

## Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore and Mr. Lovestone

Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore speaking, and she must be listened to, as she is "somebody," to wit: Director of the School of Politics of the Women's National Republican Club, a title almost as long as that of the British king.

"All the countries of South America have vast resources, but they must have money and support in order to develop these resources themselves and avoid exploitation by foreign governments."

The Director of the School of Politics of the Women's National Republican Club, was thus expressing a simple, a very simple idea, but in complex, a very complex manner—the complexity being necessary to hide the hypocrisy and falsity of the idea. This idea, which is sprung on every country that is a prize for imperialist rapine, is: "Let the American bankers have a free rein in investments to develop your natural resources and develop your trade, and this will make you an independent country."

Of course, this way of "gaining" independence, actually loses independence, since the "backward" country is in the main developed only as a source of raw material needed in the imperialist country. Its trade and industry becomes more than ever subordinate to and dependent upon the imperialist power.

This bright idea of Mrs. Livermore, of the Women's National Republican Club, is the same imperialist idea as that propagated by Mr. Jay Lovestone, who declares: "Those countries participating most in world trade are the most independent." But Mr. Lovestone says he is a Communist (which we deny) while Mrs. Livermore is, at least, openly a supporter of American imperialism in the leadership of the Republican Party. Mr. Lovestone preaches this theory in his paper, the mis-named "Revolutionary Age," in pretended support of the independence of the Soviet Union. Mrs. Livermore talks at a bourgeois banquet, in pretended support of the independence of Latin American countries. Both pretensions clearly are false. Both are obviously imperialist propaganda against independence.

Mrs. Livermore went into some detail. She spoke particularly on Bolivia "the richest unexploited country in South America" which, she said, "must be helped to develop her resources, or people from any country of the world will go in"—which means that British imperialism will grab it if American imperialism doesn't. And "we," she added, "we should help them to work out this vital problem."

Mrs. Livermore furnishes the imperialist bourgeois solution for this "problem." Mr. Lovestone furnishes the "left" social reformist camouflage for this imperialist solution. But both solutions are definitely imperialist, and Mr. Lovestone is as fully a bourgeois propagandist as Mrs. Livermore.

## Beal Writes of Mooney and of Billings Case

By FRED BEAL

Mooney and Billings. These two names made a deep impression on my mind years before I went South to organize for the National Textile Workers Union.

These two names signified for me class-justice, a number of years before I was to taste its bitterness myself. Today, I and six more comrades sentenced to as high as 20 years in the Gastonia case, call upon the working-class to demand the release and free Mooney and Billings.

It was only July 27, 1916, that Tom Mooney and Warren Billings were placed in the county jail at San Francisco to be tried in the so-called bomb cases.

The case started in San Francisco following a car strike. Mooney, a prominent member of Local No. 164 of the Molders Union, was appointed to lead the workers of the United Railways. Just at that time the preparedness movement was sweeping the United States into the world war.

The star witness for the state was a former prostitute, Estelle Smith, who afterward repudiated her testimony.

Mooney was sentenced to death and condemned to be hanged. Billings to life imprisonment.

Mooney would have hanged had it not been for international mass pressure—as the New York Times admitted in Monday's paper, "mass pressure caused President Wilson to intervene and commute Mooney's sentence to life imprisonment."

Today, the world is reading of an alleged confession of a Lewis Smith, who died in Cleveland several years ago, that he had thrown the bomb. This letter by all indications was an agent provocateur.

The world knows that the United Railways, street car company and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company were behind the perjured evidence. Just as the Manville-Jencks Company was chiefly behind the perjured evidence in our case.

So, fellow-workers, in your fight to free the seven Gastonia strikers, five of whom are still in jail for need of \$20,000 cash bail, you must demand the freedom of Mooney and Billings.

## BEAL AND 'RED' AT WELCOME FRIDAY

N. T. W. Mobilization Meet Tonight

Fred Beal and K. Y. (Red) Hendryx, two of the seven Gastonia defendants, will tell the workers of New York at the big mass welcome for them tomorrow night in New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., the story of the great Gastonia class trial and what must be done to snatch all the defendants from the jails where the mill barons' courts are trying to imprison them.

The welcome is expected to be of a real mass character and the workers of this city will be rallied behind the campaign of the International Labor Defense to free the Gastonia prisoners. The New York District of the I.L.D. is arranging the welcome.

Other speakers will include Bill Dunne, editor of Labor Unity, and James P. Reid, president of the N.A. (Continued on Page Two)

## Shoe Workers Hold Meeting Tonight

The November shop delegate conference of the independent shoe workers union will take place tonight at 8 o'clock at the union headquarters, 16 West 21 Street, New York City.

Besides the usual union business the conference will concern itself with the lock out and strike situation, also with the request of several bosses who are seeking a renewal of the agreement for 1930.

Every shop delegate must be present and on time.

## Bosses' Courts Want \$20,000 Cash to Free Gastonia Boys

The southern courts absolutely require cash. Workers and sympathizers in Washington, D. C., sent \$500 in cash, lending it for bail, today. A German branch of the International Labor Defense in New York loaned \$100; a member of the Jugo-Slav branch, \$100; and \$400.

This is a good beginning, but remember it is only a beginning. Un- (Continued on Page Three)

## POLICE, ZIONISTS, SOCIALISTS JOIN IN CALIF. TERROR

Workers of All Races Battle Police at Los Angeles Meets

C. P. Offices Raided Terror Fails to Halt "Twelfth" Meets

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 13.—A series of terroristic actions on the part of every section of the united front of anti-militant labor forces, from Zionists and "socialists" to the police, failed to stop the celebrations by militant workers in Los Angeles and vicinity, of the Twelfth Anniversary of the October Revolution, and of anti-terror meetings led by the Communist Party.

Amazed at the growing militancy of workers protesting against the imprisonment of five workingclass women for teaching workers' children at the Workers' Children Summer Camp about the class struggle, and astonished at the workers' enthusiasm in preparing for the Twelfth Anniversary celebrations, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and its subsidized notorious "Red Squad," led by the arch labor-baiter Lieutenant Hynes, have announced their determination from now on to break up, with the greatest possible brutality, every meeting of Communists and other militant workers.

Nine workers have been arrested during the week for distributing leaflets before factory gates. "Socialists," Zionists Aid Terror. At Brooklyn and Cornwall, an organized band of Zionist-fascists and "socialists" tried unsuccessfully to break up meetings arranged by the Communist Party.

A similar attempt had been made the Wednesday before, the workers this time had their defense committee on hand.

Chagrined by their failure to "bre" the workers' meetings, the fascists and "socialists" notified the police - d asked them to show their famous brand of "ruthality toward the workers.

The "Red Squad" tried to arrest Frank Spector, sub-district organ- (Continued on Page Three)

## Many Worker Bodies to Greet UCWW at 6th Year Celebration Soon

Representatives of a number of militant working class organizations will greet the United Council of Working Women at the big celebration of the sixth anniversary of the council at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and Ninth St., on Friday evening, Nov. 22.

The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, Women's Department of the Communist Party and International Labor Defense will be among the organizations to greet the Council and to tell of the part it has played in the struggles of the workers for the past six years.

An unusually attractive program of entertainment is being arranged, in which members of the United Council, as well as professional performers, will take part. Tickets can be bought at the office of the Council, 799 Broadway, Room 535.

## BEAL WILL SPEAK IN PATERSON, N. J.

Before NTU, Defense Meet Saturday

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 13.—Fred E. Beal, released on \$5,000 bail pending appeal of the class sentence of 20 years imprisonment handed down against him and other Gastonia workers and union organizers at Charlotte, N. C., will speak at a mass protest meeting this Saturday, 8 p. m., at 205 Paterson St., under the auspices of the National Textile Workers' Union and the International Labor Defense.

Sol Harper, Negro member of the Labor Jury sent to Gastonia by the Cleveland Trade Union Unity convention, will render the jury's verdict of guilty against the mill bosses, their police, hired gunmen and courts. George Siskind, District Organizer of the National Textile Workers' Union, will also talk.

A mass demonstration of solidarity with the Gastonia victims and for their immediate release. Workers are urged by the National Textile Workers' Union to welcome Beal to Paterson, the city of class struggle, when he arrives at the railroad station. Workers will meet at the Union hall on Saturday afternoon and will march in body to the station.

## 3RD PERIOD DANCE BEAL WILL SPEAK IN PATERSON, N. J.

Saturday Event Helps Rush Daily South

The mystery of the reported absence of talented proletarian dancers from their Communist unit meetings will be explained at Rockland Palace, W. 155th St. and Eighth Ave., this Saturday night, when the absentees will help pack the Dance of the Third Period.

Anitra's dance and Phil the Fluter's Ball have their place in history, but they will both pale into insignificance when workers meet Saturday to hasten the drive to rush the Daily Worker South.

Five thousand new readers is one of the objectives of this campaign. It will be officially initiated Dec. 10. Five thousand is the expected attendance at the dance.

While the Daily Worker mail box is choked with appeals from southern toilers to rush their only paper to the hells in which they are exploited, workers are advised to get busy and make sure they are not left behind in the rush for tickets.

They may still be had at 75 cents each at the Daily Worker business office, 28 Union Square.

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

## Huge Soviet Budget Shows Industry Gain

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 13.—

The great strides forward of industrialization in the Soviet Union are shown in the budget for the coming year. The budget shows a total of \$5,695,000,000 and is 45 per cent more than last year and the largest in the history of the Soviet Union.

Of this sum 345,000,000 rubles will be devoted to education, this being more than 60 per cent above last year, while to agriculture is assigned 617,000,000 rubles, electrification 310,000,000 rubles, and waterways 110,000,000 rubles, and 60,000,000 rubles will go for the formation of a state grain fund.

All previous Soviet budget figures are eclipsed by the estimated profits from state trade, which are placed at 230,000,000 rubles or 618 per cent more than last year. Income from foreign concessions is placed at 5,026,000 rubles while revenues from the forests are placed at 450,000,000 rubles and from the mines at 78,000,000 rubles.

The appropriation for the development and extension of new railroads exceeds last year's sum by 108 per cent, while 1,848,000,000 rubles will be assigned to financing Soviet industries.

## STOCK EXCHANGE CHECKS MEMBERS

Settled Terror Hangs Over Wall Street

BULLETIN.

In an attempt to allay the panic which today swept the stock market, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, with President Hoover's approval announced last night that another tax reduction amounting to about \$100,000,000 will be turned back to corporate business if congress so decides next month. The capitalist state is doing what it can for the capitalists.

The word "panic" as applied to the stock crash is turning into a profound and continuous "terror" as day after day sees more billions of stock "values" wiped out in the steady dropping of stock prices. Yesterday hit still another new record for the cream issues of formerly "stable" and "reliable" issues.

