. Both affairs are brutal class suppression of workers."

The whole working class and the poor farmers must unite with us in our struggle against the textile bosses for a textile union and better conditions."

## A Brief Review of No. 20 'Communist International'

For workers who have little time, yet who wish to use that little in getting an understanding of the basic line and current decisions of the leading body of the Communist movement, a reading of the official organ of the Executive Committee of the Communist International is most advisable.

Six articles appear in the current issue (No. 20). The first, "On the Upgrade," gives a meaty account of the results of the Tenth Plenum of the ECCI, in such form as reveals in few paragraphs the essence of discussions which took up whole sessions, and sets for the important disputed points and final decisions on them. One must understand that it is necessary to recognize the deviations from the Bolshevik line, as they were there exposed, in order to avoid them and clarify one's comprehension of the final thesis of the Plenum. We cannot over-stress the importance of every page of this article, from which we cannot quote both from lack of space and from an inability to set one part out as more important than others.

Another very necessary article is "The Reformist 'Struggle for Peace' is Preparation for War," in which both the pre-war, war and post-war social democracy is exposed by its own words and actions. We are reminded that: "It is worth while to recollect that none other than the arch-imperialist, Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., shouted louder than the rest 'Damn all wars!'" but only with this pacifist blabber to drag down American workers into the slaughter.

To those who imagine that the white terror has attacked them when a few jail sentences are doled out, above all those in the American movement—and they are shamefully numerous—who do not grasp the sweep and power of the colonial revolutionary movement, the article on the Meerut "Trial of Indian Revolutionaries" should be read—we feel like saying—under Party instructions.

Days are swiftly approaching in which the Indian Revolution will be on the front page of every capitalist paper. The Meerut trial, now being carried out by the social-imperialist government of MacDonald, should be thrown in the face of that scoundrel at all times and places, and above all if he dares to show himself to American gatherings. The Meerut defendants are the idols of the Indian masses, they are "flung up by the masses; they have been educated by them; they have grown and developed as the result of a mass revolutionary struggle; they have developed at the cost of those heavy sacrifices which the masses have suffered."

To the Indian masses, craftily isolated by British imperialism from the world labor movement, the Meerut defendants are precious. "This explains the strong and touch-

ing devotion which the workers of India display to their still comparatively recently thrown-up leaders."

The scope of the trial must be understood. It was opened by a two-day speech of the prosecutor, and is expected to last a whole year! Hundreds of witnesses, some from Europe, are coming. Tons of "proof."

And what we in America are getting from our news associations can be seen in the quotation given from the "Hindustani Times," which shows that the unspcakably vile "labor" government "is paying the expenses for the transmission of long telegrams concerning the trial to the Indian and foreign press, through the Associated Press news agency."

We do not wish readers to forget that other articles are of absorbing interest. "The Provocation in the Far East" must be read to understand the Chinese-Soviet conflict. "A New Era of Democratic Pacifism—or the Sharpening of Fundamental Contradictions" is an article of extreme importance. And "Collective Farming in the U.S.S.R." must be known through this article in its theoretical, class struggle aspects beside which its technical aspects are of secondary meaning.

—H. G.

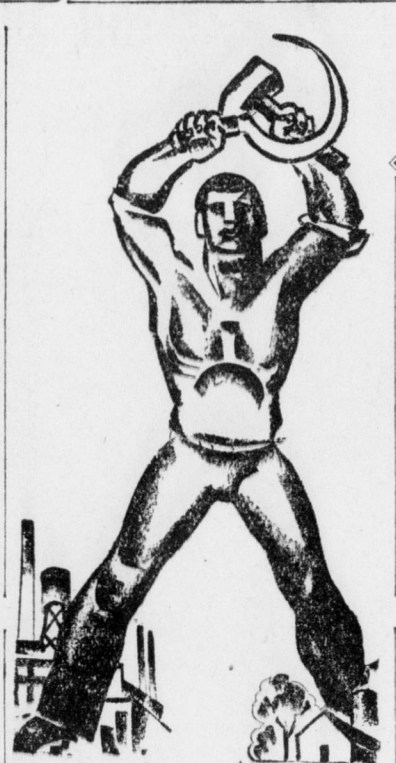
## Soviet Five Year Plan Exceeds Mark in 1 Yr.

(Continued from Page One)  
\$113,000,000 in the previous year and \$48,000,000 in 1913.

