

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

Daily Worker

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CONTINUE AND SPREAD THE OIL TRUCK DRIVER STRIKE

Defense in Gastonia Case Points Out Manville-Jenckes Murderous Plot on Strikers

Our Party United for the Comintern

The Plenum Session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States, just concluded, liquidated in the Party orientation all programmatic formulations of political misconceptions and errors held prior to the Address of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the American Party.

The years of factional struggle within our Party led to organizational and ideological corruption. Unprincipled factionalism is in itself the outgrowth of petty bourgeois menshevism and anarchist conceptions, and cannot but breed further anti-Bolshevism.

The sharpening of the crisis of capitalism in this period increases the pressure of bourgeois ideology upon the working class. The stronger the hard facts of capitalist economy run up against the insoluble contradictions created by them, and the greater the conflict between the profit interests of the ruling class and the needs and interests of the proletarian masses, the greater becomes the ideological pressure of capitalism as a countering measure.

The Sixth World Congress foresaw and clearly analyzed very clearly this development in our Party and in the Communist International. It directed the attention of the International and of our Party to this danger with the insistent warning that the "main danger is the right danger" and must be fought.

In our Party this right danger has developed into its highest form. First of all, it found exponents in the highest cadres of the leadership, secondly it found a party torn by factional strife and burdened by a low ideology, and, thirdly, it made use of illusory conceptions prevalent in the American working class as a result of the peculiar conditions of development of American capitalism.

The Plenum of the Central Committee was confronted with the task of finally and definitely liquidating the analytical and theoretical base of all of these manifestations of petty bourgeois ideology within the Party. This task was considerably facilitated by the preceding inner Party campaign based on the Communist International Address.

The major assault of the right wing of our Party against the line of the Comintern was based on the contention that the international crisis of capitalism does not touch American capital and that therefore the conclusions of the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern concerning the perspective of struggles does not and cannot apply to the United States.

The analysis of the Plenum of the Central Committee takes up this contention as a manifestation of the pernicious theory of exceptionalism. It shows that the very analysis of the crisis of world capitalism given by the Sixth World Congress describes the crisis of American capitalism and all of its characteristics when it describes the crisis of world capital.

Aside from this evident inclusion of American capitalism in the crisis of world capitalism and in the specific form of this crisis in the third period, the analysis of the Central Committee also finds clear evidences of the extreme shakiness of the present "hock-junk" business boom of American capital. It points to the phenomenon recognized by the capitalist analysts, of the disproportion not only of the productive capacities and the markets but of the actual productivity (output) and the needs of the markets.

The clearest expression of this inherent contradiction of capitalism which is the essence of its present general crisis is presented by the industrial development of the South. All of the positive advances of capitalism on the road toward a complete industrialization of the South are more than negated by the proletarianization of large masses of Negroes and whites in the South, by the rapid radicalization of these masses, by the onslaught which this proletarianization and radicalization produces against the old and deep-rooted racial and religious prejudices in the South, etc.

Workers! Take Control of the Oil Strike!

Immediate spreading of the strike of the oil truck drivers to other lines of transportation, to the longshoremen, to other truck drivers, pump men, garage men and the men at the filling stations—into the garages so that scab oil shall not be used there, and into the refineries at Bayonne and other points—this is the way to victory, the only way to win the eight-hour day and time and a half pay for overtime for the men now out.

The present strike is hitting the Standard Oil and its allies such a painful blow, is so symptomatic of the rising revolt of the workers against exploitation, that every force: scabs, thugs, city police, press and socialist and trade union labor lieutenants of capitalism are being thrown against it.

Whalen's Tammany police and the police commanded by the republican administration in the Fourteenth District of Brooklyn, are cooperating with hired gunmen of the companies. The officialdom in 18 locals of the teamsters' union (to which the strikers belong) are preventing the workers from joining the striking truckmen. The officials of the International Longshoremen's Union order back to work the longshoremen who struck spontaneously on four docks yesterday against handling scab oil.

Now is the critical time. The workers have shown they know how to fight and want to fight.

To them we say, go on and fight! Break through the barriers of union officialdom, spread the strike! Win the demands, including recognition of the union.

But to do this, the strikers must take over the strike. They must form united rank and file strike committees, including representatives of all the men in the garages, on the docks, also other truck drivers, that are needed for victory. They must join the strike over the heads of the union officials who are betraying them.

Follow the lead of the Trade Union Unity League, which is holding mass meetings in the strike zone. Show that you realize the role of the capitalist political parties by voting the Communist ticket on election day.

A Communist on Witness Stand

In the courtroom at Charlotte, and ringing beyond its walls to the ears of the entire working class, the spokesmen for the moment of American capitalism voice a howl of fascist reaction, appealing to all that is backward and base, to justify if possible with a veneer of tradition, capitalist class tradition of "patriotism" and "religion," the simple and clear fact that the mill barons and the government, more than ever blended as one force in their fear of the rising proletariat of the South, cry out for a verdict of capitalist class vengeance against seven representatives of the working class which is challenging its power.

But the working class and its vanguard fighters, the Communists, do not flinch at the conflict. No, they glory in the opportunity to use the sounding board of the courtroom to convey a real Communist, a real proletarian challenge to the fascist reaction, knowing that only by so doing can the proletariat receive the enlightenment that equips them for struggle to victory.

Such was the clear-sighted attitude of Comrade Edith Saunders Miller when the inquisitors of capitalism raved against Communist principles when they had this working woman on the witness stand. When questioned about the use of force and violence, in revolutions, she stated that, in the future as in the past, such historical changes will be necessarily accompanied by force of class against class. While the capitalist lawyer tried to bring out Communist principles in order to prejudice the jury against her defendant husband in the dock, she had no hesitance in asserting and emphasizing the fact that she was convinced that the government, including that court, is a creature of capitalism and serves only the capitalist interests. Nor did she hesitate to declare her disbelief in the superstition of religion in the center of "fundamentalist" ignorance, upholding the scientific view held by all Communists that mankind is master of its own destiny with no room for god, angels and devils and that no threats of hell or hopes of heaven, but a social ethic, was the only consideration shaping her testimony.

The capitalist lawyers sought to arouse the minds darkened by its superstitious teachings against the defendants. This Communist working woman sought to tear off the blindfolds of religion and capitalist ideas from the masses. In so doing she did her Communist duty as the proletarian of the South. She did not accept the opportunist conception of trimming principles for some supposed illusory advantage, but accepted the basic fact that the struggle in the courtroom is a struggle of class against class and upheld the principles of all Communists, the vanguard of the working class.

resent a "new industrial revolution" but rather creates a new and formidable base for the proletarian revolution in the United States.

With this perspective before it, the Party must mobilize all available forces. The bolshevization process must be hastened by making the whole Party conscious of its overwhelming importance. The mobilization and development of revolutionary proletarian consciousness is the most formidable weapon against the right danger. This danger lurks behind petty bourgeois lack of confidence in the proletarian masses; it manifests itself in the Party in the form of defeatism; it appears in the form of white nationalism; it resists the rooting out in the Party of the last remnants of federalism and tries to elude Party discipline; it clings to factional conceptions, suspicions and practices; in short, it tries to inject its paralyzing poison of opportunism into the Party in connection with all political and organizational problems. The Plenum of the Central Committee made it clear to the Party that though the programmatic crystallization of right opportunism in the form of Lovestonism was defeated, yet the right danger remains and must be fought with revolutionary determination.

The Plenum uncovered the purely bourgeois character of the theory of primacy of the outer over the inner contradictions. By denying the simultaneous sharpening of class relations on the one hand between capitalists and workers and on the other between the different national groups of imperialists, and by maintaining that the sharpening of relations between these imperialist groups as caused by rationalization and mechanization of the processes of production proceeds without at the same time causing a sharpening of the class struggle, the opponents of the line of the Comintern deny the fundamental crisis of capitalism. With this denial they want to prevent a mobilization of the Party for struggles and support a reformist and opportunist program for the Party.

The struggle against the right danger is an integral part of the struggle against war. The right danger is not an abstraction and

Mill Bosses' Prosecutors Tell Jury Strikers Have No Right of Self Defense

State Argues Should Have Allowed Massacre Because Officers Were "Doing Sacred Duty"

Dean of Carolina Bar Makes Appeal to Lowest Racial, Sectional, Religious Prejudices

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 18.—The trial is rapidly nearing its close. With the final pleas of Flowers for the defense and Carpenter for the prosecution this afternoon there remains only the court's charge to the jury.

Then twelve men will retire to "weigh the evidence" and return a verdict. If convicted, the seven defendants face jail for terms which may be as long as thirty years for daring to challenge the power of the North Carolina mill owners.

Yesterday Clyde Hoey and Jack Newell demanded the jury send the defendants to the penitentiary for second degree murder. Johnson McCall and Thaddeus Adams appealed to the prosecution with a last demand that Manville-Jenckes be avenged.

In these final arguments to the jury the prosecution and the defense each had six hours time divided between four speakers each.

Cansler is "dean of the North Carolina bar." Whatever large fee (Continued on Page Three)

START FRAME-UP YOUTH MEET FOR ON WINDOW MEN MILL STRIKERS

While the strike of 2,000 window cleaners spread further throughout the city yesterday, Tammany Police, 100 of whom have been specially retained by Chief Whalen to break the strike in accordance with the wishes of the employers' association yesterday, commenced frame-up proceedings against two active strikers arrested as they were leaving a meeting at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St.

Members of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union which is leading the walk-out, the two are Peter Darrk, former secretary, and business agent Peter Lahowit.

The charge against both is felonious assault. Bail was not set as this edition of the Daily Worker went to press.

Attempted frame-ups have been tried before against Lahowit. One had collapsed when he was arrested in the window washers' strike two years ago.

