

# ONE DAY STRIKE FOR FUNERAL OF ELLA MAY WIGGINS!

## Build Workers Defense Committees---Disarm the Fascist Thugs Who Murdered Ella May Wiggins!

The gunmen arrested for the deliberately planned murder of Ella May Wiggins will not be punished by the law. This is already indicated by the charge placed against them—not of murder, but of second degree murder or manslaughter. Note the difference: When Fred Beal and the others of the sixteen mill workers and union organizers defended themselves, the charge was murder, carrying with it automatically the death penalty and permitting no bail. On the other hand, Ella May Wiggins was murdered by mill superintendents and their gunmen who went out in automobiles heavily armed for the purpose of running down and murdering mill workers on their way to a peaceful unarmed meeting. But the guilty mill agents and gunmen—who beyond the slightest doubt committed deliberate, premeditated murder, are charged with a lighter offense and are released on bail of \$1,000, ridiculously easy for the mill owners to produce.

Add this to the fact that Governor Gardner, a rich textile mill owner, appointed Solicitor Carpenter to investigate the previous mob rampage after the victims had declared that Carpenter was one of the instigators and leaders of the mob. Add the arrest of the victims of the mob for "conspiracy to overthrow the state" with a few puny little shot guns, while everyone knows that the mill owners' superintendents and gunmen are freely roaming the streets and organizing murder expeditions armed with high powered rifles and automatic pistols. Everybody knows that the mob that flogged Wells and murdered Ella May Wiggins is still armed and still exists as a standing organization which is now openly divided into smaller groups as active as ever in roaming the streets and country, trying to terrorize the mill workers.

The law does not operate to stop the arming of the fascist bands. On the contrary, the whole machinery of the law helps to organize these mill owners' bands, and protects them in their crimes as shown by the fact that policemen and state prosecutors participated in the mob that flogged Wells. The machinery of the law does not restrain the criminal acts of the fascist bands, but on the contrary protects them as shown by the light treatment of the murderers of Ella May Wiggins, and as shown by the failure even to record on the police blotter the fact of the violence of the mob of last week, and as shown by the "alibis" that are produced for every criminal agent of the mill owners caught in crime.

No matter what temporary gestures of "fairness" may be made—such as the momentary arrest of some of the gunmen for the murder of Ella May Wiggins, followed by the shameful release of a ridiculous bond signed by the mill bosses—the workers must firmly keep in mind that the aim of the mill bosses' government is to crush the union and to railroad the defendants of Gastonia to death on the electric chair.

The state legal apparatus will do nothing to punish the murderers of Ella May Wiggins, but will seek and find some sort of false "alibis" or other excuses to release them.

The mill owners' state government will proceed to use every device to burn to death on the electric chair Fred Beal and the other heroic mill workers who threaten the swollen profits of the mill owners who also own the state government, the courts, the police, etc.

The object of the entire state apparatus remains today just the same: The drowning of the union movement in blood, so as to proceed unhindered in squeezing profits out of the mill workers with still more terrible pressure of the stretch-out system and starvation wages.

Why then did the police arrest a handful of the mill agents for the "slaying" (they do not even call it murder) of Ella May Wiggins? It was only an arrest "among friends." It was made only out of fear of the mass anger of the hundreds of thousands of mill workers.

Why did they release the eight workers who were under arrest for "conspiring to overthrow the state" with a half-dozen shotguns? They released these eight workers after the murder of Ella May Wiggins only because of fear of the anger of the mill workers aroused by the murder. They had not intended to do so. Such charges were not made merely to prevent these workers from attending a meeting, the charges were made with the intention of carrying them through to conviction.

In the release of these eight union men from the charge of "conspiring to overthrow the state," can be seen the result of mass pressure of the working class.

The only force that has done anything for the mill workers in this struggle. And mass pressure, mass action, is the only thing that will do anything for them in the future.

The workers should remember that "we are many, they are few." But our numbers will count only if we are mobilized.

From the defense of the sixteen workers on trial in the Gastonia case, there has grown a tremendous struggle of class against class. From the economic struggle in the North Carolina mills has arisen with startling rapidity a major political struggle. With equal rapidity the mill owners' government has thrown off the mask of "democracy" and has come out with open fascist violence.

The speed of these developments proves the intensifying sharpness of the class struggle in the United States at this time and the need of mobilizations.

Every worker in every mill, factory, shop and mine must be reached with the ghastly facts of the murder of Ella May Wiggins—with the call to organize—with the call to defend the right of our case to organize and to defend itself—with the call to their working class duty of building in the mills and shops their Workers' Defense Committees!

## USSR POINTS TO CHANG'S MURDER

### Manchurian Business at Standstill

Communist press correspondents in Manchuria report that trade and production is at a standstill in the whole northern part.

The Trans-Siberian Railway carried principally through trade from one Siberian border to the other, and with the seizure of the road, this stopped. It has made no money for its hidden managers.

In addition, a reign of terror created by the troops of Chang Hsueh-ling has spread along the whole line, and no Soviet citizen will work for it. The fear of what will happen if Communist pressure actually turns into force of Chang's army against the Red Army, has caused

the native and white guard Russian merchants to nail up their doors, and move their stocks of goods southward.

### Troops Mutiny.

SHANGHAI, China, Sept. 15.—The United Press correspondent here reports that starving soldiers of the Nanking government army feeling that their officers are grafting the pay they should have, are turning robbers and pirates.

They captured the Norwegian steamship *Bojma* when it went aground in the river near Haichow yesterday, and are holding the officers for \$250,000 ransom.

### FORD BEGINS LAY-OFF.

DETROIT, Mich. — Unemployed workers of Detroit who all summer have been going on the promise that "things will boom after Labor Day," are bitterly wondering about winter, in view of the rumors that Ford has begun another lay-off. Several thousand workers in the River Rouge plant have been laid off and more are to go within the next few weeks.

## Their Mother Murdered By Manville-Jenckes Mill Thugs



The five small children of Ella May Wiggins, the textile worker, active member of the National Textile Workers Union, whom mill thugs murdered as she was on her way to the mass meeting of the mill workers in South Gastonia.

## NO AGREEMENT BY FIVE POWERS

### Fight Develops on Subs Hit at French Army

From various capitals continued, nervous commentary on the armament question is gradually exposing the forthcoming five-power conference as anything but a harmonious gathering.

Despite the British press' almost hysterical reiteration that "accord on parity has almost been reached between U. S. and Britain," it is now revealed that all of Dawes' and MacDonald's talk served merely to expose a discrepancy of 15,000 tons in naval strength and armaments of three 10,000-ton cruisers, which they were unable to overcome.

### MacDonald Delays.

Britain demands 50 cruisers, of which 35 will be armed with six-inch guns, and 15 with eight. U. S. demands 21 cruisers carrying eight-inch guns.

Britain claims she must have 339,000 cruiser tonnage, and U. S. will have 300,000. The American empire will not be satisfied with less than 315,000 tons of cruisers.

The MacDonald visit has been postponed until January, reports from London state.

### Scrap Over Subs.

The only thing U. S. and England have really agreed upon, according to authoritative reports from London, is a decision to face the conference with a joint statement in favor of absolute abolition of submarines.

This will never be accepted by either France, Italy, or Japan, and the argument will then begin over reduction of these countries' submarine tonnage. Here the three countries which, because of their position find subs most useful, especially against Britain or U. S., will split, as Italy claims absolute parity with France, and France will not readily accept this.

Japan is said by British and American naval officers to have the largest fleet of seagoing submarines in the world, and as U. S. fears for the Philippine and Hawaiian connections, so does England for her routes to Australia and the East Indies.

Smash At France. A direct blow at France was taken by Lord Cecil of England in the League of Nations assembly today, according to Geneva press reports. He introduced his threatened resolution against the French army, which Britain, in view of her present uncertain relations with France, regards as a considerable menace. The resolution states:

"Being convinced that progressive general reduction of armaments is urgently needed throughout the world, the assembly's disarmament commission expresses the hope that the preparatory disarmament commission will finish its labors at the earliest possible moment, and considers that in the final draft convention it should consider how far the following principles have been or ought to be drafted.

### SEWER BLASTS HURT 15.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Two severe explosions, believed to have come from gas collecting in sewers, ripped two blocks of the business section today and caused injury to 15.

## Metal Strikers Urged to Organize by TUUL

"Organize your own union, keep the labor fakers out, get the support of the militant workers throughout the country!" were slogans emphasized in leaflets distributed to the 2,500 strikers of the U. S. Smelting & Refining Company at Carteret, N. J., yesterday morning by the Metal Workers Industrial League, an organization affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League.

Enthusiastically received by the strikers, who hold meetings every morning and throughout the day on the lot opposite the plant, the leaflets urged a continued fight for abolition of the bonus system; 100-cent increase in wages per hour; an eight hour day and 44 hour week, with no pay decrease time and one half for overtime for all workers; pay every week; no discrimination against strikers, and recognition of factory committees.