From Rochester came the news of another millionaire suicide, caused by stock losses on the street, when Robert M. Searle, one of the leading open shoppers and president of the Gas and Electric corporation, was found dead with the gas jets open. He lost more than a million.

So deep have the biggest of big gamblers been hit that the Stock Exchange itself has started a check up on its own members solvency, demanding—beginning Saturday—a daily check of members' accounts. This is a new thing, and proves the depth of the crisis.

Of course, something is being done to try, in a dazed way, to stop the flood of selling. Rockefeller is "reported" to have posted \$50,000,000 to hold Jersey Oil at \$50 a share. But nobody in the Street ventures to say what the cause of the panic is.

## INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE IN PLANS TO ORGANIZE

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 13.—Reports of great organizational achievements in the two months existence of the Metal Trades Workers' Industrial League, especially in the steel industry in Canton, Warren and Youngstown, Ohio, and metal plants in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Erie, etc., featured the recent meeting of the National Executive Board of the League, which is a section of the Trade Union Unity League.

Plans were mapped out for a great organizational drive in the metal industry. In the heart of Andrew Mellon's domain, in New Kensington, Pa., a League has formed with 20 members in it.

Thirty members in the Youngstown League, including many Negro workers, and the building of Leagues in the metal plants of Chicago, E. Chicago, Gary, Hammond, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Bridgeport, (Continued on Page Two)

## Socialist Rivalry Watchword in Drive to Rush Daily South

Some Highlights in Response of Workers' Groups to Mill Workers

Today we'd like to give some high-lights in the response of working class groups in the "Drive to Rush Daily South."

We told yesterday of the challenge by Unit 7F Section 3, to other workers groups, to engage in Socialist rivalry in the drive to rush the Daily South.

Every class-conscious worker, who feels the struggle of the southern mill workers as his own struggle, as part of the world-wide struggle of our class against the capitalist class, must see that the Communist Party unit, or other working-class group to which he belongs, takes up that challenge!

Socialist rivalry to rush the Daily to the southern workers who are appealing for their fighting paper! That's the watchword! Here are some of the highlights thus far in the drive: Unit 7F Section 3, New York City, pledges \$2.50 a week to rush a bundle of 25 Daily Workers each day to the mill workers of Greenville, S. C.

The Finnish Working Women's Federation, "Kipina," of Detroit sends \$10 to rush the Daily South. That's a challenge to other Detroit working-class groups.

The Waukegan, Illinois, Women Workers' Club has given \$15, so (Continued on Page Three)

## ACCORSI TRIAL OFF TILL DEC; BAIL CHICAGO 5

Woodlawn Workers to Start 5-Year Term on Nov. 26

Chi. Mass Meet Sunday State in Maneuver in Accorsi Case

BULLETIN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Chicago workers have arranged a huge mass meeting for Sunday, November 24, at 3 p. m. at Peoples Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Ave., to protest the reign of terror against the Communist Party and all militant sections of the labor movement. The meeting will also be a protest against the railroadings of the seven Gastonia mill workers and National Textile Workers Union organizers to long prison terms. Three of the Gastonia class prisoners, Hendryx, Carter and Miller, will speak, if the last two are released by that date.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 13.—Milan Restar, Pete Musolin, and Tom Zima, the three Woodlawn steel workers railroaded in the bosses courts reign of terror against the Communist Party and all militant workers, to five years in prison on sedition charges, will go to Allegheny Workhouse on November 26, when they will start to serve a sentence of five years at hard labor.

A class-war farewell banquet to the Woodlawn defendants will be held Saturday night, November 16, at Labor Temple, 35 Miller St., at which Pat Devine, Salzman, Pat Toohy will speak. A mock trial of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Co. will be a feature. The Gastonia Labor Jury will be present.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The militant workers have raised the amount of bail necessary to release the five remaining Chicago members of the Communist Party in prison for nearly a month after they were arrested on a sedition charge and a charge of hold-up at the point of a gun, changes made through a stool pigeon named Billig. Six were arrested, Hathaway, district organizer of the (Continued on Page Three)

## GIRD TO FIGHT METAL FAKERS

Industrial League in Plans to Organize

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## What to Do to Free the Five Gastonia Prisoners in Jail

Five Gastonia strike leaders are still in jail!

The southern workers are seething with revolt, revolt is breaking out among the workers of the entire country.

These tried leaders could be out on bail to lead the restive workers! But they have to wait for the workers to free them!

To date the national office of the International Labor Defense has received about \$2,500 of the \$20,000 need!

These five men risked their lives for the workers, they are only waiting for the opportunity to meet them again. The workers must tear them out of jail.

The L. L. D. calls upon the workers to do the following things to raise the necessary bond:

Canvass for individual loans. Contributions and shop collections. Fraternal organizations to vote for loans.

## TUNNEL WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST LOW WAGE SCALE

Manhattan Men Plan To Follow 1,000 Bronx Toilers

Warned By T. U. U. L. Against Betrayal of A. F. L. Bureaucrats

Overworked and underpaid, nearly 1,000 construction workers on the Grand Concourse extension of the Lexington Ave. subway struck yesterday when contractors refused their demand for higher wages and better working conditions.

Unless their demands are met today, they will be joined by fellow workers at the 14th St. and Eighth Ave. subway construction gang in Manhattan, where rotten planking spanning the construction section caved in Monday. The contractors had refused to shore up the structure although it had sagged noticeably for weeks.

Five hundred tunnelmen were members of Local 753 of the Tunnel Workers' Union. The other strikers are organized in Local 63 of the Timbermen and Drill Runners' Union—both A. F. of L. locals.

The tunnelmen, getting \$4 a day now, demand \$7.50 for their hazardous work. The drill runners are fighting for \$9.50 a day as against their present \$6.40.

Bosses Refuse Demands. These demands have been rejected by the contractors, Di Marco and Riemann Co., and the Slattery and Lyons Co.

Immediately on request of the contractors, the Bronx police division inspector sent his forces to various points "to prevent disorder." They made several arrests when workers (Continued on Page Two)

## ACT TO DEFEAT WINDOW SELLOUT

Cleaners' TUUL Calls Meeting Tonight

The striking window cleaners will tonight take action to prevent their strike from being sold out by the officials of the American Federation of Labor who are coming in tomorrow to make a "settlement." At a meeting at 7 o'clock to-night in Stuyvesant Casino, 2nd Ave. and 9th St., called by the Window Cleaners' Section of the Trade Union League, the workers will be mobilized to defeat all efforts to betray the strike and expel militants from the union. They will be called on to extend the strike to include all building service workers.

Porters and other building service workers, as well as window cleaners, both organized and unorganized, who want to fight for the building service workers. Many window cleaners are aroused at the machinations of the right (Continued on Page Two)

## RIGHTS SABOTAGE WINDOW STRIKE

Attack Union Fighters, Defend A. F. of L.

By GILBERT LEWIS.

On October 16 the Window Cleaners went on strike for the 5-day, 40-hour week and 10 per cent wage raise, granted to all other building service unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. That these demands have not been won already is due largely to a disruptive right wing group playing the game of the bosses.

They have attacked all militant fighters for the union, and concealed the strike-breaking role of the bureaucratic leaders of the A. F. of L. shown in strikes all over the country. They not only conceal the many betrayals of striking workers by the A. F. of L., but they defend the same propaganda as is used by the capitalist press.

The right wing group spread the slander against Peter Darck, one of the best militants on the Settlement Committee, that he was secretly demanding from the bosses more than the union demands. This slander was the work of the bosses (Continued on Page Two)

## BOSS THUGS SLUG NY SHOE PICKETS

Strikers Determined to Win Despite Terror

Since the metropolitan association of the manufacturers began their lockout campaign against the organized shoe workers 4 weeks ago, the gangsters and professional strike-breakers have found fat paying jobs with the bosses.

Yesterday one of the thugs attempted to assault the pickets at the Elbow Shop, while the police on duty conveniently disappeared. One of the strikers was struck in the face, and before the rest of the workers could reach the scene of trouble the scab was whisked away, in a high powered auto. The police in this shop have shown open and bitter antagonism to the workers. One policeman in particular continuously curses the pickets, spits at them, and threatens them with bodily violence. Several strikers have been arrested during the past week and let go for lack of evidence.

Gangsters are often bragging of shooting the strikers and at times exhibit their guns. The strikers, however, are not frightened and con- (Continued on Page Two)

## START TO FRAME DEFEND MINEOLA, MARION WORKERS GASTON VICTIMS

Great Conference of NTW at Greenville Needle Toilers Protest; Hear Labor Jurors

MARION, N. C., Nov. 13.—While evictions of the families of mill strikers of the Marion Manufacturing Co. continued here today, the selection of the jury to railroad five mill workers to prison on a charge of "conspiracy to overturn the government of North Carolina" was begun.

The trial of the five mill workers is the first of a series of trials, in which 112 strikers are involved.

As one maneuver of the Marion mill bosses and their course to throw a pretense of impartiality over the trials, Alfred Hoffman, collaborator with the Marion and Clinchfield mill bosses during the strike at these mills, is being tried together with the five workers.

The first step in the second trick of the mill bosses' courts to facilitate the railroadings of the 112 mill workers was the return of true bills by the McDowell County Grand Jury here today against the eight sheriff's deputies who took part in the massacre of six Marion Mfg. Co. strikers on October 2.

Sheriff O. F. Adkins, who is now leading the evictions of the mill strikers and their families, was whitewashed for his part in the murder of the six strikers, although he led the massacre.

The men who died as a result of the shooting were George Jones, Randolph Hall, Sam Vickers, Tilden Carver, James Roberts and Luther Bryson. Bryson was a former L.O. (Continued on Page Three)

## Demonstrate Against Horthy Terror Sunday A. M. At Open House

Joining their fellow-workers throughout the country who are protesting the Horthy terror in Hungary, New York workers will swell the protest at Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave., at 2 p. m. this Sunday.

The International Labor Defense, Anti-Fascist Federation, Anti-Horthy League, the American Civil Liberties Union and the American Committee for the Release of the Horthy Prisoners will be among organizations represented at the united front meeting.

## Show "Arsenal" Film to Aid Gaston Defense

The Gastonia defense will benefit from the matinee performance of "Arsenal" at the Film Guild Cinema Sunday. The show will be under the auspices of the Downtown Unit 1 of the Young Communist League. Tickets, which cost 75 cents, may be had at Room 608 at the Workers' Center, 26-28 Union Sq., or on Thursday or Friday night at 27 E. 4th St.

## MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 13.—

Five hundred workers gathered at a mass meeting here to protest against the Horthy terror. Telegrams of protest were sent to the Hungarian government office.

## Are You Helping to Keep Them Jailed By Not Sending Money to Bail Them?

With bonding companies intimidated by the southern bosses, absolutely refusing to post bail for the five Gastonia prisoners, and with court officials in Charlotte, N. C., refusing property bond, a capitalist wall has been raised to prevent the freedom of the strikers.