While the Manhattan Window Cleaners' Protective Association is freely using thugs (Continued on Page Two)

TUUL Must Lead Workers of South Against AFL Reaction

"The extent to which the American Federation of Labor will be able to fool and betray the workers in the South depends to a large extent upon the activities of the Trade Union Unity League," Jack Johnson, national organizer of the League, declared in a statement yesterday on the much-publicized "organization" drive into the South by the A. F. L.

Yet, with no million dollar fund and "nowhere to raise such a sum," the T. U. U. L. is determined to organize the southern workers, Johnson's statement emphasizes.

The text follows: In the New Orleans and Tennessee strike workers the militia, police and company thugs were used against the strikers. The workers tried to defend themselves against these attacks, Green issued an official statement condemning the workers, blaming them for the violence, absolving the cowardly bureaucrats from all blame. The campaign to organize the southern workers by the A. F. L. was determined by (Continued on Page Three)

cannot be combatted abstractly. The correct solution of the problems of organizing the unorganized, of building and bolshevizing the Party, of winning the confidence and leadership of the masses in the daily struggles, of making the Party the rallying center of and the leader in all anti-capitalist activities of the proletarian masses, in unhesitating and merciless political self-criticism, lies the solution of the problem of struggle against the right danger. The correct application of the decisions of the Sixth World Congress, of the Tenth Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and of the last Plenum of the Central Committee, therefore preposes a detailed analysis of the Party, its setting roots in the working masses by a speedy multiplication and activation of shop nuclei, must take the form of immediate Party building and recruiting campaigns. This plan of action must give immediate programmatic substance to the political problems which confront the workers in the different parts of the country as a result of their growing offensive against rationalization.

The Plenum of the Central Committee endeavors successfully to make the third period of the post-war crisis of the capitalist world a living conception for our Party and to have this conception reflected in tightening the lines of the Party organization as well as in the increasing extent and purposefulness of its activities.

RANK AND FILE ITSELF MUST CAPTURE CONTROL; DISREGARDING OFFICIALS

Trade Union Unity League Secretary Finds Men Ready to Fight; Thugs Throw Him Out

Garage Workers, Longshoremen, Eager to Aid; Reactionary Officials Order Them Back

BULLETIN. That the rank and file has lost its last vestige of confidence in the A. F. L. officialdom is again proven by the attendance at the "general membership meeting of the Garage Workers' and Polishers' Union, held last night in Royal Hall. Nine workers were present, out of a reputed membership of 15,000.

"Continue and spread the strike!" "Form rank and file committees—take the situation in your own hands at once!"

"Pumpmen, filling station workers, garage workers, truck drivers and longshoremen must immediately join the struggle of the gasoline truckmen, over the heads of the A. F. L. officials who are betraying all of you!"

These were the militant slogans raised at Royal Hall where the saboteging "leaders" of Gas and Fuel Drivers' Local 553 of the Teamsters' International had called a belated strike meeting yesterday afternoon.

These were the rallying calls hurled in the faces of labor fakery mouthing defeat and advising fighting workers to make the best of a vicious betrayal. Strikers Militant.

Copies of the Daily Worker and T. U. U. L. leaflets, spurring the men on to unite all forces for victory, were distributed broadcast through the hall. Militants, speaking on the floor, after the official meeting ended demanded the formation of rank and file committees to go down to the Pratt Plant of the Standard Oil and pull out the small number of strikers who, having lost all confidence in the official misleadership of their struggle, and stampeded by boss propaganda in the capitalist press into believing that their cause has been lost, have gone back to work.

Fakers Attack TUUL, Daily. The officials answered with a blatherskite attack on the Daily and the new fighting trade union center, which with the Communist Party have been consistently exposing the corrupt tactics of the A. F. L. misleaders, urging the strikers to break through the barriers of union officialdom and spread the strike. Know that the drivers were in a mood to take the lead of the militants, the officials, to crush the rebellion, called up gangsters and threw out of the hall Secretary Powers of the Metropolitan Area organization of the T.U.U.L.

Continuing to sabotage rank and file efforts to spread the strike, A. F. L. dictators on the Transportation Trades Council, representing 27,000 waterfront workers and teamsters, ruled out the demand of the membership for a ban on all scab-driven trucks and all trucks powered with scab gasoline at a meeting Thursday. Action was "deferred" until Monday. "We are waiting to see what will happen before taking any drastic action," M. Lacey, president of the union, told capitalist reporters yesterday.

More Betrayals. Herman Cohen, president of the Garage Workers' Union, with a membership of 15,000, who was forced earlier in the week to announce that if the fuel drivers' strike was not settled by today, the union would call a sympathetic walk-out, withdrew the promise late Thursday by saying: "This does not look like the opportune time for action."

Bess Double Crosses. The Ace Petroleum Co., an independent distributing agency, which signed up with the Teamsters Union officials during the strike some days ago, yesterday repudiated its agreement. (Continued on Page Two)

LAMONT IS FOR NORMAN THOMAS

Corliss Lamont, son of Thomas W. Lamont, partner of J. P. Morgan, and Rev. Henry Emerson Fosdick, of the Union Theological Seminary and pastor of the Riverside church, are the most recent supporters of Norman Thomas. These representatives of finance, capital and the church yesterday endorsed the Socialist candidate for mayor.

The addition of Lamont and Fosdick brings the number of the "Norman Thomas non-partisan committee" to 661, all capitalists, preachers and intellectuals. The committee does not include a single worker.

Among those coming to the support of Thomas are members of the (Continued on Page Three)

ARREST WORKERS HERE BY HUNDRED

Today, practically one decade after the Palmer Red raids, the United States authorities are celebrating the occasion with a wave of workers' arrests sweeping the land. Seditious charges fly thick and fast from the lips of the profit-patriots who fear the growing workers' protest against unemployment. (Continued on Page Three)

BUILDING TRADES FRACTION A special meeting of all Party members of the Building and Construction industry will take place today, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1 p. m. at 26-28 Union Square. Plans for the building of the Trade Union Unity League and other very important questions will be discussed

ILLINOIS MINERS JAM CONFERENCE (Special to the Daily Worker.) WEST FRANKFORD, Ill., Oct. 18.—The coming hearing on the injunction obtained by the Fishwick (Continued on Page Three)

RANK AND FILE MUST SPREAD OIL TRUCK STRIKE

Reactionary Officials Try to Defeat It

(Continued from Page One)

ment, fired all of its drivers and announced that it would take them back again "without union recognition." Another of the independents, the Marvel Petroleum Co., had previously repudiated the union settlement.

The capitalist press is still whooping up the "collapse" of the struggle, going so far as to claim that 2,000 of the 3,000 strikers have returned to work, thus attempting to break the morale of truckmen and the strike itself, all other means, from gun-play to Tammany scabbery, having failed. The conflicting reports given in the various sheets cancel each other, the T. U. U. L. states, adding that the most imminent danger at the moment comes from the objective strike-breaking of the A. F. L. officialdom.

The A. F. L. has likewise sold out the proposed general trucking strike.

Grocery Drivers Solid.

The 900 grocery truck drivers, employed by the Austin-Nichols, Sunglo-Sills, R. C. Williams, Leggett and Libby McNellie companies, and the truckmen of the Royal Glass Co., all of whom struck in support of the oil drivers, are still out 100 per cent and determined to "see it through."

Another evidence of the widespread sympathy for the strikers is the decision of Local 816, Teamsters International, to give the oil men financial support through a weekly assessment.

Herds of police are still on duty at the Pratt Plant, despite the frantic lying of the capitalist press about the "end of the strike," and more police strike-breakers are to be put on "guard" before the Austin-Nichols plant, considered a "danger spot," the drivers there having organized a militant picket line.

The T. U. U. L. called a mass meeting for all striking truckmen yesterday at Miller's Grand Assembly, but the oil bosses having seen from the success of the League's street meetings in the strike area that the strikers were swinging more and more toward the League, they instructed the Tammany police to prevent it at all costs. First police permission for the meeting was refused; then the T. U. U. L. was informed that it would hold the meeting "at its own risk," which implied that the police would be looking the other way when the oil interests sent in their gunmen finally a police officer under Captain Vedder of the 92nd precinct planted himself before the hall. The combined police and gangster terror kept many workmen away.

PAPERHANGERS STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA (By Mail).—Fifty paperhangers went on strike in Philadelphia, demanding a wage of \$9 a day and a 40-hour working week.

Thousands of N. Y. Workers to Celebrate 5-Year Plan

Anniversary of Russian Revolution at Madison Square Garden, Nov. 3, to Laud Achievements

Thousands of New Yorkers are preparing to celebrate the overwhelmingly successful completion of the Five-Year Plan in the Soviet Union at the big celebration of the 12th anniversary of the Russian Revolution, to be held in Madison Square Garden Sunday afternoon, Nov. 3.

The Five-Year Plan is of tremendous importance to the revolutionary workingclass of the entire world. This gigantic scheme of intensive industrialization and socialization of agriculture will enable the Soviet Union to attain and surpass the economic level of the most advanced capitalist countries, thus assuring the triumph of Socialism. Already in 1926-27, despite all the advance predictions of the enemies, pessimists and doubters, the Soviet Union succeeded in surpassing the pre-war economic level. In 1928-29, when Soviet production attained 111.5 per cent of the pre-war level, marked the end of the first stage of the reconstruction period. The growing danger of imperialist attack on the Workers and Peasants Republic and the growing resistance of the anti-Soviet elements within the country made it essential to reorganize the productive forces of the country so that industrialization and socialization would proceed at the maximum tempo.