The strikers are urged to attend the Metropolitan Area Trade Union Conference at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place, Saturday, 1 p. m., Sept. 21. A review of the strike will be a feature of the conference, at which workers will also report on the New Jersey struggle and other fights in New Jersey and New York. The official report on the Cleveland Trade Union Unity League convention will also be given.

## BUILD PLANES FOR "PEACE."

MITCHELL FIELD, N. I., Sept. 16 (UP).—Secret tests are being conducted here with a new cabin monoplane known as Alfaro, built by a Cleveland Aeronautical designer.

A feature of the ship's somewhat radical design is that the pilot can increase or decrease the lift of the wings by changing the curvature in them.

## REWARDING FRIENDS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (UP).—The nominations of Clarence M. Young of Iowa to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce and William L. Cooper of New York to be Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce were sent to the senate today by President Hoover.

## PLANE CRASH KILLS 6.

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., Sept. 16 (UP).—An inquest will be held this week to determine what caused the crash of a sight-seeing plane at Merriton, near here, Saturday, with the loss of six lives.

## Over Body of Labor's Latest Martyr Build Gaston Defense

### International Labor Defense Appeals for Aid Following Murder of Ella May Wiggins

Workers! Mob violence, this time resulting in outright brutal murder, has again been invoked by the mill millionaires of Gastonia, North Carolina, to defeat the efforts of the workers to build their forces under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union.

It has left dead and mangled workers in its wake, arrests have been made, but not of the assassins

of the Manville-Jenckes Corporation's fascist "Black Hundreds." Solicitor John G. Carpenter, of Gastonia, who was recognized in the mob that kidnapped and murderously lashed Saylor, Lell and Wells, last Monday night, announces with usual that they have some clues, but that "the identity of the men who did the shooting had not been discovered."

Everybody Knows the Murderers. There can be no mystery about (Continued on Page Two)

## KILL 16 ARABS NEAR GALILEE

### British Call It Fight; May Be Massacre

Sixteen Bedouin tribesmen, part of a larger force, revolting against the British mandate government of Palestine were killed in battle at Hattin, near the Sea of Galilee, according to press reports reaching here today.

The British news censor permits no real details of the fighting to reach Jerusalem of the outside world, but confines itself to the statement that the Bedouin "raiders" were encountered by British military patrols, with the result stated.

There is no announcement of British casualties.

### May Be Merely Massacre.

While it has been known for several weeks that the desert tribes from over the Jordan were marching on Palestine, and that several bodies had slipped through the British cordon along the borders, it is considered here that this story of a battle may be merely the British command's way "telling of another (Continued on Page Three)

## 'RADNIK' BANNED BY CANADA GOV'T

### Fear "Radnik" Slav Communist Paper

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 15.—Following its banning of four Communist papers from importation into Canada, the Dominion government, giving no reason, has informed the *Radnik*, South Slav Communist paper published in Chicago, that it has been barred from the mails.

No "explanation" was given when the *Freiheit*, New York Yiddish Communist daily, was banned for a second time early this year. Other papers forbidden entry into Canada are *Uj Elor*, Hungarian daily; *Il Lavoratore*, Italian weekly, and *Sazanika*, Bulgarian weekly.

The new drive on the foreign-language Communist press forms (Continued on Page Two)

## COMMUNIST PARTY AND UNION CALL FOR MASS PROTEST, WORKERS' DEFENSE COMMITTEES, DISARMING OF FASCISTS

### Wave of Indignation Against Mill Bosses' Murderers Forces Judge to Dismiss Sedition Indictments Against Eight Organizers

### Evidence of Eye Witnesses Shows Murder of Woman Organizer Was Premeditated, Planned and Carried Out by Mill Bosses

GASTONIA, N. C., Sept. 16.—The funeral tomorrow of Ella May Wiggins will be the occasion of such a mass protest as has been seldom seen anywhere against the murderous campaign of the mill owners who try to stop the National Textile Workers' Union from organizing, and who resort to attempts at lynching, to court trials with electrocution of the workers in view, and to deliberate and planned assassination, like the murder of this woman textile organizer on the road from Bessemer City to Gastonia, when mill thugs broke up the union mass meeting Saturday.

Ten thousand leaflets calling for a one-day protest strike against the murderous mill owners' campaign of terror, calling for mass protest at the funeral of Ella May against the murder-terror of the Manville-Jenckes company and its state authorities, demanding the disarmament of the fascist terror bands, and calling on the workers to organize their own defense units in all mills, have been issued.

A new drive of the National Textile Workers' Union is beginning. It is an intensive campaign for 100 per cent organization of the textile industry of the South.

"Every mill worker into the National Textile Workers' Union," and "Every class conscious worker into the Communist Party," are central slogans of the drive, and of the leaflet, which is signed by Hugo Oehler, southern organizer of the N. T. W., and by Bill Dunne, organizer for the Communist Party.

## Victim of Mill Thugs



Ella May Wiggins, one of the most active members of the National Textile Workers Union in Bessemer City, murdered by Manville-Jenckes mill thugs Saturday while she was on her way to attend a mass demonstration of mill workers in South Gastonia.

## INDICT 26 THIS WK. ON SEDITION

### New Indictments In Chicago Case Soon

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—This week will doubtless see the actual indictments charging sedition returned against the 26 members of the International Labor Defense charged with holding a Gastonia Protest Demonstration in Grant Park, June 15.

This new charge was threatened one week ago when State's Attorney Everett O. Hutchins appeared before Judge John H. Lyle and demanded warrants based on an alleged violation of the state anti-sedition act adopted in the post-war year 1919.

After the defendants appeared last Monday before Judge Gaentzel, in response to a writ of habeas corpus granted in July freeing the prisoners on reduced bail, when Judge Lyle fixed bonds at an exorbitant amount, the hearing was postponed one week until tomorrow.

Last Monday, Judge Lyle went through the gesture of revoking the (Continued on Page Three)

## ANTI-LABOR JUDGE GETS A WHACK.

KENOSHA, Wis.—Judge E. B. Belden, the anti-labor jurist, received a jolt when the special law under which counties of the Kenosha class can increase the salaries of circuit judges over the maximum of \$6,500 was repealed.

Under this law, passed in 1926 for Belden's special benefit, much scandal has been unearthed in regard to the judge's lobbying for extra salary allowances before the county boards of Racine, Wallworth and Kenosha counties. As a result he was able to boost his salary to \$13,000 a year, until another law cut it to \$10,500. At that, he became the highest paid circuit judge in Wisconsin.

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class.

## Organizers Released.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 16.—Facing the indignation of thousands of textile workers, who see in the disarmament and arrest of eight N.T.W.U. organizers last Thursday on charges of conspiring to overthrow the government of North Carolina merely a campaign of the state and county authorities to make easier such murders of unarmed workers as that of Ella May Wiggins Saturday, or such lynching outrages as that against Wells, Saylor and Lell Tuesday of the same week, the city solicitor today asked for the case against the eight organizers to be nolle prossed, and charges against them were dismissed.

## No Charge At First.

The men arrested last week and charged with sedition, all released.

## WORKERS ASSAIL WIGGINS MURDER BY MILL GUNMEN

### Demonstration In Chicago Streets

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 16.—A mass demonstration against the murder of Ella May Wiggins, active fighter for the National Textile Workers' Union on the Gastonia battlefield where she was trapped and killed by mill thugs Sunday, rallied hundreds of Chicago workers to the slogans of the Gastonia Defense and Relief Committee at Washington Square yesterday.

Under banners denouncing the savage murder and the organized terrorism against the strikers and union members, the workers paraded through the streets to the scene of the demonstration.

Taking advantage of the mass response to the intensified fight against the Gastonia railroad, the local defense committee is mobilizing for another protest meeting to be held tomorrow at the People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave.

## Y. C. L. Demonstrates.

MONESSON, Pa., Sept. 16. (By Mail).—Denouncing mill boss terror against the Gastonia textile strikers, hundreds of young workers demonstrated for the immediate release of the prisoners at Donner and Fifth Ave. yesterday.

Police arrested Joe Taab, national (Continued on Page Three)

## POLICE BREAK UP PIONEERS' RALLY

### Jail 26, Including Young Communists

Twenty-six members of the Young Pioneers and the Young Communist League were arrested Saturday afternoon when holding an open air demonstration at Lexington Ave. and 105th St., protesting against the six months sentence of Harry Eisman, a Pioneer, for his activity against the Boy Scouts. He is in the Jewish Reformatory at Hawthorne, N. Y.

Three hundred members of the Pioneers and League first held a demonstration in front of the American Society for the Prevention of (Continued on Page Two)



C. M. LELL.

today are: C. M. Lell, C. D. Saylor (two of those attacked by the lynch-mob Tuesday night), Dewey Mastin, Tom Gibson, Taylor Shytle, Edward Rich, Paul Shepard, and George Saul. Their boarding house had been entered and they were taken to jail, the police saying they found some shotguns in the house. Judge



C. D. SAYLOR.

Show the next day informed the city solicitor that they would have to be dismissed unless a charge was made against them. Prosecutors is not illegal in North Carolina.

