

Charlotte Jury Complete; Testimony Begins Today in Attempt to Kill Strikers

Two Farmers Picked on Sixth Day of Examination; Reject Reporter Assaulted by Deputies

Union Organization Goes Successfully; Mass Meetings in Towns Where Never Held Before

By LISTON OAK
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 4.—With the selection today of the twelfth juror, the attack of the Manville-Jenkes prosecution upon the 16 members of the National Textile Workers Union and their demand that the right of workers to organize, picket and defend themselves be outlawed, will probably begin tomorrow morning.

E. M. Stillwell the eleventh juror to be accepted by the defense counsel after six days of struggle to keep out of the jury box the most prejudiced middle class elements, is a farmer who is described as a "two acre farm" near Matthews. He sits on the stand that he "hasn't got anything about the case in the newspapers but has heard talk."

John Phillips, another farmer, was called later in the day, completing a jury of 12.

Of 20 middle class veniremen examined this morning, 15 admitted varying degrees of prejudice against the defendants. Only five said they liked the defendants innocent, and were excused by the state for cause. Four of them thought, somebody is guilty, but were not sure whether it was the defendants or one of the other three.

Leavitt Blythe, Charlotte reporter, was mistaken for a striker and beaten into unconsciousness by police during the picketing at the city mills before the shooting was over.

LAND OF SOVIETS IN KHABAROVSK
Khabarovsk, U. S. S. R., Sept. 4.—The four Soviet flyers, bound for New York in the monoplane Land of the Soviets arrived here today from Blagoveshchenk, U. S. S. R. The wheels of the all-metal, bi-motored craft were removed and pontoons attached, transforming it into a seaplane for the dangerous flight over the Aleutian Islands to Alaska.

Shipwreck and Floods Killing Hindu Toilers; Gov't Rescue Tardy
CALCUTTA, India, Sept. 4.—An overcrowded river boat filled with the workers of the Alexandria jute mill turned over and sank in the Hoogly River today, with a loss of 17 lives, and perhaps more.

FLIERS NEAR DISASTER
CALSHOT, England, Sept. 4.—Two Schneider cup contestants narrowly escaped disaster here today while practicing for the imperialist races which opens here Friday and in which both British and Italian fascist fliers are to participate.

Some Carolina Shames Leary Just "Forgot"

A fifty per cent increase in pellagra in North Carolina this year; thousands of workers on starvation wage; families dispossessed and thrown into the rain; instant use by the bosses of state troopers; twelve hours a day labor; child labor.

These are a few of the characteristic "shames" of North Carolina. And John J. Leary, Jr., correspondent of the New York World at Charlotte, on the Gastonia case gleefully sums up his story that was quoted in the Gastonia Gazette—in the Gazette that cried out for lynchings—with this strange and characteristic sentence: "North Carolina will have nothing to be ashamed of or to explain."

He writes that "Fred Erwin Beal and his comrades" are in for a fair trial. Leary, whose accounts in the New York World of the American Federation of Labor activities are always highly disinfected, portrays his hatred for the workers in his whitewash of the North Carolina authorities.

LABOR DEFENSE DEMANDS TROOPS LEAVE MARION
Urges Workers Reject Hoffman's Sell-out

By LISTON OAK
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 4.—The International Labor Defense yesterday issued a statement demanding the withdrawal of the troops from Marion, N. C., where the textile mill workers are on strike.

"STUFFED VOTE," SAY N. J. CARMEN
Denounce New Sellout by Union Officials

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 4.—"It's a stuffed ballot!" was the practically unanimous response of the 7,400 Public Service workers when told that 5,000 had voted at a new ballot on the proposal to arbitrate the men's fight for the 25 per cent wage increase and the eight hour day.

CHIANG MAN ASKS LEAGUE TO HELP
GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 4.—Chao Chu Wu, minister to U. S. from Chiang Kai-shek's government, appeared today before the League of Nations Assembly, and un-er the general head of a petition against unequal treaties, delivered to the approving delegates of capitalist nations a series of denunciations and slanders against the Soviet Union.

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They Cannot Recognize Him But Hate Beal

By SENDER GARLIN. CHARLOTTE, N. C. (By Mail).—They hate Fred Beal, especially. One after another, the merchants, salesmen, foremen and clerks, answer to their names, smack the Holy Bible and vote the electric chair for the reddish-haired, genial and slow-speaking textile organizer. They can't even identify him, but they know he is the "leader." Beal only smiles, while the friendly eyes of his fellow-defendants turn warmly upon him.

This atmosphere of hatred may prevail in the two-million-dollar Mecklenburg county courthouse, but not in the banquet hall of the Charlotte chamber of commerce where good fellows got together the other day and listened to speeches, and the singing of "Waiting for the Sunrise" by the fearless male quartet.

Practically every one but the defendants were invited. Judge Barnhill almost cut in with the invitation as the examining prosecution lawyer asked a prospective juror: "Are you opposed to capital punishment? Would you vote to punish the defendants by death in the electric chair if the evidence convinces you they are guilty?"

The invited guests sat at long tables, and when curling smoke began to roll from a hundred long black cigars, Mr. C. O. Kuester, the up-and-coming full-time manager of the chamber of commerce made the regulation booster address of welcome.

PASSAIC POLICE SLUG WORKERS
Attack 2 Youths After Court Releases Them

Policemen of Passaic, living true to the reputations for brutality they gained in the Passaic textile strike several years ago, beat up two young workers yesterday, after the latter were discharged on suspended sentences for passing leaflets to public service workers.

SHOE UNION TO RESIST ATTACK
Gov't Registration Plan Is Hit

The government attack on the Independent Shoe Workers Union was taken up last night at a meeting of the Joint Council and shop delegates of the union at Irving Place, Irving Pl. and 15th St. During the last few weeks agents of the U. S. Department of Labor and Tammany Hall police have been visiting shops having agreements with the union and have demanded that the workers fill out questionnaires stating whether they entered the country and whether they are citizens.

NAPLES RECEIVES SONS OF ITALY
Fascists Attempt to Win Them Over

NAPLES, Italy, Sept. 4.—Fifteen hundred members of the Italian fraternal order, Sons of Italy, arrived here from the United States today. They are under the direction of the Philadelphia lawyer and fascist, John Di Silvestro.

