





# FRUIT TRUCKERS STRIKE SPREADS; 4,000 OUT TODAY

## Solidarity Pledged by T. U. U. L.

(Continued from Page One)  
500 truck drivers quit work in sympathy with the local truckmen last night. There were also rumors that the Longshoremen's Union may be called out, bringing about a really complete paralysis of the city's supply of fruit and vegetables.

Huge details of mounted, motorcycle and foot police have been patrolling the strike zones here and in other affected centers since the beginning of the strike, and although picketing has been going on before all of the struck markets, police provocation has so far failed to create an opportunity to break up the picket lines on the score of "preserving order."

West Street along the Hudson River and the streets on which the wholesale produce and commission merchants' houses are located, are piled high with cases and bags of fruit and produce. The only deliveries allowed by the strikers are those consigned to hospitals and homes for the aged and infirm. The only effort to move produce Sunday night was in Jersey City, where a number of boss truckmen unloaded some of the freight cars under the protection of a heavy police guard.

Mayor Walker and Acting Governor Lehman told the bosses yesterday that they stood ready to do everything possible to force the strikers back to work before their demands are met. Federal and state sell-out artists were expected to attend a meeting of the boss truckmen, owners and operators of the fruit trucks, and the fruit and produce trade association called for 6 o'clock last night.

The contractors are seeking a higher cartage rate before granting the demands of their workers, pretending that they "cannot afford" the union demand for an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime.

This stand, in conjunction with the threatened embargo, is seen as a clever ruse designed to alienate from the strikers the sympathy of other New York workers, as increased cartage rates would automatically hoist retail prices.

The tie-up has not yet made itself felt in the neighborhood stores, the supplies laid in on Saturday having sufficed for the week-end, but beginning with this morning housewives may have difficulty in getting greens and fruits.

Nearly all drivers employed in other branches of trucking have been conceded the demands for which the fruit men are striking, it was pointed out by rank and file members of the union, and it is inevitable that these workers obtain terms already granted to their fellows.

The Bronx Chamber of Commerce, in offering the use of Bronx Terminal Market to the shippers, was met by the threat of the workers

# LABOR NOTES

## Hosiery Workers Jailed.

EASTON, Pa. — Three women trade unionists, Claire Norrell, brunette and 18; Mae Swanson, blonde and 22, and Edith Christenson, secretary of the Philadelphia Trade Union League, were arrested in Bangor Oct. 1 for distributing copies of the Bangor Hosiery Worker without a permit. Chief of Police Joseph Grigg made the arrest.

They were released on their own recognizance, and will be held for trial.

## Appeal Kirkpatrick Injunction.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (FP).—Appeal has been taken to the U. S. circuit court of appeals against the astounding injunction of Federal Judge Kirkpatrick aimed at paralyzing the organizing campaign of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Philadelphia. The judge forbade the Amalgamated to call strikes or carry on strike activity against the eight firms which asked for the injunction. Four of the clothing companies have since signed up.

# AFL LEADERS TO PUSH SCAB UTW

## Toronto Convention to Fight Textile Workers

(Continued from Page One)  
In 1929 has 2,933,545 members. It claimed 2,896,063 in 1928. This is admittedly a decrease from the 4,078,740 given for 1920.

These Figures Lie.  
But even these 1929 figures are inflated, for they accept the numbers given by John Lewis of the United Mine Workers of nearly half a million members, the same as before he betrayed the 1927-1928 strike and reduced his union to a corporal's guard. The same applies to such other unions as the International Seamen's and Mahon's Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees.

T. U. U. L. Exposes Green.  
A complete exposure of A. F. L. strikebreaking, and the new policy by which Mahon agrees to never organize a Mitten railroad unless he can show greater services to the company than its own company unions, also the pushing of the U. T. W. in the South to prevent the textile workers from building their own organization, in the National Textile Workers' Union, will be made at the great mass meeting scheduled for Wednesday, under the auspices of the Trade Union Unity League and the Trade Union Educational League of Canada. It will be held in Toronto, during the A. F. L. convention, and the principal speaker will be Wm. Z. Foster, general secretary of the T. U. U. L.

there that they would join the strike if the market began scabbing on the union.

The Trade Union Unity League yesterday distributed thousands of copies of a statement pledging solidarity with the striking truck drivers and called upon all food clerks and dock workers to cooperate with the strikers by refusing to handle foodstuff delivered by scab drivers.

The T. U. U. L. urged the drivers to organize stable and garage committees and fight the secret deals which union officials and Tammany politicians are attempting to sell out the strike.

The Grocery and Fruit Clerks, Local 17 of the Amalgamated Food Workers, sent a committee to strike headquarters which promised to aid the strikers in deeds, not merely words, after it had been unanimously decided that members of the local should refuse to sell fruit and produce delivered by scabs, and to call strikes in markets supplied by scabs, Max Titleman, told the Daily Worker.

"We are also launching an organization campaign embracing all workers employed in the delivery and distribution of food, with the aim of winning them to the A. F. W. U. and aiding the truck drivers."

Unit 12, Section 3.  
Meets today, 6:30 sharp, at 1179 Broadway.

## 100 Silk Workers Out.

TORONTO, Canada (FP).—More than 100 girls employed in the winding department of the Ontario Silk-knit Co. have struck against the 33 percent reduction in wages. The company is said to be willing to rescind the cut.

## Child Farm Laborers' Long Hours.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (FP).—No eight-hour day or any other restriction of the hours or conditions of work protects motels children employ on American farms, says a report just issued by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. Hired as laborers, these children do not have the variety of work that the farmers' own children may have, and hence their condition is worse.

Instances were given in this report, of boys 12 and 13 years who worked ten-hour day for \$1.50 on a truck farm, or picked strawberries six hours continuously, and who plowed, harrowed, cultivated and harvested all the truck crops on his employer's place.

# UTW CHIEFS ASK FOR MILITIAMEN

## Wants Troops to Guard House; Strike Goes On

(Continued from Page One)  
brought out today was the statement of Ed Johnson, a striker, a man of influence, that he had protested the arming of scabs to Sheriff Oscar Adkins.

"Sheriff Adkins called me out," he said, "and asked me what we were going to do. I said, we were going to do peaceful picketing. He asked me if I didn't know it was against the law and I told him I didn't think it was. I said we were not armed and if anyone did any firing I'd go on his side to arrest him. Then I asked him to disarm his scab deputies and he said I looked like he would have to have someone. I told him he could do better with his regular men than with that bunch of scab deputies. He said it looked like there was going to be trouble.

"Then I went back and told the bunch about it and then Adam Hunt (the mill superintendent) asked that a way be opened through the crowd. The sheriff pulled out his gat and the crowd surged back. Then George Jonas struck at the sheriff with a stick and Broad Robbins jumped in and hit Jonas with what looked like a black-jack. Jonas yelled, 'Don't do that' and right then the sheriff and Broad Robbins drew their guns and fired. Jim Owens and Dave Jarrett were in the gate and began shooting. Old man Vickers fell right beside me and I saw another boy go down. I think it was Luther Bryan. He was right near old man Vickers.

"I went back to the cement steps (across the road) and saw my mother-in-law get shot."

# Ship Blast Kills Three, and Injures 7 Seamen

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—The explosion which killed two men and one boy and injured seven others on the deck of the steamship Elbeck yesterday was reported as due to another "unascertained cause" often synonymous with company neglect.

The blast occurred when an acetylene and a kerosene torch exploded as repairs were being made in the ship's hold.