The great Five-Year Plan was evolved, a plan possible only in a country where the workers rule, where Socialism is being built, where the entire national economy is controlled by the state for the benefit of the toiling masses in factory and field. The completion of the

first year of the Five-Year Plan on Oct. 1, was celebrated throughout the Soviet Union. Even the most optimistic predictions have been surpassed and it appears certain that practically the entire program of the plan will be completed in four years or less.

The celebration in New York on Nov. 3 will, therefore, be a mighty tribute to the Five-Year Plan in solidarity with the workers and peasants of the U. S. S. R. and a demonstration for the defense of the Soviet Union and against imperialist war. In addition it will be a final mobilization rally for the Communist Party election campaign, thus directly linking up the struggles of the workers of the Soviet Union with the struggles of the workers of New York. The leading candidates of the Communist Party—William W. Weinstein, for mayor; Otto Hall, for comptroller; H. M. Wicks, for president of the board of aldermen, and others—will speak at the celebration.

As the Nov. 3 event, arranged by the Communist Party of District 2, will be the major celebration of the anniversary of the Russian Revolution in this city, all fraternal organizations that are contemplating additional celebrations are asked to arrange them after Nov. 3.

A special edition of the Daily Worker is being issued for the 12th anniversary celebration. Workers' organization, as well as individual workers, are preparing to greet the 12th anniversary of the Russian Revolution for the Solidarity Pact with the Russian workers and peasants, should be sent to the Daily Worker, 26 Union Square.

Speakers included Rose Wortis of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and candidate in the third aldermanic district, Bronx; Rebecca Grecht, candidate in the fifth A. D., Bronx; Fanny Austin, candidate in the twenty-first A. D.; Harold Williams, head of the Negro department of district 2; Samuel Darcy, representative of the Communist Party, District 2, and candidate in the eighth aldermanic district.

"Increasing support for the Communist Party is seen in the present election," yesterday declared Rebecca Grecht, Communist campaign manager.

A woman representative of the Communist Party received a rousing reception when she spoke on behalf of the Communist Election campaign at a large meeting of dressmakers at Webster Hall Thursday night. The dressmakers are now actively mobilizing for a vigorous organization drive.

DRAMA

"The Weavers," the film transcription of Gerhart Hauptmann's revolutionary drama, is being retained at the 55th St. Playhouse for a third week.

Susan Glaspell's "Inheritors," which was first produced by Eva Le Gallienne during the course of the initial season of the Civic Repertory Theatre in Fourteenth Street, will have its season's first performance next Saturday evening. Josephine Hutchinson, Donald Cameron, Walter Beck, Leona Roberts, Egon Brecher, Robert H. Gordon and Mary Ward head the cast.

John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln," with Frank McFlynn in the Lincoln role, opens Monday evening at the Forrest Theatre. William Harris, Jr., who sponsored the play here in 1919, is making the revival and the cast includes a number of those who appeared in the play during its year's engagement at the Cort Theatre at that time. Among these are Albert Phillips, Jennie Eustace, Mary Morrison, Gerald Cornell, J. Colvill Dunn, Thomas Irwin, Conrad Cantzen and William B. Randall.

WILL SEND OFF DELEGATES SUN.

From shops, factories, mines, farms they come to bring greetings, and help celebrate the 12th anniversary of the first successful Workers and Peasants revolution.

Twenty three delegates have already been elected.

Each nation through its delegate is sending a banner. They will all be exhibited at the Farewell Concert and Meeting which the Friends of the Soviet Union has arranged for Sunday evening, at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.

Frameup 2 Strikers

(Continued from Page One)

against the strikers, they denounce the strike as inspired by "communist elements" using "strong-arm methods."

These charges were ridiculed by Harry Feinstein, union secretary, yesterday.

"The charges," he said, "are merely a smoke-screen behind which the bosses are trying to hide their own strong-arm tactics. Certainly strong-arm methods are being used—by the employers. They were responsible for the brutal attack on Peter Darek last Monday, for the attack on a striker Thursday and the beating up of six of our union members yesterday. When's the police are showing themselves surprisingly expert at shutting their eyes when our men are beaten up."

WORKING WOMEN SEND BANNER TO THOSE IN U. S. S. R.

Is Presented at Big Meeting

striking red banner bearing the inscription, "Revolutionary Greetings to the eSant and Working Women of the U. S. S. R. from the Militant Working Women of New York," was delivered last night to one of the delegates of the American trade union delegation which leaves soon for the Soviet Union to participate in the 12th anniversary of the establishment of the first Workers' and Peasants' Republic.

The banner was delivered at a stirring and well-attended Women's Communist election rally held Thursday night at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Pl., where a number of leading women candidates discussed the issues in the present campaign and especially as it applied to the thousands of working women of New York City. A rousing demonstration followed the presentation of the banner.

Speakers included Rose Wortis of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and candidate in the third aldermanic district, Bronx; Rebecca Grecht, candidate in the fifth A. D., Bronx; Fanny Austin, candidate in the twenty-first A. D.; Harold Williams, head of the Negro department of district 2; Samuel Darcy, representative of the Communist Party, District 2, and candidate in the eighth aldermanic district.

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CROWD ELECTION RALLIES.

(Continued from Page One)

didates explains the program of the Party and its determination to fight relentlessly towards its full realization.

The speakers were William W. Weinstein, candidate for Mayor; Otto Hall, candidate for Comptroller; Richard B. Moore, candidate for Congress in the 21st District and Fanny Austin, candidate for Alderman in the 21st District.

"The organized smashing of Communist Party election meetings in Harlem," Tammany police will not cover our Party into submission," Weinstein said. "Clubs and blackjacks will not prevent us from putting our program before Negro workers despite police terror."

Austin, acting in the Negro work-

W. I. R. WORKERS CHORUS ENGLISH LANGUAGE Now Being Organized

Register at Workers International Relief. New Address: 949 BROADWAY Room 512. Telephone Algonquin 3948

LECTURES AND FORUMS

LABOR TEMPLE
14th St. and Second Ave.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20
5:00 p. m.:
DR. G. F. BECK
"FORD AND DEWEY (THE PRAGMATIC EVASION)"
7:45 p. m.:
AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CHURCH AND FORUM
CHARLES C. WEBBER
"CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS—MENACE OR PROMISE?"
—ALL WELCOME—

TUDOR INN

Restaurant
113 East 14th Street
For good and wholesome food, don't fail to visit us
We serve special luncheon plates from 11:30-3 p. m.
Reasonable Prices
TRY OUR SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER!

INGERSOLL FORUM
PYTHAN TEMPLE
THOMAS JEFFERSON HALL
125 West 70th St.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20
—DEBATE—
"Does Nature Indicate Supreme Design and Purpose?"
YES: RICHARD ROYANIN
NO: JOHN T. KEWISH
ADMISSION 25 CENTS
Build Up the United Front of the Working Class From the Bottom Up—at the Enterprises!

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CHURCH AND FORUM
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AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CHURCH AND FORUM
CHARLES C. WEBBER
"CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS—MENACE OR PROMISE?"
—ALL WELCOME—

LABOR TEMPLE
14th St. and Second Ave.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20
5:00 p. m.:
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ing women's movement, is the first Negro woman candidate for political office to be nominated by any party.

Leading Party candidates urged support of the Communist program at the Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Rd., in a thickly populated working class section of the Bronx.

They were H. M. Wicks, candidate for president of the Board of Aldermen; Ben Gold, secretary-treasurer of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union and candidate for Alderman in the 29th District; M. J. Olgin, editor of the Morning Freiheit and candidate for Assembly in the fourth district; Rose Wortis, of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union and candidate in the third district, and Rebecca Grecht, candidate for Assembly in the fifth district, Bronx. Grecht is Party campaign manager.

FOSTER SPEAKS AT 'WEAVERS'

William Z. Foster will speak tonight at a midnight performance of "The Weavers," the German film based on Hauptmann's famous play. Under the auspices of Local New York Workers' International Relief, the film will be presented at the 55th St. Theatre. Tickets can be bought at Room 221, 799 Broadway, before the performance.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

Philharmonic - Symphony
TOSCANINI, Conductor
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
This Sunday Afternoon at 3:15
PAER—BETHOVEN—FRANC RESPIGHI
CARNegie HALL
Thurs. Evng., Oct. 24, 8:45; Fri. Aft., Oct. 25, 2:30; Sun. Aft., Oct. 27, 3:00
MOZART—BRAHMS—STRAVINSKY—DEBUSSY
Second Junior Orchestral Concert
Carnegie Hall, Sat., Oct. 26, 11 a.m.
ERNEST SCHELLING, Conductor
Music by Germanic Composers
Soloists: YOLANDA MEIRO, Pianist
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway)

TOWN HALL

Tomorrow, Sunday, Oct. 20 at 3
RUSSIAN Symphonic Choir
BASIL KIBALCHICH, Director
Concert Mgt. DAN'L MAYER, Inc.