SEPARATE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCES AT TRADE UNION UNITY CONVENTION PLAN ORGANIZATION IN EVERY FIELD

Workers from Shops Amend and Enlarge Draft Programs Proposed; Special Committee Works on Plans of Great Building Union

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 4.—The Trade Union Unity League, created in a magnificent demonstration of mass support, when 690 delegates, speaking with the voices of unlimited numbers of organized and unorganized workers met for three days in Cleveland, August 31 to Sept. 2, did not neglect the details of organization in each of the various important industries represented.

CARMEN SELLOUT IN FINAL STAGES
Bosses Consider Offer of Union Officials

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 4.—A final act is being staged in the selling out of the militant street carmen's strike here. Directors of the New Orleans Public Service, Inc. met today to consider the proposal of acting Mayor T. S. Walmaley for settlement of the street car strike, now in its fourth month.

SPEED-UP FORCED ON PA. TAILORS
Amalgamated Promises Bosses More Profits

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union "settled" another strike here when it signed an agreement with the clothing firm of Steinberg and Oritsky, guaranteeing the employers that the workers will be speeded up and the volume of production be increased.

BRITISH MINERS CAST ON STREETS
Rationalization By Labor Gov't Cause

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Thousands of British coal miners face unemployment as details of the rationalization process, directly sponsored by Labor Premier Ramsay MacDonald, are put into effect by a committee of coalowners' associations this week.

IMPERIALIST ADVERTISING
RUS ANGLES, Sept. 4.—Commodore Byrd started a radio broadcast from his Antarctic camp in Little America which blew an automobile horn and drew curtains from an enlarged picture of the imperialist exploration at the national radio station here last night.

Huge Int'l Youth Day Demonstrations in Soviet Union; 200,000 March in Moscow

MASS ARRESTS OF YOUTH IN SHANGHAI, CHINA

Kuomintang Executes More Tollers

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 3.—Mass demonstrations are being held to celebrate International Youth Day in all the cities and towns of the Soviet Union.

In Moscow over 200,000 young workers took part in a great demonstration, including thousands of school and university young workers, who voiced their determination to defend the Soviet Union from imperialist attacks.

The demonstrations were participated in by young workers, peasants, Red Army soldiers, Red sea and students.

The demonstrators called on the young youth of all nations to participate in demonstrations for International Youth Day. Huge demonstrations are being planned for this day in Berlin, Paris, Prague, London, and other European capitals.

Masses of young workers by the scores have taken place, in an attempt by the imperialist governments to stamp out the Youth Day demonstrations in advance.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 3.—Mass arrests, both in the city of Shanghai and in the International Settlements, are being made in an effort to stamp out the International Youth Day demonstration planned for Friday.

The imperialist officials in the settlement work hand in hand with the Kuomintang, by arresting and sending over the militant Chinese young workers found in the settlement. Five young workers were summarily executed by the Kuomintang last Saturday, and several more since. Despite the terror, the young youth are proceeding with their plans to make the Youth Day demonstration one of the largest workers' demonstrations yet seen in Shanghai.

The demonstration will be turned into a showing of solidarity with the Soviet Union workers.

BRITAIN, U. S., IN UNDERSTANDING

Told by MacDonald; His Gov't Builds Ships

GENEVA, Sept. 3.—Both announced in a race for world hegemony, Great Britain and the United States have nevertheless reached an agreement on 17 of the 20 points raised during the Daves-MacDonald conversations. Labor Premier MacDonald told the League of Nations today.

The expected "understanding," actually, does not alter the decay of British Empire's hunger for light cruisers to police her rebellious territory or the United States' determination to proceed with the building of heavy battleships to guard her more geographically compact sphere of conquest.

Yet the truce can be used as a powerful force against rivals in Europe, who are building far too many submarines to suit the leading imperialist powers.

What the "pac" will actually mean was obviously sensed by European delegates, whose fears were allayed by MacDonald's over-sincerity to assure them the new arms would not be used against "Anglo-American negotiations" are in no way a conspiracy against other nations," he said.

His significant silence on the Snowden stand at the Hague was understood by the French to mean the capture of the hoisted entente cordiale while at the same time he knew down the gauntlet to Italy.

Years for Peace.

"In the eyes of the whole world, the nations have lifted up their voices and taken a solemn oath that so far as they are concerned, the thought of war and preparation for war no longer entered their national conscience," MacDonald declared oratorically.

As usually as he delivered similar "pac" phrases, the admiralty department of the British government has had issued authorized construction of two sloops of the 1929 program. Normally, the building of the sloops would have begun next year. The government, taking the customary view that ships are more powerful arguments than diplomatic phrases, seeks to hide the real reason for the rushed building by blaming "the unemployment situation" to be responsible.

WARSAW, Sept. 3.—France strengthened her European alliances against Britain and her possible ally, the U. S. A., when her representatives reaffirmed the Polish alliance.

DROWN IN ROWBOAT

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Sept. 3.—Five young men in an overloaded rowboat drowned yesterday when their craft shipped water and sank. None of the five could swim. It was five hours later that the first body was retrieved from the sticky mud and carried to shore.

Arriving to Be Enslaved by Anglo-Jewish Capitalists



Photo shows a boatload of Jewish workers arriving in Palestine (port of Haifa), fooled by the Zionist tools of imperialism and unknowing of the fate that awaits them—to be forced to slave for the Anglo-Jewish capitalists under slave conditions. These are the workers who will consolidate with the Arab workers in a mutual fight to exterminate the imperialists who enslave them.

Tasks of the Left Wing in India

(Continued)

Preparing Strike Action.

"The general strike is an extremely powerful weapon, which the trade union movement must not shrink from using," states correctly the Trade Union Resolution of the All-India Workers' and Peasants' Party Conference of last year. However, in the propaganda for and preparation of the general strike the left wing should formulate clear-cut demands and thoroughly explain to the masses that the general strike is a political strike—a revolutionary mass struggle. The leadership of the general strike must be entirely in the hands of the militant workers and the left wing, and no reformist leaders (from Joshi to J. Nehru) should be admitted in the leadership of the strike.

The central as well as the local strike committees must not attract but rather eject all vacillating elements from their ranks. The strike leadership should not lose initiative and should not drift into defensive position. The strike committees and the striking masses must not accept or believe the empty promises of the British imperialist government or its agents. Finally, in connection with the general strike propaganda and preparations the left wing must remind and explain to the masses the treacherous actions and role of the British reformists, the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress in the general strike of England, 1926.