The dead are H. B. Hilquist, 50, 11 W. 16th St., New York; P. W. Hansen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and a boy named Moser. Torlus Hanse, 45, 265-62nd St., Brooklyn, N. Y. is among the seriously injured.

The Elbeck is owned by the United States Shipping Board.

# Window Workers Meet

(Continued from Page One)  
bers, according to Harry Feinstein, union secretary. During the last window cleaners' strike two years ago he spent 20 days in jail for picketing.

The exact cause of the accident is not known, Feinstein said, but such accidents are common in the window cleaning trade and are mainly due to the unsatisfactory safety devices provided by the employers. Iwas-kiv's fall may have been due to the fact that the hooks on the building to which the safety belt is attached were not of the standard make Feinstein said.

To remedy conditions responsible for such accidents the Window Cleaners' Protective Union may soon call a strike. A mass meeting of the organized and unorganized window cleaners of Greater New York and vicinity tonight at 7:30 at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., will consider plans for the strike that may be called when the present agreement expires Oct. 15. In addition to proper safety devices, the union is demanding the 40-hour, five-day week, a ten percent increase in the minimum wage, adequate compensation insurance and equal division of work during slack periods.

# I.L.D. ASKS VOLUNTEERS.

With 50,000 letters going out from the national office of the International Labor Defense, calling on workers throughout America to increase their activities on behalf of the seven Gastonia prisoners, the I.L.D. requests volunteers through this office. Apply any time at 80 East 11th St., Room 402.

# NEEDLE WORKERS TO ORGANIZE

## CONFER TONIGHT AT IRVING PLAZA

## To Discuss Gastonia Defense, Relief

(Continued from Page One)  
trades have been especially active during the Gastonia campaign in raising funds and protests, and have determined that even greater pressure must be brought to bear to save the workers from living death. Ben Gold, Rose Wortis, Louis Hyman, and other well known leaders will speak tonight at 7.

## Contribute \$2,000.

The Relief Committee for the Famine Sufferers in Lithuania has sent another contribution of \$500 to the International Labor Defense for Gastonia defense, raising their total to \$2,000. A branch of this organization in South Africa has sent approximately \$50 from their far-off land to help the Gastonia prisoners.

## Milwaukee Active.

Juliet Stuart Poyntz, now on a national tour as an I. L. D. organizer, will speak in Milwaukee tomorrow night in Harmonic Hall, when a conference of workers' organizations will be held to increase the membership of the International Labor Defense, during the 50,000 membership drive, and for the aid of Gastonia.

## English Workers Protesting.

The following facts appeared in English working-class newspapers on Gastonia: "The International Class War Prisoners Aid (British section) have written to the American section for a Gastonia textile striker to come to England in order to conduct a two months' campaign on behalf of the Gastonia prisoners. This will commence at the Trafalgar Square demonstration on Oct. 27.

"No meeting must go by without definite reference being made to the Gastonia case in order to mobilize the British workers in defence of their American comrades.

"The American ambassador must be flooded with resolutions of protest. Demonstrations against the Gastonia bosses have been held in Liverpool and Newcastle-on-Tyne. In Newcastle workers demonstrated outside the U. S. consulate. The Consul refused to see them. In Liverpool and Plymouth demonstrations followed much support.

Workers in Chicago are meeting tonight in Peoples' Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., when Juliet Stuart Poyntz will talk on Gastonia. A memorial meeting for Ella May will be held in Detroit Sunday, Oct. 13, at 2 p. m. when Ben Wells, N. T. W. U. organizer will speak. The meeting will be held in Danceland Auditorium at Woodward Ave. near Forest.

# Food Workers Push Union Organization

(Continued from Page One)  
favorable conditions for a further struggle, reports showed.

Two union shop members and delegates from unorganized shops will be represented at an organization committee meeting next week. Pledging solidarity with the Gastonia strikers, the board members voted to send delegates to the Youth Conference for Gastonia Defense and Relief at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Pl. and 155th St., Oct. 13.

A food worker will join the delegation selected by the Friends of the Soviet Union to participate in the Twelfth Anniversary Celebrations of the November Revolution. The union will also present a banner of welcome to the Soviet fliers expected in New York next week.

# CZECH COMMUNIST JAILED.

PRAGUE, Oct. 7.—The editor of the Communist paper "Delnicky Denik" has been arrested together with the Party secretary. Those arrested are named Cerny and Hruby, respectively.

# 'SCOTLAND YARD' AT SAM HARRIS.

Those interested learning how the Bank of England is robbed of bonds worth one million pounds should see "Scotland Yard" by Denison Clift, which A. H. Woods is presenting at the Sam H. Harris Theatre.

With a superior cast of English and American actors and actresses, it develops a fairly entertaining play, although on the whole it is quite improbable. However, for a few hours diversion it is not the worst of the murder and detective plays now on Broadway.

# TO ORGANIZE AUTO UNION IN BIGGEST SHOPS

## Organize; Convention Scheduled Feb. 1

(Continued from Page One)  
ated. Already large shop locals have been organized in the Ford and Chrysler-Dodge plants.

Plans have been made to organize a strong Murray Body shop local this week as well as locals in Hudson's Briggs, Fisher Body and other such shops where we have many members of the union working.

The Provisional Committee is affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League and is working under the general guidance and with the cooperation of the T. U. U. L. in building a strong provisional organization that will culminate in the convention scheduled to take place here, February 1 and 2.

## Organize Unemployed.

The Provisional Committee took up the question of growing unemployment in the auto industry and the general worsening of conditions. It is drawing up plans to organize the unemployed into a general auto workers unemployment council.

The Auto Workers News, the union mouth-piece, is being transformed from a monthly to a weekly paper. Corps are being organized to sell the weekly at the factory gates daily.

Shop gate meetings are being held mornings and noons and meet with great solidarity and militancy on the part of the workers despite police attempts to break them up.

The call for the National Convention is being sent into all sections of the country where the auto industry is located and the Provisional Committee, with Philip Frankfeld as chairman of the organization and Philip Raymond as organization secretary, is getting down to the task of working for a big delegation of auto workers to the February 1 Convention.

# "Criminal Code" at the National

WORKED out by a class-conscious playwright, free of the Broadway tradition, the plot of "Criminal Code," now running at the National Theatre, would have made a thunderous denunciation of the mills of capitalist "justice." But even with its muddy wash of sensationalism the play is worth seeing.

It is about a young worker new to the city who picks up a girl to help him celebrate his birthday. She suggests a notorious dive; they swallow a pint of gin; the girl is accosted on the dance floor by a former flame; the boy rushes to the defense of feminine honor. The other man, who happens to be the son of a rich exploiter, makes as though to draw a gun from his hip and the youth smashes him over the head with a water bottle. The parasite dies the next day.

The state's attorney, while admitting to his secretary that if he were handling the defense the hot young would get off scot free, is loy for conviction to bolster his political prestige. The young worker gets ten years for manslaughter. After six years in the jute mill he is on the point of moral collapse. The prison physician suggests, as no prison sawbones in real life ever did, a change of occupation. By this time the state's attorney has been rewarded for serving the machine by being made warden of the jail. The boy, Graham, is put to driving the warden's car and under the influence of the warden's daughter his broken spirit mends within six months. The girl goes away to learn whether she really cares for the prisoner—not a word of love has been spoken between them all this while but there it is. Meanwhile Graham's cell-mate, a hardened crook, has plotted a jail break. By means of the usual enlightened torture one of the prisoners in on the break is made to squeal and is marked for death by his fellows. Graham is the only one known to have been in the warden's office at the time of the killing—another "tough break." He knows the murderer but will not squeal because the code of the criminals prohibits it.