The economic year ended Sept. 30 was the first in the famous 5-year plan which has challenged the attention of economists the world over as the outstanding example of a planned economy for an entire country. In that year production increased 24 percent over 1927-28, reaching a value of \$7,000,000,000, although the schedules of the 5-year plan called for an increase of only 21.4 percent. Coal production shot up 42 percent, oil 49 percent and steel for the first time exceeded pre-war production.

Amorg purchased \$109,000,000 in products, chiefly machinery and raw cotton and sold \$49,000,000 of Russian goods here. Two hundred steamers were specially chartered for the trade, in addition to regular line shipments. Nearly 400 Soviet industrial representatives toured America both to purchase equipment and investigate industrial conditions.

Chairman Bron pointed out that with recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States government, a broad expansion of long term credits of Soviet purchases, the flotation of Soviet loans on the American market and the import of Soviet-produced gold into this country would permit a large expansion in the field of trade.



## Slaves at Chesterfield Furniture Are Bullied by Owners, Foremen

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
I work at the Chesterfield Furniture Company factory at 295 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City and I wish to tell of the poor conditions for the workers there.

There are about 200 men working in this shop. The upholsterers are organized, being affiliated with the A. F. of L. The rest—the varnishers, cabinet makers, are mostly unorganized.

The speedup is fierce. The men are forced to stand on their feet all day, not being allowed to sit down, or even hudge from their work places except for lunch. If a man needs supplies he must call for a boy—he cannot leave his place.

Certain workers, there over five years, are supposed to be getting the union scale—\$44 a week. They are getting \$10 and \$15 under the scale.

The foreman is a bully, hollering at the men all day. The boss—Nathan Greenberg—comes around and raises a fuss over the slightest thing, humiliating the men. If he sees a nail on the floor—"pick it up," he yells.

Varnishers get only \$22 a week for their hard work, and for this are poisoned by the chemicals they handle, which affect the heart.

The formation of a shop committee, which will yet be the basis of a militant furniture workers union, this will help us end this slavery.

—CHESTERFIELD WORKER.

## 30 LOST IN JAPAN SHIPWRECK.

TOKIO, Oct. 2.—The Tokio Bay steamship Kotsoiro Maru foundered in a storm off Sachijo Island this morning and 30 persons are believed to have lost their lives. The missing included ten passengers and 20 members of the crew.

# IN THE SHOPS

## WORKING WOMEN AT CAL. CANNERY CHEATED IN PAY

Sold Out in Strike by A. F. of L.

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
OAKLAND, Cal. (By Mail).—During this rush season the Nelson Cannery Co. employed about 800 workers. Canning is seasonal work and the working hours even for women are 12 to 15. We have only about 20 minutes for lunch and scarcely half an hour evenings.

Working mothers of other industries can well picture the lot of the cannery working mother, who has scarcely time to eat and rest, let alone tending to her children.

Cheating Out of Overtime Pay.  
The cannery is supposed to pay overtime rate of time and a quarter to those working over 8 hours and time and a half working over 12 hours. Because we are not permitted to punch our own time, we are being cheated out of overtime pay daily. Our time is punched by the time counter, Mrs. Green. As she comes in late mornings, she punches the time an hour or so later and leaving early evenings she does the same. Thus we are cheated about 2 to 3 hours overtime daily for which the company does not have to pay higher overtime rate.

In the canning department the day workers are supposed to start working 7.30 a. m. but the boss makes them start 7.15, with no pay for the extra 15 minutes put in daily. The day workers rate is only 33 1/3 cents an hour. On piece work for canning we get 3 1/2 cents per tray of dozen cans provided they are packed perfect and 3 cents if a flaw is found in the packing. Of course this flaw often exists because it is to the bosses' advantage.

ANNA ALDEN.

## How Disarmament Is Imperialist Humbug

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The delusion that any "disarmament" agreement might effect world naval armaments or settle imperialist conflicts, is seen in the "Times" statement that the Admiralty plans to turn British dockyards, if and when "disarmament" is agreed on, to building warships for smaller naval powers and constructing ocean liners, the former naturally to fall in with some imperialist great power, and the latter to add to shipping competition. Merchant ships are now generally built with an eye for transformation to war ends, with gun bases, etc.