The International Labor Defense today found every means balked of freeing the Gastonia prisoners—except that of raising \$20,000 in cash.



# TUNNEL WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST LOW WAGE SCALE

## Manhattan Men Plan to Follow Today

(Continued from Page One)

picketed Kingsbridge Road and Jerome Ave. and 183rd St. and Grand Concourse yesterday as scabs were herded in for the job.

**Urge Rank and File Committees.**

"Organize your own job committees and take leadership of the strike into your own hands," is the advice of the Manhattan Construction Workers' Union of the Trade Union League.

"The same corrupt officials of the A. F. of L. unions sold out the caisson workers strike this summer," the League points out. "They will be just as ready to sell out again unless you yourselves extend the strike with even greater vigor."

Relentless speed-up at low wages is developing the tide of radicalization, the League holds. It points to the scab wages openly paid in all branches of tunnel construction work. The state-encouraged scabbery is now the subject of court action by Carpenters' Union officials, the League says.

"But pleading in capitalist courts will not get the workers the wages due them. Job conditions and full wage scales can be maintained only by a fighting union—not by crying in the courts when the wage scales are ignored," the League says.

# Cleveland Workers Sports Organize to Fight Bosses Scheme

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 13.—The young workers of the Cleveland section are planning to oppose the boss sports in the plants with Workers Sports Clubs. Such boss organizations as the Council Educational Alliance are losing ground to the workers' athletic clubs being organized under the lead of the Labor Sports Union. Church organizations and the municipal sport organizations are also losing ground to the worker sports group.

Two workers sports clubs have recently been formed and affiliated to the Labor Sports Union—the Young Workers Interracial Sports Club, and the Red Star Sports Club, which meets in the Buckeye section. Soccer, basketball, by both male and girls' teams are on the schedule.

Young workers interested in joining are urged to write the Labor Sports Union, 1420 West Third St., Cleveland.

# NEGRO COTTON HANDS ARE ALL FOR UNIONIZATION

## Pickers in Mississippi Kept Starving

TUNICA, Miss. (FP)—"Where'd you reckon I could find an organization to join? In Memphis?"

The questioner was a Negro cotton farmer of the delta region in northern Mississippi. He lived with his wife and 7-year-old boy in the characteristic cabin of the district, 1 room with a little hole adjoining that serves as kitchen, pantry, and storeroom. He and his kind present the spectacle of stark poverty on some of the richest farming land in the world. The organization to which he referred was a protective organization of tenant farmers. So natural did the idea seem to him that he wanted to join as soon as the subject was raised in conversation. Unfortunately there is no such organization.

"Mighty few of us ever gets out of debt on this plantation," he pursued. "At the end of the year the landlord tells us how much we owe him. Yes, I can figure, but it don't do much good. For instance, I borrowed \$6 from the boss and worked two weeks for him to pay it back. I figured I'd paid it back twice over, but he said I still owed him \$6. When he lends you money the interest is two bits" (i.e. twenty-five cents on the dollar, or 25 per cent).

Land in this delta country is not for sale to Negroes. The prevailing system of tenantry is on shares; half the crop goes to the landlord if he furnishes the live stock and one-quarter if the livestock and plow are supplied by the tenant himself. Land for corn is rented at \$12-\$15 an acre, or a third of the crop. But cotton is the favored crop because it is the cash crop. Moneylenders will lend only on a cash crop. This is the rock on which diversification of agriculture in the south has foundered.

"Last year this land yielded only four-fifths of a bale to the acre," said the Negro farmer. "I put fertilizer on it this year and I'll get better'n a bale. Did I pay for the fertilizer myself? Yes, sir! I understood the landlord would pay half, but when the bill came in it was charged up to me. And we pay for the extra labor at picking time, too."

"We don't hardly see no cash 'less we borrow it," he said. "I'm going to move next year if he don't repair this house. Rains right in through the roof like there weren't nothing there."

The new houses that are going up in this section are no larger than the older ones; in other words, the standard of living is not rising markedly. The Negro tenants all complain that the price they get for their cotton (which is ginned by the landlord himself) is lower than the market price. The district is ripe for a protective organization—rotten ripe.

# Communist Activities

**Section 3 Members, Note.**

All members of Section 3 must attend their respective unit meetings during the week of Nov. 11-14. Those absent will be dropped from the list.

**Unit 12F, Section 2.**

Special membership meeting Thursday, 6 p. m., at 1179 Broadway. Every comrade must be present.

**Sections 4, 5, 9.**

Shop paper conference Thursday, 7:30 p. m., at the Workers Center, 5th floor. Comrades engaged on shop papers, prospective shop paper workers and agitprop directors must attend.

**Sections 6, 7, 8.**

Shop paper conference Friday, 7:30 p. m., at 26 Union Sq., 5th floor. All comrades engaged on shop papers, prospective shop paper workers and agitprop directors must attend.

**Unit 6F, Section 2.**

A discussion of the Party Platform will be held today, 6:30 p. m., at the Section headquarters. Attendance obligatory.

**Brooklyn Youth Dance.**

Upper Bronx of the Y.C.L. will give a youth dance for the benefit of the Gastonia prisoners, Sunday, November 10, 8 p. m., Orchestra, good program, refreshments. Hold this date open.

**East New York Y.C.L. Open Forum.**

The second open forum meeting of the East New York Y.C.L. will be held this Sunday, 3:00 p. m., at 245 Bradford St. Subject: "The Youth in the Next World War"; speaker: Dave Mises.

**Drama Fraction.**

All comrades belonging to dramatic groups must attend fraction meeting tonight at 8:00 sharp in the Workers Center.

**Unit 10, Section 2 Bureau.**

Meets today, 7:00 p. m., at 1179 Broadway.

# FOSTER EXPOSES MARION TRIAL IN TALK SUNDAY

## At Workers School Open Forum

Rebellion and its relation to Hoffman fakery, with the state's motives in conducting a trial as Marion, N. C., after the shooting in cold blood of six textile workers on the picket line, will be analyzed by Wm. Z. Foster, general secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, at the Workers' School Forum, 26 Union Sq., Sunday night.

The school student body has completed arrangements for its Proletarian Banquet to be given at the school on November 28. A Sokolov film not yet shown, food, fun and music are on the program.

The student body will hike this Sunday at 7:30 a. m., meeting at 26 Union Sq., headed for Alpine Woods. Movies will be taken.

# "Berkely Square" Opens at the Lyceum Theatre

An atmosphere of interest fills the historical Lyceum Theatre these nights, to say nothing of matinees, as the London success, "Berkely Square," by John L. Balderston, which is now on show to lure New Yorkers into the quieter past, if they wish to be lured away, if only temporarily, from this "rapid" age.

The play is being presented by Gilbert Miller and Leslie Howard, with the latter featured in the cast with Margalo Gilmore.

It is difficult to write briefly of "Berkely Square," as the plot, along metaphysical lines, is better viewed than told. A dream within a dream, a reincarnation of the past, something of a Barresque touch at times reminds one slightly of "Marie Rose," or even to a lesser degree of "The Message from Mars." The play is all of this and more. Briefly, it is the dramatization of a time-haunted room in the heart of old London. The action transpires first in the eighteenth century, then in the present age, back again to the time of periwigs and mountainous head-dresses and then to the present again.

We see the young owner of the mansion absorbed in the dusty records of the past until he gradually as if in a dream goes back and himself lives in the same room in the long forgotten times. We see the old room peopled with the ghosts of yesterday, living the life of other days.

In the end, back once more in the

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## MASS MEETING

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BRYANT HALL  
81th Avenue, Between 41st and 42d Streets.  
Bring Your Fellow Worker!

# BEAL AND 'RED' AT WELCOME FRIDAY

## N. T. W. Mobilization Meet Tonight

(Continued from Page One)

tional Textile Workers Union, both of whom have just come from the South. J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the I.L.D., will be the chairman.

It is still possible to bail out one or more of the other five defendants in time for them to be present tomorrow night provided contributions or loans are rushed at once to the office of the New York I.L.D., 799 Broadway, room 422.

The reception, which is held under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, and the National Textile Workers Union, New York district, will be attended not only by the members of the union, but there will also be a large attendance of non-union textile workers. Thousands of leaflets are being distributed every day at the mill gates by union members.

A special membership meeting of the New York district of the National Textile Workers Union will be held tonight at 8 o'clock, at the union headquarters, 16 West 21 St., to further mobilize the members for the Gastonia meeting. A definite program for organizational activity in New York will also be decided on at this meeting.

# ACT TO DEFEAT WINDOW SELLOUT

## Cleaners' TUUL Calls Meeting Tonight

(Continued from Page One)

wing gang, who, together with the A. F. of L. officials, have been secretly negotiating with the bosses. They are determined to follow only their militant leadership and to smash all efforts to betray the strike.

Picketing was intensified yesterday despite the right wing sabotage. One striker, A. Rookh, was arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. He was released on \$500 bail for a hearing November 20. Three other strikers, J. Berg, M. Radliak and N. Samuelson, who were arrested on November 2, were yesterday sentenced to 10 days. The success of the strike is causing the courts to increase their efforts to break it. The workers are, however, refusing to be intimidated by Tammany Hall's strike-breaking machinery.

# BOSS THUGS SLUG NY SHOE PICKETS

## At Present there are 500 workers locked out by 8 different shops.

(Continued from Page One)

time their picket duty with greater determination.

At present there are 500 workers locked out by 8 different shops. Manufacturers are growing desperate, because the workers are cementing their forces and solidifying their ranks.

The lock-out strikes are conducted by the Independent Shoe Workers Union of Greater New York and vicinity. The workers are more than certain that the bosses will have to capitulate before many more weeks have passed.

This is the slowest period of the season, and that gives the bosses the advantage. The bosses have been waiting for the moment to carry out the plan of action as recommended by the state labor department. Agent Woods, who is a plain tool of the bosses.

The Shoe Workers however are determined not only to keep the shops already organized, but to organize the unorganized shops as well.

# Young Toiler Crushed to Death Under 1,000 Lb. Slab of Concrete

## The criminal negligence of the bosses accounted for another worker's death yesterday when Harry Christianson, a 24-year-old plumber's helper, was crushed to death by a falling slab of concrete weighing one ton, while caulking joints in the cellar of the new magistrate's court at Pennsylvania and Liberty Aves., Brooklyn.

The young worker was employed by the Altman Plumbing Co., of Manhattan. He was at work near the northwest wall of the court when the slab suddenly gave way, pinning him beneath it. He was dead before the rescue squad had succeeded in extricating him. The cause of accident is "unknown," according to the Altman bosses, who have been given a clean bill of health by the police.