Thrown in a dungeon and tortured beyond endurance, he kills the bully sent to fetch him to the warden's office, where a pardon awaits him. The closing scene, a really heart-squeezing hit recalling DeMaupassant, shows the reunion of the girl and her silent worshipper—too late.

# Don't Dump Your Old Clothes; Wear Them to I. L. D. Revel Saturday

Have you any old clothes, garments of an ancient vintage that you are thinking of throwing away? Save them. Because the older and shabbier they are, the more honored a place they will be accorded at the annual Proletarian Autumn Revel of the New York District of the International Labor Defense, to be held this Saturday night at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St.

Suits and dresses of pre-war days are expected to blossom forth again at what promises to be the biggest Autumn Revel the I.L.D. has ever held. A committee of distinguished proletarian judges will choose those outfits that seem to be most ready for the junk heap and award handsome prizes. The evening will be enlivened by the dance music of John C. Smith's Negro Syncopators, who will play as long as anybody is able to stand on his or her feet.

In addition to its entertaining side, the I.L.D. Revel will also have a serious purpose: all the proceeds will go for the defense of the Gastonia and other class war prisoners. Tickets should be bought at once at the office of the New York I.L.D., 799 Broadway, Room 422. They will cost more at the door.

# Ukrainian Workers Give \$330 for Tractor Fund

At a meeting Friday night in the Manhattan Lyceum, the Ukrainian Workers Club raised \$330 for the truck and tractor campaign of the F. S. U., the members pledging themselves to purchase at least one tractor for presentation to the Soviet fliers upon their arrival in New York. The membership also voted to present the Land of the Soviets crew with a silk banner commemorating the Moscow to New York flight at the reception in Madison Square Garden on Oct. 19.

# AMUSEMENTS

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# CRIMINAL CODE

We shall be glad to offer late news of the progress of the "Land of the Soviets," as well as further plans for the welcoming of the aviators. Organizations who are interested in placing ads. in the pamphlet now being prepared by the F.S.U. in honor of the fliers, are urged to communicate with us at once. The rates are: \$100 for full page. \$10 will be the lowest amount accepted from any organization. Personal greetings may be inserted for \$1.

# LEWIS READY TO EXPEL ILLINOIS PART OF UMWA

## Farrington Readmitted Miners Joining NWU

(Continued from Page One)  
sided out of the union, and John L. Lewis will set up a dual administration, as he has done for so many other districts, Kansas, Nova Scotia, etc.

## Graft Story.

The libel suit is the Fishwick machine's answer to an article in the United Mine Journal, controlled by Lewis, in which evidence is offered that certain deposed U. M. W. officials in Franklin County confessed to having "mishandled" a \$50,000 relief fund.

The Fishwick board met Friday, but it did not take action on Lewis' letter. Fishwick states that it will be considered at the next meeting, and meanwhile the suit goes on.

Farrington's Policy.  
Fishwick has begun more and more to follow the line of his old chief, Frank Farrington, president of the district while Fishwick was vice president. Farrington was exposed in 1926 as being on the payroll of the Peabody Coal Co. for \$25,000 a year. He was thrown out of the union, universally execrated, and his picture turned to the wall in all union halls. For his policy of a separate Illinois miners' union, in which all the graft would go to the local misleaders, it is now Fishwick's proposition, and it is highly significant that Frank Farrington was re-admitted into the Fishwick local at Ithica, Illinois, Friday night. There is no assurance whatever that he is not continuing to draw his bribe from the coal bosses.

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# Communist Activities

Unit 6F, Section 1.  
Regular meeting Tuesday, Oct. 8, 6:30 p. m., at 27 E. 4th St.

Party Fraction Conference.  
All members of workers' cultural organizations of all languages are requested to attend a Party fraction conference at the Workers' Center, 26 Union Sq., on Tuesday, Oct. 8, at 7 p. m.

Food Fraction.  
A general meeting of all Party food workers, grocery clerks, bakers, butchers, restaurant and cafeteria workers will be held Wednesday, Oct. 9, 7:30 p. m., at the Workers' Center, by order of the District Industrial Department.

Unit 1, Section 4.  
Special meeting Thursday, Oct. 10, 8:30 p. m., at 45 West 19th St., to discuss the T.U.U.L. Conference. Non-Party members invited.

Unit 1, Section 4, Execom.  
The executive committee of Unit 1, Section 4, will meet Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 144 E. 105th St.

Unit 12, Section 3.  
Meets today, 6:30 sharp, at 1179 Broadway.

# Labor and Fraternal Organizations

**Iron and Bronze Workers.**  
Important membership meeting of the Architectural Iron, Bronze and Structural Workers' Union will be held Tuesday, Oct. 8, 8 p. m., at 7 E. 15th St. Reports on the conditions in the trade and the activities of the union will be given.

**Gastonia Mass Conference.**  
A Gastonia mass conference for defense and relief will be held Tuesday, Oct. 15, 7 p. m., at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl. Send credentials to Rose Baron, secretary New York District, I. L. D., or Harriet Silverman, secretary W. R. 759 Broadway.

**Downtown I. L. D.**  
Special meeting of the Downtown Branch, I. L. D., will be held Tuesday evening, Oct. 8, at the Workers' Center.

**Drama Fraction.**  
All Party and League members affiliated with drama groups are called to a fraction meet on Tuesday, Oct. 8, 7 p. m., at 28 Union Sq., fifth floor, by order of the agitprop.

**Cooperative Colony Lecture.**  
Comrade M. Ojrin will speak in Russian on the 5-Year Plan of the Soviet Union on Thursday evening, Oct. 10, in the Cooperative Colony Auditorium.

**Brownsville League.**  
Under the auspices of the Brownsville English Branch, I. L. D., Comrade H. M. Wick will give a "Workers' Defense in America," Friday, Oct. 11, 8 p. m., at the Brownsville Youth Center, 125 Osborn St.

**Williamsburgh I. L. D.**  
A general membership meeting will be held Wednesday, Oct. 9, 8:30 p. m., at 56 Manhattan Ave. Every Brownsville worker is urged to become a member of this organization.



# Scrapping of Obsolete Warships Furnishes Pacifist Lie of Peace and Disarmament

## THREAT OF MORE ARMAMENTS IF AMERICA REJECTS 'RIGHTS' OF BRITAIN, SEEN IN 'REDUCTION'

### Challenge U. S. Imperialist Plan for 15 More Cruisers, Regardless of "Accord"

### Warships for "Lesser Powers" and Merchant Vessels, Equally War Preparations

LONDON, Oct. 7.—While Macdonald's visit to Hoover is being played up to the whole world as a "step toward" disarmament, more cautiously stated as armament "reduction," the announcement by the Admiralty of what "may" be scrapped in the line of fighting ships, simultaneously conveys the idea that if America does not in this field, as Snowden said at the Hague when talking reparations, "give Britain her rightful place once more," then the additional phrase used to scrap ships will not be built "if" agreement is reached, acquires the character of a challenge to American imperialism.

It is also enlightening to note that the six ships of 6-inch gun class slated to play stage property role for scrapping in this pacifist farce of "disarmament" are all pre-war built ships now off or soon to be off, the active list, while eleven more, which were launched early in the war, are also out-of-dated and slated in any event for early scrapping.

## DRASTIC WAGE CUTS IN COAL

(Continued from Page One) by the Bureau of Labor Statistics figures for 11 soft coal states. Average day's pay of miners and loaders.