The practice of electing large strike committees by the striking workers and their active participation in the conduct of the strikes as, for example, is being done by the Girmi Kamgar, should be further encouraged, and large strike support committees of non-striking workers organized. The strike support committees should not limit themselves only to the collection of funds, but also it must make wide propaganda, arrange meetings and mass demonstrations for the support and encouragement of the strikers, etc. The strike committee as well as the strike support committees should strive for contact with the peasants in order to obtain food supplies as well as to draw the peasants into the revolutionary struggle.

The defense groups already formed should be extended. Care against provocateurs should be exercised in the selections of the guards.

Organize the Unorganized.

No effort should be spared in organizing the unorganized, especially in the key industries. Steps should be taken to organize the young workers, and the women workers in the trade unions on an equal footing with adult and male workers. No less stress should be laid on the importance of organizing trade unions for agricultural laborers and plantation workers.

The organization of factory committees and shop-delegate conferences should be stressed more determinedly than hitherto. The factory committees and the shop delegate conferences should be co-ordinated and united under centralized leadership. The left wing control of the factory committees and shop delegate conferences will accelerate the development of the every-day struggles as well as the struggles of a political nature. It will also create a broad and favorable basis for the growth of the left wing trade unions.

The already existing left wing trade unions, like the Girmi Kamgar Union, though having developed from an organization of 500 to 65,000 within a short space of time should nevertheless be further expanded and consolidated organizationally and ideologically. A drive for increased membership of all left wing trade unions should be carried on systematically and energetically. The left wing, particularly during strikes and other mass activities, should strive strenuously to crystallize its influence into definite organization.

New unions should be set up where none exist, or where it is impossible to use the old unions because of complete reactionary control. It is also important that in all industrial towns Trade Councils should be established. At the same time the amalgamation of scattered or parallel trade unions into industrial unions under militant leadership must be pressed forward. However, in the campaign for trade union

unity and industrial unionism the left wing should emphasize that the unification should be based strictly upon working class basis and fight against reformism.

The recent amalgamation of the Jute Workers' Union of Bauria and the Jute Workers' Union of Bengal, as well as the amalgamation of the two competing or parallel unions on the Great India Railway, is highly commendable in deed. Special attention should be paid without fail to the transport workers. It is particularly necessary to make timely preparations for the maturing railway workers' strike. It must be brought clearly before the masses that while at the present time the capitalists have centered the attack upon the textile workers, that, subsequently, the onslaught will be made upon the transport workers.

Workers' Democracy.

The old bureaucratic system of appointing functionaries, delegates, and other officials in the trade unions, should be done away with and substituted by workers' democracy—a system of election from and by the rank and file. It is of paramount importance that the bourgeois intellectuals and politicians, occupying leading positions in the trade unions should be thrown overboard and in their stead militant workers elected. In addition to that the center of gravity of the trade unions should be transferred to the factories, that the so-called residential branches organized where the workers live but not where they work should be reorganized upon shop and factory basis, and interwoven with the factory committees and shop delegate conferences.

However, the organization of new unions, etc., does not exclude, but rather calls for more intensified propaganda and organizational activities of the left wing within the reformist trade unions. The left wing must formulate strike and other demands for the rank and file and foster the fight for workers' democracy within the reformist trade unions. The left wing should, above all, win over the masses. Nor does this mean that the left wing should give up the fight within the All-India Trade Union Congress. On the contrary, our comrades should make timely preparations for the coming Annual Congress and should take up a much sterner attitude towards the social-reformists (M. Joshi, Bakshale & Co.) and nationalist-reformists (J. Nehru, Bose, Chaman, Lal, etc.), than was the case at the Annual Congress last year.

Without delay the left wing should launch a systematic and persistent ideological campaign against social-reformism. The treacherous character of social-reformism must be exposed at every turn and occasion. Not less persistently and sharply the left wing should criticize the nationalist-reformists, like J. Nehru, Bose, etc., as the exponents of the interests of the nationalist bourgeoisie within the labor movement, as absolutely unfit and unreliable elements to lead the labor movement. In this campaign we must not limit ourselves just to ideological criticism, but must also expose the reformist leaders before the masses by concrete facts. The united front proposals by the left wing should be always directed to the rank and file of the reformist unions, in order to build up a solid united front from the bottom. Upon such a united front basis a nation-wide campaign against class collaboration, the "Trades Disputes Bill," the "Public Safety Bill," as well as against the Whitley Commission, and against the mass arrests must be immediately intensified.

Expose Reformists.

The campaign against class collaboration and reformism should be interlocked with a sharp attack against the Ramsay MacDonald government, against the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress, the Amsterdam International, the Geneva "Labor Office," and the "Asiatic Labor Conference" scheme. It is of paramount importance to persuade the working masses and peasants of India that no illusions should be entertained in regard to the MacDonald cabinet. Ramsay MacDonald & Co. will at all times serve and preserve the interests

of the United Kingdom or British imperialism, ruthlessly persecuting and aiming to destroy the revolutionary independence movement of India. The so-called Labor government will trample upon the sentiments and rights of the colonial peoples. It will, likewise, crush strikes as well as smash left wing trade unions, etc.

At the same time the fight against participation in the "Asiatic Labor Conference" is one of the left wing's immediate tasks. Simultaneously the popularization of the program and aims of the R. I. L. U. (Red International of Labor Unions) and the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat should be the order of the day, and immediate affiliation to the R. I. L. U. and the P. P. T. U. S. fought more energetically than ever before.

An educational campaign based upon the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the R. I. L. U. should be launched, the leading cadres of the left wing increased and elevated ideologically. We should stress the necessity for the establishing of workers' schools, a left wing press, and the publication of pamphlets, written specially for the Indian workers. In a word, a systematic and energetic training of workers for leadership is extremely essential. It goes without saying that the left wing cannot co-ordinate its activities and expand without having a consolidated organization and an authoritative center. Hence, the pressing need for an all-embracing left trade union conference. It is imperative, therefore, that the Girmi Kamgar Union Executive should undertake to call a preliminary conference composed of representatives of the largest left wing trade unions to work out a plan for an all-embracing left wing trade union conference, namely, a conference embracing the representatives of all the left wing trade unions, minorities and factory committees and shop delegates. It is advisable that the all-embracing left wing trade union conference should be preceded by conferences locally and industrially.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU OF THE R. I. L. U. Moscow, June 12, 1929. (The End.)