# Labor and Fraternal Organizations

**Japanese Workers Dance, Exhibit.**

A dance and revolutionary poster exhibition will be held by the Japanese Workers' Association on this Friday evening at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. Tickets in advance, 75 cents; \$1.00 at door.

**I.C.W.W. Council 10 Lectures.**

"Machinists in America" will be the subject of a lecture given to Council 10 Thursday, 8:30 p. m., at 48 Bay 25th St.

**Council 10 Vetschinka.**

Council 10 of the I.C.W.W. has arranged an original Vetschinka for this Sunday, 7 p. m., at 48 Bay 25th St. Admission 35 cents.

**Bronx Youth Banquet, Concert.**

The Bronx Workers Youth Club has arranged a banquet and concert for the benefit of the Gastonia prisoners at 1472 Boston Rd., this Saturday evening. All workers invited.

**Bronx L. L. D. Mass Meeting.**

The L. L. D. of the Bronx will hold a mass meeting Thursday, 8:30 p. m., in the Cooperative Auditorium, 2800 Bronx Park East, at which "The Red Army," one of the Gastonia prisoners now out on bail, will speak. Admission free.

**Brighton Workers Lecture.**

Com. Costrell will speak on "Right Deviations in the Communist Movement of the U. S." Friday, 8:30 p. m., at 227 Brighton Beach Ave. All workers and sympathizers. Brighton Beach Workers Club.

**Freelath (Gosman) Verein.**

Now open to new members. Apply Tuesdays at 1472 Boston Rd., Fridays at Cooperative Colony "Gym."

**I.C.W.W. Council 7 Lecture.**

Com. Gorelik will speak on "National Boycott" Friday, 8:30 p. m., at 552 Stone Ave., Brooklyn.

**Skand Athletic Club Hall.**

The Skand Workers Athletic Club, affiliated with the L.S.U., will give a grand ball this Saturday evening at Hermax Hall, 6th Ave. and 1st St., Mount Vernon. Boxing bouts; accordion artists; hamo contest; refreshments. Admission one dollar.

**Worker Students Hike.**

The Workers School student body will conduct a hike to Alpine Woods this Sunday, starting from 26 Union Square at 8:30 a. m. Movies of the hikers will be taken.

**Italian Workers Gaston Ball.**

A grand ball for the benefit of the Gastonia prisoners will be given at 214 East 104th St. this Sunday evening. Auspices of Italian Workers Club of Harlem, Di Cagno Section I.L.D., and Italian Harlem Section I.L.D.

**Bronx Workers Lecture.**

Under the auspices of the Bronx Workers Athletic Club, a lecture on the "Human Body" will be given this Sunday, 7:30 p. m., at 1490 Boston Rd.

**Lower Bronx Gastonia Meet.**

A Gastonia protest meeting will be held tonight at the corner of 78 St. and 1st Ave. Louis A. Baum, secretary of the Photographic Workers Union, will be the principal speaker.

**Lower Bronx Open Forum.**

The Lower Bronx Open Forum, 715 East 138 St., will inaugurate the season with a lecture by A. Markoff on "The Role of the British Labor Party" this Sunday, 8:00 p. m. Discussion and questions.

# Lim Workers Vote for Labor Party Even tho It is Actually a Fake

LIMA, Ohio, Nov. 13.—The bosses' newspapers here are complimenting the voters on defeating by a very narrow margin a so-called Labor Party, which these papers sometimes call socialist and sometimes call Communist. The "labor party" candidates for city commission, Shook, Tompkins, and Barringer, are not workers, nor members of the Communist party, and represent only a third party of capitalism. However, as they called themselves "Labor," there were enough workers anxious to get rid of capitalist exploitation to pile up a vote for them that would have certainly elected them if the Republican and Democratic parties had not coalesced and put up a united ticket against them.

The alleged "Labor Party" had among its supporters Edwin Blank and Scott Wilkins, both of whom had at one time belonged to the Communist Party, but were expelled for being rank opportunists, and refusing to follow the party line. Wilkins as city commissioner simply followed the party.

**UPHOLSTERERS STRIKE.**

ST. LOUIS (By Mail).—The recently organized bosses' Wholesale Department's Upholsterers' Union is attempting to import scabs from the East, in a strike of upholsterers against the association. The men demand better wages.

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

# RIGHTS SABOTAGE WINDOW STRIKE

## Attack Union Fighters, Defend A. F. of L.

(Continued from Page One)

to demoralize the strike, and the militants exposed it as such, with the result that the strikers twice voted to retain Darck. But this only made the bosses, and their spokesmen of the right wing in the union more vicious than ever, and many members not fully understanding how the bosses have their propaganda put over in unions, a week later the right wing managed to have Darck removed.

The bosses thought they had the strike spirit broken so they granted a conference. They were so sure the right wing had done the job of breaking the strike morale that they offered nothing but what could have been won without a strike. This opened the eyes of many, and the men not only unanimously rejected the terms of the bosses, but put back Darck on the Committee.

One of the tactics of the right wing which clearly exposed them as dominated by the bosses, was their attack on the union leaders for the leaders' attempt to spread the strike to the janitors, porters, scrub-women, etc., throughout New York. This would have strengthened the Window Cleaners enormously, and would have brought the bosses to terms, while helping to organize all the unorganized in the Building Maintenance trades.

But the right wing fought this, with such foolish assertions as that "women cannot be organized," that the leaders did not have the consent of the A. F. of L.—which never visited the strike and never contributed a cent. It never helped, but it did send a telegram the night the strike began, forbidding the men to strike, a part of the general sell-out that began six months before when the International officials corresponded with the bosses.

The right wing, which opposes even the idea that the strike is a part of the struggle of the whole working class against the whole capitalist class, and which calls the militant leaders "strike-breakers," are the same who two years ago split the union because they could not run it, and formed a scab union. They used to come to the union hall with the police of the "industrial squad" and point out workers, accusing them of attacking scabs.

These police informers are at their wits end, and it is expected that to help the bosses break the strike, they will call in the A. F. of L. officials to try to force the membership to expel the militants as Communists, and put over a lot of soft soap about what fine terms the union will get if it expels the militant leaders. Of course, after the militants are kicked out and the right wing given control by the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, the bosses will give the workers nothing.

The workers must be awake against such an attempt to sell-out their strike, and stick to their demands no matter who tries to kid them into giving them up or "postponing" them, no matter how hard the A. F. of L. misleaders beg them to "go back to work first and everything will be fixed." A strike is won by staying off the job. And the basic demand for a five-day, forty-hour week, must be held by every striker.

# Tenn. Printer Union Fakers Pretend Fight on Increase Refusal

CHATANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 13.—While a probable compromise, in typical A.F.L. style will be reached, both Chattanooga newspaper publishers and the officials of the Typographic Union here are outwardly fighting the decision of Judge Buchanan, arbitrator, who selected the printers' demand for a \$6 a week raise but awarded the 7-hour day. Bachman tickled the owners silly by calling the demand for a \$5 increase from the present \$43-\$45 "entirely unwarranted, because, he said, "the cost of living has not increased." No militant action by the union officials is expected.

# TO RETURN IN "SHERLOCK HOLMES."

William Gillette will say farewell to the New York stage at the New Amsterdam Theatre, it was decided yesterday by his managers, A. L. Erlanger and George C. Tyler, and he will begin his engagement there in "Sherlock Holmes" on Monday evening, November 25. The engagement is limited to three weeks and at its conclusion the famous actor will resume the tour throughout the country.

Gillette has long been absent from the stage and this engagement at the New Amsterdam will give the theatre-goers of the younger generation their first opportunity to see one of the celebrated figures of the history of the American theatre in his best known role, the master detective created by Sir Conan Doyle.

# To Fight Metal Fakers in Mellon's Stronghold

(Continued from Page One)

Buffalo, New Britain and scores of other industrial centers, reports of these facts were features showing the great progress of the League.

Announcement has been made of the decision of the National Board to issue its general program in pamphlet form of 16 pages, and to issue 100,000 leaflets and 25,000 programs.

Among the plans of the League is a fight against the bureaucracy of the International Association of Machinists, which has started a vicious campaign of expulsion of all militant members of the union.

These bureaucrats have gone as far as to form a united front with the police in Pittsburgh, aiding in the arrest of Kasparian, a member of E. Pittsburgh lodge 536, for speaking at an anti-war demonstration August 1. In expelling Kasparian from the lodge, the labor fakers stated they did so on the basis of information furnished them by the police.

A national conference of the League in the near future is planned.

# ATLANTA THEATRE LOCKOUT.

ATLANTA, Ga. (By Mail).—The lockout of workers at six theatres, here continues with the workers showing great solidarity.

**GAIN FOR WOOL WORKERS.**

PITTSFIELD, Mass. (By Mail).—A hundred weavers at the Pontusac Woolen Mills who struck against the low price on top winding gained a cent a yard increase in rates.

# AMUSEMENTS

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"Shows invincible revolutionary labor at war... Fine Soviet film..." —DAILY WORKER.



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International Musical Triumph  
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The Musical Comedy Sensation  
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44th St., W. of B'way, Evs. 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
"THE STREET SINGER"  
ANDREW TOMBES  
ETHEL BARRYMORE THEATRE  
21th St., W. of B'way, Evs. 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
JOHN COMEDY BIRD I HAND  
DRINKWATER'S BIRD I HAND  
CIVIC REPERTORY 14th St. Evs. 8:30, Mats. Thur., Sat., 2:30  
50c, Sat. \$1.50  
EVA LE GALLENNE, Director  
Tonight—"THE SEA GULL"  
Tonight—"THE SEA GULL"  
Tonight—"INHERITORS"

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"AROUND THE WORLD VIA GRAF ZEPPELIN"  
amazing TALKING picture record of most daring voyage of modern times.

# KARL ANNA

The Theatre Guild Presents  
"KARL ANNA"  
GUILD W. 62, Evs. 8:30  
Mats. Th. & Sat. 2:10  
SOLD OUT BY FAKERS.  
EVANSTON, Ill. (By Mail).—Sixty building workers of the Schmidt Brothers Construction Co. here, who struck against the employment of non-union workers on the same job, were ordered by union officials to return to work under the old conditions.

# WOMEN WORKERS FIGHT CHI. TERROR

## Metal Trades Toilers Pledge Struggle

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Chicago women workers who have suffered greatly in the police terror against all militant sections of the labor movement here, held a successful mass meeting last Sunday, called by the Women's Committee of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

The meeting was called to plan for the fight on the terror by the bosses and their police and courts, a terror which has singled out the Chicago militant needle industry workers for its worst brutality.

Several hundred women needle trades workers were at the mass meeting and heard several speakers, including Sarah Schachden, of the millinery workers; Bertha Pinash, of the dressmakers; Ida Winsberg, secretary of the Women's Federation; Doar Lipschutz, secretary of the Industrial Union; E. Ferguson, Negro woman worker, and I. H. Feingold, organizer of the N. T. W. U., describe the terrible exploitation existing in the dress and millinery trades.