Alabama	1924	1929
Colorado	\$4.57	\$4.03
Illinois	7.23	6.18
Indiana	8.85	7.04
Kansas	8.56	6.83
Kentucky	9.52	5.03
Ohio	5.63	5.15
Penna. (bituminous)	7.17	4.87
Tennessee	6.40	5.27
West Virginia	4.08	3.86
Virginia	6.10	5.35
	4.65	4.30

Illinois and Indiana, in spite of drastic cuts under the 1928 agreements, show a higher wage than Kentucky or West Virginia, but the difference is less than it was five years ago. And the miners in Ohio, the state where bituminous miners first organized a union now earn less than the average than the men in the non-union southern fields.

Unemployment. Miners of the old central competitive field have not only faced the most drastic wage cuts, but they have seen the greatest number of men thrown permanently out of the coal industry during the past five years. In Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania, four out of every ten workers employed in and about bituminous mines in 1923 are no longer in the industry. Nearly 200,000 have been frozen out since 1923 and some 150,000 of these men were in these four northern states. Mines in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio operate on the average less than 200 days in the year, so that even Illinois—which still leads the list with average earnings of \$7.04 a day—does not give the miner's family a living wage.

More Cuts Recently. Meantime, important companies have put over further wage cuts in several states since the federal bureau gathered these wage figures early in 1929. In April, Pittsburgh Coal and Carnegie Coal both posted reductions of 7 per cent and a wave of similar cuts swept the Pittsburgh district as other companies followed their example.

"Coal Age," organ of operators and technicians, reported in August that a group of Ohio companies had just cut wages 10 per cent. And in the center of District 2, at least one important central Pennsylvania company—the Sonman Shaft, near Portage—has brought the inside day rate down from \$6 to \$5 and is paying outside day labor from 45 to 55 cents an hour.

N. M. U. Fights Cuts. The National Miners Union recently reported a series of wage cuts in mines around Pittsburgh, and is rallying the miners for a fight against this continued drive of the employers. At Avel, Pa., recently, the determined resistance of the miners, under the leadership of the N. M. U., has checked a threatened wage cut, and forced the employers of the P. & W. mine to put entry men whose wages were cut back to work in rooms at the old wage.

## WORKERS ANGRY AT LIES TOLD

### Audience in Courtroom Denounces Prosecution

(Continued from Page One) some one yelled, "Turn him loose," and firing followed.

Little didn't identify where the firing came from or who shot first. Mrs. Little, who was on a porch across the street with her husband, testified to the same effect.

### Try Dramatic Tricks.

The prosecution attempted to impress the jury by dramatizing how Gilbert approached the guard, who pointed a gun at him, demanding he stop and show a warrant.

Mrs. Gamble testified she was at home near the union lot, and saw the police get out of the automobile and walk on the union grounds. Her account of how Gilbert grappled with the guard, whom she couldn't identify, differed from Mrs. Little's account.

Mrs. George MacMahon said she went to the meeting June 7, and heard Buch say, "We have to fight to win this strike, and we're going to pull those scabs out if it takes blood to do it."

She also quoted Beal as saying from the stand, "We're going down and beat hell out of the police and thugs. If they come up here, we'll shoot, and shoot to kill."

Would Convict on Perjury. It is almost entirely upon these distorted reports of perjured witnesses that the prosecution depends to prove conspiracy.

Several aill workers who were in court this morning came out at noon recess boiling with rage. They stopped your correspondent and said: "The Manville-Jencks lawyers think that because they can buy wives of the scabs to swear to lies they will get the jury to believe it. We was there, and Beal and Vera didn't say no such words. What they said was that the strikers should go to the mill and picket and try to pull the night shift out on strike. He said that we couldn't expect the law to protect us against the Loray gang and we would have to protect ourselves. He never did say we should kill anybody."

Deputy Sheriff Upton tried to connect Miller with the conspiracy by testifying that when he came to the union headquarters after the shooting, Miller admitted ordering Aderholt off the lot and that Miller had ammunition in his pockets.

Policemen Roach and Gilbert were placed on the stand in the afternoon, and told approximately the same story as in the first Charlotte trial—the story that jury did not believe. They claimed with some contradictions between them, that they went on the lot with Aderholt and that the strikers fired first. Gilbert denied the attack on the pickets, admits that he saw McGinnis and McLaughlin only once

## Arabs Have Not Ended Struggle Against the British in Palestine

JERUSALEM, Oct. 7.—The mutual boycott by Arabs reflect the latest hostility pervading Palestine, and it must be said that since the Arabs constitute the enormous majority of the population that the boycott is harder on the Jews than on the Arabs.

It is no longer denied that the uprising was a revolt against British imperialist policy using the Zionists' movement as an instrument, rather than coming from religious differences. One of the secretaries of the Arab executive states Arab demands as follows:

"What we want from the British Government is a retraction of the Balfour declaration and the establishment of a national democratic government here. Jews have always lived in this country and we are willing to allow them here, but Palestine cannot become 'the' Jewish national home, for the land rightly belongs to us who have been living here for many centuries."

It must be noted that this comes from the Arab executive which has betrayed the interests of the masses, and proves that mass feeling forces this much militancy in words.

In view of Macdonald, the "Labor" imperialist, having declared at the last Geneva conference, that his government recognizes the mandate system and will uphold the Balfour declaration, the struggle of Arabs in Palestine by no means can be considered "settled." Neither, of course, would the program of the Arab executive settle it, excluding as it does the interests of the worker and peasant masses of both races.

before, but nevertheless "identified" them as shooting.

Roach was grafter. Attorney Jimison, for the defense, brought out in cross examination that while serving as special deputy Roach was reported frequently to the Sheriff Ryan for taking graft. His favorite form of graft was to hold up petting parties, and force them to put up ten or twenty dollars bond, which he pocketed. This happened so frequently that the Sheriff publicly rebuked him and finally discharged him.

Was Raper, Too. Roach raped the daughter of R. P. Reynolds of Gwyn, N. C., and the daughter of M. B. Spencer of Smprna, S. C. B. T. Behler took care of the Spencer girl during confinement and several months subsequently, at Roach's request, Behler was in court and stood up as Jimison asked Roach, "Didn't you refuse to pay this man for the expenses of confinement of the girl whom you debauched?"

Roach denied everything in his black record of crime and violence except that he admitted paying two heavy fines for bootlegging.

Among other things he admitted that two autos belonging to him burned and he collected insurance. But he denied that he set fire to them for the insurance. He admitted also that during the last trial, he had remarked in the court room, "These damned Russians ought to be shot for the stuff they are preaching. We don't need no Russian atheists in North Carolina."

Admits Trying Shooting. "Then you tried on June 7 to shoot them?" asked Jimison.

"Yes," Roach answered. The judge ruled that the defense couldn't ask questions regarding the assault on Pedro Melton. Roach and Gilbert were drunk on the afternoon of June 7, and shot up a refreshment stand run by Melton, and tried to kill him. In the first trial, Roach and Gilbert blamed each other for starting the shooting.

However, the judge now says that since they are under indictment, they must not be forced to testify.

## NEW BIG GAIN IN SOVIET OIL IS REPORTED

### Record Output Aids Five-Year Plan

Oil production in the Soviet Union for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1929, is estimated at 100,000,000 barrels, according to the Amtorg Trading Corporation which has just issued a pamphlet entitled the "Petroleum Industry of the U. S. S. R." in connection with the International Petroleum Exposition which is being held at Tulsa, Oklahoma, from October 5 to October 12. This production constitutes an all-time record for Russia and represents an increase of 17 per cent over the previous year and 49 per cent over the last pre-war year.