Hoelz, German Leader of Workers, Welcomed By Leningrad Workers

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—The German revolutionary Max Hoelz has arrived in Leningrad where he was welcomed by a delegation of the Leningrad workers. In his speech at the docks Hoelz declared that he had come to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the workers of the factory which bore his name. In the evening a great meeting took place in the "Max Hoelz" factory.

Czech Govt. Suppresses Press of the Workers

PRAGUE, (By Mail).—One of the few papers of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia which had not been forbidden yet, the "Svoboda" (Freedom) of Kladno has been warned by the district court of Kladno that if it continues to offend against the "Defence of the Republic Act" it would be prohibited. This action of the court is based on the fact that issues of the "Svoboda" have been already seized four times at different times and places.

The campaign of extermination waged by the Czech bourgeoisie against the revolutionary working class movement is growing more intense from day to day.

FEARS POLICE, KILLS SELF.

HEWLETT, L. I., Sept. 3.—Fear of the possible consequences of a police summons for driving an auto without a license is thought to have caused Henry Weiland, 17, of 223 Gilbert Street, Inwood, to commit suicide here last night.

The boy was found dead from gas in the home of Edward J. Durr of 230 Old Mill Road, Hewlett, which he had been watching while the Durr family were out.

The summons was issued yesterday.

CONFERENCES BY INDUSTRY AT THE CLEVELAND MEET

Arrange and Report on Organization Drives

(Continued from Page One)

travelled all the way from San Francisco, California, to speak for the hundred odd agricultural workers that have been driven by capitalist exploitation into a union, and eager to discuss the problems of the agricultural workers with farmer-organizers of the country.

Miller exposed the Hoover "Farm Relief" program, pointing out that the farmer, provided he had enough money to get the support of the trusts (Hoover calls them "cooperatives") in the first place, would merely be selling himself to the bankers.

"The proletarian farmer is like any other proletarian. He sells his labor. The only way he can better his condition is to organize and fight." Miller pointed out that the agricultural worker has no protection whatsoever if the boss had back his wages or refused to pay him.

He rehearsed the well-known story of the trek from the farm to the factory—from the factory to the scrap heap. The farm workers would organize and fight—that was why they were here—but in their fight they must have the support of the industrial workers—"The agricultural proletariat and the industrial proletariat must stand side by side," said Miller.

Loggers' Voice.

From far off Aberdeen, Washington, came representatives of the lumber workers. Delegate Pitkin, the loggers reporter, said they were here "for two purposes; to get help, and to give help." He told of the low wages—\$2.75 to \$3.25 per day in the saw mills and the lumber camps, of the filthy bunk houses in which the loggers had to live, of the speed-up and the blacklist that awaited all workers who have not for their main object in life the accumulation of money for the boss.

"Many of the loggers of the northwest have had to change their names so many times they couldn't tell you their right name if you asked them."

He demanded a strong industrial union, and told how one strike in Aberdeen was successful only a few months ago. A foundation for the new union was there, he said. All the loggers wanted was help and guidance. The men are ready for a struggle. "In the last months there have been two spontaneous strikes in the saw-mills of Aberdeen."

All Speed-Up Worse.

An interesting commentary on the extension of the speed-up and on rationalization in American industry was had in the fact that almost every reporter claimed that the speed-up and rationalization was worse in his industry than in any other.

Murdoch on the South.

Southern Organizer Bill Murdoch of the National Textile Workers Union told of the conferences held in the South the past weeks, and of the great conference scheduled for Charlotte on October 12 and 13. He told of the enthusiasm with which the Southern workers hailed the new left wing union. And then, "This convention won't have done its job unless it send representatives of all unions into the South." One hundred and four hours a week is the lot of some of the Southern textile workers, Murdoch said. "The workers of the South are in revolt, ready to join our union. It doesn't matter a damn to the workers in the South if the leader is a Bolshevik."

Murdoch made definite suggestions and proposals: "We must guard against bureaucracy—and it can creep into our union as well as in any other. Hew to the line of the R. I. L. U. and let the chips fall where they may. . . . More confidence in the workers. Develop the young workers. Get the leaders in the rank and file. To the textile organizers must be added organizers from all the other industries—from the mines, from steel, from transport, to fight alongside of the textile organizers. They won't detract, they will add. They will make it possible for us to mobilize the workers of the entire south, to break open the Gastonia prison doors."

Miners Turn South.

Pat Toohy of the miners answered Murdoch. The big slogan raised by the miners was, "On to the South." Rank and file squads were to be organized, to go into Kentucky, Tennessee, West Va., and the other coal fields of the South.

Toohy told the tale of rationalization in his industry, how Indiana in 1928 produced more coal with an average of sixteen thousand miners employed than it had in 1927 with twenty-five thousand. It was the same story in all the fields, he told the convention. Homes were being boarded up. No place to live, no place to work, nothing to eat. To meet the situation the Miners' Conference had elected a committee on rationalization and unemployment—to carefully study and analyze the situation and then decide how best to meet the bosses' offensive. Very important was the point that the coal miners had definitely decided to amalgamate with the metal miners, and later on in the day a metal miner was elected to the executive

Build Japanese Navy for Imperialist War

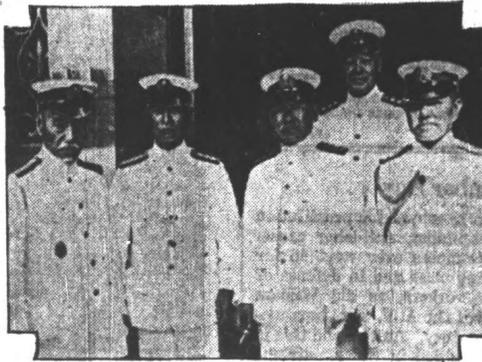


Photo shows highest ranking Japanese naval officers, who are counted on by imperialist powers as important cog in plan to attack the Soviet Union.

28 SEAMEN DIE IN ISLAND TYPHOON

Ships, Crops, Homes Ground to Bits

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 3.—Twenty-eight seamen were believed to have perished when the vortex of a typhoon struck the little inter-island steamer Mayon, which was rushing under forced draft to the comparative safety of Regay Gulf in Caramines Sur province, and around the freighter to bits. Only nine members of the crew of 87 were rescued.