## Eagle Mountain Resort Boss Brutal to a Sick Worker in the Laundry

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
JACKSON, N. H. (By Mail).—Capitalist brutality in one of its most hideous forms was very well exemplified at the Eagle Mountain House, Jackson, N. H. A young man working in the laundry became sick and had to stop work and go to bed. His bed, with six others, is located over a smelly stable, noisy at night with the stamping of horses and further made into a firetrap by tons of hay on all sides.

The nearest doctor's office is three miles away with a very steep grade to climb on returning. The man was in bed three days before the boss visited him, because he had to put a man in the laundry from another job. On the fourth day the sick man asked to be taken to the doctor, at his own expense, and the boss kept him waiting around for hours.

He went back to work next day, tho he was still unwell. Of course he could not do the heavy part of the work. The next day the boss came up to him in the laundry and said, "We don't want sick men around here, so you had better get out. The car will take you to the station, so be ready in a few minutes or you will walk."

Only a workers' and farmers' government can and will abolish such brutal treatment of workers and safeguard the health of the workers above everything, as is done in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

—FOOD WORKER.

## St. Louis Workers to Hold Mass Meet for Gastonia Prisoners

ST. LOUIS (By Mail).—A conference of St. Louis workers was held on the 29th of September at the Labor Lyceum in behalf of the Gastonia textile strikers. The delegates represented thousands of workers and pledged themselves to fight for the release of the imprisoned workers.

At the conference a motion was adopted to immediately forward a wire to the strikers and one to the governor of North Carolina. The wire sent to the strikers read as follows:

"St. Louis workers send revolutionary greetings to you and pledge to carry on fight until you are freed."

It was also decided at the above mentioned conference that on October 5 a big demonstration should be organized at 13th and Franklin at 4:00 p. m. at which prominent speakers will address the workers.

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

## JOB'S UNSTEADY FOR WORKERS OF MD. DRYDOCK

12 to 15 Hours for All Working Mothers

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
BALTIMORE, Md. (By Mail).—For some time the writer has been employed in and about the Maryland Drydocks in Baltimore. All of the workers are underpaid and forced to work under unsanitary conditions. The wages paid boiler-makers are 60 to 65 cents an hour with no assurance of steady employment. When business is poor the higher paid workers are sent home and the lower paid are allowed to remain. At certain times of the year the workers average as low as 40 hours in one month.

At one time the skilled workers were organized by the A. F. of L., but as usual were sold out at the time of a strike. The unskilled and semi-skilled were not included in the organization and, sad to state, they took the places of the workers on strike. The A. F. of L. organization has little or no control over the situation, and the bosses do with the workers just about as they please. And last but not least we have that snake in human form that is known in capitalist society as an "industrial detective." These stool pigeons spend a great deal of time in snooping around finding nothing, because the workers intentionally misinform these animals.

What the ship yard workers want and need is a militant trade union based on the class struggle. One that will take all workers regardless of race, color or creed.

—SHIPYARD WORKER.

## Arab Revolt Growing, Puppet Ask for Aid of British Airplanes

JERUSALEM, Oct. 2.—Ibn Saud, King of the Hedjaz and Nejd, puppet of Britain, today asked the British government for six airplanes to use against the anti-British Arab revolt led by Faisal El Dawish.

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

## SEVEN GASTONIA STRIKERS Are in Greater Danger Than Ever Before!

Only increased mass protest will save them!  
Workers must not be fooled by the latest maneuver of the bosses! The Gastonia bosses freed the 16 because of mass protest. But they are determined to give living death to Beal, Carter, Miller, Harrison, McGinnis, McLaughlin and Hendricks. They plan lynchings for the freed strikers.

ONLY THE MASSES CAN SAVE THEM!

Swell the Mass Protest!

Juliet Stuart Poyntz will speak in Buffalo tomorrow; in Cleveland Friday and Saturday. She will talk in Detroit October 6.

Come protest at the meetings of Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, on the Pacific Coast; Ben Wells, in the Middle West; Rothschild Francis in the East; G. Lloyd, I. O. Ford, Sadie Van Ven in 105 cities of Ohio.

Help the I. L. D. swell the protest of the masses and save the seven Gastonia strikers!

The I. L. D. is now in the midst of a drive for 50,000 new members. Join it! Send your application to I. L. D., 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

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# PARTY LIFE

## Lovestone Plans to Split the Party

BY PETER HAGELIAS.