Refining and drilling operations kept pace with the increase in crude production during the year, the kerosene output, at 17,150,000 barrels, showing an increase of 23 per cent and gasoline, at 8,460,000 barrels, a gain of 28 per cent over the preceding year. Oil exports continued the rapid gain shown in 1928-1929, an increase of 27 per cent over the preceding year and over 3½ times the exports in 1913. Purchases of American equipment for the Soviet oil industry during the fiscal year just ended amounted to \$9,600,000, thus constituting the most important class of machinery purchases made for the Soviet Union in this country.

The five-year plan for the development of the oil industry recently ratified by the Soviet government, calls for doubling the production by 1932-33, the output for that year being set at 26,000,000 tons. Refining operations will be expanded correspondingly, especially by the cracking method. The capacities of the recently completed Grozny-Tuapse pipe line and the Baku-Batum line, now nearing completion, will be doubled and the construction of a new pipe line from the Caspian Sea to Moscow, will be begun. The rapid development of automobile and aviation transport in the U. S. S. R. and the mechanization of agriculture by the use of tractors will put tremendous demands on the industry in the next few years.

as this would tend to incriminate them, and thus part of their criminal record was excluded.

It could not be shown before the court conclusively that Roach and Gilbert were drunk only a few hours before their raid on the tent colony without the story of the affair at Meltons.

Plan Murder in Rosemary. A letter was received today from an active union member in Rosemary. This worker had previously written for an organizer. In the letter today he said that the mill superintendent there had organized a gang the same as in the Loray mill, and had arranged with the police that when the National Textile Workers' Union organizer arrived, the law would disappear and leave the field clear to the mill gang to attack the organizer and active members.

FAKE AMNESTY. BELGRADE (By Mail).—On occasion of the baptism of the third son of King Alexander an amnesty was given for all offences punished by penalties up to two months' imprisonment. The amnesty was not extended to political prisoners. The king offered his loyal subjects 28,000 orders instead.

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## BIRO-BIDJAN IS RICH COUNTRY

### Jewish Republic Found Better Than Palestine

(Continued from Page One) which he also visited in his capacity as expert agriculturist.

The commission is scheduled to arrive here on or about October 22. Their arrival will be followed by a banquet at the Lincoln Hotel, Friday, October 25 and a mass reception on Sunday October 27 at the Martin Beck Theatre.

The National Geographical Society, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., has just issued a bulletin which describes Biro-Bidjan as follows:

"Marshy lowlands contrast with tall-wooded ranges and treeless plains with magnificent forests. Much of the scenery along the Amur River may achieve notoriety for its wild beauty when the country is better known to the world at large.

"Nor is perpetual snow a characteristic of the region. Often for months during the winter there will be no snow at all. The short summers are comfortably warm.

"There are rich agricultural districts in the province and gold is mined extensively. Coal has not been mined so much but there is an abundant supply."

Following the arrival of the commission the Icor will launch a campaign here to make the advantages

**"WE ENDORSE THE I.L.D. DRIVE FOR 50,000 NEW MEMBERS"**

That is the gist of a resolution passed yesterday by the National Textile Workers Union. The textile workers know who helped them best at

**PASSAIC NEW BEDFORD GASTONIA**

The Executive Committee of the National Textile Workers Union termed the I. L. D. indispensable in the struggle of labor against capital.

The N.T.W.U. called on all members to join the I. L. D.

**Have You Joined Yet?**

New maneuvers in Gastonia to railroad seven leaders to living death in the jails of North Carolina must be met by redoubled efforts on the part of the working class.

**The campaign for the 50,000 new members will be over January 1**

**Bring Your Shopmates Have Them Join Up!**

Come hear the I. L. D. organizers throughout the land. JULIET STUART POYNTZ, who was in charge of I. L. D. activities in the South, is now on a national tour. She will speak in MILWAUKEE tomorrow, 8 p. m. at Harmonie Hall, First Ave. and Mineral St. You will then hear the truth of the capitalist slaughter in Gastonia and Marion.

Fill out the following blank and become a member of the International Labor Defense.

I want to join the International Labor Defense. Enclosed find 25 cents.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY .....

International Labor Defense 80 E. 11th St., New York City

# IN THE SHOPS

## Exposes Sellout of Food Workers by A. F. of L. Labor Betrayers

Once before I have shown the Daily Worker the open betrayal by the A. F. of L. fakers and the eff-brew Trades-Forward clique, against the Amalgamated Food Workers Union. And now I will tell of the betrayal they are carrying out against the cafeteria workers.

The great majority of bakery workers are working only 2 or 3 days a week; the rest working not at all. As to how the clique "settles" a cafeteria. In cafeterias where the Amalgamated called strikes the fakers sold the bosses "union signs." This is their scab way of "settling" shops.

## Chicago Workers Swell Gastonia, Marion, N. C. Protest Next Tuesday

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Chicago workers will join the mass protest against the mill-owners' terror in the Gastonia and Marion strike areas at a mass meeting Tuesday at 2457 W. Chicago Ave. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Committee.

## News That Henry Ford Laid Off Over 25,000 Suppressed in Press

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 7.—Wide publicity was given in the capitalist press last winter to Henry Ford's statement that he would employ 30,000 extra workers. The fact that Ford has laid off 25,000 workers at the River Rouge plant in recent weeks has been suppressed by the capitalist newspapers. Besides the lay-off at the River Rouge plant, the Dearborn plant is shut down, affecting thousands more workers.

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

of Biro-Bidjan as a Jewish homeland widely known.

The Soviet government has set aside seven million rubles for the establishment of a modern scientific state farm. Already caterpillar and wheel tractors, building material, woodworking machinery and farm implements sent by Icor are on the spot and intensive cultivation will begin next year.

## TAXI DRIVER.

Regardless of the charge, and the circumstances under which it is made, the defendant is always found guilty. Imagine this prejudiced being having charge of 54,000 taxi drivers. Where do we get the "fair trial" that is talked about? Such conditions will force the taxi drivers to realize that their proper place is with the Taxicab Chauffeurs Union, affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League, the only organization that has their interests in consideration.

FIGHT IMPERIALIST WAR. LONDON, Oct. 4.—The inaugural conference of the British youth section of the League Against Imperialism will be held at the Friars' Hall Oct. 5.

## CZAR DRENNEN CONTROLS COURT TRYING CABBIES

### Taxicab Driver Urges Men to Join Union

(By a Worker Correspondent) I, a taxicab driver, would like to have this letter printed in the Daily Worker, the only paper in English that is really the workers' paper.

The police have charge of all taxi drivers. They have a court at Greenwich St. in which they try the hack-drivers. The man in charge is a man named Drennen. No one is allowed at the trial. Drennen is both prosecutor and judge. All statements made by the taxi driver in his own defense are disregarded. No lawyer is allowed for the driver.

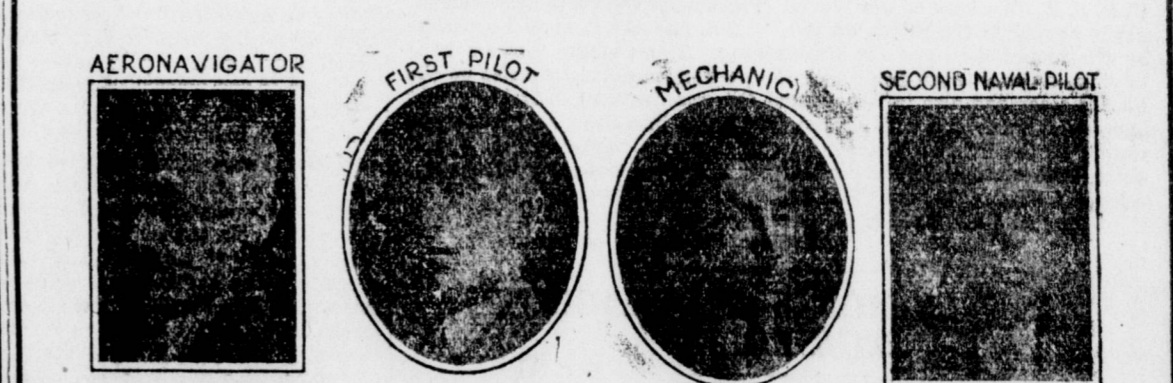
Customary air races, promoted to aid developing public "air consciousness," marked the ceremonies.