Thereupon the solicitor produced the famous warrant, charging them with attempting the overthrow of the government by conspiring to hold the South Gastonia meeting Saturday, for the purpose of disseminating Communism.

Press reports from Gastonia describe the thugs identified and arrested (Continued on Page Three)

LABOR DEFENSE URGES AID FOR GASTON WORKERS

Calls Working Class to Recall Ella Wiggins

(Continued from Page One)

A band of murderers that attacked the strikers' truck in open daylight last Saturday afternoon, sending an assassin's bullet into the frail body of Mrs. Ella May Wiggins, 35-year-old mill worker, mother of five children.

These "Black Hundreds" that have grown out of Manville-Jencks Committee of 100" were mobilized on Saturday near the Loray Mill where the workers went on strike last April 1st. They operated in the night of day with Judge N. A. Towne, personal representative of Governor O. Max Gardner, the mill owner, present in Gastonia with 25 heavily armed deputy sheriffs recruited from the American Legion, which is no different than the "Committee of 100." Gardner and Towne can make a roll of their so-called "best citizens" of Gastonia and they will have the list of those who joined in the assassination on an open highway of Ella May Wiggins, the murder bullet piercing her right breast, her only crime being her desire to participate in a workers' mass meeting at South Gastonia to help build the power of labor in the industry that had robbed her of youth, of the best years of her life, that now took her life that it might plunder and rob her children and generations yet unborn.

Workers! The International Labor Defense is fighting for all labor. It supports the persecuted textile strikers of the South in their fight to organize, defending them against mob violence and judicial tyranny.

Saturday's campaign of murder as the fourth attack of the fascist Black Hundreds" launched against the Gastonia textile strikers. First he masked "Committee of 100" in the night of violence, (April 8) destroyed the union headquarters and the supply station of the Workers International Relief, scattering the riot intended for the strikers upon the roads. Next the police chief, Werholt, on the night of June 7th, attacked the "Committee of 100" in its attack on the strikers' tent colony, his attack being completely frustrated, however, by the heroic resistance of the strikers. Next came on Monday night's murderous attack on the three strike organizers, Vella, Saylor and Lell, when the would-be lynchers even sought the aid of the lawyers for the imprisoned 16 strikers and organizers facing death in the electric chair. The outbreak of violence last Saturday, like all the rest, is not actually led by the police themselves, was allowed full freedom to satiate its appetite for workers' blood.

Workers! The International Labor Defense calls on you to rally in greater numbers than ever to the assistance of Southern textile labor. Support their struggle to defend themselves, to organize, to strike, to improve their standard of living, the interest in the whole nation.

This support steadily growing, must be developed a thousandfold. The standard of the International Labor Defense, planted in the South, must stand against every attack of the textile mill barons and all their henchmen. It can only do this through receiving the unwavering support of labor the nation over.

Workers! Fight on in the spirit of Ella May Wiggins. Though dead, she lives in the growing ranks of class conscious labor. Labor will never forget.

Workers! Help build broad defense conferences in every city in the land under the leadership of the International Labor Defense, which call include unorganized workers from shop, mill, mine and railroad; representatives from workers' fraternal organizations; rank and file workers from the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and independent unions.

Sports of All Sorts

Anti-Labor Elements Unite in Struggle Against Labor Sports Union

All the reformist anti-labor elements are joining their forces in a struggle against the only labor sports movement in this country—the Labor Sports Union of America. Palm, Urtamto and several other renegades of the Labor Sports Union, unable to deceive the workers with the radical phrases and being bankrupt as far as having any organization is concerned, have now enlisted the support of the socialist party, the I. W. W., the Muste group and all the other anti-labor forces in building up a so-called labor sports movement. A provisional committee consisting of Palm, Urtamto, Frank Strunc, Clarence O. Senior and Sam Gordon, of the socialist party of Chicago, and J. Marzinek of Cleveland. The composition of this committee clearly shows that it is an enemy of the working class.

The object of this committee is "to unite all sports and physical culture organizations and to affiliate to the Lucerne (Socialist) Sports International."

This committee continues to masquerade as the Labor Sports Union of the United States. With the intensification of the class struggle we see that the reformist forces are using every means possible in fighting the working class in the interest of the bosses. The Second and Third Conventions of the Labor Sports Union of America, with headquarters in New York, the real Labor Sports Union affiliated to R. S. L., clearly exposed the role of the reformists in the labor sports movement. The Palm, Urtamto gang of traitors must be exposed as such and all support should be given to the strengthening of the only Labor Sports Union in the country. All workers that are interested in sports and are not yet members of the L. S. U. should write to Walter Burke, Sec'y, at 764 40th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Boxing Notes. The coming bout between Campolo and Phil Scott which is to take place this Wednesday will not help much to clear up the middle in the ranks of the heavies in the boxing market. Campolo showed himself to be strong but very crude and lacking in ring generalship when he succeeded in pounding Tom Heenev on the canvas. Heenev was about played out as a contender anyway. On the other hand Scott, in his past performances, proved that he had everything but a fighter's heart. Victory of either over the other therefore will not help much in reducing the number of contenders for the ex-marine's vacated crown.

With all the noise going around about the heavies one of the year's most interesting fights is being overlooked. The bout of Oct. 2, between Al Brown and Teddy Baldock of England, from all advance dope and from previous performances of the two boxers, should prove to be quite an interesting affair. Both boxers have proved their ability in past performances and are known for their courage.

The hantam division has never produced two fighters like these before. Both of them are as tall as an average middleweight. Brown is five feet and eleven inches, Baldock is three inches shorter.

gather! Labor in the textile industry is under attack today. The workers in steel, coal, oil, metal or railroad industries will soon be in gigantic strike struggles, to organize, to fight wage cuts, to resist a lowering of their standard of living.

Workers! Join the International Labor Defense! Affiliate your organization. Workers! Help make the Two-Day Drive for Gastonia Defense and Relief, September 21 and 22, the greatest effort of its kind in all American labor history.

WORKERS SCHOOL TERM WILL OPEN ON SEPTEMBER 30

Arrange Courses in Many Subjects

The Autumn Term of the Workers School will begin Monday, Sept. 30th.

The curriculum for the coming year includes various courses in the Principles of Marxism, Leninism, Working Class History, Problems of the Communist Labor Movement, Public Speaking, English, and other subjects as well as special courses designed for new members of the Young Communist League, for League Functionaries, for Latin-American Workers, for Negro workers, for women workers, and for active trade unionists.

There are also special courses for young workers, such as the History and Problems of the Revolutionary Youth Movement and Organizational Problems of the Communist Youth Movement.

Trade Union Courses. The School is offering the following courses to active trade union workers, designed to meet the urgent need of left wing and progressive unions for trained functionaries and active leaders.

History of American Labor Movement will be given by Vern Smith on Friday evenings, from 7 to 8:20 P. M. An extremely interesting symposium on American Trade Union Problems will be in charge of Robert Dunn every Monday evening from 7 to 8:30 P. M., and will be addressed by left wing leaders of the most important unions.

Wm. Z. Foster will give a course in the Theory and Practice of Trade Unionism on Friday evenings, from 7:00 to 8:20 P. M. Another symposium on Lessons on New York Strike Struggles, will be given every Friday, from 8:30 to 9:50 P. M.

Other Courses. There is a course in Fundamentals of Communism every evening, and many other interesting courses on Marxian Theory, Economics, Imperialism, Labor Journalism, Public Speaking, etc. There will also be seven graded courses in English and a class in Esperanto.

A catalog giving a full list of courses, fees, etc., can be secured from the Workers' School, 26 Union Square.

Communist Refute Slander That Williams Has Been Repudiated. The Negro Department of the Communist Party issued a statement denouncing the slanderous statement of the capitalist press that Harold Williams, a Negro Communist, was not representing the Party at the meeting last Thursday at Stone and Pitkin Ave. The meeting was attacked by Zionists and broken up by the police.

The statement says: "Harold Williams of the Communist Party was officially assigned to speak at this meeting. We are not surprised at the reports of the capitalist press, in their reference to the fact that the Communist Party repudiated Williams' alleged connections. This only proves that the bourgeois press will stoop to anything in order to justify their leadership over the masses of people, to claim that it is impossible for black and white Communists to assemble together in fighting for one common cause, the annihilation of the present system of capitalist oppression."

Business Men's Press. "These same papers are owned and controlled by big business men, such as real estate, landlords, etc. Naturally, the workers of America, black and white, cannot expect to get justice at the hands of these papers, since the interest of each class fundamentally oppose the other, and can expect the truth only from such papers as the Daily Worker, the official organ of the Communist Party, the Party of the working man and the oppressed Negro, as well as such papers as the Negro champion and other working class papers."