The speakers described the terror campaign against the militant needle workers being waged jointly by the police and the right wing and "socialists."

The women needle trades workers pledged to redouble their part in the fight against the terror, and for better working conditions in the needle industry.

Fifty women volunteered to form a permanent committee to work together with the organizing committee of the Union and to fight the right wing and boss gangsters to a finish. E. Ferguson, Negro woman worker, was elected secretary of this committee.

By unanimous vote, a second mass meeting of all militant women workers will be held Sunday, November 14, at 2:30 p. m., at the Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. All working women are urged to attend.

# Lehigh Valley "12th" Celebration Marked By Fight on Terror

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Nov. 13.—It is from Bethlehem, right in the center of the Bethlehem Steel Company reign of terror, that the greatest number of workers are expected to come to the Lehigh Valley workers' 12th Anniversary of the Revolutionary celebration, to be held this Saturday, November 16, at 7:30 p. m., in the Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. All working women are urged to attend.

# WORKERS' SOLID AGAINST FASCIST

BERLIN (By Mail).—A factory meeting of the A. E. G. works in the Brunnenstrasse here adopted a resolution appealing to the Berlin workers to support both ideologically and materially the heroic struggle of the Austrian proletariat against fascism.

# TERROR JAILS WORKER.

BELGRADE, (By Mail).—A special court sentenced the machinist Ferdo Hoffmann to one year in prison for having distributed leaflets which he had found in his coat pocket. One year in the penitentiary was the verdict.



# HOLD MEXICAN FEDERAL ARMY IN READINESS TO INSURE AMERICAN CHOICE IN PRESIDENTIAL RACE

## "Rubio Will Be Imposed on Nation, No Matter What the Votes," Says Rival

### Worker and Peasant Bloc Is the Only Force Upholding National Independence

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 13.—President Portes Gil has ordered that all federal troops will be held in "readiness" for next Sunday's election. The purpose is, of course, to "assure order"—which in the language of Chapultepec Castle (the Mexican "White House"), means to assure the election of Ortiz Rubio, the Vasconcelos, Rubio's bourgeois rival in subservience to American imperialism, has declared that things are already cut and dried, and that no matter what the real vote may be, that his opponent, Rubio, will be declared elected. Since the only

opposition to American imperialism, the Worker and Peasant Bloc, declared this long ago, there is nothing new in it but a confirmation of the Worker and Peasant Bloc's analysis by one of its enemies.

Three men were killed at Tampico yesterday in a gun fight between Vasconcelos and followers of Rubio. In the riot last Sunday in Mexico City, when Valente Quintana, chief of police and accomplice in the assassination early this year of Julio Mella, was hit by a brick, the brick was badly thrown. Quintana, chief of police and accomplice

## The Ever Blooming Tree



Recently the London police celebrated the centennial anniversary of their organization. Clynes, the "labor" minister attended the ceremony held by Scotland Yard and extended compliments to its "wonderful organization of social service."

# ARGENTINE RAIL WORKERS STRIKE IN NEW FASHION

## Begin with 15 Minutes and Add 15 Daily

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 13.—Argentina has a law against strikes in public service, thus the strike of the railroad workers throughout the country acquires a political importance as indicating determination to defy the government and struggle against it. This militant spirit distinctly grows out of the influence of the Latin American Trade Union Confederation.

Argentina also has a minimum wage law, but it is ignored. For two years the railwaymen have been in dispute demanding increased wages for workers not receiving the minimum, an annual leave for shop and warehouse workers not receiving such, and inclusion of all clerical workers in the union so the management cannot underpay them and use them against the workers of other categories.

The demand finally rejected, the railwaymen of the whole nation are beginning a new kind of strike. The first day for 15 minutes. The second day 30 minutes on strike—and so on, adding 15 minutes each day until their demands are met or the round of days makes up a full day—when the strike will be complete. So astonished are the railroad officials and the Irigoyen government, that no striker has yet been arrested, although it is expected that the usual brutal strike-breaking of the government will begin any day.

# IN THE SHOPS

## Workers Health Shot to Hell in Fall River Mill

(By a Worker Correspondent)

FALL RIVER, Mass. (By Mail)—Over 40 per cent of the textile workers in Fall River are young workers. These young workers are most miserably exploited cannot any more be doubted. They work 50-56 hours weekly and are receiving very low wages.

In the bleach department of the American Printing Co., where I am employed, the young workers are forced to use rubber aprons and rubber boots to work in the puddles of bleach water. This job is very dangerous and results in contagious diseases among those employed in that department.

Especially do the young workers suffer from these miserable sanitary conditions. And all for a miserable \$12-\$14 per week.

In the color shop of the same plant, the workers, most of whom are young workers, face the greatest danger. The chemicals that are used to make the various colors are very dangerous to the health.

In this department the young

workers are working long hours for small wages. In the cotton mills of the same plant the young workers are averaging from \$8-\$9 a week. The card room doffers receive a little better wages—\$10, and for roving hosters \$12. The battery boys in the weave room and the young workers of the card and spinning rooms receive from \$9-\$12 per week.

In the A. P. C., the workers are receiving very low wages for dangerous work and extra work.

In order to fight for better conditions the young workers have joined with youth section of the National Textile Workers' Union to build a real youth section at the coming New England Youth Textile Conference, which is to be held at Fall River November 17th, at the union headquarters, 24 Rodman St. I urge all other textile workers throughout the New England states to elect delegates to this conference—which will be a real mobilization for the coming National Convention of our union.—Young Textile Worker.

# PILE MORE WORK ON TO LOADERS IN OHIO MINES

## Open Shop Means Hell in Caldwell

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CALDWELL, O. (By Mail)—The conditions in the Ohio coal mines, and in the Caldwell mine in particular are getting worse every day. They are getting unbearable; no pay for dead work; on check weigh-

Here are the changes which I watched taking place in three weeks. Loaders have to set up cross-bars and timbers in their rooms, with no pay, of course.

Loaders have to put all cars on the track, empty or loaded. Loaders must clean all rock or slate for nothing. They must also post the machine—also no pay for yardage in rooms the order is that loaders must take care of their rooms and if there is a slate fall on the entry the loaders are told to clean that slate for nothing, or go home.

In the Caldwell mine we had two fires in the last seventeen months and this mine is supposed to be one of the best ventilated mines in the state. This mine operated under union for 18 years and never had such a thing as a fire.

They have safety posters stuck all round the shaft and even inside the mine telling you to be careful today as though a man was deliberately going in there to injure or kill himself. But I never see any signs telling the company to install proper safety appliances and help to keep the accidents down to a minimum.

The miners are getting disgusted, restless and sick of this open shop paradise the operators promised. We got hell instead of paradise. Will write more about Ohio mines in my next letter.—A Black Diamond Slave.

## U. S. Marine Officer Killed in Nicaragua

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 13.—Reports from Managua, Nicaragua, state the "several unidentified Nicaraguans" are responsible for the death of Major McReynolds of the U. S. Marine Corps at Diriamba, 36 miles north of Managua. Local merchants says he was killed in a brawl, but the Marine commander, Brig. Gen. Williams, is "investigating" to see if there is a chance to shoot some Nicaraguans.

# FOREIGN NEWS FLASHES

## AUSTRIAN MINERS WIN.

VIENNA, (By Mail)—The miners' strike in Fuenkirchen has ended with a complete victory for the miners. The employers finally granted the 25 per cent single bonus demanded by the workers who refused to compromise even at the suggestion of the trade union officials who did their utmost to throttle the strike.

## LOYAL LABOR IMPERIALISTS.

LONDON (By Mail)—"So long as we have such men in the army and navy we can be satisfied with our forces—they are the best in the world," said Tom Shaw, war minister in the labor government, on landing at Plymouth after a cruise to the Mediterranean army garisons. Shaw was accompanied by C. G. Ammon, parliamentary secretary to the admiralty, who was just as enthusiastic about the empire's forces.

## JAIL GERMAN WORKERS.

BERLIN (By Mail)—In Gelsenkirchen a worker, Preuss, was given one year and a 100 marks fine for handing a periodical, "Der Schutzpolitist," to a policeman.

One worker, Josef Buss, received a sentence of one year in jail for giving a little propaganda pamphlet to a soldier.

## PLEDGE TO DEFEND U. S. S. R.

BERLIN (By Mail)—A crowded mass meeting of Polish workers was held in Berlin, at which the delegation of Polish workers to the Soviet Union related their impressions. The report was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and the assembled workers passed a resolution expressing their readiness to protect the first workers' state against international capitalism and against the imperialist preparations for war. Solidarity with the proletariat of the Soviet Union was expressed.

## JAIL S. AFRICA LABOR EDITOR.

PRETORIA, South Africa (By Mail)—The author of an article in the "South African Worker," Charles Baker, has been fined 10 Pounds. The article involved dealt with the unequal justice between white and black people.

## COMMUNISTS WIN CO-OP POLLS

BERLIN (By Mail)—At the election of representatives to the Co-operative Society in Halle, the Communist list received 4,371 votes (last year 2,986). The social democratic party received 1,228 votes (765). 141 Communists and 40 social democrats have been elected.

## MOBILIZE AGAINST CZECH FASCISTS.

PRAGUE (By Mail)—Conferences of the toilers have taken place in Aussig and Falkenau and adopted the Prague program for the mobilization of the masses against fascism, social fascism and imperialism. A resolution of solidarity with the striking miners was adopted.

## TERROR IN ZAGREB.

ZAGREB (By Mail)—The Police of Zagreb has ordered that all citizens over 18 years shall carry identification cards. The cards will be issued by the police department and photographs of the persons, issued for, must be deposited in the police department.

## SWEDEN FARM STRIKE.

STOCKHOLM, (By Mail)—Farm hands in the vicinity of Kalmar have struck because the employers refused to deal with a union. The Swedish government has interceded and may force the men back.

## Spanish Police Kill a Striker; Deep Crisis Forcing Big Struggles

MADRID, Nov. 13.—A striker carrying a 15-year prison term and a \$1,000 fine, could not be put in the same class as resisting, an officer and causing a riot.

A law unpassed by the capitalist courts of this state since 1861 is the basis of the attempt to railroad the five strikers.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Nov. 13.—The National Textile Workers' Union held a city conference Sunday in Greenville to which delegates from seven mills were present, representing 6,500 mill workers. The conference was opened by Sophie Melvin, Greenville organizer.

James Reid, national president of the N. T. W. U., reported on the Charlotte Conference. A discussion followed. Every worker who spoke told of the miserable stretch-out system, the low wages and the need for a union.

In the Woodside Mill, one of the oldest and largest in the South, the delegate reports that a year ago they had four weavers to 104 looms; now the bosses have cut it to two weavers, but the wages remained the same, \$10.50 on the average.