# Greet the Soviet Fliers!



## Gigantic Reception

Saturday Evening, Oct. 19, at 7:30 p. m. (Doors Open at 5:30)



The four fliers of the "Land of the Soviets" will be officially welcomed at

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175 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Out-of-town delegations are asked to report at offices of F. S. U. at 2 p. m. on day of the reception



# PARTY LIFE

## Repudiate Dishonest Maneuvers of Lovestone Renegades

C. P. U. S. A.  
TO THE SECRETARIAT

Dear Comrades:—

It has come to my attention that the renegade Lovestone is circulating in America copies of his so-called Appeal to the Executive Committee of the Communist International in which he attempts to continue his use of my name in his disruptive and anti-Communist activities. He is trying to use the statement signed by the delegation in Moscow of May 18 for this purpose. It is necessary for me to denounce this dishonest maneuver of Lovestone.

When it became clear to me, during the work of the delegation, that Lovestone, Gitlow and Wolfe were plunging us into a struggle against the C. I. and for an opportunist line, I and other members of the delegation began to break with his line, and attempted to change this course. Therefore, when a few days after the decision was rendered, it was proposed that the delegation sign a statement pledging not to continue the struggle, I was in favor of this and signed the document together with the rest of the delegation. There were many wrong things in the statement, but its essential political significance was the pledge to cease the struggle. But now it has become clear that Lovestone, Gitlow and Wolfe, signed it merely as a dishonest maneuver, not to end the fight but on the contrary, to continue it in its worst form in America.

I hereby wish again to dissociate myself from any and all of Lovestone's activities, and especially to denounce his dishonest use of my name in his latest campaigns. It has now become clear beyond all doubt that all those former members of the delegation who continue their association with Lovestone, are actively going over into the camp of counter revolution. I appeal to all members of the Party to join wholeheartedly with the C. I. and the C. C. of the American Party, to completely liquidate this group of renegades, and to go forward to the building up of a mass Party actively leading the class struggle, on the basis of the correct line which we have now finally secured with the help of the C. I. All events, the sharpening class struggles, the renewed healthy growth of the Party, as well as the action of the renegades, have combined to prove conclusively that we are now on the correct Bolshevik course.

With Communist greetings,

Moscow, Sept. 15, 1929. ALEX NORAL.

## AGAINST COLONIAL OPPRESSION

### 'An Appeal of the All-China Federation of Labor Regarding the Shooting of Comrade Loo Yun-sun

Fellow Workers!

Since the Kuomintang, under the instructions of the imperialists, attacked the S. S. R., class conflicts have been intensified throughout the whole world. Imperialism on the one hand, suppresses the revolutionary struggles, arrests members of the trade unions and kills revolutionary leaders in the West; and on the other hand, it cooperates with the Kuomintang militarists to use white terrorist tactics on a larger scale, to suppress the revolutionary leaders in China, etc. On the 26th of July, when the anti-imperialist mass demonstration passed over the Bund bridge, the armed police of the imperialists fired on the unarmed masses without any reason or warning, with the consequence that a railwayman, the leader of the demonstration, Loo Yun-Sun, was seriously wounded. The police then took him to the Japanese police station and attempted to bury him in secret and up to the present no one knows where he is.

The imperialists and the Kuomintang realize that although the Chinese Revolution suffered a defeat in 1927, it is again steadily growing. They know that the Chinese masses are still an important factor in the anti-imperialist fight, and that the down trodden Chinese working class is the main force of the world revolution. Therefore, when the Chinese workers demonstrated to support the U. S. S. R., and against imperialist war, they (the imperialists and Kuomintang) were well prepared and adopted savage measures to suppress the demonstration. This incident is another prominent fact of the guilt of imperialism, but they cannot hinder the development of the Chinese Revolution. On the contrary, they will rouse the revolutionary courage of the Chinese workers and make them fight more decisively to overthrow the ruling power of imperialism and the reactionary Kuomintang.

The Chinese workers have actively participated in and are in the vanguard of the class struggle of the world. We must fight on without any retreat: our revolutionary fighting spirit must be so decisive that it cannot be defeated. We believe that the sacrifice of Comrade Loo Yun-Sun has the same value as the sacrifice made by the workers in Berlin, Warsaw and other countries during their brave fight against capitalism. The Chinese workers realize that during the long period of anti-capitalist struggle, the class united front of the world's workers should be continuously extended and strengthened; the broad working masses in the whole world should be mobilized and fight for working class aims. The recent large strikes (including several ten thousand workers) in the Japanese textile mills and the Electricity Department in the Shanghai Municipal Council in China, are the result of the cruel exploitation by the imperialists of the Chinese workers and the shameful part played by the Kuomintang on behalf of the imperialists to suppress the workers. These strikes are the expression of the brave fight of the Chinese workers.

The Chinese workers are now in the front ranks for support of the U. S. S. R. Workers of the World! Fight and prepare the class struggle in answer to the attack on the U. S. S. R. and the Chinese Revolution by the imperialists and the Kuomintang. The Chinese workers hope to make a class united front with the workers in other countries on the Pacific ocean and also in Europe and America, in order to fight against imperialist war. We will advance along the line from supporting the victory of the Russian October revolution to the victory of the World October Revolution. We shall see that historical struggles will be developed following the sacrifice of Comrade Loo Yun-Sun.

Shanghai, July 27th, 1929.  
All China Federation of Labor.

## THE WAR MONGERS DISTRIBUTE THE ROLES

It is hardly possible to conceive anything meaner and more disgusting than the tissue of lies and calumnies woven by the Chinese diplomats in connection with the annexation of the Chinese Eastern Railway. However, the deep dye of this lying attack grows paler alongside the reports of the terrible cruelties practiced on Soviet citizens in the prisons of the Chinese satraps, of the sentences passed upon people whose only fault is that they are subjects of the Soviet Union, and finally, of the bandit attacks, undertaken by Chinese troops and Russian White Guards upon the peaceable population of the frontier districts of the Soviet Union. However, we must concern ourselves with the lies of the Nanking commercial travellers, as these represent an important portion of the general plan of "action" of the war mongers against the Soviet Union.

Telegrams from Tokio report a conversation of the Chinese Ambassador in Japan Wan Yun Bao with the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sidehara, concerning the Russo-Chinese conflict. Wan Yun Bao goes as far as to deny the facts mentioned in the note of Comrade Litvinov. These facts include the statement that the Chinese authorities not only "treat Soviet subjects badly," as this is mildly expressed in Wan's denial, but that they commit excesses, to which the imperialist powers would long ago have replied with punitive expeditions. It need hardly be proved that Wan's "refutation" is merely designed to hide the acts of violence enumerated in the note.

The speech of the representative of the Nanking Government in the League of Nations, Mr. Wu, is worthy of still closer attention. A still more delicate and responsible mission was given to this youth. Like a well-trained lackey, Wu made wonderful bows to the Geneva assembly and started not only to whitewash the Chinese robbers but even to throw the blame onto the Soviet Union. He boasted of the "paramount love of peace" of China and was impudent enough to accuse the Soviet Union of provocation, etc.