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

WORKERS CALENDAR

PENNSYLVANIA. Benefit of Section 3. Hedgerow Players will stage "Lillian" on Saturday, Sept. 21 for the benefit of Section 3, District 3, Communist Party of U.S.A.

Philadelphia Communists Meet. Open air meetings on the election campaign will be held by the Communist Party on Sept. 18 at 28th and Cumberland Sts.; Sept. 19, Poplar and Jessup Sts.; 12th and Reed Sts.; Sept. 20, Union and Brown Sts.; Fourth and Lehigh Ave. A mass open air meeting will be held at Ritters Square, 6th and Ritters Sts., on the Palestine situation.

Pioneer Camp Reunion. The third annual reunion of the Young Pioneer Camp will be held Sept. 22 at Rosenfeld's Farm, Cheltenham, near Burholme Park, from noon till evening.

MICHIGAN. Detroit Gastonia Conference. A city conference for Gastonia relief and defense will be held at 11 a. m. Sept. 29 at Auto Workers Hall, 8745 Woodward Ave. Detroit, under the auspices of the Detroit Gastonia Defense and Relief Campaign Committee.

Tag Days For Gastonia. Neighborhood Tag Days for Gastonia are being held every Saturday and Sunday till Sept. 29 at headquarters at Workers Hall, 116 E. Six Mile Road, 9 (near John R.); Jewish Workers Club, 9148 E. Ferry, near Owen; New Workers Home, 1342 E. Ferry, near Russell; East Side Hall, 5770 Grandy, at Hendrie; Cooperative Relief Committee, 2934 emans, near 10,000

Accompanies Lynch Law. "It is no mere coincidence," the statement says, "that this violence of the New York police takes place on the very day when the North Carolina mill owners establish the supremacy of lynch law in Gastonia and the official authorities use every "legal" pretext to throw into prison not the lynchers but all the active union and defense workers.

Police Jail 26 in Eisman Demonstration. (Continued from Page One) Cruelty to Children, Fifth Ave. and 106th St. They carried many banners, some of them reading: "Free Harry Eisman," "Free the 16 Framed Up Workers in Gastonia," and "Join the Young Pioneers."

Police Break Meeting. They then marched to Lexington Ave., where they started to hold an open air meeting. When several speakers had told of the arrest and conviction of Eisman, a squad of police swooped into the crowd, and after beating up some of the young workers, placed 26 under arrest. They were 14 League members and 12 Pioneers.

Dismiss Charges. When brought before Magistrate McKiniry in the W. 54th St. Night Court, the charge against the 14 League members were dismissed. Jacques Buitenkant, of the International Labor Defense appeared as attorney.

The trial of the 12 Pioneers will be held this morning in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Most of the children are being held in the society's headquarters until today.

Tailor Shop Delegates Endorse. A shop delegate conference of the men's clothing shops, held last Saturday, unanimously went on record as endorsing the Communist Party election platform and candidates, and formulated measures to carry on a campaign in the shops. The conference was called by the T. U. E. L. group of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers for the purpose of mobilizing the workers against the speed-up, piece work, and increasing exploitation which the bosses are putting over with the aid of the Hillman machine. Comrade Rebecca Grecht, Election Campaign Manager, addressed the conference on the issues of the present election and the policies of the various parties.

PATRIOTIC "ORGANIZERS." INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 16.—In line with the patriotic proceedings of the reactionary-controlled Barbers' Union convention here today, William F. Kenny, New York millionaire, was lauded for "his Americanism in requesting a United States barber to go to London to cut his hair."

"American barbers appreciate your Americanism," the officialdom cabled.

WORKERS' PAPER 'RADNIK' BANNED BY CANADA GOV'T

Fear "Radnik," Slav Communist Paper

(Continued from Page One) part of the repressive measures against workers' organizations intensified by the government early this year last winter.

The suppression has reached a high point in Toronto, where by city ordinance speeches other than in the English language are forbidden in public halls, and where hall-owners renting to Communists sacrifice their license automatically. The drive is not confined to inside activities. Open air meetings called by the Communist Party or the Canadian Labor Defense, which is defending in the courts workers arrested in the free speech fight.

Language bureaus of the United States Communist Party are joining the widespread campaign of protest and are sending resolutions protesting against the banning of workers' press to the Canadian ambassador at Washington, D. C.

RIGHT WING THUG SLUGS UNION MAN

Max Portal, a cloakmaker and member of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, was murderously assaulted when on his way to work at 1270 Broadway, by Sam Greenberg, a well-known gangster of the scab International Garment Workers Union. Portal was hit with a sharp instrument and had several stitches taken in his head.

When arraigned in Jefferson Market Court, Greenberg was charged with felonious assault and released on \$3,500 bail until Sept. 30th. Greenberg.

The working class cannot simply lay hold of the ready-made state machinery, and wield it for its own purposes... This new Communist (Paris Commune) breaks the modern state power.—Marx.

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# French Troops Rushing to Occupy Rhineland Territory Evacuated by the British

## ENGLAND MAKES VERTURE TO WIN GERMAN SUPPORT

### French Follow Opposite Or "Firm" Policy

WIESBADEN, Germany, Sept. 16. The main body of British troops occupying this territory are ready to depart for England today, in accordance with Minister Snowden's declaration at the Hague conference to leave the Young Plan.

As was intimated at that time, the French command has issued notice that French troops will immediately move into this zone, and hold it until next June, according to the letter of the terms of the Young Plan agreement.

### Make It Headquarters.

It is also announced here that the Inter-Allied High Commission, the administrative body of the occupied zone, will move to Wiesbaden from Koblenz, after the British troops go. This is apparently, and is accepted here, as illustrating the growing antagonism between British and French imperialism; the British asking a gesture to win German support, while the French take the opposite alternative, and stick to "firm" policies.

## Red Aid Mobilizes For Victims of Jugo-Slav Military White Terror

(Wireless By Inprocorr)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 16.—An executive committee of the International Red Aid has issued an appeal against the barbarities of the Jugo-Slav military fascist dictatorship, declaring that the military no longer mask with the face of "justice," their intention to infiltrate revolutionary elements, and are resorting to outright murder. Killing of workers' leaders is being systematically in public places, on the streets, and even in victims' homes.

Ten thousand workers are imprisoned, and 16 workers have been executed recently.

The I. R. A. appeals to international solidarity to defend the Jugo-Slav workers.

(Wireless By Inprocorr)

Hunger Strikes in Warsaw. WARSAW, Poland, Sept. 16.—A hundred political prisoners are on hunger strikes in the notorious Panki prison. They started the strike on Sept. 14 to force improved conditions.

## British Super "Zeps" Ready Next Month to Overawe Her Colonies

LONDON, Sept. 16.—While the British and American empires spar spitefully over cruiser strength, they are right ahead with the more important lines of naval competition. As in answer to the U. S. announcement of two enormous dirigibles in construction at the Goodrich plant, which will embody features unheard of before in Zeppelin construction. The aviation corps of the British labor party government are boasting that their "R-100" and "R-101" will be ready for testing at the end of the month and will also be super-Zeps, with extraordinary features.

Use Over Egypt. They are thicker and more substantial than the German style, with greater cruising radius. They carry 20 passengers, instead of 20, as in the Graf Zeppelin. The R-101 has eight engines, to save quantity of fuel, and will be tested on a flight to Egypt and India, a flight we may take with a load of bombs.

## First Rhine Withdrawals

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The first British soldiers withdrawn from the Rhineland came into London yesterday. It is intended, in line with decisions at the Hague Conference, to withdraw more French and British troops next month. Germany is paying extra for them to

## Serves Empire Through Labor Government



Fresh from his victories for British imperialism at the Hague reparations conference, Philip Snowden, chancellor of the exchequer in the British labor government, is shown here with his fellow-cabinet members, Foreign Secretary Arthur Henderson (left) and William Graham (right).

The value of the labor government to the tottering British empire was again indicated by the chorus of unequalled press approval lavished on Snowden when he pounded the table at the Hague conference and at the eleventh hour won 85 per cent of Britain's demands.

## 1 DAY STRIKE FOR ELLA MAY

### Call for Disarming Fascist Bands

(Continued from Page One)

rested, undoubtedly for whitewashing later, for they are held only on manslaughter charges and are released on \$1,000 bonds each, supported by the mill companies, as follows:

I. M. Sosman, a mill boss at Manville-Jencks; Will Lanchford, a mill foreman, who watched his men shoot into the fleeing group of unionists until he thought it better to give the command: "That's enough shooting, boys."

Troy Jones, who sued the union for "alienating the affections of his wife, although she published a statement that he was a scab, and she would not on her own account go back to him. He also tried to bomb union speakers and threatened to blow up his headquarters.

Lowrey Davis, a hiring of Manville-Jencks.

Theodore Simms, an office worker for Manville-Jencks.

F. C. Morrow, the driver of the car which stopped the union truck and thus sprung the trap for the murder of Ella May. He is one of the Manville-Jencks Committee of 100 and he had others of them in his car.