TOWN HALL

Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 26 at 3
PIANO RECITAL
LEE PATTISON
Concert Mgt. DAN'L MAYER, Inc. (Steinway)

CARNegie HALL

Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 26 at 2:30
PIANO RECITAL
FRIEDMAN
Tickets at Box Office
Direction Geo. Engel, (Steinway)

CONDUCTORLESS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

NEXT Sat. Evng., Oct. 26, at 8:45
SOLOIST: Efram Zimbalist
MOZART, Symphony D Major
BEETHOVEN, Violin Concerto
RUGGLES, "Portals"
RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF, Introduction and Cortege from "Le Ceu d'Or."
Tickets \$1 to \$2.50. NOW at Carnegie Hall Box Office and at 22 E. 55th St. (Steinway Piano)

CARNegie HALL

Fri. Evng., Oct. 25, at 8:30
ANNE Prima Donna Soprano
ROSELLE
Mgt. Haensel & Jones (Steinway)

CARNegie HALL

Sun. Aft., Oct. 20, at 3
MAX Violinist
ROSEN
Mgt. Haensel & Jones (Hardman)

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Between 110th and 111th Sts.
Next to Unity Co-operative House

Airy, Large

Meeting Rooms and Hall TO HIRE
Suitable for Meetings, Lectures and Dances in the
Czechoslovak Workers House, Inc.
347 E. 72nd St. New York
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AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS

Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 8:00 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
Ask for Baker's Local 104
Tel. Jerome 7400
Union Label Bread

2 GIRLS WISH TO SHARE THEIR

beautiful apartment with a girl. 1927 University Ave., Apt. 23. Telephone Sedgwick 3754

AMUSEMENTS

THIRD BIG WEEK!
55TH STREET PLAYHOUSE
154 West 55th St. (Between Sixth and Seventh Avenues)
Continuous performances from 2 p. m. to midnight. Popular Prices.

The American Premiere of Gerhart Hauptmann's world-famous
Revolutionary Drama

"THE WEAVERS"

which is a bitter attack on the landed gentry and factory owners of
Nineteenth Century Germany
Filmed in a manner closely resembling "Potemkin"
Under the direction of F. ZELNICK

Cast of "The Weavers" includes some of Germany's foremost stage and screen artists—Paul Wegener (of "The Golem"), Wilhelm Dieterle (star UFA player), Theodore Loos (of "Metropolis")

"Lending a much-needed grandeur and forcefulness to this theatrical work."
—Gilbert W. Gabriel, American
"You are quite swept off your feet by the forces it sets in motion."
—J. Brooks Atkinson, Times
"A play well worth seeing."
—Daily Worker

WILLIAM HARRIS, JR., PRESENTS

"THE CRIMINAL CODE"

MARTIN FLAVIN'S STARTLING PRISON PLAY
with ARTHUR BYRON
NATIONAL THEATRE 41st St., West of 7th Ave., Evenings 8:50
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY 2:50

The Theatre Guild Presents

KARL AND ANNA

By LEONHARD FRANK
GUILD THEATRE, WEST 52nd STREET, EVENINGS 8:50
MATINEES THURSDAY and SATURDAY 2:40

SHUBERT Thea., 44th St., W. of
Wednesday 8:50, 10:30, 12:30, 2:30
QUEENIE SMITH
in the Musical Comedy Sensation
THE STREET SINGER
ANDREW TOMBES

ETHEL BARRYMORE THEATRE
7th St., W. of B'way, Chick, 9944
Evs. 8:50, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
JOHN Comedy BIRD N HAND
DRINKWATER'S

FULTON W. 46th St. Evs. 8:50
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
in
GEORGE M. COHAN
GAMBLING
The Talk of the Town!

CIVIC REPERTORY 14th St
6th Ave.
Evs. 8:50, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
9:00, \$1, \$1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Today Mat.—"The Sea Gull"
Tonight—"A Sunny Morning" and
"The Lady from Alfaceque"

CAMEO NOW
AMERICAN PREMIERE
AMAZING
CINEMA
Dynamic—Powerful
Most Mysterious Figure
of Modern Times
RASPUTIN
PRINCE OF SINNERS
Story of the Siberian Peasant
Who Swayed Men and Nation

ELTINGE THEATRE
West 42d Street
Evs. 8:50, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:50
The Great London Success
MURDER ON THE Second Floor
A Comedy Drama in 3 Acts

BRONX THEATRE GUILD
Sidney Sayre, Dir.
Intimate Playhouse, 180 St. Boston Rd.
Evs., Inc. Sun. 8:45; Mats. Sat. and
Sun. 2:45. FORD 9922
OPENS WEDNESDAY EVENING
American Premiere of Ostrovsky's
Greatest Comedy

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With Singing and Dancing

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1 UNION SQUARE
Room 80

STRIKE MOVEMENT GROWING ALL OVER EUROPE AS CLASS FIGHT SHARPENS OVER WAGE BATTLES

British Wool Workers Learn from Cotton Mill Betrayal to Oppose Officials

Strike Wave in Czecho-Slovakia Spreads as Miners Collide with Police

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The ballot of the wool workers regarding the employers' demand for a reduction of 8.3 per cent has resulted in a vote of seven to one by the workers against acceptance of the reduction. The trade union leaders, as in the Lancashire cotton strike, are following "labor" party policy and sabotaging the strike, only carrying out the ballot in order to put pressure on the employers. A Minority Movement conference is being held at Bradford to organize resistance to the wage cut and take strike action.

BRUCLES, Oct. 18.—Two thousand strikers in Borinage district struck yesterday, demanding ten per cent increase, rejecting the "mixed" commission's offer of from three to six per cent. The reformists are striving to secure acceptance and stop the strike.

LONDON (By Mail).—The textile workers of Cantine, Ayresshire, have returned an overwhelming majority against accepting a reduction in wages threatened by the employers. The bosses seek to put through a 6 1/2 per cent cut generally, with 25 per cent reduced for ring spinners. The bosses have threatened to lock out nearly 1,000 workers if they resist the cut.

BRADFORD, England, Oct. 18.—Reformist leaders of the textile workers' union here have gladly agreed to a reduction of four shillings on the wages of the workers whose dues they collect.

They expressed their approval of the labor government's campaign of wage-cutting through arbitration at a meeting with the Wool Textile Industrial Council.

The mill-owners were so gratified at the concession that they immediately slapped another 14 cents on the original cut volunteered by their trade union friends.

BERLIN BUILDERS MILITANT

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The plumbers' strike continues. Through efforts jointly of the reformists and employers a number of scabs were obtained, but refusal of other building workers to work with them led to small strikes and lockouts. A general strike meeting Tuesday decided overwhelmingly to hold out.

STRIKING MENERS ATTACKED

PRAGUE, Oct. 18.—The miners' strike continues, with serious collisions between miners and police in Komotau. Armed police prevented miners from demonstration at the Andreas pithead, many miners were wounded and others hunted through the surrounding fields.

UNION BOSS SCABS

NELSON, Lancashire, (By Mail).—One hundred weavers walked out on a lightning strike when employers refused to deal with repeated complaints of bad work.

Workers Groups Answer Call to Rush Daily Worker South

Adopt Mill Village; Miner Gives \$5 in Answer to Mill Hands' Appeals

Working class organizations and groups have not allowed the appeals of the mill workers in the South for the Daily Worker to go unanswered.

International Unit 1, Section 2, New York City, with its pledge of \$2.50 weekly, has assured the workers of a southern mill town that they will receive 25 Daily Workers daily.

The Finnish Working Women's Club of New York City has made it possible for the workers of a southern mill town to receive a bundle of 60 Daily Workers for one week. \$6 was this group's contribution.

Unit 15, Section 2, has contributed \$2 to the "Drive to Rush the Daily South" thus sending 20 copies of the Daily Worker to a southern mill village for a week.

It will be noticed that these workers' groups are all located in New York City.

Is there no answer from the working class groups outside New York to the appeals of the southern workers for the Daily Worker?

What is the matter with the workers' groups, and the Communist Party units in Chicago? In Philadelphia? In Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco, in Cleveland and other cities?

They must at once answer the demands for the Daily Worker made by the southern mill workers, by adopting mill villages!

Show the southern mill workers that they are not alone, in a wilderness, without fellow workers throughout the country ready to rush to their aid in their great struggle against intolerable exploitation, in their fight on the mill bosses' reign of terror, a struggle led by the National Textile Workers' Union.

Every dollar from a working class group will send 10 copies of the Daily Worker to a southern mill village every day for a week.

Individual workers, too, must immediately answer the call of their fellow workers in the South.

They must follow the lead of Charles Moschel, a Chicago worker, who sent \$10 so that the southern mill workers may have the Daily Worker.

The answer of Steve Morasky, a miner of Caldwell, Ohio, to the demands of the southern workers for the Daily was to rush \$5 to the "Drive to Rush the Daily South."

What is your answer?

Daily Worker, 26 Union Square, New York City.

I wish to help fight the reign of terror of the mill bosses against the southern mill workers, by aiding to obtain a mass circulation of the Daily Worker throughout the South. I therefore send the enclosed sum for the "Drive to Rush the Daily Worker South."

Name

Address

City

Amount \$

FOR ORGANIZATIONS

We,

(Name of Organization)

City and State

wish to adopt a southern mill town or village, and see to it that the workers there are supplied with

copies of the Daily Worker every day for

weeks. We enclose \$

Kindly send us the name of the mill village or city assigned to us, for we wish to communicate with the workers there.

Socialist Speaks in Aid of French Hopes for Pan-European Rule

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Edouard Herriot, French radical-socialist leader, in a speech today elaborating on Premier Aristide Briand's Pan-European thesis, said Europe must remedy present anarchical conditions to meet successfully the competition of better-organized sections of the world.

Recalling objections that Briand's scheme is aimed at America, Russia and England, Herriot said it was not directed at the United States.

CZECH WORKERS' HUNGER STRIKE

PRAGUE (By Mail).—The 59 comrades arrested in connection with the International Red Day in Carpatho-Russia were in part sentenced to various shorter terms of imprisonment, but many of them are still in custody on remand. Nine comrades therefore went on hunger strike in Berekovo prison as a sign of protest against their unlawful detention. They demand immediate release.

PRAGUE (By Mail).—The operatives of the glass factory "Invald" in Prague laid down work by decision of the general meeting of the workers as a demonstration in favor of the immediate release of comrade Harus and his fellow workers. The strike lasted fifteen minutes. A delegation of workers marched to the Ministry of Justice and demanded the release of all the persons arrested. The factory was immediately surrounded by a whole army of policemen and gendarmes. The workers of the Invald factory also appealed to the workers of other factories to take common action to secure the release of the workers arrested on August 1 and still held in custody.