In the Poinsett Mill, the workers struck last March against the stretch-out; the U. T. W. came in and took over leadership, but only to betray and sell out. They would send in strikers to clean the machinery, strikers to guard against destruction of mill property, but nothing was done to organize a militant fight against the bosses.

"That's why the U. T. W. has no local in Poinsett any more," a delegate said. The workers there are joining the N. T. W. U., reported the Poinsett delegate.

In Greenville, the N. T. W. U. now has a permanent headquarters and will continue organization. This coming Sunday a mass meeting will be held to report on the conference.

A committee of the Leaksville strikers were present. Two of them spoke explaining the situation. The conference decided to do its utmost in support of the strikers.

Any Schechter reported on the International Labor Defense. Two delegates were elected to the General Southern Conference of the I. L. D. on December 8th. With this conference two charters will be issued to the locals of the Poinsett and Woodside.

## CZECH MOULDERS WIN.

PRAGUE (By Mail)—The workers of the hand moulding department of the Tanwald engineering works put forward wage demands which were rejected by the management, whereupon all the workers went on strike and the management was compelled to grant wage increases.

# START TO FRAME ACCORSI TRIAL MARION WORKERS OFF TILL DEC. 9

## Great Conference of NTW at Greenville Five in Chicago Are Out on Bail

(Continued from Page One)

ray Mill' striker in Gastonia. Robert's widow is now being evicted from her home by Sheriff Adkins. The strikers on trial in the first group are W. L. Hogan, Wes Fowler, Del Lewis, J. Hugh Hall, and Will Russell.

Yesterday indications were given by the state's attorneys that a double-trap would be set to railroad the Marion strikers. Solicitor J. W. Pless, Jr., announced that the special grand jury had again indicted the defendants, this time on a charge of rioting and resisting an officer. When defense counsel objected, the court agreed to drop the second charge for the present, but indicated that the charge would be held as a club in reserve against the strikers after Hoffman was freed.

This indication was seen in the court's statement that the rebellion charge, "which constituted a felony carrying a 15-year prison term and a \$1,000 fine, could not be put in the same class as resisting, an officer and causing a riot."

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# Communists' Attack Reich Match Monopoly

BERLIN, (By Mail)—The Communist Reichstag fraction has introduced a proposal calling upon the Reichs Government to break up all monopolies immediately concerning the formation of a match monopoly as this would be against the interests of the whole working population of Germany which would carry a new great burden.

# ONLY \$20,000 CASH CAN FREE FIVE

## Gaston Prisoners Wait Bail From Workers

(Continued from Page One)

less it leads other workers to do likewise, it will not be enough to free the Gastonia prisoners.

The International Labor Defense today issued the following statement:

"Workers: You are confronted today with a most serious situation in the Gastonia case. Five Gastonia strikers, who could be out on bail, are still behind prison bars. The county government yesterday at Charlotte, further revealing itself as the willing tool of the textile barons, refused to accept property bond sufficient to free the five imprisoned strikers.

Workers of America—you must raise the bail! You have seen the International Labor Defense strain every nerve to raise the bail to free the prisoners. You have seen the losses' courts refusing everything but cash. And you must overcome that obstacle by raising the cash.

Hendryx and Beal are out. Miller, Carter, McGinnis, McLaughlin, and Harrison are still behind the bars. Workers, the International Labor Defense calls upon you to do your duty. The workers behind the bars ask you to help.

What will your answer be? Rush all available cash loans, contributions, bonds, to the national office of the International Labor Defense, 80 E. 11th St., room 402, N. Y. C.

# Respond to Appeals of Southern Workers For Daily Worker

- Mary Palauer, Chicago, Ill., \$1.00
- C. A. Buehard, Chicago, Mich., \$1.00
- John Shaw, Nokomis, Ill., \$1.00
- Herman Jensen, Milwaukee, Wis., \$1.00
- Val Kosak, Chicago, Ill., \$1.25
- A. Orovich, White Plains, N. Y., \$1.00
- Percy D. Tainby, Westport, Conn., \$2.00
- Mrs. A. Silken, Grand Rapids, Mich., \$2.00
- E. E. Holmes, Elizabeth, N. J., \$2.00
- Geo. Eganoff, Campbell, Ohio, \$1.75
- E. C. Wagoner, Alexandria, Minn., \$1.75
- Robert E. Balmat, Alliance, Ohio, \$1.00
- Geo. Merrill, St. Louis, Mo., \$1.00
- Mike Marks, Chicago, Ill., \$2.00
- L. P. Selberg, Duluth, Minn., \$5.00
- A. W. Barton, Barlow, Iowa, \$1.00
- Gus Bartlett, Chicago, Ill., \$2.00
- George Ridgway, Wabash, Ind., \$2.50
- Paul Mazzoni, Detroit, Mich., \$1.00
- C. C. Marklund, Roseville, Mich., \$1.75
- Wm. Opp, New Philadelphia, Ohio, \$5.00
- Joe Corbett, Grand Rapids, Mich., \$2.00
- S. Lashowick, Philadelphia, Pa., \$1.00
- Dr. T. MacLachlan, Bismarck, N.D., \$1.00
- Peter Smuck, Detroit, Mich., \$1.00
- Andrew Bernstein, Chicago, Ill., \$5.00
- Eva Tvinghaug, Jewett City, Conn., \$2.00
- Edgar Fitch, City, Minn., \$2.00
- Louis Cohen, Richmond, Va., \$1.00
- Anonymous, \$1.00
- Socialist Finnish Women's Assn., \$1.00
- Scott, N. Y., \$10.00
- P. Kamsar, Milwaukee, Wis., \$1.00
- S. Bremer, Detroit, Mich., \$2.50
- B. Chiarabaglio, Detroit, Mich., \$1.50

in order to make him give the names of other militant workers who were giving out leaflets, but this Popovich refused to do.

While the worker was in jail the police raided his home and seized his International Labor Defense and Workers International Relief membership cards, in order to work up a sedition case against him.

# SOCIALIST RIVALRY WATCHWORD

## IN DRIVE TO RUSH DAILY SOUTH

### Some Highlights in Response of Workers' Groups to Mill Workers

(Continued from Page One)

That the southern workers might receive the Daily Worker. This means that 2,500 Daily Workers go to the home of Ella May Wiggins, the fighting Bessemer City woman mill worker who was murdered for her militancy.

Women's Council 2 of Newark, N. J., assured the workers of a southern mill town 1,000 copies of the Daily, when it sent \$10 to the "Drive to Rush the Daily South."

Other high-lights will be published in succeeding issues. Meanwhile, workers' groups, join in the Socialist rivalry to rush the Daily Worker to the southern mill workers.

Daily Worker, 26 Union Sq., New York, N. Y. Into the South with the Daily. Here's my contribution to aid the southern mill workers in their struggles against slavery and terror, by rushing them the Daily Worker.

Here's my part toward sending the Daily to the southern workers.

Name .....  
Address .....  
City ..... State .....  
Amount \$.....

## FOR ORGANIZATIONS

(Name of Organization) .....  
Address: .....  
City and State .....  
Amount: .....

## The Southern Textile Workers Are Fighting

**THEY WANT 10,000 DAILY WORKERS EVERY DAY TO HELP THEM WIN!**

*In order to create a fund to send the Daily Worker South it becomes your duty to attend the*

**Daily Worker Entertainment and Dance**

**ROCKLAND PALACE**

West 155th Street, corner Eighth Avenue. Right at Polo Grounds, where you saw the Soviet Russian Flyers last Saturday.

**Saturday Nov. 16**

Admission 75 Cents

REGISTRATION AT THE DOOR to assure the fulfillment of your Party task by your attendance.

EVERY PARTY MEMBER MUST ATTEND EVERY MILITANT WORKER ALSO BRING WORKERS FROM THE SHOPS

# 5,000

**WORKERS MUST CROWD THE HALL!**



# The Continuous Working Year and Five-Day Week

By SCHLAUER.  
PART II.

The fundamental principle of the transition to the continuous working year in the Soviet Union is set forth in the decree on the matter passed by the Council of People's Commissars which lays it down that the annual working hours of each worker may not be increased nor the number of annual rest days decreased. The logical consequence of this categorical requirement of the law is that the seven-day week which meant that the worker had his day of rest only after six days of work will have to be done away with irrevocably. All plants will work not only on Sundays, but also on holidays (barring the five revolutionary holidays), while the two hour's reduction on the eve of holidays and rest days will also be done away with.

If the seven-day week were retained the number of working hours per annum would be increased by 22 days (reckoning eight days for holidays and fourteen days for the reduced working hours on the eve of holidays and on Saturdays). (In this connection it must be added that these reduced working hours on the eve of holidays were, according to the law, paid for just as if the worker had continued working.)

It was originally proposed to make up for this extra work by providing a corresponding increase in the annual leave. This suggestion, however, was rejected, as it would have made for difficulties in running industrial enterprises during the summer months and would eventually have resulted in longer factory stoppages during these months. Instead, the line was proposed of reducing the working week, and the five-day week was introduced by law.

The number of regular rest days is thus raised to 73 or 72 per year, to which must be added the five revolutionary holidays, whereby we again get the former balance of annual working hours.

The five-day week must be regarded as a tremendous forward step and a most effective measure for rationalizing working arrangements in production. It hardly needs proving that it is much better for every worker to knock off and rest every fifth day than every seventh even if he has in the latter case a few more but irregular holidays in the year.

### BETTER WORK—BETTER WAGES.

The five-day week also increases the physical working capacity of the worker to a considerable extent. Indeed, it is generally known that labor productivity at the end of the week, on Fridays and Saturdays, is considerably less than on the preceding days of the week. And actually, already in a number of plants which have introduced the five-day working week the daily output per worker has gone up five to ten per cent and even more. And as this has brought in its wake a considerable reduction in costs, it has been found possible to raise wages accordingly.

By way of exception, the six-day week (the rest day coming after five days work), is allowed in the case of those plants (chiefly those working three shifts), where the regular repair and overhauling of machinery cannot be effected without a periodical stoppage of the plant in every month. This is essential, since applying the five-day week in their case would mean a considerable reduction (12 days), in the annual number of working days.

Now, with regard to the form of organization of factory work, it may be said that the number of workers employed will be increased by 25 per cent (of course, this figure could be reduced by rationalization measures, and it must be borne in mind that one-fifth of all the workers in any given plant have their rest day on each day of the week).

### WORKING ARRANGEMENT.

In every workshop the workers will be divided into groups of five who will look after not five, but only four, machines or other equipment. Four of them will always be working on the same machine, the fifth man replacing another worker who is having his off-day.