With them was arrested, on the same charge, George Lingerfelt, the driver of the strikers' truck.

Bulwinkle For Defense. Lingerfelt was evidently held to give color to a probable line of defense by the murderers, that there was some kind of fight, or that the overturning of the truck caused the organizer's death. Lingerfelt was represented by R. F. Sigmon and H. L. Kiser, attorneys for the International Labor Defense.

Major A. Z. Bulwinkle, attorney for the Manville-Jencks mill and member of the prosecution staff in the Gastonia case trial of 16 workers on charges of murder, was defense counsel for all the thugs. Solicitor Carpenter of Gastonia, identified as leader of a lynch gang that tried to kill Wells, Saylor and Lell last Tuesday, went through the forms of "investigating" this latest outrage, perpetrated by his fellows in the Manville-Jencks Committee of 100, and his business associates.

Despite the unfavorable conditions for truth caused by the presence of Carpenter as prosecutor, evidence of the witnesses showed a clear case of planned murder, the workers in the truck being trapped with automobiles, their truck wrecked, and the unionists then shot at and hunted "like rabbits."

Charles Shope, one of the riders in the truck, which was taking over 20 Bessemer City mill workers to the South Gastonia meeting, according to the report of the New York Times Correspondent in Gastonia, testified before the coroner's jury.

He took the stand in his shirt sleeves. There were blood stains in his shirt and trousers for "Miss Ella May," as he called the slain woman, had fallen into his arms, crying, "Lord-a-mercy, they done shot and killed me!"

"I heard it discussed at Bessemer City Friday night at a union meeting," testified Shope, "that there was a-going to be a big meeting

## NO AGREEMENT BY FIVE POWERS

### Fight Develops on Subs Hit at French Army

"First, application of the principle of reduction and limitation to personnel and material, whether of land, sea or aerial forces; second, limitation of the strength of any force, either by limitation of its numbers or period of training or both; third, limitation of material, either directly or indirectly, by enumeration, or indirectly, by budgetary limitation, or both; fourth, recognition of competent international authority to watch and report upon the execution of the disarmament convention."

Hot Resistance. European conscript nations, including France and her military allies, will never accept the principle of the limitation of trained reserves. The United States, England, Italy, Japan and other leading nations will never accept international control for the enforcement of a disarmament convention. The United States especially has always championed the theory that enforcement of a disarmament convention must be left to the "good faith" of the nations, that is, U. S. reserves the right to break any treaty.

Saturday at Gastonia. We all "lowed we'd go down there this Saturday an we-all went.

"I 'lowed to hear on of the organizer fellows and I reckon the rest of the 22 folks in that truck were for the same reason."

"Well, Mr. A. W. Williams—'he's our organizer—had been a-telling us a lot about what might happen, but we warn't honing for trouble," he continued.

Nobody Around. "They said if the law don't protect you, protect yourself, but I warn't prepared for fighting. Nobody in the truck had any guns.

"We got to Gastonia and the mob in automobiles turned us back. They hollered, 'Got going' and we headed for Bessemer City. Then they came a-chasing us and pesterin us with cussings.

"You fellers are going to get shot up,' one of them hollered. To tell you the earned truth I never believed it then.

The Ambush. "Well, sir, we got 'bout five miles away and was a-hitting it up. Mrs. Wiggins and Mary Goldsmith was a-standing by me in the truck. About right then a Essex car came whizzin past us and stopped right in front.

"We couldn't stop, so hit it smack in the rear. Then, bang went a gun. Mrs. Wiggins shouted, 'Lord-a-mercy, they done shot and killed me!' I caught her and Roy Carpenter helped me hold her up.

"I warn't much skeered till I looked out in th efield and saw a gang of men with rifles and shot-guns shooting every which-way. Some of the boys started running across the cotton patch and the men was a-gunning for them. I reckon there must ha' been forty or fifty shots fired.

"After we got Mrs. Wiggins in a house across the road I got going home."

## MAJORITY FOR COMMUNIST BLOC IN FRENCH C.G.T.U.

### United Federation Is Holding Congress

(Wireless By Inprocorr)

PARIS, France, Sept. 16.—The Fifth Congress of the Confederation Generale de Travail Unitaire (the militant French labor movement center, as distinguished from the right wing C. G. T.) opened here yesterday. The imprisoned French workers were elected as honorary president (or managing executive committee for the congress.)

Delegat Gitton delivered a detailed report concerning the majority policy in the C. G. T. U. in the present situation, which he analyzed as one of serious economic crisis, and intensification of class struggle, rationalization, persecution, and the war danger.

Struggles Are Political. Gitton declared that all struggles of the workers are in the last resort of a political character. He exposed the treacherous role of the reformist leaders and appealed to the minority to abandon its oppositional attitude, because it objectively assists the bourgeoisie.

Gitton closed by saying that the C. G. T. U. would form a united bloc with the Communist Party as the advance guard of the proletariat.

When discussion opened the minority delegates present were given full opportunity to defend their views and their struggle against what they called the "domination by the Communist Party" and the "suppression of trade union democracy." The matter will be discussed further.

Persecute Prisoners. (Wireless by Inprocorr.)

PARIS, France, Sept. 16.—Vallant-Courtourier, editor of L'Humanite, organ of the Communist Party of France, was arrested yesterday and taken to the Sante prison. Thirty-five other political prisoners there have just been robbed of their political rights because they conducted a demonstration by singing the International and in other ways, against official chicanery.

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## KILL 16 ARABS NEAR GALILEE

### British Call It Fight; May Be Massacre

(Continued from Page One)

murderous attack on encamped tribesmen or peasants gathered in a village, by artillery and airplane bombs.

The Daily Mirror, has for the time being partially suspended its extensive sensationalism and has opened a campaign against the Arabian masses who are fighting for liberation from British imperialism and its Zionist ally. Yesterday's issue of the Mirror published several photos which are supposed to be Jewish and English which calls for violent action against the Arabians.

The Mirror prints these faked photos in spite of the fact, that capitalist news dispatches from Palestine last week stated that an investigation of those killed was made by a joint committee of English, Jewish and Arabian doctors, who reported that the charges of the Zionists that the Jews had been murdered was false.

Hates Communists. Several days ago, the Mirror also published an editorial calling for violence against the Communist Party for its support of the Arabian masses. It stated that the Communist Party must not be allowed to sup-

## FARMERS HAVE ANOTHER BAD YEAR IN N. DAKOTA

### Farmers Union Wants to Bleed Them

(By Farmer Correspondent)

WATFORD CITY, N. D.—Last year there were practically no combines in this county (McKenzie). This year at least 100 combines are in operation, cutting and threshing wheat and other grain. Most of the farmers are going to have a big time paying for these machines. Besides combines a hundred or more tractors have also been bought by farmers of this county this year.

The yield of wheat right here is better than in many other places, averaging 12 to 16 bushels per acre. Still fields are very spotted, and it is certain, with prevailing prices, that the farmers will not make anything on this crop.

There is a good deal of talk by Farmers' Union leaders that farmers should hold their grain for a higher price. This means nothing because few farmers can hold it off the market, and if they do they have to go to the expense of storing the grain and paying interest on the loans they must make against it.

The Farmers' Union leaders, however, are anxious to sell grain tanks to the farmer because this means bigger business for them and they cooperate with the banks in arranging for grain loans to farmers, such loans being backed up by state law in North Dakota and Montana. It is easy to see why the banks are willing to loan money on this grain and raise the slogan "hold your wheat for a higher price."

Former Governor Walter Maddock of North Dakota, a servant of the Farmer's Union leaders and the banks, talks to the farmers over the radio about the "value" to farmers of holding their grain.

Farmers should ask themselves why the business interests and the banks are for this plan. What helps the exploiters certainly cannot help the farmer who must take out of his living expenses to pay urgent debts.

We should fight with the United Farmers' Educational League for a militant farm conference and we should also have a real farmers' paper to fight our battles.

COOLIES STRIKE IN SAMOA. A P. I., Samoa (By Mail).

Chinese coolies on strike in British Samoa attacked the offices of the Chinese commissioner and were fired on by troops. Fourteen coolies were killed or injured.

HILLQUIT HEADS SOCIALISTS. Morris Hillquit, notorious enemy of the working class, has been elected chairman of the National Executive Committee of the socialist party.

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

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

port the Arabs and commended the police who broke up the open air meeting of the Party at Stone and Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, last Friday, which supported the Arabian masses against the British imperialists and their Zionist allies.

## Morrisania Milk Drivers Often Work 16 Hour Day

(By a Worker Correspondent)

The Morrisania Milk Company which is located at 883 Tinton Ave., the Bronx, employs 70 drivers beside inside help and office workers. It is a hell hole for the workers there. Each man must be at the job at 2 a. m. and some must come at 1 a. m.

Sixteen Hours Tuesday. On Monday and Tuesday, which are collection days, we work until 6 p. m., about 16 hours for the day.

If a man should come at 4 a. m. twice he is supposed to get a week's notice in advance.