Lovestone chose to take the path of the right wing opportunists at the time when he was still in Moscow. The Communist International in its address drew the attention of our Party to that four months later, we find Lovestone and his followers fighting our party and the Comintern, not any longer under a cloak (although claiming that they are fighting for the line of the 6th world Congress) but openly. Lovestone and his followers claim in their factional documents that the Communist Party of the U. S. A. is "their" Party, and they try to make us believe that their struggle is to correct the line of the party and of the Comintern. But there is enough evidence to convince every honest party member that in reality they are fighting the C. I. and trying to undermine the prestige of our party among the American masses, "in the name of Leninism," and of the decisions of the 6th world Congress! This always was the first policy of all the right wing opportunists and renegades. Brandler of Germany began his fight against the C. I. in the name of the decisions and line of the 5th world Congress. Trotsky decided to fight the Comintern in the name of Leninism, the same thing holds true with Cannon, with Lore, Max Eastman, etc. Now Lovestone accepts and uses the same tactics as all other renegades of the Communist movement.

### Cowardly at Cleveland.

The Lovestonites claim that our Party today is not making any progress because it follows an incorrect line. But the progress of our Party work in the South and the T. U. U. L. convention in Cleveland prove not only to the Party members, but also to the whole left wing movement the correctness of the line of the C. I. and also the growing mood for struggle among the toiling masses of this country.

The Lovestonites, who are in Cleveland with headquarters at one of the hotels there, during the period of the T. U. U. L. convention, did not dare to come across with their opportunist line and against the line of the party which has been accepted enthusiastically by the 690 delegates representing all the basic and important industries of the U. S. The Lovestonites when they saw the tremendous success of the convention did not have even the guts to put up a fight in defense of their Social Democratic resolution on the Labor Party which was pitifully defeated by the proletarian delegation.

### Caucus Exposed Splitting Policy.

Lovestone and his followers today are taking definite steps in the direction to split our Party and to organize another Anti-Proletarian Party, which will give comfort to the enemies of the working class and will lay the Imperialist masters in their infernal schemes against our Party and the whole working class.

In one of the caucus meetings which took place in Cleveland during the T. U. U. L. Convention at their headquarters in the hotel, Lovestone added to the order of business the question of issuing a newspaper to fight the Party and the Comintern. To justify his actions he brought out arguments that they cannot use the same methods as Trotsky did the capitalist newspapers, therefore it is absolutely necessary, Lovestone said, to publish their own newspaper, which will do their dirty work just as good. When some of the comrades, who were present at the meeting (including myself, who was confused at the time) told him that this act is the first step for a second party and that we were against such a splitting step, he put up his deputy Zam to attack us and to argue that we were expressing the "splitting policy of the Central Executive Committee."

### Must Destroy Renegades.

That caucus meeting was enough to cause any honest man and mislead comrades to begin thinking over the matter more seriously, and come to the conclusion that Lovestone is following the line of the International Right Wingers and is a renegade and enemy to our Party.

Furthermore, he gave instructions to some of his one hundred per cent followers that when they go back to their respective posts to intensify their activities and carefully make plans to bring under their control the organizations that they are working with. Particularly these instructions have been given to some of the delegates representing new Unions.

Without going any further, it is plain to every Communist Party member that the Lovestonites are using all methods at their disposal to split not only our Party but to split also our new revolutionary Unions. Our Party, without any hesitations, must immediately take drastic steps to isolate this counter revolutionary elements from our Party and destroy them.

## Another Lie of Lovestone

In one of the mimeographed bulletins dated Sept. 20, 1929 issued and distributed by the renegades expelled from the Party and entitled "Polcom and Raid" my attention was called to the following passage:

"On Wednesday, August 28, we have learned through Comrade Platt and Comrade Golos—manager of the "Novy Mir"—and through comrades who still occupy very high posts in the leadership of the Party that a cable was received from the Communist International which says in substance the following": . . .

Then follows the contents of the cable which I have never seen and do not know whether such a cablegram existed altogether. It is evident that I could not inform any one of the contents of documents unknown to me and this fact in itself exposes the falsity of the "gendarms' statement."

This serial lie of the Lovestonites has a twofold purpose: Firstly, the Lovestone renegades are attempting by means of such inventions to cover up the trace of their raid upon the Party office during which they stole a number of documents; secondly, they wish to create an impression as though a number of responsible Party members maintain connections with them.

I herewith state categorically that I did not enter into any connections with the Lovestone renegades, that I consider all connections with the Lovestone renegades, that I consider all connections with them as disgraceful and impermissible for a Communist and request to publish this statement as an additional proof of the complete decay of this renegade group which does not hesitate before a basest lie in order to harm the Party and to attempt to introduce confusion into its ranks.