The typhoon, which filled the air with an ominous roar and turned the skies a greenish yellow, swirled up from the South Seas with incredible speed today and struck the Philippines with devastating force. After doing untold damage to small shipping and docks along the coast, the storm rushed inland and precipitated its thunderous torrents over the countryside to obliterate crops and houses on the island of Cebu, the province of Rizal and other parts of the islands.

Electric power lines were snapped like threads. Government offices and schools were closed, several plants were idle and shipping was tied up; so completely shattered were all wire lines that only the meagrest reports of the damage were available at a late hour today, although it is known that the workers and peasants bore the brunt of the scuffling.

Auto Conference Soon.

Phil Raymond of the auto workers went over with a bang. Fisher body strikers, Ford strike, Chevrolet, Pontiac—all these showed the growing militancy of the auto workers. He announced a national conference of the auto workers to be held in Detroit February 1, 1930.

John Otis reported on electrical manufacturing.

Adams reported on printing, with a program for the amalgamation of all the printing trades unions.

M. Rosen of the building trades appeared with a program for the amalgamation of the 22 building trades and structural workers' union.

Police Fail to Halt Big Czech Communist Anti-Reformist Meet

PRAGUE, (By Mail).—Despite police prohibition, a counter-demonstration of the revolutionary workers took place in Faribad against the social democratic Reichs Workers Day. A large force of police attempted to break up the demonstration with the usual brutal means. Despite all the efforts of the police a procession of 1,500 workers carrying red flags marched through the streets.

Even with reinforcements the police were unable to break up the demonstration in consequence of the determined attitude of the workers. The demonstration dispersed of its own accord. In the afternoon a tremendous workers mass meeting took place in the Park Hall. The demonstration of the social democrats was much less impressive and the attendance was much poorer.

HEIMWEHR IN AUSTRIA PLANS AN ARMED COUP

Mild Opposition From Social Democrats

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—While the social democratic officials proved the defenders of the fascist, the workers of Vienna yesterday fought furiously against the provocations of the Heimwehr, which, through its armed demonstrations, is planning a coup to seize the government.

Collisions occurred between the workers and the fascist yesterday, after a Heimwehr meeting in Spantien. The interference of the social democratic misleaders and city officials prevented the workers from storming the quarters of the fascists.

The daily armed demonstrations of the Heimwehr in Vienna, together with the lukewarm opposition offered them by the social democratic leaders, leads to the conclusion that the coming attempt by the Heimwehr to seize the government may be participated in by some social democratic leaders at least.

Ex-Chancellor Seipel, the clerical fascist, yesterday stated that the Heimwehr will serve an important place in "restoring Austria to its former power," and similar statements and propaganda is flooding the country.

Czech Workers Erect Barricade in Boronova and Battle Clericals

PRAGUE (By Mail).—The Boronova local branch of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia organized a meeting. Adherents of the clerical party attempted to disturb the celebration. A clash ensued in which the police interfered taking the part of the clericals against the Communists who had been attacked by the latter. The workers, well remembering the happenings in Boronova in the fall of 1928 defended themselves against the police even to the length of using firearms. The police returned the fire. Bourgeois papers report that about fifty workers erected a barricade and successfully resisted the police. Only when considerable police reinforcements arrived from Hues did the defenders abandon the barricade.

Our own age, the bourgeoisie has distinguished itself by this—that it has simplified class antagonisms. More and more, society is splitting up into two great and directly antagonistic classes: bourgeoisie and proletariat.—Marx.

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

1 Million LEAFLETS ON THE Gastonia Frame-up

JUST OFF THE PRESS

THIS IS A POWERFUL INDICTMENT of the huge conspiracy to send fifteen textile strike leaders and workers to the electric chair.

A million copies must be distributed in the factories, mines and mills within the next two weeks.

Order your bundle immediately. \$1.50 per 1,000 plus express charges. Checks or money orders must accompany all orders.

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Director of Dramatics JACOB MASTEL

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A Capitalist Labor Day

"Gomperism" has long been a synonym for prostitution of the trade unions to the pro-capitalist, anti-labor cause; but it is doubtful if even Sam Gompers ever went so far in spitting venom upon the working class and in defense of the capitalist cause against the workers, as did William Green, Frank Morrison and others of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy in last Monday's Labor Day oratory. And behind this is a reason: history has produced a period in which outright social-fascism becomes the open program of the "labor lieutenants of the capitalist class." The A. F. of L. bureaucracy had never adopted the same terms for deception of the working class as were and are used by the "socialist" trade union bureaucrats of Europe. But in this period when throughout the world the social-democracy is being transformed into social-fascism, there is very little difference in the vocabularies of a William Green of the A. F. of L. and a "Comrade" Zoergibel, the bloody-handed fascist police chief of Berlin, member of the Social-Democratic Party, who murdered many workers of Berlin for holding a May Day parade.

If Green and Morrison expressed the theoretical basis of this movement, the spirit of the present-day A. F. of L. bureaucracy was illustrated with more dramatic quality at the show that was pulled off by Mathew Woll, Paul Vaccarelli and Ed McGrady at Whitestone Landing, Long Island, where McGrady was presented by Woll with a gold medal for his supposed successes in strikebreaking in New York during the long struggles in the needle trades, and for his services to the mill owners of Elizabethton, Tennessee, where he pulled off the cold-blooded swindle against the rayon workers' strike. But let Vaccarelli, president of the Loyal Labor Legion of New York under whose auspices the anti-labor orgy was held, speak for himself:

"The Loyal Labor Legion was organized during the world war by members of unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. These were mostly representatives of river-front and marine workers and the officers were sworn to uphold the constitution of the United States, to FRUSTRATE STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS AND OTHERWISE AID IN HOLDING MEN TO THEIR WAR-TIME TASKS."

These words of Vaccarelli give the essence of the social-fascism of the A. F. of L. "To frustrate strikes," and "holding men to their war-time tasks" for the bosses and the capitalist state—that is the essence of the function of the A. F. of L. machine. And Vaccarelli's description of the fascist work of "Gold Medal" McGrady makes the picture complete:

"Other labor organizations are unanimous in the agreement that McGrady is the outstanding labor man of 1929 because of his having cleaned up the Communist element in the fur industry and the cloak and suit trades and because of his settlement (read: sell-out) of the strike of rayon workers in Elizabethton, Tenn."