Conditions are rotten for the inside help as well as the drivers, for if a worker comes a half hour late he is deducted a half a day pay, but you get not a penny for overtime of which you work an hour or two every day.

Drivers Cheated on Bottles. A driver always actually loses money out of his own pocket, on account of the bottles of milk which are sold to the stores, deposit bottles

of five cents each. When we load up it is dark and instead of giving us deposit bottles for which we get a bill immediately when we come to the store we find that they are all household bottles, with no deposit on them. We ask in the office about it and they say it happens too often with you and do not give you any credit. In that way a man is short \$2 or \$3 a week.

Worse Than Open Shop. Morrisania stock farms are affiliated with the A. F. of L. but are worse than an open shop. When a worker has a grievance he goes to the shop steward or president of the union whose office is with the bosses. They say they can't do anything for you. The bosses and union officials are always seen together at lunch time in a restaurant.

Something must be done to organize these slaves so they can make a living wage and have shorter hours. Militant workingclass families should remember how this company treats its workers.

—EX-MORRISANIA SLAVE.

## A. F. L. Misleader Means No Good to Plumbers' Helpers

(By a Worker Correspondent)

At a recent meeting of Local 1 of Brooklyn of the Plumbers, Bill McLaughlin, a delegate, astounded the membership by declining to be nominated as a delegate, and gave as a reason that he is going to "organize the Plumbers' Helpers."

"Brother" McLaughlin has been a delegate of Local 1 for 13 years and it is inconceivable with the fact for him to leave such a soft berth with a salary of \$125 per week. After such a long time of taking it easy it is rather impossible for him to go back to work and use his tools.

What does his statement of "organizing the helpers mean? Does he intend to do so? He does not. Why not? Because he had his chance in 1927 when the Plumbers' Helpers organized in the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers, demanded admission to the plumbers. McLaughlin at that time did not get up on the floor of his local and offer his aid but instead acted as always as a reactionary bureaucrat, and at executive board meetings fought the Plumbers' Helpers.

For a long time Local 1 has had the registration system for the helpers and since the helpers have been warned against the system perhaps McLaughlin wants to start it again but the helpers sure won't be fooled again.

Brother plumber helpers, remember we do not desire the aid of Bill McLaughlin to organize us. Our present policy is to be organized independently of the A. F. L. The new Trade Union Centre that is going to have a convention in Cleveland will not discriminate against the plumbers' helpers and we shall probably affiliate with it. Hold the ranks firm and don't be fooled again.

Reid At Fall River. FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 16.—Yesterday in Liberty Square James P. Reid, National President of the N. T. W. Q. addressed a large audience of mill workers on the Cleveland Convention of the T. U. U. L., and the situation in Gastonia.

A resolution was adopted denouncing the attempts at legal lynching of textile workers and organizers, and the outright murder and attempts at lynching visited upon the workers during last week.

As far as I am concerned, I can't claim to have discovered the existence of classes in modern society or their strife against one another. Middle-class historians long ago described the evolution of the class struggle, and political economists showed the economic physiology of the classes. I have added as a new contribution the following propositions: 1) that the existence of classes is bound up with certain phases of material production; 2) that the class struggle leads necessarily to the dictatorship of the proletariat; 3) that this dictatorship is but the transition to the abolition of all classes and to the creation of a society of free and equal.—Marx.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Because the management of the Free Letts' Hall, 531 N. Seventh St., bars Negro workers from meeting there, many local labor organizations will boycott the hall in the future.

When the International Labor Defense discovered on investigation that the hall management practiced race discrimination, it immediately urged class conscious workers and workers' organizations to follow its lead and refuse to rent the hall.

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## VERMIN MAKE LIFE OF ARMY MEN REAL HELL

### Slavery in Service No Cinch

(By a Soldier Correspondent)

Maybe you would be interested in a letter that describes the usual day for a soldier in the "peacetime" army of Uncle Sbylock? Well, I'll try and see if I can write such a letter.

General Lassiter who commands the 8th Corps and another general who commands the 1st Cavalry Division inspected us. This was the second inspection in three days and the sergeant had us out before dawn this morning covering, with dirt, all the trash that we didn't have time to pick up. That's army efficiency! I've been having a fine (?) time trying to clean the bedbugs out of my bunk. I'll get about five years at a court-martial if I don't get them cleaned out soon. Dirt breeds everything and no matter how many times I wash the bedding or bunk they always return? Why? The whole outfit is "crummy!" Come down and pay us a visit if you don't believe it.

After inspection we did our usual daily act (changing from uniform into fatigue clothes) and went to WORK! Say, the recruiting posters should show a fellow swinging a pick instead of some "dude" sergeant dolled up in a tailor-made uniform which was not a G. I. (uniform issued). It would be lifelike, anyhow, even if it did cease to fool so many of us jobless devils who only ask for three meals and a place to sleep and then have to enlist in this "hell" in order to get it!

Chow at noon consisted of coffee (I apologize), potatoes, bread, gravy and some kind of meat that passed for steak but would have done for shoe soles just as well. It's "filling" and hardy that because it's "filling" that we get all we want.

If I've written anything that you can use in the paper you are welcome to it and I'll write more. Someone has to expose this Army and I am of the opinion that the Daily Worker can do it. Trusting that I can help do this when the Daily gets on its feet again I am,

A WORKER SOLDIER.

Protest the Murder of Ella May Wiggins (Continued from Page One)

youth organizer of the National Miners' Union, and Samuel Herman, district organizer of the Young Communist League, under whose auspices the demonstration was held. Resentment of the workers assembled forced the release of both.

Pittsburgh Workers Protest. E. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 16.—Pat Toohy, national secretary of the National Miners' Union; Pat Devine, district organizer of the Communist Party, and Max Sallman, district secretary of the International Labor Defense, will speak at a mass demonstration against the strikers at the Crofton Workers Hall, corner Electric and Northern Ave., at 8 p. m. Friday.

Milwaukee Workers Join Protest. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 16.—Under the joint auspices of the International Labor Defense and the Workers International Relief, Milwaukee workers will protest the murder of Ella Wiggins at a mass meeting to be held at Harmon Hall, N. W. corner First Ave. and Mineral St., at 8 p. m. Thursday.

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# The Labor Movement in the Philippines

The labor movement first arose in the Philippines about thirty years ago under the direct influence of the National Revolution of 1898 which led to the formation of the First Republic in the Far East. During this revolution the leading role went over spontaneously to the proletarian elements in the towns and to the poor strata of the population in the rural districts—a movement that was headed by Andres Bonifacio against the landowning bourgeois clique who, seriously alarmed at losing their lands, riches and other privileges, hastened to capitulate to the Americans and thus betrayed the rebellion. Subsequently, the Americans defeated the Spaniards (for the revolution in the Philippines was directed primarily against Spanish domination) and commenced to suppress the emancipatory movement of the people. It was only after three years of bitter struggle that the U. S. A. finally got full control of the islands.

The small labor unions that arose in Manila, the capital of the islands, round about 1901-2 were inspired chiefly by a group of prominent intellectuals who had received their education and knowledge of the labor movement in Spain. And so we find the Spanish labor movement of that time, with its small craft organizations, formed chiefly to render mutual aid, emanating a spirit of cooperation between master and man, was thus taken as a model for the labor movement of the Philippines. The predominance of small-scale and handicraft industry greatly facilitated the growth of these forms of the movement and to this day have a strong hold on the islands.

Despite the peaceful outlook observed throughout the movement generally, several strikes occurred during the early days of the movement thanks to the intolerable position of the workers—the result of the high cost of living that followed the protracted war and the economic policy of the Americans (with the Americans in control the trade turnover rose from 62,000,000 peso in 1895 to 132,000,000 peso in 1903—a growth that was only possible by enhancing the exploitation of the country).

The repressions directed by the American authorities against the strikers and their leaders strengthened the peaceful tendencies in the labor movement, the more so, since at that time the labor organizations were not purely proletarian in character, there being many small shopkeepers, handicraftsmen and others among the membership.

The bitter struggle between the labor leaders (the majority of whom were not workers at all) to use the labor organizations as a means of getting parliamentary seats, started during the first election campaign (1907) when the parliament of the Philippines was first established after the Americans had "pacified" the country, extremely weakened the labor organizations. It was universally recognized at that time that the labor movement would have to gather its forces together and reorganize itself—a task that was undertaken by the Printers' Union—the most progressive labor union at that time. Several new unions catering for the tobacco workers, seamen, carpenters, tailors, boot and shoe operatives and others were organized on a new basis which made it impossible for any of the masters or employing class to become members. By the first of May, 1913, all these organizations had met and formed the Philippine Labor Congress—the largest National Labor Federation in the Islands.

The bitter struggle that arose again between the politicians—the congress leaders—seriously retarded the work of the congress and in 1916 a group of unions headed by one Balmori broke away. This group formed the so-called Federation of Labor which subsequently became the extreme Right wing of the labor movement, zealously supporting class collaboration. This Federation is still the loyal agent of the capitalists in the labor movement of the Philippines.