SCOTTISH STEEL STRIKE

GLASGOW Scotland.—(By Mail).—Four hundred steel workers are on strike against bad working conditions at the Brady Steel Rolling Mills. Rank and file strike committees are opposing local trade union reformist mandarins who want the men to go back to work and "discuss" afterwards.

PRAGUE, Oct. 18.—The miners' strike is extending and now embraces eight thousand workers.

THEY'LL WELCOME HIM

LONDON, (By Mail).—Another successful liberal candidate, Victor Duval, has joined the labor party.

GASTON DEFENSE HITS LORAY BOSS

Prosecution Claims the Strikers Should Die

(Continued from Page One)

the Manville-Jenckes company paid him the earned with his plea that capitalist justice be done, in two hours of impassioned oratory this morning. Every state's lawyer has appealed to the basest prejudices of the jury, but Cansler did so more cleverly and viciously than any of them.

His attack upon the defendants was couched in terms well calculated to stir hatred of Communists, atheists, northerners, as advocating doctrines of class war, Negro equality, destruction of church and state, and Russian Revolution.

Denied Right of Defense.

This was Cansler's thesis, though not put so crudely as this.

He denied the right of the strikers to self defense and defended the murderous police as heroes protecting home and fireside, defenders of the faith, peaceful men doing their sacred duty.

He attacked not only the defendants but their lawyers with vituperation and invective.

"Taking their cue from Beal and Miller," he shouted, "Adams and McCall have stooped to an infamous attack upon our best citizens, the mill owners, public officials and officers of the law."

"They called them 'mill thugs, tin-star deputies, exploiters of labor coining shekels from bowels of babies and the virtue of women.'"

"The defense has tried to appeal to the sympathy of the jury by incendiary speeches against the mill owners of the Piedmont region, the source of our progress and prosperity."

Cansler launched into an inflammatory denunciation of all the defense witnesses as "idlers, ruffians, hoboes, malcontents, supported and paid for by the I. L. D. to testify against the honest citizens."

"These strikes were foisted on ignorant mill workers by Communist agitators. They want to close down the mills and bring about ruin and destruction. They thrive on murder and bloodshed and hate."

"Beal tried to dictate to the mill owners how the mills should be run. The influence of Beal, Miller and the I. L. D. is the most insidious, damnable and destructive ever loosed in the state of North Carolina."

"They would assassinate the character of every good citizen in the state, including Carpenter and Bulwinkle. If we allow the I. L. D. to flourish, no man's property will be safe."

Wants Nine Others Tried.

Cansler ended by declaring that it is the duty of Solicitor Carpenter to put on trial all the rest of the nine defendants against whom the

YANGTZE RIVER PORT FALLS TO CHINA REBELS

Feng "Arrest" May Be Only a Maneuver

LONDON, Oct. 18 (UP).—Twelve thousand Chinese troops have revolted at Wuhu, China, seized the city and looted it, a Shanghai dispatch to the Daily Telegraph said today. Foreign residents took refuge on the British gunboat Cricket with the exception of three American missionaries who refused to leave.

Reports at noon said the situation was quiet with the rebels still in control of the city. A Japanese landing party surrounded the Japanese consulate. An additional British gunboat and a Japanese gunboat were en route to Wuhu, where two Japanese ships were already stationed, in addition to the cricket.

PEKING, China, Oct. 18.—

Although Nanking officials of Chiang Kai-shek seem confident enough of Feng Yu-hsiang's reported "detention" by Yen Hsi-shan to stop unloading Nanking bonds on the Shanghai stock exchange, reports here indicate that Feng is "under protection" of Yen in Shansi, rather than being under arrest.

In any event, Feng's arrest does not appear to have stopped the drive southward of his subordinate generals with 400,000 troops, and Feng's representative in Shanghai is reported to be strangely confident. Reports here are that Yen, and, in addition, Chang Hsueh-liang of Manchuria, are "neutral," although Nanking states that Yeng Hsi-shan, when writing Nanking that he was "detaining" Feng, added that Yen's army of 200,000 was "at the disposal" of Nanking.

Editorial Note.—

The veracity of China's warlords is traditionally very slow par. Feng himself has been silent for months. But his subordinate generals, after his supposed "retirement" came straggling into Nanking, pledging loyalty to Chiang Kai-shek in one breath and asking funds for their soldiers' back wages the next. Having extracted an estimated \$20,000,000 from Nanking, they declared war on Chiang Kai-shek, charging him with wasting money. One guess is as good as another on whether Yen Hsi-shan is not pulling the same trick, placing his army "at the disposal" of Nanking, which means that Nanking is expected to finance it, but with the possibility that it may move, not against Feng's subordinates, but against Nanking.

COMMUNIST EDITOR JAILED

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The German Supreme Court has sentenced Erich Birkenhauer, editor of the Communist journal, "The Ruhr Echo," to a year's imprisonment in a fortress and one hundred marks fine for articles about the Berlin bloodbath of May 1st.

charges have been nolle prossed with leave.

Following Cansler, Tom Jimison gave a stirring and powerful outline of the case for the defense. With biting sarcasm, he exposed the appeals of the state to the prejudice of the jurors and pleaded with them not to be influenced by the demagoguery of the prosecution.

Boss from North Too.

Referring to the oft-repeated attack upon "northern agitators," Jimison said: "It is all right for Manville-Jenckes to come down here from Rhode Island to North Carolina where they could get cheaper labor and do grind the faces of the poor to pile up profits which are taken outside of the state, but when Beal and Miller came down to organize the workers it is called treason."

"Hoey said in referring to the affidavits which the defense produced testifying to the good character of Carter that 'we could get character witnesses for the devil.'"

"Yes, Mr. Hoey, and you have proved it by getting character witnesses from these drunken hooligans with long criminal records who had behind the uniform and badge of an officer to do the dirty work of Manville-Jenckes."

"Roach and Gilbert, with their blackjacks and pistols, are the defenders of the faith, the protectors of god and his church and of the interests of the mill barons."

Jimison declared that from the evidence it is impossible to determine who shot Aderholt.

"It is my opinion that Aderholt was shot by Hord, who ran around the house with his riot gun, shot at Harrison and Carter and his chief."

"The crime for which the state is asking you to send these boys to the penitentiary for thirty years is the crime of organizing workers."

"The mill owners think they can lock up the organized labor movement and keep their mill workers in industrial slavery working for starvation wages, but they can't do it."

"I ask you to free these seven men so that they can go on with their splendid struggle for better conditions for the exploited mill workers."

Frank Flowers spoke next for the defense, with a clear and forceful appeal for the freedom of the defendants. Then Carpenter gave the last plea for capitalist "justice."



\$24 a Week Maximum in Big Carteret Metal and Chemical Plants

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CARTERET, N. J. (By Mail).—In the township of Carteret are three big plants where about 10,000 workers are employed. The three plants pay a uniform wage scale. The worker seeking employment meets the same problem at the gates of each plant.

At the Foster-Wheeler Corp. plant the workers work 5 nights a week of 12 hours or 60 hour a week.

They receive 40 cents an hour—\$24 a week. Day workers get 40 cents an hour for a 6 day, 60 hour week.

The Warner Chemical Co. employs men 10 hours a day at 40 cents an hour, of 60 hours a week at \$24. The U. S. Metals Refining Co. pays 40 1/2 cents an hour. The workers work 8 hours a day of 48 a week at 49 1/2 cents an hour—or \$24 a week.

So wherever you go the minimum wage is the same. The U. S. Metals Refining pays more per hour and for less time, but there is the great danger from gas, dust and smoke.

The hours and wages in these three plants are regulated by the Manufacturers Association, to which all three belong. The bosses are organized for the purpose of imposing a uniform standard of slavery and starvation wage scale on the workers of the district.

Every worker should realize that organization is important. See how the bosses have organized to keep down the workers' conditions in Carteret.

MAOIM TRAMP.

Arrest U. S. Workers

(Continued from Page One)

speed-up and wage-cut program which the capitalists have brought on for greater profits.

Police have corralled 150 workers in Chicago, including Clarence Hathaway and other leaders of the Communist Party. Indications are that the state will combine the cases into one great sedition trial with the legality of the Communist Party as the issue.

In California, seven workers have been found guilty of sedition and are in danger of ten-year terms because they flew a banner with a hammer and sickle inscribed upon it at a children's camp near Los Angeles.

Sixty workers face trial for a number of charges in Pittsburgh.

Many Seditious Charges.

In Philadelphia three workers are being tried for sedition.

In New York the Mineola cases are due up for trial again and Salvatore Accorsi, Staten Island laborer, has been delivered to the Pennsylvania authorities to stand trial on framed charges of murder.

In Charlotte, N. C., seven workers may go to prison for thirty-year terms for organizing the bitterly exploited southern textile workers.

The trial has wound up in approved fashion, with the prosecution showering a barrage of prejudicing questions, and caused the impeachment of witnesses on account of their religious faith and economic beliefs.

Drive Nationwide.

Because the onslaught is nationwide, observers suspect the Federal authorities are making a drive to legalize the Communist Party, to destroy various organizations of the foreign-born workers, to make their exploitation under present conditions easier.

The International Labor Defense, which defends these working-class prisoners, is now holding a drive for \$50,000 and 50,000 new members by Jan. 1, 1930. Workers, recognizing the danger they are in, are forming locals throughout the land in order to be able to fight back this present wave of terrorism against their organizations.