It is, of course, not an accident that the tongue of the Chinese diplomats have become so loose. When they resort to such methods in order to work up public opinion, they know on whom they are re-

## "WHEN THE WAR COMES I'LL MAKE YOU CAPTAIN."

By Fred Ellis



## Sharp Mass Struggles in South Show Need for Intensive Party Building

By BILL DUNNE.

The extreme rapidity with which the struggle of the southern workers against capitalist rationalization has taken on an open and sharp political character, especially in the highly mechanized industries (cotton spinning, rayon, etc.), shows the great need for corresponding rapidity in recruiting for and consolidating our Party—not only in the South but in the North, since the armed raids, kidnappings and floggings by the black hundreds in the Gastonia region and the massacre of workers in Marion, both with the full support of the state, are not special southern phenomena but forerunners of wider development of fascist and semi-fascist methods in this pre-war period.

Our Party is required now to give direct and daily leadership to mass struggles of the most serious kind. In the South in recent weeks our Party has been forced to pass from a position of more or less open access to the masses to that of semi-legality. Not only has this been true of our Party, but it is also true of the National Textile Workers' Union in certain sections where the terror of the mill bosses was the best organized. Only Party organizations which have developed considerable stability and the Communist flexibility which grows out of conscious strength are able to make such rapid adjustments without serious losses.

In the North our Party has been established for ten years. In the South our Party began its serious mass activity only in March of this year. In some seven months it has been able to establish itself as that section of the working class most feared and hated by the bosses and their government before great masses of the most oppressed and exploited workers—Negro and white—and to show to thousands of workers that it constitutes the most conscious and disciplined section of the working class. Members of our Party have taken and are taking a leading part in the biggest mass struggles in the section of the textile industry where the sharpest conflicts, developing into armed combats and at times taking on a revolutionary character, have developed. Precisely because our Party members in the South have, under the leadership of the Party and by carrying out its program, been able to secure wide mass influence, numbers of them have been singled out for special prosecution. (Gastonia murder trial, special terrorist activities, etc.)

The sharpest drive of the southern capitalists and their various government agencies is directed against our Party as the revolutionary leadership of the masses in their struggle against capitalist rationalization and the political struggles developing out of it. Nowhere more than in the South is the ruling class proceeding openly and consciously against our Party.

Our agitational and propaganda literature is widely read. In the last three months more than 200,000 copies of the Daily Worker have been distributed. Our literature of a more popular type has been distributed to the amount of more than 1,500,000 pieces. It is easily seen that our Party is no longer a stranger in the South—especially in the two highly industrialized states of North and South Carolina.

Our Party alone can give leadership to the rapidly developing struggles of the new southern working class. It is only because our Party has won wide support among the most exploited workers that we have been able to maintain and extend our influence in the face of legal and extra-legal persecution of militant workers and our Party members that has had few precedents in the history of the American class struggle. But our Party has always been weak in ability to increase its membership in proportion to its influence and this weakness has been shown in our work in the South.

Such spokesmen of southern capitalism as Governor Gardner of North Carolina puts the issue squarely as one between the program of our Party for our class and the activity of our Party, and those who represent Wall Street imperialism. Governor Gardner, in a three-column statement issued October 1, singles out our Party for the target of attack. He says:

"North Carolina is, by the very nature of its people, the most unpromising field in America for the propagation of Communism. If the Communists have selected North Carolina as an experiment station for the cultivation of their alien and un-American doctrines, they have made a fundamental mistake. . . . I am convinced that Communism has been a complete failure in North Carolina. Whatever merit any of the recent strikes in the textile centers may have had, they lost their case the day they accepted the leadership of the foreign Communist leaders."

The day following the publication of Governor Gardner's statement five striking and unarmed workers were killed and twenty wounded at the Marion mill by sheriff's deputies. These workers were not led by Communists. They were simply Carolina born workers fighting against

lying. A further proof of this is given by the sonorous declaration of the American adviser to the Nanking Government Mantel, who in his cynicism does not differ from his Chinese colleagues. The official refutation of the Washington Government, who tried to represent Mantel as a "private person," merely exposes the refuter himself. This is best proved by Mantel's fresh declaration. He wanted to get out of the uncomfortable position, and "explain" his statements by saying that the data given by him concerning the "Soviet-Russian robberies" on the Chinese Eastern Railway were taken from the reports made by the former manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the White Guardist Ostromov. Thereby Mantel not only exposed himself but also his Washington abettors.

The calumnies of Wu and other Chinese diplomats, the declarations of Mantel and of the other representatives of Washington diplomacy—all this indicates the well thought out distribution of the roles in the play which is threatening to plunge the world into a fresh catastrophe of war.

the speed-up and stretch-out, waging a poorly organized but a militant struggle with a spirit so heroic that not even the surrender and desertion of it by the UTW officials could destroy it.

It is quite clear that Governor Gardner challenges the whole working class when he challenges our Party. Workers are shot down en masse when they answer the challenge.

To rally the masses for such sharp struggles and give effective revolutionary leadership to them is the immediate task of our Party. For such tasks our Party must be strengthened greatly. We have already drawn into our Party in the South the very best of the textile workers—the most conscious and active textile workers in the area of sharpest struggle. We have not yet made sufficient efforts in other industries (some progress has been made in coal mining) and this work must be carried on with the greatest energy. Likewise it is necessary to broaden our recruiting work in the textile industry and bring in workers in groups rather than by individual solicitation.

Among the Negro masses, especially in marine transport, lumbering, coal mining and on the railroads where Negro workers have a monopoly of the lowest paid jobs in the South, there must be begun an intensive recruiting campaign. The native southern members of our Party must be especially active in this campaign.

The young workers, who make up by far the best and biggest reservoir of material for our Party, can be recruited into the YCL much more rapidly than adults can be brought into the Party since they are less burdened down by racial and religious prejudices. In some sections the youth will have to form the immediate basis of the Party organization.

For the purpose of broadening the appeal of our Party and at the same time basing it more solidly among the southern masses, a weekly paper must be launched—published in the South and specializing in connecting the program of our Party with the struggles of the southern masses in the most popular manner.

The Party membership, now of a general character, must be definitely organized on a shop and mill unit basis.

Preparations must be made for publishing Party shop bulletins in a number of decisive mills and factories.

The forces now in the South must be strengthened at once. Especially it is necessary that at least one comrade who can devote his whole time to actual Party organization be assigned to this work. The circulation of the new weekly paper is another task which will require the full time of another comrade.

The lack of a Negro organizer has been one of the most serious organizational weaknesses—none has been in the South since June 8. It is impossible to build the Party successfully among the Negro masses in the South unless one or more comrades can be made available for this work immediately.

The line of the Party has been carried out in the South, in the sharp struggles which have aroused the sympathy and support of the workers throughout the world, without serious political errors. All the strenuous efforts of the bosses, their press and their government have failed to drive a wedge between our Party and the masses. Since the last wave of terror the influence of the Party has increased. Workers defend our comrades against the terror. In two murder trials centering around the clear class issue of self defense, all the non-Party workers stood the terrific strain shoulder to shoulder with members of our Party.

But the Party is too weak organizationally to carry out the work which the masses expect of it in the still wider and sharper struggles which are developing fast. The period is one of organization and action. Programs are no longer merely correct expressions of policy. They take on life at once through the very fact that the workers are fighting severe struggles daily, because the capitalists and their government and the working class are in open conflict.