At the present time the percentage of workers organized in the Philippines is very high indeed. In 1927, of about 300,000 workers employed in industry, transport and trade (including lumberers and fishermen working for hire), there were 92,000 organized, of whom 66,137 belong to the Labor Congress (not counting the agricultural workers); 3,268 belong to the Federation of Labor, while 22,786 were lined up in the Independent Unions. The Peasant and Agricultural Workers' Confederation, affiliated to the Labor Congress, likewise became a very strong factor in the labor movement. However, the percentage organized among the agricultural workers is altogether negligible. The Confederation has less than 15,000 workers lined up, although there are more than 2,000,000 workers employed in the agricultural trades of the Philippines.

The growth of the numerical strength of the workers' organizations especially apparent during the post-war period beginning with 1917, went hand in hand with the rapid growth of industry. At that time many new large-scale enterprises arose, equipped on the latest engineering lines, employing large numbers of workers. There was also a marked increase in the number of transport workers, as the railways were extended and other transport facilities introduced.

Despite the fact that a large number of the workers were organized in the trade unions, the mutual aid societies and other organizations, the whole labor movement of the Philippines down to recent years was still characterized by its marked division, as seen in the early period of its development and a craft outlook. (For example, in Manila, alone there were eleven unions catering for the tobacco workers. Some of the organizations could not boast of any members outside a given factory. There were five unions for the seamen, and so on.) The idea of class peace still had a strong hold on the workers, there were no militant leaders; neither were there many active trade unionists. It was the organizational structure of the Labor Congress, which is a loose federation of various organizations and the fact that no paper was published and no dues fixed, etc., that prevented the Congress from becoming a real organ uniting and leading the labor movement. And, finally, it must be said, the weakened side of the labor movement in the Philippines was its complete isolation from the international labor movement.

Besides this, the absence of an independent labor party seriously weakened the unit weight of the labor organizations in the political life of the country. Prior to the formation of the Labor Party of the Philippines in 1928, the workers were mainly influenced by the political views of their leaders who usually belonged to one of the two bourgeois parties. For example, in the struggle for national independence—such a vital question for the working masses of the Philippines—the workers followed the lead of the national bourgeoisie.

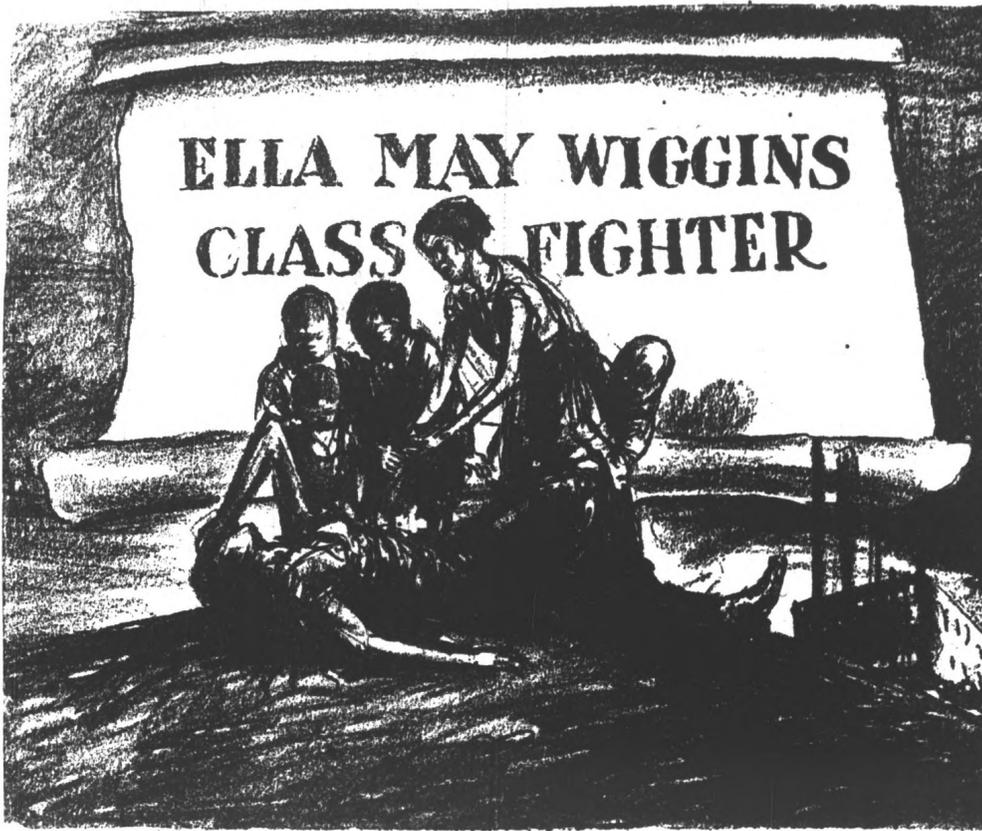
But the last year or two marks a new era in the labor movement of the Philippines. It was ushered in by the tempestuous growth of the revolutionary movement in China and the fact that the Philippines were drawn into the orbit of the international revolutionary labor movement when the Labor Congress affiliated to the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat (affiliation was made in the middle of 1927 immediately after the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference had been held). Thanks to the fine work carried out by the most progressive and revolutionary section of the labor movement in the Philippines to strengthen the unions, to reconstruct them on the industrial principle, to get trade union activities going at the factories and plants, to strengthen unity and propagate the idea of international working class solidarity, urging an implacable class lead, and the strengthened strike movement of the last period, the successes already achieved in the trade union field have certainly been remarkable. For example, Philippine workers and Chinese workers came out together; Chinese and Philippine boot and shoe operatives struck for more than four months; the recent woodworkers' strike should also be noted. The Chinese workers in the islands are united in the so-called Philippine-Chinese Laborers' Association which set up close contact with the Labor Congress, despite the efforts of the native bourgeoisie to foster a spirit of national antagonism. Several strikes that arose at the end of 1928 and the beginning of 1929 were remarkable for the solidarity shown by the workers and the large numbers involved. The growth of the militancy and solidarity of the workers was seen especially during the strike of last December, when 10,000 workers came out to protest against the arrest of one of the tobacco workers' leaders (who had struck a scab).

The conservative elements, however, have been furiously resisting the continued radicalization of the labor movement. (In the Philippines the right wing of the labor movement is nicknamed, the conservatives; the left wing—the radicals.) At the outset this resistance was seen in the internal struggle in the Council of the Labor Congress and in the way the organizations controlled by the right wing leaders sabotaged the new policy.

Subsequently, the intensification of the struggle between the two tendencies led to a split in the Labor Congress at the annual congress held at the beginning of last May in Manila and a new labor congress of the Philippines, known as the Proletarian Labor Congress was formed. Where the so-called conservatives are leading the labor movement is seen from the declarations made by their leaders (Tehadi and others) after the split had taken place, which, state, among other things, that the labor movement of the Philippines must now strengthen contact with the labor bureau (a government body), and resist all outside interference in the labor movement and national life of the Philippines (which means there must be no contact with the international revolutionary labor movement). That the services of these gentlemen have been recognized is seen by the sympathetic way in which the bourgeois press support all their efforts, while rabidly attacking all militant elements and inciting the reactionary forces in the country to persecute the left wing.

The recent developments and the increased opposition between the

## WE WILL AVENGE OUR DEAD



ELLA MAY WIGGINS, Gastonia mill worker, widowed mother of five children, murdered by Manville-Jenkes gunmen, Sept. 14, 1929.

# The International Situation and Tasks of the Communist International

## Report of Comrade Kuusinen

AT THE TENTH PLENUM OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMINTERN

I believe we should more than ever devote our attention to the struggle on questions of wages and working hours. We must place the question of the seven-hour day in the foreground. Owing to the strategy of surrender that is constantly pursued by the reformists, the workers are frequently confronted with a desperate situation. The question of "to fight or not to fight" becomes the question of "to be or not to be" for the worker. If the masses hesitate on this question, the Communists should not make the least concession to the surrender strategy of the reformists. The latest concession would paralyze the radicalization of the masses. We must encourage the masses to take clear decisions. Thus the masses will soon take up independent economic movements, without the reformist leaders, and partly in spite of them. The masses need and are looking for new leaders to organize and to guide their struggles. If the Communists begin to hesitate on the question of developing the economic mass strikes, or if they attempt to replace such a fight by a policy of revolutionary phraseology and semi-reformist practices, they are going to lose their hold upon the revolutionary movement. They are going to divert the leftward movement of the masses from the path of revolutionization to the path of reformism.