J. N. GOLOS.

## "We Have Not Forgotten Sacco and Vanzetti!"

### To the Gastonia Prisoners:

We workers of the Swerdlov Factory (Moscow) adopted a resolution protesting against the attempt to electrocute the Gastonia textile workers in the United States of America.

Workers throughout the world—runs the resolution—still remember the unheard of brutality of the American bourgeoisie when they electrocuted Sacco and Vanzetti two years ago.

Now the American bankers and captains of industry are preparing a new frame-up. They are getting ready to murder thirteen arrested Gastonia textile workers who were among those that urged an open struggle against the exploitation and oppression of the working class. By revenging themselves on these striking textile workers, the bourgeoisie aspire to frighten those participating in the strike and to suppress the spontaneous development of the labor movement. Controlled by the mill owners, the police have destroyed the living quarters of the strikers. Many workers were wounded during the police attack, and among them were women and children.

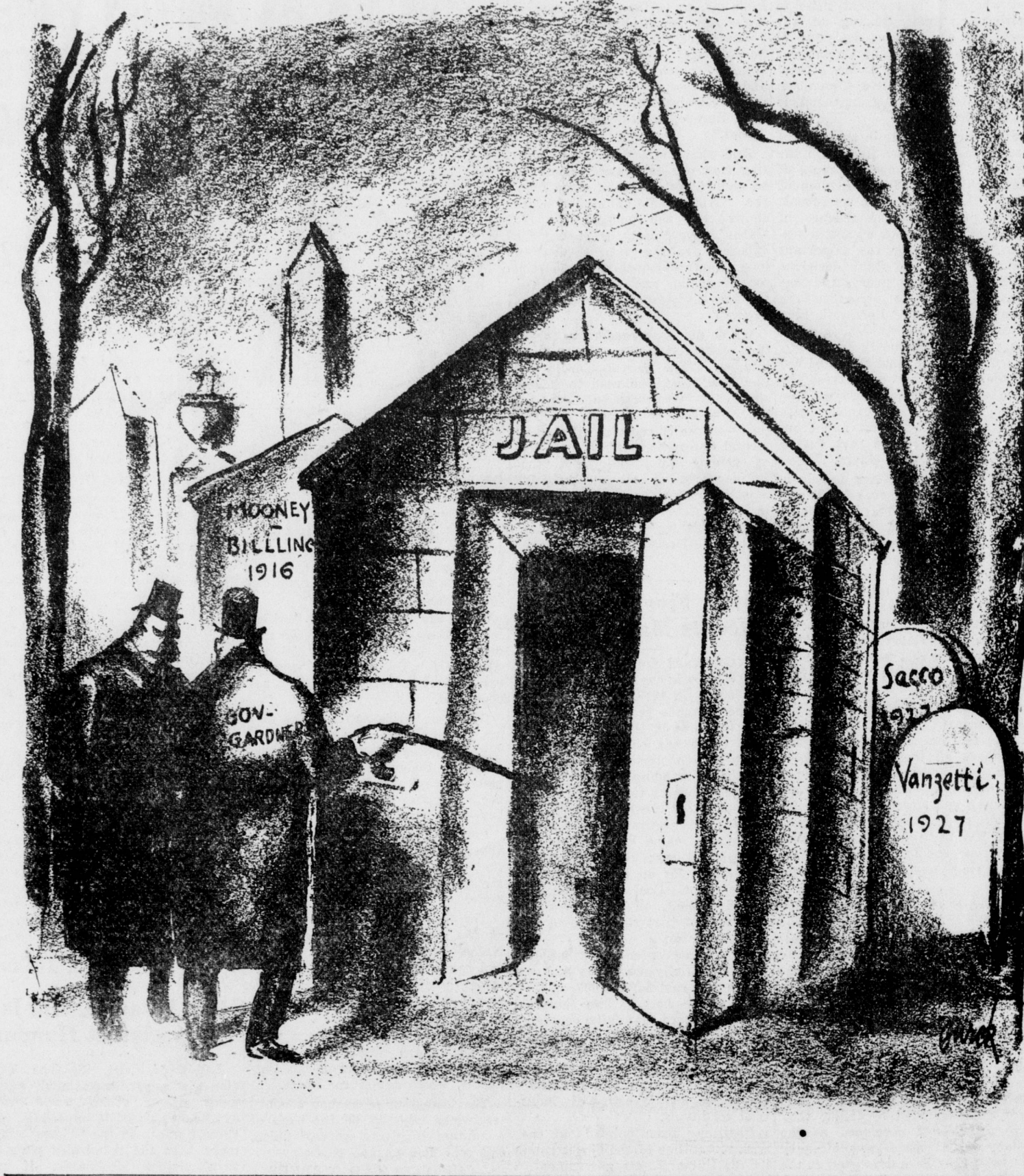
But the bourgeoisie have not had enough—they want new victims for the electric chair. The American capitalists want to electrocute thirteen of the finest revolutionaries of the workers to frighten the whole working class of America.