When it comes to performing operations responsible for the employment of less than four men and for the other operations left over in any general grouping (if e. g. 23 persons are employed on any operation, for the latter three special substitute groups will be organized in which each worker will have to perform not one operation, but will have to take his turn in performing several. It will be readily understood that in most cases a somewhat higher piece rate will have to be provided for these substitute groups as well as for those workers who will have to change their machines every day, as they will be working in what will be relatively worse working conditions compared with the others.

Matters will be simpler with regard to labor organization in those cases when the plant is arranged on the system of the small "aggregate." In their case, for every fourth aggregate a full fifth crew of men will have to be made up, the workers of this substitute or "deputy" group working every day on another aggregate of production unit whose work happens to be having its off-day. In this case, too, each worker will be performing the same work, the only difference being that each day he will be working on a different machine or in a different corner of the workshop. In this case, the question of dividing the number of workers by four disappears entirely.

The number of employees required as technical overseers and in the machinery of management will, generally speaking, remain unchanged. Once in the five-day week every department chief will be represented by his substitute, each works department engineer by the works foreman; the foreman by his assistants or by one of the older and more experienced workers, and vice-versa.

Attention will, of course, have to be given to the matter of seeing that each responsible administrative or technical worker shall furnish the necessary instructions on the day before his off day to the man who is to take his place next day. This system possesses value in as much as it will have its educational effects, seeing that the persons who will thus have a chance of performing some responsible service on their chief's off day in each week, will gradually get accustomed to regarding the plant from a broader angle; while those among them who are able to prove their ability as "deputies" on these days can be steadily promoted to higher technical or managerial posts. This point is of special importance in the case of Soviet Russia, where industry lacks qualified technicians.

As the transfer to the continuous working week will naturally increase proportionately the number of skilled workers required, this has naturally caused difficulties of a practical nature at the outset of the reform. The practical solution of this problem has been found to be along these lines: the workers in Soviet factories are classified into nine skilled categories. This means that the demand for skilled workers inside any given plant is met, and new workers can only be absorbed by bringing in workers of less skill or totally unskilled workers.

### EFFECT OF THE WORKING CLASS ON THE MATERIAL PROSPERITY.

As conditions are in Soviet industry the introduction of the continuous working year means a considerable improvement in the material position of the working class. Following are the factors involved:

- (1) Increased physical output capacity following on the shortening of the working week, and a corresponding increase in the worker's earnings.
- (2) The mass retraining of the workers and their promotion to higher skilled grades.
- (3) Huge reduction in unemployment.
- (4) Increase in real wages owing to the lowering of production costs and gradual corresponding decrease in prices of industrial products. (In the control figures for 1929-30 an average increase in real wages by 14 per cent is provided for, although that figure will probably be outstripped actually.)

(To be continued)

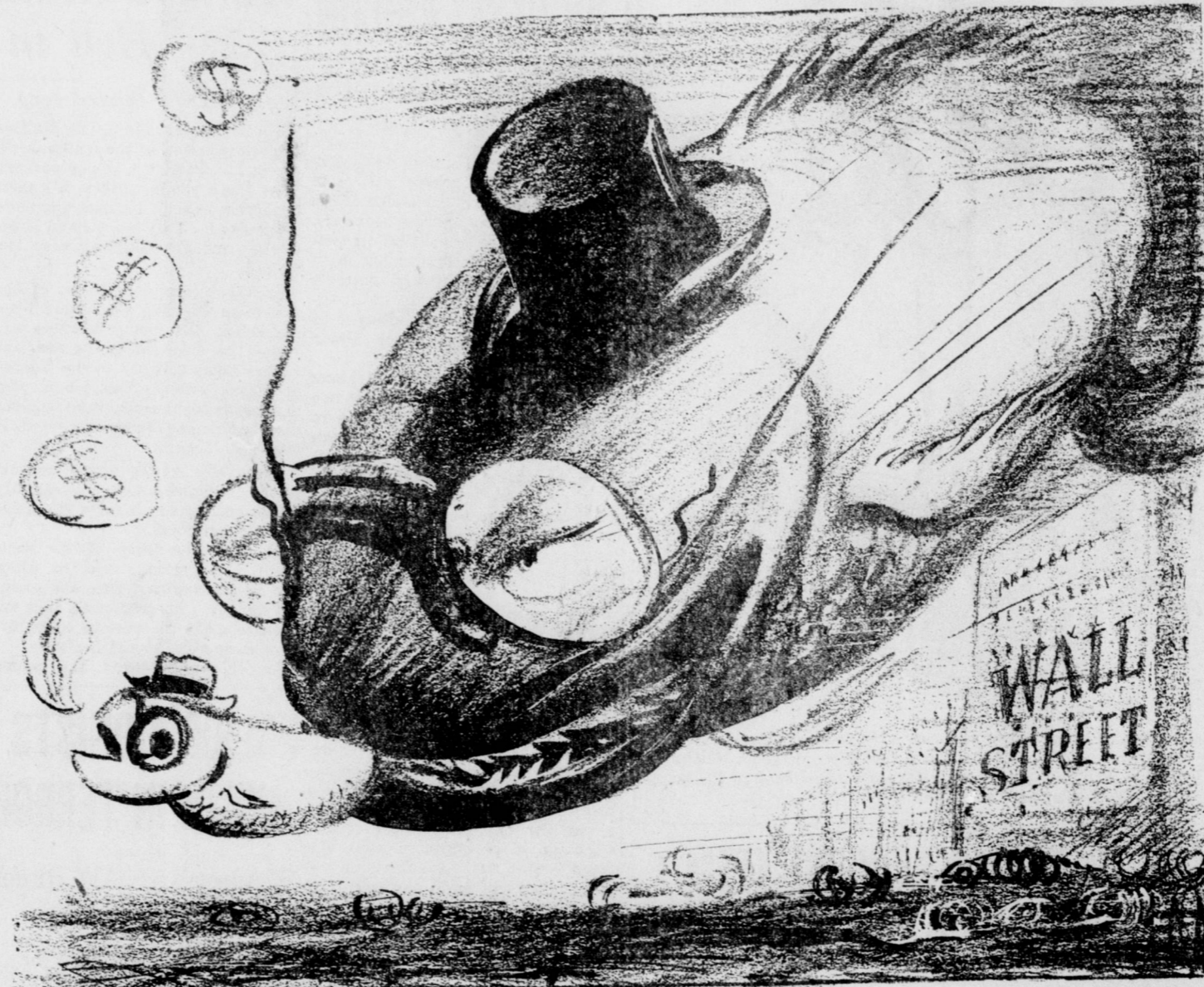
## "Labor" Government Incites Chinese in War Threat on USSR

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Arthur Henderson, "labor" foreign minister, came out yesterday with a veiled threat of intervention in Manchuria against the Soviet Union. His statement that he did not consider intervention by Great Britain "advisable" was weak enough, but still further qualified by his adding the phrase "under existing circumstances."

Going on, Henderson extended an implied invitation to China to appeal to the League of Nations in case Soviet troops "seriously invade Chinese territory." Thus the labor imperialists encourage the Russian white guards and Chinese to sharpen their provocative attacks on the Soviet frontier and continue their inhuman tortures of Soviet citizens imprisoned by thousands in Manchuria.

## WHEN THE TIDE RUNS LOW

By Fred Ellis



## Cleveland -- A Mass Story

By MYRA PAGE

(Continued from Yesterday)

Binney Green, slight, fair haired, a girl striker who barely looked her fourteen years in the gingham slip she wore, spoke next. Her thin, childish voice piped across the hall, telling of the exploitation of child laborers in southern cotton mills. She ended with these words, "We mill hands down South bin mindin' the bosses all our lives, but since th' first of April we bin lettin' th' bosses know the workin' class position."

After other talks, on special phases of the tasks facing American labor, we broke up into eighteen industrial conferences. It was in these conferences, which met for two or more long sessions, that workers of each industry came together and grappled with the specific problems facing them in their industry. And how they grappled! Past experiences and methods were ruthlessly analysed, and the future programs of organization work were thrashed out. The most detailed, practical work of the convention was done in these conferences.

For workers in a few industries, as mining, textiles, clothing, automobile, shoes, and marine, where new industrial unions had already been formed and were forging ahead, the discussions centered around building the new unions. In other industries, as those of printing, building and railroad, the central task was that of left wing work within the existing unions. But more of the conferences were faced with the task of organizing in as yet unorganized industries, such as those of steel, rubber, oil and chemical.

That evening, the waitress passing out coffee and sandwiches across a quick lunch counter to us, while we grabbed a hasty bite between sessions, asked "What kind of a convention are you having over there, anyway? A union convention? What's that like—an organization like what my pop belongs to? He's a railroad conductor."

"Alike, but different," And we explained. Meanwhile, she pursued her gum and gazed at us with astonishment in her pale blue eyes.

"Well, I must say, I never heard such ideas before."

"Have you got a union here?" we asked.

"Naw. What do we need with a union? What cud th' union do fer us?"

"Huh! Got all you want, I suppose. Satisfied, are you? Only nine to thirteen hours a day. And \$14 a week. Huh!" Mary, my companion, grunted in disgust. Mary was a steel worker in a Cleveland plant, had organized a good ship committee there and they were issuing a shop paper. The bosses were at their wit's end to get next to her hunch but so far they hadn't succeeded. Everything was piece work there, and if you went at top speed all you could earn was fifteen a week. Working conditions were rotten. A regular stink hole. Workers there didn't need to be told they needed a union!

Mary gazed at this female Henry Dubb who gazed back across the counter, and drew a long breath. Then she proceeded to do her proletarian duty. "Maybe you think this is a free country, too, do you? Well, last week I was arrested for making a speech downtown where we were holding a meeting. How's that for a free country?"

"Arrested! My gawd. Have you been in jail?"

But Mary was hastening on to tell why workers need to organize, in order to protect their interests. Another hash slinger came over, and joined in.

"You're right about a union, kid," this youngster put in. "Conditions ain't what they might be. But how'd we get all the girls to stick together? How do you start a union, anyways?"

Mary launched into a detailed explanation, and offered help, while both waitresses chewed on, keeping their eyes glued to her face. Evidently they had never come across a girl like her before. A real Bolshevik.

As we were leaving, the second waitress inquired, "Could outsiders visit your convention, maybe?"

"Sure," Mary answered. "And what's more, no member of the working class is an outsider at this convention. It is for people like you and me, the exploited and unorganized. Tell me when you're off, and I'll come for you." And we went back to the evening session.

After the session closed, weary miners and their wives trudged with sleeping children in their arms, to the hotel quarters arranged for them. They were looking forward to catching up a little on the sleep they missed in the night before, in their all-night travels by truck to the convention. But on arriving at their quarters, they found that two of the hotels flatly refused to admit the Negro members of the delegation, although the rooms had already been paid for. So, at eleven thirty p. m., the one hundred and fifty of them, declared a strike on these hotels and set out to find new places to sleep. A few of the white delegates, not finding other accommodations, slept out on park benches rather than use quarters in hotels which refused shelter to their colored fellow workers.