Lamont for Thomas

(Continued from Page One)

reactionary Union League Club. The endorsement given by Corliss Lamont is open evidence that Wall Street has decided to make greater use of the Socialist party than formerly and confirms the statement made in the Daily Worker a few days ago regarding the role of Thomas and the Socialists.

ARREST RED FRONT FIGHTER.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The police today arrested Karl Olbrich, former Berlin district leader of the Red Front Fighters.

IN THE SHOPS

Lewis Thugs Threaten to Kill Militant Ill. Miner

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ORIENT, Ill (By Mail).—At a meeting of Local Union 303, United Mine Workers, observer Louis Joich gave to his local union a report on the Lewis meeting in W. Frankfort. But after his report a local union chairman and also one of the observers, Slim Fryman, made the following report, in substance:

"I have nothing to report because brother Louis Joich covered the whole proceedings of the meeting. But, one thing, brothers, I urge you not to send Brother Louis Joich to the next Lewis mass meeting, because a gang is after him. If they hit him the local union will suffer. If I hadn't been there last Sunday and told them that brother Joich was officially sent by the local union they were going to get him, because they said that he is an agent of the Communist Party. I believe Joich has a right to his opinion, but it is dangerous to send him again."

"The sub-district president has received and read there a threatening letter and if anything happens to him they will be after brother Joich. I know brother Joich does not believe in such methods, but they will blame him rather than the Fishwick gang. So don't send him there any more."

Observer Louis Joich then stated that he did not know of the conspiracy, but local union secretary Kenneth Turner ratified the report of Fryman, saying that he also had heard at the Lewis meeting, that a gang was after L. Joich and M. Rukavina. Turner also said that one of the gangmen was deputized, but that he didn't know the man's name, but would recognize him if he saw him again.

The Local Union decided to again send two representatives as speakers to the next fakors mass meeting. Eight were nominated and among them was Joich. Six of them declined.

Joich stated to the L. U.: "I do not compete for anything, but if you really want to elect and send me again, I will accept, and in spite of the conspiracy I am going there, if I go the credential of this L. U."

I am not scared to die for a working-class cause.

—Louis Joich, Orient Miner.

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—Louis Joich, Orient Miner.

UNORGANIZED, BAYONNE CABLE MEN HELPLESS

Safety Plant Workers Pay Is Low

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BAYONNE, N. J. (By Mail).—I am writing about conditions in the Safety Cable Co. plant in Bayonne.

They tell a man when he starts that he will get 45 cents an hour for the first three months, and then you will get a raise. If you don't get laid off before that time, they make you go to the boss about 100 times before they give you an increase, and all you get is a raise of two cents an hour.

No matter how long you work there, if you don't get a machine you never get any more, and if the workers kicks, the boss tells him there are plenty of men at the gate looking for the job and if you happen to be a married man with a family you just shut up.

Some of the men have worked here for more than eight years, and get only 58 cents an hour. "If you don't like it, you know what you can do," he is told if he asked for a raise.

What else can happen when the men are unorganized? If all the men were in the union which we are trying to form, then the bosses would have to come down a lot.

British Complete Largest Airship

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The world's largest airship, the R-101, has been completed and taken from its hangar. Its trial flight will be made today or Tuesday.

The R-101 is considerably larger than the Graf Zeppelin, formerly the world's largest airship. It is the first of huge airships by means of which Great Britain plans to establish supremacy.

While officially the R-101 and the even larger ships being constructed and planned, they can be converted quickly for military use against the Soviet Union or imperialist rivals.

WHAT IS YOUR VERDICT?

Are you with the International Labor Defense in its fight against railroadng the Gastonia strikers to thirty years prison?

Are you with the workers? Then you must help build the I. L. D. which defends all workers, into a powerful mass movement.

What is your answer? The I. L. D. seeks 50,000 new members by January 1, 1920. Have you joined yet? Has your organization affiliated yet?

Ella Reeve Bloor, organizer for the I. L. D. on the West Coast, reports that Executive Board of the International Shingle Weavers Union has decided to affiliate locally as well as nationally.

She reports the following FIVE locals of the union have already affiliated locally: Grays Harbor, Kalama, Centralia, Willipaw and Everett.

Have you gotten your union to affiliate?

Bloor also reports the affiliation of the Woman's Finnish Club and the Lithuanian Workers Club in Seattle, Wash.

What Can You Report of Your City?

You must help the I. L. D. gain 50,000 new members by the time of its national conference in Pittsburgh, at the close of this year, December 29, 30 and 31.

100,000 Four-Page Leaflets Telling of the I. L. D. Have Been Printed.

They answer the question "What is the International Labor Defense?" They tell what the I. L. D. means to workers and why they should join it.

100,000 copies of these must be distributed. Order a bundle for distribution in your union, fraternal organization, shop, mine and mill. The price is \$4 a thousand.

Fill out the blank below and forward together with your check to the National Office of the I. L. D.

Enclosed find \$..... for which send..... leaflets "WHAT IS THE I. L. D.?"

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

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

Bladder Catarrh Best Treated by Age-Old Method

Santal Midy capsules—India's age-old relief—act promptly with grateful soothing effect on bladder irritation and painful elimination. They aid old folks to gain control over frequent night rising. Genuine only bear signature of Dr. L. Midy, noted French physician. All good drug stores carry them. Santal Midy capsules have logo.

A New Phase in the Struggle for Philippine Independence

The proposal and defeat of the "King Amendment" to the Tariff Bill in the United States Senate on Oct. 9, which amendment proposed to grant independence to the people of the Philippine Islands, represents one of the advances of American imperialism to fortify its domination over the Filipino people by compelling the Filipino bourgeoisie and great landholders to cast aside the last shred of pretense that they desire independent of the Philippines from the United States, to cajole them with profits wrung from the sweat and blood of the toiling masses of the Philippines into not only ceasing the struggle for independence, but to come out as vigorous opponents of it.

This maneuver in the Senate, occupying six and a half hours of shameless horse-play with the aspiration of 12,000,000 people, comes as a climax in the pressure of the American imperialists by guile and corruption to win the Philippine bourgeoisie to the side of American imperialism, to obtain its utter servility to imperialist interests and to use it as a despicable and traitorous force in opposition to the toiling masses of the Philippines.

And it must be clearly understood that the maneuver has been successful. The Philippine bourgeoisie no longer desires Philippine independence, but on the contrary is opposed to independence, has betrayed the Philippine workers and peasants who mistakenly looked to the "Nacionalista" and "Democrata" capitalist parties to struggle for national independence.

We are no longer in that period (16th of July, 1926) when it was possible for the Philippine legislature by unanimous vote to flaunt in the face of Coolidge's personal representative, Colonel Thompson: "... the constant and intense desire of the Filipino people for immediate, absolute and complete independence."

The Filipino bourgeoisie and big landlords, for which American imperialism had created the Philippine legislature as a futile and miserable toy intended to divert the mass demand for genuine self government and to cater to personal ambitions of bourgeois politicians for place and pelf, received the blunt answer of American imperialism when President Coolidge on April 6, 1927, flatly rejected, by veto, the measure which the Legislature passed over the veto of Governor General Wood, providing for a plebiscite on whether or not the Filipino electorate desired Philippine independence.

To make the Philippine bourgeoisie eat its own words, the United States launched a campaign, the immediate success of which was seen by the willing surrender of Quezon, Roxas, Osmena & Co., in 1928, to the Wall Street bankers who tempted (with the crumbs from their banquet tables) these venal spokesmen for native exploiters, first to "modify" and then to renounce all ideas of independence. With the regime of Stimson, who had come from a successful subjugation of Nicaragua, by bribery and blood, American imperialism progressed so far that when Stimson was returning through Japan to America to claim his reward as secretary of state under Hoover, he declared that his imperialist mission, as Governor General of the Philippines, was so successful that no Filipino politician now even talks of independence.

This "wonder" was accomplished by American imperialism holding out to the Filipino bourgeoisie the offer of a "share"—though a scanty and shameful share—of the profits to be extracted from the Filipino workers and peasants by "economic development," which was and is falsely put forward to delude these masses as a "basis for political independence." This "economic development," of course, is to be realized by American capital, and far from making Philippine economy independent of American imperialist economy, only binds it closer as an integral and dependent part of the imperialist economy of the United States.

With this bribe to the Philippine bourgeoisie in one hand, with the other fist the American imperialists menace the Philippine exploiters of their people with the threat of tariff charges on Philippine products entering the United States if independence is "granted"—a "grant" which imperialism has not the least intention to make.

Thus comes the farce staged in the U. S. Congress, when by threatening the Filipino bourgeoisie with a tariff, the Philippine "Resident Commissioners" who are allowed to beg at the back door of the White House for favors to the native exploiting classes, are reduced to the pitiful state of frantic beggars that a tariff be not placed on Philippine products because—they admit in abject surrender—the Philippines are a part of the United States.

With this brazenly staged maneuver of threatening the Filipinos with independence, as proposed in the Senate October 9, by the "progressive" imperialist elements, American imperialism compels the Philippine bourgeoisie to come out openly and irrevocably before the Filipino toiling masses as complete traitors, as the most venal and self-seeking demagogues and misleaders of the Filipino people, who can not only no longer be trusted to struggle for independence, but must be considered and treated as the most unprincipled enemies of and traitors to the cause of independence.

From this development, since July 16, 1926, the toiling masses of workers and peasants of the Philippines must draw a lesson:

The prospect held out of political independence through "economic development" is a lie and a delusion; the Philippine capitalist and landlord class has sold itself to American imperialism and is an enemy of the workers and peasants, of all the exploited toilers of the Philippines; that only the proletariat in close alliance with the peasant masses can lead the struggle for national independence and this alliance can be effective only when joined in united struggle with the revolutionary workers of the United States, in fraternal relations with the emancipated workers and peasants of the Soviet Union and the rebellious exploited and oppressed masses of other colonial and semi-colonial countries.