Aside from the fact that McGrady did not succeed in "cleaning up the Communist element"—what sort of an organization gives gold medals to a "labor man" for trying to crush the militant workers and to break the strikes led by them? Only a detective agency—or a fascist organization.

William Green's theoretical explanation of the role of the A. F. of L. falls in fully with its fascist practices. This theory goes: That in the early post-war period there was some sentiment for a "liquidation" of labor, and:

"This MIGHT HAVE PRECIPITATED A PERIOD OF SERIOUS STRIFE had it not been THAT LEADERS OF INDUSTRIAL THOUGHT, WATCHING THE TREND OF AFFAIRS, noted that the result of the continuance of high wages was that the damned up purchasing desires which had been held back during the war on account of the national economic program burst forth and not only the high wages which were being currently earned, but accumulated savings as well were poured into the channels of commerce."

And these "good" employers (not the workers, not the labor movement) rescued the "high" wages of the workers, and:

"They (the employers) began consciously to propound the principle of high wages and low costs as a policy of enlightened industrial practice. This principle has since attracted the attention of economists all over the world, and while it is in no sense new, its application on a broad scale is so novel as to impress the committee as being a fundamental development."

And:

"... our national prosperity was assured, for the great mass of the workers could buy the necessities and luxuries which their incomes and needs permitted."

What is this but the most outrageous attempt to deceive the workers, a calm acceptance of the capitalist apologist's falsehood that wages are really rising and conditions growing better for the workers? How does this misstatement compare with the undoubted fact that last year they cut miners' wages from \$7.50 to between \$4 and \$5.50; that every day there was news of a ten per cent cut in wages in textiles, or a 20 per cent reduction for metal workers, or some other wage cut for some other large industry?

And why does not Green mention that a lot of the "low costs" can be summed up in the word "rationalization," which means in the experience of all workers: speed-up, the automatic machine control of the speed of labor, the dropping of safety regulations, the sucking out of the lives of the workers at a greater speed than ever before?

It seems that Mr. Green is opposed to the present chronic unemployment. Why? Not from the point of view of the workers, but from the point of view of the employers, because "it creates a feeling of resentment against the existing social order" of rule by the capitalist class over an exploited working class. And in order to protect the capitalist class against the workers, Green thinks something ought to be done about it; but he does not propose anything; the A. F. of L. has no program, unless it be in line with John L. Lewis' program of throwing 200,000 "superfluous" coal miners out of the industry.

But Mr. Green's Labor Day speech has little room for remedies: his speech is loaded with advice to the capitalist class for the successful crushing of the working class and the putting through of capitalist rationalization, and closes with a burst of praise of capitalism:

"... with all our difficulties and vexing situation, we are fortunate THAT WE ARE PERMITTED TO LIVE IN THE MOST BRILLIANT AND HISTORIC PERIOD OF THE WORLD'S HISTORY. We are surrounded at each day's revelation of science, invention and genius."

Mr. Morrison tried to substantiate his boss by speaking vaguely of "substantial gains" of the A. F. of L. (depending

IN HIS MASTER'S VINEYARD



By Fred Ellis.

15th International Youth Day

Working Youth of the World to Demonstrate Against Imperialist War

EDITORS NOTE:—International Youth Day will be celebrated this year by huge demonstrations of the working youth on September 6th under the auspices of the Young Communist League. These demonstrations will be held against imperialist war, and for the defense of the Soviet Union. In New York, International Youth Day will be celebrated by a huge demonstration on Union Square on Friday, September 6 at 6:00 p. m. All workers should participate in this important demonstration.

By I. ERENBERG.

September 6, is the Fifteenth International Youth Day. This year, more than ever before, the working youth will demonstrate against capitalist militarism and imperialist war. Not only will they demonstrate against imperialist war, but they will also demonstrate their solidarity with, and their readiness to defend our only Socialist fatherland—the Soviet Union. International Youth Day must be a continuation of the campaign and demonstrations of International Red Day (August 1).

Historical Background.

On September 6, 1915, at the height of the last Imperialist World War, when the Second International and the socialist parties had already betrayed the workers, there was held in the City of Bern, Switzerland, a conference of representatives of the then revolutionary Socialist Youth International. This conference was called to take up the question of fighting the war and mobilizing the Youth for a revolutionary struggle against the capitalist system.

The Berne conference was the first gathering of revolutionaries on an international scale since the outbreak of the war. The conference was organized mainly by Karl Liebknecht, who together with the Socialist Youth organizations and the Russian Bolsheviks, were the only ones who were carrying on a revolutionary struggle against the last imperialist war.

upon padded per capita figures such as those which give, for instance, 400,000 members to the United Mine Workers today!!!). "These gains" are enumerated in part as "a pronounced drift" . . . "increased wages" (where?) . . . "a better understanding of trade unionism" (as explained above, a fascist understanding) . . . an understanding of "the value of a high purchasing power" (on the part of the bosses who "raise" the workers' wages just to put money into circulation) . . . "a wider knowledge of the evil effects of the labor injunction" (but more injunctions!) . . . etc., etc.

The falsetto voice of the Reverend Dr. Norman Thomas of the socialist party made no more than an echo of the stronger voices of the beefy fat boys. All that he and his party wish is that the fascism of the A. F. of L. thugs shall utilize the forms that go with social-fascism, and thereby strengthen itself.

And where was a single word spoken against the present capitalist offensive on the standards of living of the working class? Where anything against the attempt to electrocute sixteen labor organizers in North Carolina? Not among these social-fascists of the A. F. of L. and of the socialist party, but most notably at Cleveland, where the founding of the new and revolutionary federation of American labor, the Trade Union Unity League, means the mobilization of the masses of workers for their own cause, against the capitalist class and against social-fascism, its defender within the working class.

The lines are sharpened: class against class!

This historic conference of revolutionary youth, decided that starting with that year, every September 6 would be turned into an International Day of Youth, upon which the young workers of the entire world would demonstrate against capitalist militarism and imperialist war and for the revolutionary overthrow of the whole capitalist system, which makes these wars inevitable.