We, the workers of the Swerdlov Factory, protest against the present trial of the Gastonia textile workers. We demand the release of our American comrades.

Workers everywhere! Come out and defend your Gastonia comrades! Rescue them from the sharks! Don't let the bourgeoisie repeat the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti again!

## Gov. Gardner to Mill Boss: "It's As Good As An Electric Chair."

By Jacob Burck



# Labor Struggles in Shanghai

The rising tendency of the mass movement and struggles of the Chinese workers has received further expression in Shanghai during June and July. During this time there have been strikes of medicine and clothing shop workers, coal store employees, jute, soap and tobacco factories and a large section of silk filature workers.

The medicine and clothing shop employees' strikes have already lasted many weeks and have been fought along thoroughly militant lines under the leadership of the Shanghai General Federation of Labor. In the other strikes also many interesting features showing a rising militancy in the methods of struggle were to be noted, as for instance, when the jute workers threw a foreign policeman into a creek and arrested other settlement police who came into Chinese Territory with the purpose of suppressing the strike.

But the biggest and most important has been the strike of silk filature workers, affecting over a third of Shanghai's 84 silk filatures and including approximately 15,000 workers. The months of June and July are the historic time for struggles in the silk filatures. At this time the new silk is coming to the market and unless promptly handled quickly deteriorates in quality and value. Trade at this time is brisk and the employers are anxious to get the new season silk on the market. This does not mean that strikes inevitably take place each year at this time in the industry, but that the circumstances are favorable for the workers putting forward demands for improved wages and conditions and for taking strike action if necessary to enforce their demands.

During this year conditions of the silk filature workers have been particularly bad. The industry is suffering from depression and the employers attempted to worsen these conditions still more, for instance by increasing the hours of work from 11-12 to 12 hours per day. This further attack brought matters to a head and on July 4th the workers of one factory on their own initiative commenced a strike. Next day they visited several other factories and were successful in getting another four factories to join the strike. On the next day one of these factories deserted the strike but visits to other factories soon brought the number on strike to 28, which was further added to later.

Again entirely on their own initiative the workers called a delegate meeting attended by from 10 to 15 representatives from each factory participating in the strike. This meeting adopted a program of 28 demands and elected a Negotiating Committee, to place their demands before the employers.

Instead of going direct to the employers the Negotiating Committee went to the Town Committee of the Kuomintang. Eight times they went—and eight times the Town Committee refused to give any answer to the demands of the strikers. The most important of the demands were: 1. An all round wage increase of 4 per cent. 2. Limitation of hours to 11 per day. 3. Sunday in each week to be a rest day, but to be paid for in full. 4. Monthly bonus to be paid also to children workers.

The first stages of the struggle were conducted on militant lines and the struggle was continued on militant lines by a section of the workers, influenced by the Shanghai Labor Federation. The great majority of the silk filature workers are women and children. But there is a further division—the local, or South Yangtze section, and the North Yangtze Section. Influenced by the foremen and managers, all of whom are local people, the local section of the workers adopted a passive participation, merely staying at home and waiting there for a settlement. The North Section, however, continued the struggle on militant lines, while the children and young workers as a whole have also been very active.

It has been said that the workers themselves organized and conducted the strike, influenced by the Shanghai Labor Federation. The silk workers are all organized by factory in capitalist company unions, which are connected in the Shanghai Federation of Silk Unions. The

officials and committees of this fake trade union are exclusively foremen and managers, representatives of the employers and agents sent by the Kuomintang. The union is greatly hated by the workers who, while they are forced to join, all along have refused to ask it for help in any way. While the Red Unions have no organization among these workers they themselves have some forms of secret organization of a provincial character. These, together with the Negotiating Committee elected at the commencement of the strike, represent the organization with which the workers conduct the strike, obviously a very weak form.