The Communist Party of the United States welcomes the many recent evidences given by the workers and peasants of the Philippines of a comprehension of their historic tasks, and in the name of the revolutionary proletariat of the United States, pledges its support to the toiling masses of the Philippines in sweeping aside all exploiters and oppressors, in driving American imperialists and their native servants into the sea and in establishing their own free and independent rule—a Workers' and Peasants' Government of the Philippines.

USSR Workers Given Largest Part

The worker of the Soviet Union receives more than twice as large a percentage of what he produces in the form of wages as American workers. The worker of the Soviet Union gets wages equal to more than half of the value he produces, while the American worker gets about one fifth.

These figures are given, indirectly, in an article by Julius Klein in the Oct. 19 issue of the Magazine of Wall Street. Wanting to convey these statistics to the capitalists without making them intelligible for workers, Klein gives average wages per week and the amount produced by workers per year in various countries. Also, he makes no mention of the high cost of living which materially reduces the relative wage of American workers as compared to those of other nations.

Advantages of Soviet Workers. Another important factor is that the workers of the Soviet Union not only get more than half of the value produced in the form of wages as compared to one fifth in the United States, but they actually get all of it directly or indirectly. The part not given in wages in the Soviet Union is used in building new factories in the interests of the work-

ers, and thru the five year plan the present wage and living standards will be increased tremendously; also social insurance such as unemployment funds, old age pension, pay during illness and free medical attention, rest homes, free nurseries, education, etc., which must be paid by the workers in the United States and other capitalist countries from their wages.

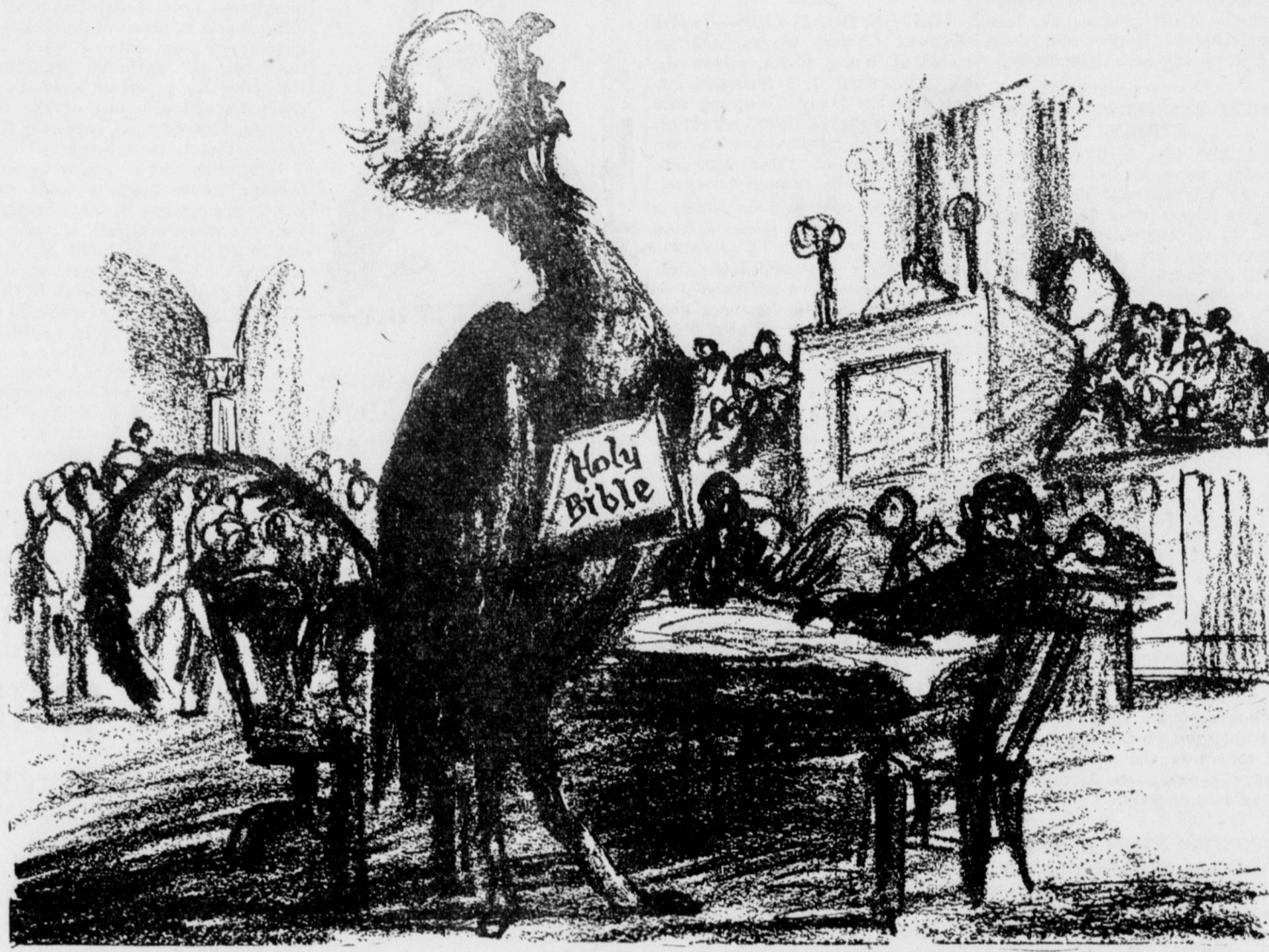
Italians Most Exploited. Italy was shown, in the figures quoted by Klein, to have the most intense exploitation of labor found anywhere in the world, though the percentage received by Italian workers is only slightly less than the American workers get.

Because of speed-up, long working hours, and the most efficient methods of machine production, the average value of commodities produced by the American worker is \$5,192. While Klein gives an "average" wage of \$30.72 a week, this figure is obtained by including the most highly skilled technicians and foremen.

Klein admits that the wages of workers in many countries are being reduced because of "the pressure of tightening international competition."

"THE ROOSTER CROWD BEFORE THE BATTLE": HOEY

By Fred Ellis



How the Indian Worker Lives

India is at present the area of powerful class struggle. The Indian proletariat, which had for many years resigned itself to the exploitation by the united forces of British Imperialism and native bourgeoisie, has now entered into a stubborn struggle with capital for the improvement of its conditions.

The Indian proletariat numbers from 3,700,000 to 4,000,000 industrial workers, including railwaymen, dockers, the coal transport workers and the plantation workers. Apart from this, there are over 21 millions agricultural workers, 2½ million house servants, four million commercial employees and four million employees of various institutions.

The fundamental branch of the Indian industry—the textile industry (cotton and jute) has the largest number of workers. Next come the mining industry and the metallurgical. A very great number of workers are engaged in the plantations (over 800,000 workers) and on the railway transport (over 800,000 workers).

The vast majority of workers in India receive insignificant wages, which cannot satisfy even the most primitive demands. The average wage of workers in all branches of industry varies between 20 and 30 rupees per month (1 rupee equals 1s. 6d.). Men employed in the textile industry in Bombay receive 33 rupees per month, while women and children receive 16 rupees per month. The wages of a male coal miner in the Djari coal mines amount 0 5/8 per week, while women coal miners earn 3s. per week. As regards the wages of the most exploited category of labor—the plantation laborers—they are absolutely ridiculous.

Furtwangler, a member of the International Textile Workers' Federation, which visited India in 1927, states that the wages of coolies on the Indian plantations have not changed for the last 70 years. The wages of the coolie in 1860 was 5 rupees per month. In 1922, the maximum wages of a coolie on the Assam tea plantation did not exceed 7 rupees per month. It should be remarked in his connection that the price of rice—the coolies' only article of food—has more than doubled during this period. The coolie spends practically the last pie of his monthly wages on his rice. His clothes—or rather, the rags worn by the Indian coolie—occupy but an insignificant position in his budget.

Even skilled workers just manage to make both ends meet. About 70 per cent of his wages are spent upon food, 12 per cent on rent. His cultural needs are entirely unsatisfied. The large proportion of wages spent upon food does not, of course, prove

that the Indian worker is well fed. Rice and meal in the morning, rice or bread and vegetables at noon, rice and vegetables in the evening—this is the Bombay textile workers' fixed menu. The workers eat meat only on Sundays. It is therefore not surprising that the average weight of a textile worker is only 99 lbs. It is significant that the average length of life in India has decreased from 32 years in 1870 to 22 years in 1921, where as in England (Wales) it is 46 years.

The wretchedness of the Indian workers becomes especially evident when compared with those of European workers. For instance, the Bombay textile workers are paid 10s. 9d. per week, while an English similarly skilled worker receives 37s. 5d. Similar proportions are to be observed in other industries.

However, even this miserable wage does not reach the workers' pocket intact. First of all, considerable sums are deducted every month as fines, which in India amounts to 8-10 per cent of the total wages. The factory owners fine the workers at the slightest pretext: for lateness, for the merest spoilage of production, for disrespectful conduct, etc. A great proportion of the workers' wages go towards paying interest to usurers. Many reasons compel the workers to borrow money. First of all the Indian workers is often connected to some degree or other with his village and a small plot of land. He is obliged to send money home for the payment of the heavy taxes and leases. Apart from this, the workers in the cities have to pay rent a month in advance. Wages are inaccurately paid in the factories, in the majority of cases six weeks after hiring—in order to keep the worker at the factories. We may not likewise pass by the fact that the only way of obtaining employment in a mill or in a port is by paying large bribes to the foreman or to the contractor's agent. Bribes are also systematically paid to the overseers on hiring. Workers refusing to pay bribes undergo prosecution, and are often fired. All these circumstances force the Indian workers to borrow from money-lenders paying them interest at the rate of 7s. 150 per cent per annum. The Indian worker is indebted on the average to the amount of 2½ months pay. Women and children, as the more backward and forgotten workers serve as objects of special merciless and shameful exploitation, both by the employers and by the numerous agents, overseers, etc.