In 1919, there was held in the City of Berlin, another congress of the revolutionary working youth, which was a continuation of the Stuttgart (first international conference of revolutionary youth in 1907) and Berne conference, and which culminated in the formation of the Young Communist International. This new international affiliated with the Communist International and during the 10 years of its existence it has carried on the best revolutionary traditions of Karl Liebknecht, of the International Youth Day and of the entire international revolutionary movement of the working youth.

Pacifism, War Preparations and the War Danger.

At the present time we find that the danger of an imperialist war is greater than ever before. Especially is the danger great of an imperialist attack upon our only Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The present provocative attacks upon the Soviet Union on the part of the hirelings of world imperialism—the Chinese generals, is the best proof of how far the imperialists can go and how ready they are to attack our only Socialist fatherland.

Preparing for another world slaughter, the imperialists find it necessary to spread all kinds of pacifist illusions. All the talk about disarmament is only meant to deceive the mass of the workers. This talk pursues the sole aim of build-

ing the working class into security in order to allow the bourgeoisie to prepare itself quietly and thoroughly for the new war.

The official figures below characterize the contemporary militarism. These dry figures and facts are a convincing testimony of the reality disguised by the lying talk of the imperialists about disarmament.

Numerical strength of peace time armies (in thousands):

States	1913	1923	1928
France	546	732	725
Great Britain	516	329	385
Italy	264	248	390
United States	226	372	439
Japan	275	236	206

Total . . . 1,827, 1,917, 2,145

From the above table we see that the official numerical strength of the peace time land armies of the

States	1914	1923	1928-29	1928-29 (Sup. No.)
France	138	1,350	1,650	2,000-2,500
Great Britain, about	150	385	850	1,000-1,200
United States, about	20	420	950	1,200-1,300
Italy, about	40	250	600	1,000-1,200
Japan	250	475	600	800-800

This table shows that by 1928-29 the air-fleets of the above mentioned five great powers have grown ten and twelve times compared with 1914, and show a tendency to rapid further growth.

The Navy.

As for the navies of the above mentioned five great Powers, we must especially emphasize the numerical growth of the amount of cruisers, aircraft-carriers and submarines. There has been lately considerable rivalry between the United States and Great Britain with regard to naval construction. This is particularly evident in the construction of cruisers of the so-called Washington type, with a displacement of about 10,000 tons.

It is very characteristic to note, by the way, that the United States confirmed the new building program (15 new cruisers) the day after the ratification of the Kellogg Pact. This is the best proof of the importance which the imperialists attach to their peaceful diplomatic arts. Pacts about renunciation of war as means of national policy are signed in all solemnity and the next day they begin to build . . . powerful warships or the conduct of war. . . .

When we add to the above official statistical facts also the tremendous mechanical improvements of the army-technique, the contemporary machine-guns, infantry, tanks, and especially the use of destructive poisonous gases—we can comprehend already how far world imperialism is ready for the approaching world war and how destructive this war will be. The future world war, for which the imperialist states are preparing so stubbornly and systematically, will exact from the working humanity far more human and material victims, than the first terrible world war (1914-1918), if the revolutionary working class and the toiling masses do not prevent in time

above mentioned five great powers has increased by over 300,000 compared with 1913-1914.

The reserve of the population which has received military training constitutes by 1929 over twenty million for the above mentioned five great powers, whereas in 1914, this reserve for the same amounted to seventh-eighths million. Thus, the reserve of the population with military training has increased more than 2 1/2 times.

In 1914 these five powers were able to put into the field, at the mobilization, war time armies of a total numerical strength of about 5 1/2 million, whereas in 1929 they are prepared to put into the field, at the mobilization, armies, about nine million strong, i. e. nearly twice as big as in 1914.

In connection with the achievements in the sphere of aero-technique, every imperialist State is endeavoring to prepare itself for maximum utilization of "air-possibilities" in the future war, and is increasing its air fleets.

The number of Army and Navy airplanes on service:

States	1914	1923	1928-29	1928-29 (Sup. No.)
France	138	1,350	1,650	2,000-2,500
Great Britain, about	150	385	850	1,000-1,200
United States, about	20	420	950	1,200-1,300
Italy, about	40	250	600	1,000-1,200
Japan	250	475	600	800-800

or stop the terrible new world slaughter. . . .

The bourgeoisie understands well that without the young workers it will not be able to conduct any war. We, therefore, see that in almost every capitalist state the military training of the youth is regulated today by law. At first the military preparation of the youth was carried on by private and "unpolitical" organizations beneath the banner of gymnastic and sport clubs. But today these neutral clubs are being cast aside, and the military organizations are being made the subject of legal enactments.

The countries most active in the military training of the youth are the United States, Great Britain and France; Italy and Poland are following their example. Here in the United States military preparation is an obligatory subject in the high schools and colleges. Shooting stands are provided in the schools, the colleges have their military faculties, and the passing of the state examination depends on military knowledge. The number of young workers joining the Citizens Military Training Camps increase from year to year. The Reserve Officers Training Corps is already a well established institution in the high schools and colleges. Militarism has assumed stupendous dimensions in the schools and universities of our "pacifist" United States.

In Great Britain, as in the United States, the military training is given by teachers provided by the army administration. The British officers training corps counts 38,000 cadets, whilst further 60,000 boys are being trained as non-commissioned officers in the Young Men's Corps. Besides this, there are also boys' rifle clubs, which train their 200,000 members in shooting and drilling and the military organization of the Boy Scouts with its 582,000 members. (To be continued)

I SAW IT MYSELF

Translated by Brian Rhys

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SYNOPSIS

Czarist diplomats strike a bargain with French imperialists: an interest on loans made to Russia, forty thousand picked Russian soldiers are to be thrown into the French lines monthly. Seeing in France the "pattern of all free countries" volunteers pour in. Once in the trenches their illusions are soon trampled underfoot; unrest grows; the authorities employ agents provocateurs who instigate the murder of a colonel as an excuse to usher in a reign of terror.

THEIR HEADS UNBOWED

AND then, as the Russian army realized the truth of matters, into the depths where recruiting sergeants' yarns and charms had plunged them, a great light came darting down: news of the February Revolution! Needless to say, the news was not publicly or officially announced to the men. In point of fact, everything was done to conceal it. At first only a few glimmers reached the expeditionary force. One soldier reads the message over to himself while his fellows are communing with letters from home—pathetic letters that have slipped past the censor. An exclamation escapes him; he waves the paper, attracts attention. A knot of men gathers round: *The Revolution has come in Russia!* (Foolish of the censor!) An officer walks up, snatches the letter, tramples on it, white with passion. He walks off, thinks better of it, returns, picks up the battered letter and pockets it. He tries to explain to these men that it's all a newspaper scare. Scribblers who get their copy printed daily on news sheets are nothing but mountebanks, and a man must be crazy to believe what they say. And as this is more often the case than not (the soldiers have had some), some feel doubtful.