As a means of smashing the dispute the company unions called a delegate meeting which was attended by about 300 people, mostly creatures of the employers and Kuomintang, with only a small section of genuine workers representatives. The hall where the meeting was held was surrounded by police and soldiers. The official statement to this meeting was a mess of anti-working class, collaboration propaganda—"the employers are in a very difficult situation and you must help them," "first you must return to work and then we can make a suitable settlement," "now you must cooperate with the employers to improve the industry," and so on. Intimidated by the presence of such a force of police and soldiers the workers' delegates did not speak against this, neither did they, however, give any indication of approval.

When a Communist silk worker took the platform and thoroughly exposed the anti-working class nature of these statements she received the support of the workers. The officials, however, sent for the police and our comrade was arrested on the spot. This was greatly resented by the workers, who protested by leaving the meeting in a body, thus frustrating the purpose for which it was called.

Through inadequate preparations and lack of real centralized leadership and direction the strike showed signs of collapse on July 13th, when the workers of several factories returned to work. On this and the next days the capitalist press gleefully reported factory after factory as having been reopened. This was the case, the workers of factory after day did return to work—but in some cases ten minutes was enough to convince them that they had been cheated into returning by false promises and lies and again they went on strike in many cases. In this fashion the strike is still continuing, with all the defects and weakness arising from a good spirit on the part of the strikers allied with lack of preparation, hastily constructed organization, lack of real central leadership and direction.

The employers, the company union, the Kuomintang and Settlement authorities have combined to smash the strike, using some very extreme measures. Immediately the strike started the Mayor of Shanghai issued a decree prohibiting all strikes and many other forms of working class activity and demanding that the workers remain at work while their cases were arbitrated on. Many leaders among the workers and comrades from the Communist and Red Trade Union organizations who have been assisting them have been arrested.

The C.P., the Y.C.L. and the Shanghai Labor Federation have had difficulty in making adequate connections with the strikers, but their vigorous propaganda and organized support is having very good effects in stiffening the attitude of the workers and in influencing their organization and conduct of the strike. As a result better connections have been made and the militant campaign is making more rapid headway. The Shanghai Labor Federation urges the calling of factory and delegate meetings and the election of factory and central strike committees, organization of pickets and visits to other filatures to bring the workers into a general silk strike, connection with all other strikes in the city by means of a central committee for joint action and centralized strike relief work, appeals to all sections of the workers for support, etc. Slogans have been issued and popularized among the masses—"No return to work until all demands have been granted," "No return to work by any section of strikers until the arrested members of all sections are released"

**I SAW IT** HENRI BARBUSSE  
Translated by Brian Rhys **MYSELF**

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## Blood in the Oil Cans

"But the Redskins had got just enough of a modern polish on to understand that their game was not to sell their rights on the nail for a cash price much lower, of course, than the value of the goods, even though they were underground and you couldn't very well sell 'em as yet, let alone see 'em. Oh! they knew the guidign rule of civilized people: good business beans a share in the profits. If they had only known, the poor blighters, they'd have seen that that was just the way they were going to be had. . . . But there now! What as I saying? Mustn't anticipate."

"The Redskins were just as obstinate and incapable of changing their minds as the great posts chopped into the shape of images and painted green and red which stand before the openings of their wigwams. 'Share in profits! Share in profits!' they went on, calm and patient. They didn't even seem to hear all the grand speeches we were turning out (I took my turn) to persuade them to be had by the big bosses. There was nothing for it; while we were sursing and they kept on smiling, a contract was drawn up and signed agreeing to the development of the petroleum claim on a fifty-fifty profits basis, between the company and the owners for the land."

"There were twenty-six land owners mentioned by name in the agreement and, my word! it was a funny sight to see the signatures of such famous and highly honored financial and industrial magnates stuck down along with a crowd of names like George Big Hert or Willy Piercing Eye!

"They got to work at once on the claim. And the Indian parks were invaded by a regular ramy of he-men—engineers, business men, business agents, guards, gangs of expert workmen, as well as masons, carpenters and other builders, together with the complement indispensable to this army on campaign—the feeding and drinking departments. A sort of town sprang up like a bed of mushrooms on these plains, where a few days before you could see bisons and waptis as plain as I see you. There were offices, stores, workshops, caravanserais, with first, second and third class sleeping accommodation, just like the liners, and a money exchange bureau run by big toughs ust like any police officer or saloon-keeper (ha! we still had saloons in those days in the States, and you could buy a bit of everything)."