The Party must be built in the South with ten times the speed with which it has reached its present strength in the North. The "third period" does not wait.

By carrying out the organizational proposals outlined in the article, and by utilizing to the utmost in Party building the new forces recruited and developed, the present weaknesses can be overcome and our Party strengthened to the point where, with the growing mass support evident on every side, we will be able to give a revolutionary working class answer to all challenges of capitalism whether made by Governor Gardner or by all spokesmen for the bloody program of Wall Street imperialism.

## U. S. Workers to Visit Soviet Union Through Friends of U. S. S. R.

The Friends of the Soviet Union has undertaken to conduct a delegation of workers from America and European countries to visit the Soviet Union to celebrate the Twelfth Year of successful proletarian revolution.

Workers are urged to select one or two delegates to participate. The only expense for such delegates will be the steamer fare, from New York to the U. S. S. R. border and return, which will amount to \$200.

Additional details can be secured from the office of the Friends of the Soviet Union, Room 512, 175 Fifth Ave., New York.

## I SAW IT MYSELF

by HENRI BARBUSSE  
Translated by Brian Rhys

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### THE RED MAID (Continued)

SHE escaped, then, but surrendered to the soldiers of Versailles that her mother might be released. And like so many of her compatriots, she went through hell at Satory, the Communards' slaughterhouse. With the rest of the herd, she was driven in. In the cell where she lay awaiting death, vermin swarmed in such masses on the ground that they were edible there; and when thirst and fever tortured her, the only water that she had to drink came from a bloody pool in which the murderous soldiery washed their hands. Through a little window her eyes beheld the whole scene. Dimly through the darkness and streaming rain she could see little knots of men here and there, falling in answer to the flashes and detonations, to swell the heaps of corpses already bestrewn the ground.

When she stood before the Summary Court of Versailles—a butcher's tribunal—she did her best to be condemned to death. This was her reasoning: I can still be of help to the Cause, but the Cause would be helped yet more if they shot me; to execute a woman would bring Versailles into public discredit.

SHE made no loud-speaking speeches. Her declaration of faith was brief, admirably clear and self-contained; she ended with these words: "I have spoken; Condemn me to death if you are not cowards." So impressive was this display of deliberate self-sacrifice that exclamations of astonishment and surprise burst from some lips, notably from Victor Hugo's. To these men on the safe side of the barricades was revealed, as in a flash, the simple, the superhuman heroism and the wonder of revolt. But these few were quick to avert their faces. None the less, the officers did not dare to condemn her to death and banished her instead to new Caledonia.

Long years passed. It was a strange passage in her life, this captivity in forgotten isles of the Anipodes, where she proselytized the servile cannibal race of the Canaques, taught them to life their heads to a higher moral code of freedom, having taken the trouble to master the dialects of these 'savages.' In the intervals, during the dreadful hours of idleness enforced by deportation, she studied natural science, and even made some curious and remarkable discoveries.

Then she came back to France. It was the time of the dawn of working-men's socialism and class syndicalism. She joined forces with the anarchists, never, however, losing sight of the true needs of revolution. "For it does not utterly destroy the old order," she said, "we shall have to begin everything all over again."

SOON came stirring and stormy political meetings, when she rose to her feet and cried to the proletariat: "If you want a place in the sun, do not ask for it—take it." She was imprisoned, transferred again and again, maltreated, outraged. For long she refused a pardon, and only accepted it at last to go to the side of her mother's death-bed.

She went to London, and there, while preaching the cause of the suffering and oppressed, a fanatic fired at her, but only wounded her slightly in the head. She undertook the defense of her would-be assassin, and pleaded for acquittal before the Court. "He was not responsible," she said, "for the evil instincts implanted in him by the vile propaganda of a disgraced regime."

Once again her attitude aroused astonishment, amazement, gave some of her hearers a glimpse into the depths that underlie the revolutionary cause. But most of her contemporaries found it simpler and cleverer not to understand.

And indeed no living soul has been less understood than this woman. Hers was too great a spirit to be seen as it truly was. And if those who were able to be near her venerated, adored her and understood, every one of them faded away, for they were humble creatures; legend alone remained to tell of that profound and living reality.

ONLY with the present day comes truer recognition; we begin to see how her figure, through all tragic circumstance, was the veritable embodiment of the peoples' revolutionary cause, of the cry of liberty, crimson-lipped. For she taught the people to beware of the demagogues of dock democrats and bourgeois; and warm-hearted, clear-headed enough to proclaim that only by violence can chains be broken. And when, later on, the sculptor's chisel sets work, white marble shall commemorate that enthusiast's face, bright with intelligence and strength of will—black marble that dark dress she always wore. For here was one who hoped on through despair, who never spoke harshly of the future and believed in it always; who foresaw beyond the revolution of 1905—the year of her death—the coming liberation of the peoples of Russia.

But even now, while the hearts of the masses, who know and feel, enshrine her name, the homage of others has immortalized her—I speak of the fierce, the furious and indecent hatred of so-called respectable people: the Shrew, the Firebrand, the Monster with Human Face—such are the names that many generations of bourgeois have set beside the name of Louis Michel.

FOR some time past I have undertaken to tell my comrades—Russian, French and others; in a word, my comrades—true stories. For my subjects I go to reality itself, and never change a single essential detail. And so these little tragedies or comedies that I tell them are freshly drawn from the living texture of truth.

The story that I give them now is one of this kind—it is the story of Jesus. For years I have tried to discern the real outlines of this great passing figure through the veils of mystic tradition and imagination. I have carefully studied the Gospels and Holy Scriptures in which use is made of his thought and his personality. Filled with pious zeal for the truth, I have followed the labors of savants who have worked with independence of judgment and intellectual honesty upon the sources of Christianity, such as archaeologists work among the spacious ruins of Thebes or Troy. Drawing upon my own sincerity and respect for truth, I have been bold enough to write a Gospel, which I called the Restored Gospel, because it restores to Jesus his vast yet humble role and to men their true greatness, of which they had alike been robbed by Religion.

This, then, is the word of the past for those who have ears to hear it.

In Galilee, about the Roman year 800—nineteen hundred years ago—lived a humble Jewish prophet who preached to the people.

He held no large place in history. He preached for a few months only, perhaps only for a few weeks. Not a single historian, whether Roman or Jew, who deals with this period even in detail refers to him, not a single contemporary speaks of this Jesus. For his hatred of rich men and priests shone out around him. He mingled with the poor, with slaves, with women in bondage, with the sufferers and the oppressed.

WHAT was it that he told them? He told them this: All strength is in ourselves and in Heaven there is no strength. No order, preordained, comes down to us from above. The spirit images reality and makes reality its own. To each he gave faith in himself. He even healed the sick by giving them faith in their healing, and that in a human miracle.

He was a breaker of idols. He shattered those abstract idols—dreams and vain repetitions. He even shattered the idol of God, which is of the same order, for all its vast dimensions.

And he also overthrew the fetishes of nationality and race. He thought and spoke of all men throughout the World, and said to them: "Your salvation will never come save through yourselves." In this he was right, for sovereignty will issue from the masses when the strength and unity of the masses also issue forth from themselves and when the damned of this world shall lift their heads as one.

He glorified the equality of all men, saying, as if he had foreseen Lenin: "Let the greatest among you be your servant."

This eloquent preacher of justice was a thorn in the side of the Roman administrators, who were established then in Palestine as the English are now (and this is not the only point of comparison between the Romans of those times and the English of today). He was implicated in some supposed plot against the Roman State and though he was innocent of the charge, for he had done no plotting, he was condemned to death by the Romans.

(To be Continued)