But the truth cuts through all the same, because it is harder and stronger than error and lies. It is the diamond in our universe. And at last each man knows that there's no Tzar left in Petrograd or Moscow. A deep yearning for freedom comes over one and all. Revolution brings enlightenment to these men dumped down on foreign soil. Heaven's gates stand open before their unhappy eyes.

THEN comes a struggle: the officers striving to cover up or contest the meaning of the social upheaval in Tsarist Russia, and the men striving to find out the truth. At last the men come to a definite decision. This happens underground, in the cellar of some glassworks. Men of the 1st Regiment of the 1st Brigade have gathered there, as the result of an enquiry into the facts, and after meeting delegates from other regiments. All about together: "We want to go back to Russia! We're doing no good here." The cry is taken up by the bulk of the Russian soldiers on the French front, and the wind of it directs, commands, lifts the entire movement into life. We can hear it howling and swirling across the trembling white cloth that receives the flickering imprint of our story. The men's decision is made known to Colonel Netchvolodov. But here was a soldier quite unaccustomed to hear his men express their wishes and talk in this fashion. And what did he do but faint, when the deputation from his regiment informed him that the men wanted to be sent back home. He fell headlong and they picked him up.

THE men's resolution: "We want to go back to Russia!" spread through the Russian rank and file gathering life force. Then came the idea that they should be sent into action, to create a big diversion. It would be excellent in every way. For when a soldier goes into action he is forced to defend himself rifle in hand, and kill to avoid being killed; he has no time to think of anything else; he breaks off his Utopian dreams of freedom, whether he wants to or not. Moreover, battles have the same effect as lancing and bleeding; they draw out the poison festering in a fighting unit. Which is all to the advantage of those watching over the established order of things. Then again, the greater the number of grand attacks, the more the officers stand to gain. There are the decorations and promotions to be got out of it all, and the higher the officer stands in the scale of rank, the more his risks tend to disappear. It is an axiom—indeed, a platitude to say that in war time the advance of the rank and file into battle presupposes the advancement of their officers.

And that was why the 1st Brigade of the Russian Expeditionary Force was sent to attack Brimont Fort. The Russians passed through twenty-six lines of barbed wire entanglements, occupied the villages encircling Fort Brimont. The fort itself they could not take; the French troops had not contributed their share by sending up reinforcements according to plan. Finally, the Russians had to retire, having achieved nothing but the loss of seventy per cent of their force. Seventy per cent means more than two-thirds. Arrange side by side a heap of skulls and cracked heads and a bunch of undamaged heads which do not total a third of the stone-like or blood-stained heads, and you will have some idea what the figures mean. The survivors, after this punishment, were dispersed in the surrounding villages, so that their bad influence might not spread.

FROM then on, it was one long struggle between officers and men. From the soldiers, in gradually increasing numbers, more obstinate and less passive, the call for freedom came swelling: "We do not want to stay here; we want to go back to Russia where men fight at least for something human and just, the salvation of those who are sweated and oppressed!" Meanwhile the officers attempted by all manner of means—threats, prayers, blackmail, annoyances, brutality, provocation, intrigue—and with the connivance of the French authorities, to bring these regiments, alarmingly wide-awake, back into the fold, and make them the blind slaves of the "Order" prescribed by capitalists, imperialists, executioners and parasites. But the soldiers organized and appointed their councils or soviets, strove to get into touch with the rest of the Russian regiments. The officers tried to thwart the movement, alter the working and divert the efforts of these councils. Tragedy and comedy intertwined. The French played their part, too. They had decided, after the February revolution, that the Russian troops fighting in France should no longer be subject to Russian, but to French laws. Now it happens that rights of citizens in arms are contrary to French laws.

AS there were no means of getting the better of the steady determination of these volunteers who claimed the right to return home in view of the social upheaval, the 1st and 2nd Brigades were taken to a town in the Creuse Department called La Courvine and shut in there. The Russians held meetings among their camp huts to voice, with increasing determination and clearness, their one and plain desire. It sounded on the wind like some great, half-stifled cry, like the monotonous burden of a menacing prayer, and bound them yet closer in a body. They refused to give way on a single point. They were ordered to change the name Soviet into Council, and refused. On June 20th, General Likhovitsky ordered the men of both brigades encamped inside La Courvine to commence maneuvers. They refused.

More sweeping measures were tried. The men were divided into two sections. The aim was the fratricidal divorce of the 1st Brigade from the 2nd, which was more docile and responsive. Those who submitted unconditionally were moved to La Cournot Camp and to Felletin where they began bean-feasting, not without squabbles and scandals.

THOSE who remained inflexible, pure in heart, were left at La Courvine and treated as mutineers. There were eleven thousand of them—an immovable mound, a man-mountain. The last insidious efforts were made; only a handful—a further seventy men—were waded out. The remainder disciplined themselves, adopted strict and clean rules of life, allowed themselves no liberties, no excesses. They gave up alcohol. What a stirring contrast, between those virtuous and upright rebels of La Courvine and the tamed slaves of La Cournot who celebrated their bondage with carousals!

Once more the Soviet of La Courvine asked the brass-hatted envoys of imperialism to send them back to Russia. They swore, they said, to do their duty as soldiers when on their native soil. A certain Vorokov came from Petrograd to preach passive obedience to them. The reply was the same. A pope came to exhort them in melting tones: "Repent ye and come to confession!" They shook him away. "Kill us if you like," they said; "conquer us you cannot!"

We will only make passing mention of the swarms of outsiders at work—spies, informers, agents, each of them pulling their string and working their little devices in the story. The soldiers in La Courvine were like a square standing back to back, besieged on the battlefield, and refusing to surrender. "You have betrayed the honor of your calling," they told them. They replied: "We are the saviors of the dignity of our race." "You have misled us. You are traitors," they said. And they replied: "We have been misled. We are the pawns in a game of lies." (To be continued)