"There were some free fights, various shindies, cleaned up in a few rounds by the police; a Negro was lynched and a tender young squaw was carried off—just like any big white man's country it was. It also happened that the Indians took to some of the white man's pet amusements, womanising in particular, and certain white men thought well to behave like savages because they thought the Indians savages. That's what they call peaceful penetration. But there now; don't let's start philosophizing!

"The sinking of the oil wells went on fast. The claim promised a fine yield and looked like being inexhaustible. The pumping from the oil wells sunk all over the plain, looking just like a big city growing up under scantlings, and the rush of oil down the pipe-lines never seemed to slack off."

"Likewise, bundles of dollars poured into the hands of the twenty-six Redskins; this went on for years and still the ywere twenty-six."

"But one day, miles away in New York, where stood the inner-most shrine, that it to say an office with a bureau and a telephone on it, a gentleman (I won't utter his name in vain) stopped going through accounts and cablegrams, and said: 'Fifteen years, 161 million barrels of unrefined petroleum, and 13 million dollars paid over to the native owners of the petroleum fields. These fellows aren't wanted.'"

(To be Continued)

## Campaign to Free the Meerut Prisoners

By W. M. HOLMES.

London, August 29th.

Just two months ago a National Meerut Prisoners' Defense Committee was set up here; and it is now possible to review the opening stages of the committee's campaign in Britain for the release of the 33 Indian working class leaders who are undergoing at Meerut the first stage of their trial for "conspiracy to deprive the King-Emporer of his sovereignty of British India."

It is notorious that the labor government has in fact assured responsibility for the trial (the declaration of Wedgwood Benn, secretary of state for India, that "he could not interfere" and his refusal to receive a deputation from the Defence Committee) and it is therefore according to plan that the reformist leadership should unite in sabotaging all efforts for the defense.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress, for instance, has made no response to reiterated appeals from Jawaharlal Nehru, the president of the All India T. U. C. and from the Central Defense Committee in India. A section of the General Council's report to the forthcoming Trades Union Congress deals with the Meerut trial. The General Council state that they understand from the All India T. U. C. (i. e., from its well-known reformist secretary, Joshi) that "the majority of those arrested are either definitely Communists or active members of the Communist auxiliary organization, the Workers and Pjeasants Party." They add a paragraph sneering at the "vehement manifesto" of the Comintern on the Indian arrests, giving a ridiculously garbled precis of the manifesto. They report that a deputation from the Council to the Secretary for India on July 9th took occasion to mention the Meerut trial and "press" for trial by jury and they conclude by reproducing, without comment, the statement of Wedgwood Benn that "it will be for the magistrate (i. e., at Meerut) to decide."

Thus the driving force of the Defense Committee naturally comes from militant elements; its chairman is Alex Gossip, the veteran fighting leader of the Furnishing Trades Association, and its secretary, E. Bridgeman, secretary of the British Section of the League Against Imperialism. At the same time, it needs to be noted that among those who have agreed to associate themselves with the Committee's work are a handful of pseudo-left labor M. P.'s—typified by James Maxton and Fenner Brockway—and renegades like Cook. The Committee has broadcast nation-wide an appeal to all trade union branches and other working class organizations in the localities to aid the Meerut prisoners, both financially and morally.

Up to date the sum of 180 pounds has been collected in contributions, of which 100 pounds has already been sent to India. Protest resolutions and contributions have been received from 11 Trades Councils and 18 Trade Union branches (including Engineers, Miners, Railwaymen, Furnishing Trades). A local Defense Committee has been set up by the important Manchester Trades Council and an all in conference to set up a Committee in London is meeting on the 28th of September. The National Committee lays particular stress on the need for establishing these local defense committees.

A feature is being made of the Meerut Defense campaign at Communist local meetings and demonstrations up and down the country. The annual conference of the Minority Movement passed a strong resolution demanding the release of the Meerut prisoners, and a warning was uttered against expecting that "justice" could be secured for the prisoners merely by bringing pressure on the Labor Government.

The Defense Committee has just issued a penny pamphlet entitled "The Meerut Trial: Facts of the Case" of which the first edition of 5,000 copies is selling rapidly.