At breakfast the next morning, we sat at a table with two oil workers from Indiana. One was an old-timer, who proudly showed us his A. F. of L. card in the boiler-makers' union. "Have you ever been to an A. F. of L. convention?" he asked me.

"Sure, more than one. In fact, I'm still a member of an A. F. of L. organization."

"Well, sister, this here is different from any labor convention that I've been to. It's different. I ain't caught onto it all yet. But everybody seems to mean business." (Righto, brother. No mere resolving, word slinging gathering here.) "Then," he scratched his head and squinted his eyes in an effort to express himself, "it's a different spirit, it is."

This is how he came to be a delegate to this congress. He worked in one of the biggest oil refineries in the country. For years he had tried to get the A. F. of L. to come down and organize the plant. The men were ready. Well, first it was promises. Then it was excuses. Finally, it came to him that for some reason, the A. F. of L. wasn't interested in organizing the oil industry. Then about three months ago he had gotten wind of a Trade Union Unity League organizer in Chicago, so he decided to go over and see him. They talked things over, and organization work was begun. A meeting of two hundred workers had chosen him and his companion to come here and make plans to organize their plant and oil industry. So here they were.

Were the workers in their plant ready for organization—they'd say! Men earning fifty and sixty cents an hour, girls getting around thirty, and all sections being speeded up like hell.

He felt he hadn't grasped all the program yet, but one thing he was sure about—the T. U. U. L. was right in standing for industrial unions, and a fighting policy. He could see now how all these years the craft form of organization had held them back. But, in the next breath he was arguing against his young companion's statement that the women were being more exploited than the men, although they earned from one-third to one-half less, because, after all, he reasoned, they didn't have families to support, and what they did was only woman's work, anyway, no man would do it. "No," the younger oil worker replied. "No man could do it. It would kill him." And he explained why and how the women were more exploited. Meanwhile, the older man listened intently. He was an interesting figure: an old time A. F. of L. er, skilled mechanic, hard headed and sincere, forced by his determination to serve the working class and by the logic of circumstances into the ranks of the revolutionary union movement, and trying to get his bearings there. New ideas were struggling with the old in his head, and he was sweating with the tremendous effort of thinking it through.

As I watched his starched white collar wilt and crumple, I thought of the various others like him who were at this convention, and of the thousands in local unions scattered throughout the country who had sent him here. Rank and file A. F. of L. ers, thoroughly disgusted with its leadership and enthusiastically entering the left wing movement. Economic and social forces had swept them free from their old conservative moorings to new revolutionary ones. They were all set for militant action, but the task of acquiring a new labor outlook and understanding was almost overwhelming them. A worker can't discard an old system of thought which he has followed for ten or twenty years and get a new one overnight. He's got to sweat for it. Well, this convention was surely giving chaps like our mate here a turkish bath.

It was on the second day, when the general reports by Foster, Dunne and others came up for discussion that the masses got the best opportunity to tell their story. Over eighty delegates took part in the discussion, and many more wanted the floor, so that Jack Johnstone (who, with shirt sleeves rolled up and collar loosened was wielding the gavel) found himself hard put to it, to be sure that every section of the working class had a chance to have their say.

The first to get the floor was a Negro seaman, from Philadelphia. "I've been fighting the bosses for forty years. For twenty years I fought 'em single-handed. I was like a dog chasing my tail. But," he added, grinning at our laughter, "I was on my way! Then I joined the union, but the light was dark. Very dark for us colored workers. Today is the brightest day of my life. I saw the beginning of this labor fight. I want to see the end. Yesterday, when I heard what that little girl from Gastonia had to tell, I said to myself, 'Jim, any man that won't join the union movement now is a bum.' I'm going back to my colleagues and tell them that they've signed up with the best organization that God lets 'n shine upon."

"I'm a miner's wife," a tall, pale woman told us, "and until four months ago I was a steel worker, too. I ain't used used to speaking in public like this, but I just want to say that we mining people know we've got the toughest fight that the miners ever had in this country, before us. We're going through hell now. Starvation wages, accidents on the increase, and little or no work. We got to fight the bosses, and government troops, and the Lewis' gang, too. But the miners know how to fight and so do their women. And so do their kids. And you miners," she said, pointing back to the benches where one hundred and fifty miners and their wives sat—some of them with crutches nearly, others with the sight of an eye gone, many pitmarked with pallor and coal dust which had eaten into the skin; all poorly but neatly dressed, and gazing at the speaker out of lean, determined faces.—"You miners got to not hold your wives back but draw 'em into the struggle more. And you women got to get more active, even than what you are." Then, turning toward the rest of the delegates, she said, "We mining people want the other workers to know what we're up against, and what we're going through and that we'll never give in. We know we can count on you backing us up, and you can always count on the miners."

"The Cigarmakers' local of Wheeling, West Virginia sent me here as their representative to this convention," a big-framed, ponderous individual declared, and then he told us of the frightful conditions in the tobacco plants in their district, and how the tobacco workers, men and girls, colored and white, organized themselves and got a charter from the A. F. of L. union. The international took their dues, but did nothing for them, and when the local union decided to call a strike, for better conditions, the international replied that "the office cannot see its way clear toward allowing the local union to go on strike at this time." "Well, we struck anyway," the speaker added, "and we've found out who our friends are in the labor movement, and who are our betrayers. And so my local union sent me to this convention."

(THE END.)

**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.)

He sat with Trofim in the narrow station entrance, right near the door. They told each other about their villages, they no longer knew in what direction they lay. Mishka spoke listlessly, and listened reluctantly. He was tired of thinking about it, tired of repeating the same thing day after day. Before his tight-shut eyes—

like a ribbon-unrolling—  
passed Tashkent, the city never-beheld:  
city of plenty,  
city of bread,  
the smiling city.  
High hills encircle it:  
black bread,  
white bread,  
wheat in grain,  
wheat in sheaves.  
Big grains, not like ours . . .

Here Trofim broke into Mishka's thoughts, whispering loudly in his tireless voice:

"How many pounds will you eat?"

"When we get to Tashkent."

Mishka pondered a while, lifted his heavy lids, said softly:

"A lot!"

For a long time the woman and the child wept.

Mujiks coughed in the darkness.

Dogs barked beyond the station.

Trofim . . . Mishka cheered and encouraged one another. They agreed to travel on together. Listening to the barking of the dogs outside, Mishka saw the vast steppe, bare of men, bare of habitation; over the steppe thousands of ravenous dogs raced bare-fanged; they chased a shaggy giant of a dog with a piece of bread between his teeth, and suddenly they were all rolling around together in an immense ball. Beneath the frozen moon, dogs' hair flew about the lonely steppe. Dogs' eyes glared in the darkness, dogs' teeth snapped. They tore each other to pieces; and from somewhere new one came, racing in a savage pack through the station, jumping over Mishka's head, flinging him to the ground. They tossed him into the air, threw him down again, seized his cap and his jacket. Mishka tore himself free in mortal dread, opened his eyes, looked around in a daze. Cries, shouting, curses, shrieks—and Trofim gone.

They're bringing up the engine!

Groans, shouts, sobs.

"Let me through!"

"Let me on!"

"You're crushing me!"

"Little father!"

"Give him one on the jaw!"

Not only to be left behind in the little station on the deserted Kirghiz steppe!

Hunger will devour you.

Lice will devour you.

Misery will devour you.

Despair . . .

They cling to the roofs, to the wheels, to the buffers, to the car steps.

On the roofs, on the wheels, on the buffers, on the car steps—only to get away from this terrible desert spot. Hanging by their hands, trailing along the ties, clinging to the rear of the train—only to get away, to flee from the clutches of threatening famine-death.

Over the steppe, beneath the frozen moon, dogs' hair flies.

Dogs' eyes glare.

Dogs' teeth snap.

"For God's sake!—Mother of God!—Make way!"

"In Christ's name . . .!"

"Comrades! . . ."

Mishka rushed from spot to spot, whirls round and round.

You can't breathe through the dense human wall around the train.

The living wall sways back and forth—one is flung back, one thrust aside.

You can't leap this living, milling wall, you can't wrench yourself free of it. It drags you into its whirlpool, it sucks you down, it seethes around you, strangles you, tramples on you.

Mishka rushes to the engine, meets Trofim coming toward him in his canvas sacking, a little, comical priest in brief vestments.

"Coming?"

"Where?"

"Come with me!"

Mishka was radiant with joy—two is not alone.

He clutched Trofim's sacking, tore along past mujiks and women and railroad cars. They came to the very end of the train—there stood a soldier. They caught sight of him at a safe distance, and darted off in the other direction.

"Stop!" shouted Trofim. "We must get on the roof. If we lie on our bellies no one will see us . . ."

Mishka mounted on Trofim's shoulders—the roof was still high above his head.

He stretched up so as to get a grip on the hook, slipped and fell heavily on the ground, striking Trofim's head with his feet.

Trofim was angry, and shouted:

"Baba! Now I'll climb on your shoulders."

Mishka had hurt himself badly, but it was no time for tears. Trofim climbed on his shoulders and Trofim slipped too and struck Mishka's head with his feet.

"Come on to another place—we can't get up here."

"I scraped my hand."

"Bleeding?"

"A little."

"Put sand on it!"

When the locomotive whistled, drowning out human voices, Mishka and Trofim were lying on the roof of a car, flat on their bellies. With a sigh of relief Trofim whispered, inhaling the dust of the roof:

"Are you still alive? Now we're on our way . . ."

The swift Kirghiz wind tore at Mishka and Trofim trying to sweep them down into the deserted steppe. When they looked at the crouching mujiks and women covering the car roofs, it seemed to them that they were floating through the air, above the earth, over the steppe, and no one would ever be able to get at them. No one would ever be able to molest them. Only one Mishka's heart contracted painfully—a mujik opposite him called out:

"She's dead."

There, with her head at Mishka's feet, lay a woman with wild matted hair, face upward, her dead staring eyes gazing into the distant, alien sky. The sharp blue nose, the rigid gaping mouth, with its yellow grinning teeth, threw Mishka into a panic, hammered at his heart.

Trofim glanced up indifferently.

The mujiks sat with the same indifference, heads bent, immersed in their own affairs. One said:

"She'll have to be thrown off. We mustn't have any unpleasantness."

"How?" asked Mishka.

"Off the roof."

Mishka winced.

Closing his eyes, he thought of Lopatino, of his mother whom he had left at home. Then his thoughts leapt to Tashkent, but the dead woman with the grinning teeth shut out his mother and Lopatino and far-off Tashkent that was taking all his strength and that he would never reach.

Stealing a fearful glance at the dead woman, Mishka whispered to Trofim:

"Who is it?"

"A famine woman."

"Will they throw her off?"

"Can't do it in the daytime—it would be noticed . . ."

(To Be Continued.)