The percentage of illiterate workers is very great. Only 5 per cent of the industrial workers can write their names. As a rule, workers' children very rarely attend school, as poverty forces them to work full time, even though the factory law provides for a maximum six-hour working day for children.

In order to evade the law and to work a full day, children are hired under various names by two factories, working six hours in each factory, on the morning shift in one and on the evening shift in the other. In general, it should be noted that female and child labor is very widespread in India. Out of a total of 2,681,000 industrial workers (engaged) in enterprises with over 10 workers in 1921, there were 687,000 women, i. e., about 25 per cent. Women are especially numerous on the plantations, where there are 94 women to every 100 men, and likewise in the mining industry (52 per cent), and the stonebreaking industry (42 per cent), and etc.

Child labor is similarly widely exploited in India. They are employed most of all on the plantations (10 children per 100 adults), in the building industry (18 per cent), in the metallurgical (14 per cent), textiles (13 per cent) and mining (12 per cent). The existing Indian factory and mining legislation is extremely insufficient, and only to a very slight extent peters the labor welfare of workers, particularly of women and children, all the more because it is only rarely carried out and is broken most brazenly. The reformist lead-

ers of the British labor movement, Johnston, Syme, and others, who in 1925 conducted an investigation of the labor conditions of the Indian workers, discovered cases of six families living together in a single room, 15 square feet in area.

The living quarters supplied by the employers to the Bengal miners are deficient of the most elementary necessities—they have not even any windows, not to speak of ventilation. The houses have no avatories. And in such inconceivably heavy conditions do the Indian women rear and bring up their children. True, babies are sometimes born in the streets or in the factories during work. Many worker-mothers are forced to bring their children along to the factories, as owing to the absence of nursing facilities they cannot leave them behind. The women hide the baskets containing their children in corners of the factory, and very often tie them to the machines. Suckling babies spend the whole day in the factories under the rattle and roar of the machine, in the factory dust. Accidents to them are common. It is therefore not surprising that child mortality has reached a terrible level in India. Between 572 and 828 babies die of every 1,000 births in Bombay out in their first year of life. (In England not more than 172 die per thousand). The reasons for such a high mortality are intelligible. Dr. Burns says that over 98 per cent of the children of industrial workers are given opium to keep them asleep while their mothers are at work.

Such are the conditions of workers in India. It would seem that all possible limits have been reached in regards to the exploitation of the working class and its standard of living. However, the Anglo-Indian bourgeoisie thinks otherwise. At present we may feel a new pressure upon the working class in India, the employers are now making new and increased attempts to maintain the former high standard and profits at the cost of the workers. The Bombay cotton industry, the Bengal jute industry, the Tata steel foundries, and metallurgical works in Jamshedpur are the most important railways of the country are being rationalized. As a result the working hours are lengthened, wages are being cut down, labor is intensified and hundreds of workers are thrown on the streets.

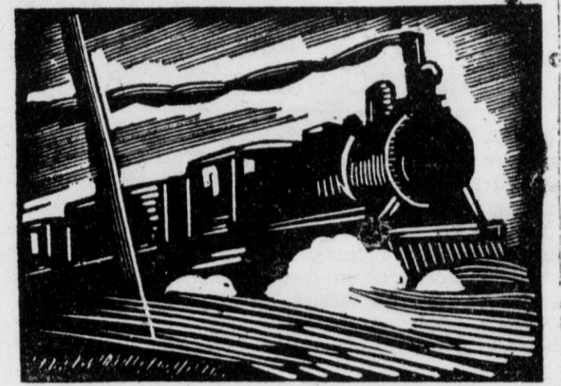
This rationalized exploitation by the Anglo-Indian capital, the revolting conditions of labor and unemployment, the merciless Anglo-Indian imperialist oppression evokes decisive resistance on the part of the Indian proletariat.

In 1928 also, 200 strikes took place involving 500,000 workers with a loss of 31 million working days—more than the total for the last five years taken together. The Indian working class struggle is not now limited to narrow economic demands. It is taking up a political aspect and is directed both against Indian bourgeoisie and British imperialism. The working class of India, through numerous meetings, demonstrations and gatherings, are demanding the complete independence of India and the organization of an Indian Soviet Republic.

However, the united efforts of the workers of all countries of the Pacific Coast and the aid of the international proletariat are necessary that the struggle of the Indian working class be successful. The aims of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Congress which has the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat has convened for the 15th of August, 1929, in Vladivostok, and to which representatives of the Indian workers have been invited, are to organize a united revolutionary front of the working class of the Pan-Pacific countries in the common struggle against imperialism and capitalism.

L. BURNS.

THE CITY OF BREAD BY ALEXANDER NEWEROFF
TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN
Reprinted, by permission, from "The City of Bread" by Alexander Neweroff, published and copyrighted by Doubleday-Doran, New York.



(Continued)

SERIOSHKA snuffed in an injured manner, then rubbed his eyes with his fist.

"Oh, all right, don't cry, I'm not mad. Only don't act that way again. Did you sleep?"

"I'm hungry."

Mishka was hungry too. He licked his lips with his tongue and thought:

"I'll have him around my neck now all the time."

Aloud he said:

"How silly you are, Serioshka, no patience at all! Where am I going to get bread from now? When we get to Tashkent then we'll eat all we want. If you don't get enough, I'll give you some of mine. Think I'd care!"

In his sack he still has a piece of grass bread from home: he wanted to keep it secret. He felt sorry for his comrade, still he did not want to injure himself. He, Mishka, was doing all the worrying, he must eat more too.

He remembered the agreement to share everything equally and was indignant. The pact bound him hand and foot—it would have been better if he had not made any. He drew out the small piece of bread and reluctantly broke off a bit.

"Here, you can give it back to me later. That's two pieces you've had from me. Where's your sack and your sandals?"

"They got left over there . . ."

"Idiot! Where are you going to put your bread now?"

Serioshka turned away.

"I'm not going to Tashkent."

"Why not?"

"It's too far."

"And how will you get home?"

"I'll get along a little at a time."

"Go ahead then, if you're not afraid. I don't care for such comrades, always wanting to go back. First you want to go, then you don't want to go . . ."

For a long time there was silence.

Some one, hidden by the smoke, cried out in his sleep:

"It's gone! It's gone! Our train is gone!"

Near then a mujik, with an immense shock of matted hair, got up, saying:

"We'll all die! My legs have begun to swell."

Before Mishka's eyes rose the city of Tashkent, the never-seen, and two sacks stuffed full of bread; in the other, black. In the third sack, a little one, grain—ten pounds of it. That was for seed. And what grain! Not like our. Enormous! Mishka's mother looked into the sacks and wept for joy.

"Oh, Mishka, Mishka! What a good son you are, taking care of us all like this. Lie down a little and sleep. And you children, see you don't make any noise."

Mishka opened unseeing eyes and shut them again.

Was that some one tramping on the roof, or was it the rain beating down? It didn't matter! If only he could sleep! In the morning would be time enough to find out. Overhead, right under the ceiling, a tree waved its branches. Mishka threw back his head; the branches were weighed down with apples, great big ones, each as big as two fists. One fell down, right on Mishka's head, but Mishka was too sleepy even to stretch out his hand for it.

"All right, it's all the same . . . only sleep . . . sleep . . ."

Serioshka had a bad taste in his mouth.

The tiny piece of bread he had eaten had only wetted his hunger. He licked his gums with his tongue and began to bite his nails. His entrails were all twisted up inside him and his belly ached badly. He saw that Mishka was asleep and began touching his sack, here and there.

"Maybe he's got some bread hidden away?"

His hand encountered the tin cup inside the sack and he thought: "Bread!"

He was glad, and he was afraid.

"If Mishka woke up! He'd beat me, or he'd say: 'Aren't you ashamed of yourself? I take you along as a good comrade and then you go and act like a pickpocket.'"

Serioshka held Mishka's tin cup tight through the canvas of the sack and thought:

"But if I don't eat up all of it . . . Still it would be a sin."

"But I don't do it on purpose. I'm so hungry . . ."

"Take it, if you're not afraid."

Serioshka's thoughts were all tangled up. Take it, don't take it. He was very hungry, but he would be ashamed to face his comrade. A deep drowsiness began to steal over Serioshka, to bow his head, to lull his body to sleep.

Sleep!

For a long time Serioshka struggled against the drowsiness, forced open his lids, jerked up his head, and clutched at the cup spasmodically through the sack.

"I want to eat . . ."

"Sleep! To-morrow you'll eat all you want."

Heavy sleep overcame Serioshka and laid him with his head at Mishka's feet. It felt warm and peaceful in his mouth. A tender voice said:

"You mustn't steal. Patience . . . patience . . . a little longer . . ."

(To be Continued)

6 DAY WEEK GIVES USSR WORKERS MORE REST AND INCREASES PRODUCTION

The abolition of the 6 day week, production and the tempo of the religious holiday, Sunday, is but little more than incidental in the decision of the Soviet government to inaugurate a six day week, five days for work and a sixth for rest. The new arrangement, which is to be completed by Oct. 1, 1930, will actually increase the number of days of rest for the workers and at the same time it will increase industrial production and the tempo of the five year plan.

With the inauguration of the six day week in industry, factories will not stop work on any day, except the chief Revolutionary anniversaries, but at all times approximately five sixths of the total number employed in the factory will be at work, one fifth of the workers receiving their day of rest in turn.