A further stage in these fights (these stages must not necessarily be conceived as chronological sequences) consists in that the constant action of the bourgeois state in alliance with the employers' associations, with the trusts, etc., imports a political content to the economic struggle of the workers. The fasciation of the state authority and of the dominant bourgeoisie as a whole, beginning with the factories in which open imperialist war preparations are carried on, is a powerful factor in emancipating the masses from the spell of pacifist illusions. The social-fascist practices of the reformists furnish the necessary object lessons to the masses. The old mechanism for the maintenance of "social peace" (social insurance, etc.) is becoming more and more discarded. Nevertheless, certain new methods of corruption may be tried out here and there. In France, for instance, a suggestion was made by a certain bourgeois politician that shares of industrial enterprises be distributed among the trade unions—of course, not among those interested in the profits of the business. (A voice: They are talking about this also in Germany!) This shows the efforts of the bourgeoisie to devise new methods for corrupting a section of the workers. This, however, does not yet constitute the distinguishing feature of the present period. The whole course of the bourgeois class domination is directed towards replacing more and more the old mechanism of the maintenance of "social peace" by the methods of fascist terror.

The political effect of the reign of terror upon the working class is not so uniform as was the effect of the illusions. As a matter of fact, the problem of mass activity under the pressure of the reign of terror, which would render it most difficult for the dominant regime to crush the mass movement, to deprive the masses of their leaders, to exterminate the revolutionary leadership, and so forth. On the one hand, terror as a system of government may render the masses passive to a certain extent. Even good revolutionary workers may for some length of time remain passive in the legal organizations, in the reformist trade unions, etc., under the pressure of the reign of terror; while the situation is not yet acutely revolutionary, they are not prepared to make such big sacrifices as they would be called upon to make when the final fight comes and which they will then be prepared to make. On the other hand, the reign of terror leads to a rise in the spirit of class hatred among the masses. But there is an important point to be noted in this connection. Every reaction may lead to the shattering of reformist illusions among the masses and to an increase of their class hatred. These are essential elements in the revolutionization of the proletariat. Yet this does not explain everything that is new in the character of the present mass fights. The regime of terror can make the masses conscious of the necessity for the political fight, but this does not yet mean the starting of the fight itself. This does not yet explain the enthusiastic desire for political mass fights observed in connection with recent mass actions, even with those of an

opportunistic and revolutionary tendencies make it imperative for the left wing to stand together solidly and give a clear lead in carrying out its policy, reinforcing achievements already gained and struggling actively to unify the labor movement on the basis of the class struggle, urging an eight-hour day, increased pay, recognition for the unions, protection of female and child labor, both in town and village, against the inhuman exploitation of the agricultural workers and the poor peasantry, thus extending their influence among the workers (news at hand shows that half of the organized workers have already affiliated to the new Labor Congress), organizing the unorganized and taking up their place in the vanguard of the struggle for independence.

economic character. This desire for the political class struggle, this tendency towards stormy extension of the battleground, this aggressive spirit of the proletarian mass fights is the most important new trait to be observed. Not everywhere is this new trait clearly expressed, but it has been already quite clearly signaled by the actions which have taken place in Berlin, in the Ruhr, in Lodz, in Bombay.

### The Shaking of the Relative Equilibrium.

What are the objective causes to this new character of the mass fights? I should like to draw a comparison with the war period. The bourgeois class terror was naturally strongest at the commencement of the war, when the front of all the imperialist powers was still strong. At that time, the radicalization of the soldiers was an exceedingly difficult process. But as soon as the difficulties started at the front, as soon as the soldiers began to be aware of a weakening in the situation, a different spirit asserted itself both at the front and in the rear. The same is shown by examples from the Russian Revolutions of 1905 and 1917, as well as by the German reformist events of 1918-19 and 1923. Similarly, such a semi-reformist, semi-revolutionary mass movement at the shop steward movement in England in 1919-1920 was obviously connected with the objective crisis experienced then by the ruling system of British imperialism. If the situation were today indeed as appraised by Humbert-Droz and other conciliators, if capitalist stabilization were really getting stronger, then the present semi-revolutionary, militant character of the mass movements would be a puzzle.

The thesis of the German conciliators says: "Economic strengthening of the present basis of the relative stabilization, and consequently of the political might of the bourgeoisie" (December Memorandum by Ewert and others). Even if they go on to "recognize" generally the existence of the capitalist contradictions, this is of no political significance, if there is really an economic strengthening of the basis of the political might of the bourgeoisie going on. But we know this to be utterly wrong. This is also in sharp contradiction to the line of the Sixth World Congress. We know that owing to the intensification of the essential antagonisms during the present period, the relative stability gained by the capitalist world during the second post-war period is becoming more and more undermined. In my opinion, "relative equilibrium" is a more appropriate term than "stabilization." Lenin spoke at the Third World Congress about a "relative, temporary equilibrium." The talk about "stabilization" came into vogue in our political language only in connection with the stabilization of the currency of the different countries. Of course, one may use also this term, if properly applied and correctly understood. For instance, if one speaks about "contradictions of stabilization" this is rather a vague expression, and when German conciliators speak even of "structural changes inside of stabilization," it is so sophisticated that I fail to grasp this mysterious stabilization; it appears almost like a modern hotel "inside" of which everyone may accommodate himself as he sees fit.

According to the conception of Humbert-Droz and Ewert, the objective character of the present period is confused with the subjective stabilization aims of the bourgeoisie in the different countries and with the pious wishes and illusions of the social democracy.

To be sure, the bourgeoisie may even now attain some partial success here and there by stabilization. Yet it is exactly the specific character of the present period that even these "achievements" of the bourgeoisie serve only to intensify objectively the fundamental contradictions of the capitalist system, to set into motion ever-stronger counter-forces on a national and international scale, and thus to accelerate the tremendous clash. Certainly the relative, temporary equilibrium of the capitalist world is not yet liquidated. This will be accomplished only at the end of the process which is going on during the present period. But the dynamics of development in the present period are fundamentally different from those of the second post-war period.

### The Character of the Present-Day Mass Struggles.

It is highly characteristic that the present process of the shaking of the capitalist equilibrium has been better understood by the large proletarian masses than by some opportunistic Communists (like the conciliators). The masses have an instinctive feeling that the revolutionary struggle is now possible. There is now no longer any hesitation whether to fight or not to fight; there is not even the heavy consciousness that the fight is objectively unavoidable even if hopeless; there is rather an eagerness for the fight, for the political class struggle, for the political mass strike.

During a stabilization period of capitalism the center of gravity in the struggle of the masses—and this is a vast difference—lies in the immediate partial demands. The linking up of these partial demands with the strategic goal of the revolutionary movement during such a period is to the large masses more or less a matter of indifference, or a sub-conscious objective. This linking up of the ultimate revolutionary slogans with the immediate demands is chiefly of propagandist importance during such a period.

Also during the present period, the masses are struggling for

By Fred Ellis

# I SAW IT MYSELF

HENRI BARBUSS  
Translated by Brian Rhys  
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### CONTAMINATION

A Bulgarian among a group of Italian refugees who are working on the Cote d'Azur under the eyes of the Italian police tells a story of his native land—a village swathed in snow, a church tower, children playing.

"The father," he said, "was standing there, standing on his big feet flat as platters, and first he watched the children at play. Then off he went on his big feet."  
"The children wore little sheepskin caps, some grey, some black. Some new, others worn bare in places. They had soft leather leggings and shoes like leather stockings. When they called to one another by name they said 'Mentcho, Netcho, Dinkcho.'"  
"What were they playing at?"  
"Ah, that was it. They were playing at the big, important things they had heard talk of. They were playing at Life with a big 'L'!"  
"Children," sententiously remarked a Piedmontese who spoke French, "are more intelligent than men, because they know less foolishness. But they're one big fault; they imitate men as much as they can!"  
The Bulgarian, who had waited till the Piedmontese had done talking, went on:  
"A few years back—and several of these children were only just crawling about and making noises then—they were playing at war. Armies, generals, gun firing, beating of peasants by loud-voiced, gold-striped soldiers."

Clearly this Bulgarian had the gift of expression.  
"You're a school teacher?"  
"Yes. But they had heard that the war with foreign countries was over. So war games were no longer the thing. They were playing at police games now, instead of war games. They had heard tales of the dire deeds of vengeance done by police officers and judges, men who search houses in towns and make their appearance in villages, like the destroying Angel in the Bible story; and these tales had had an exciting effect upon their imaginations."

Now there were three criminals who were far more famous than all others; the three men guilty of the outrage in the Cathedral: Koeb, Zadgorski, and Friedmann. These were the three, but Marco Friedmann was the tallest in height, and they talked especially of him.  
"Thousands of men had been killed by the police heroes after the bomb exploded in the Cathedral. But they hadn't, unfortunately, taken photographs of all that, whereas Friedmann's trial and end had been cinematographed. The children knew that fifty thousand people had been there to see the ceremony and that it had been like a great festival. They also knew all that Friedmann had said: how in court, he had never stopped crying: "I am innocent."

AND the journalists' cameras had recorded his smallest movements, at the last, up to the very moment when the gods of justice had hung him, under the spectacle nose of the Public Prosecutor, before Pope and officials and officers and soldiers and fifty thousand good people.  
"It was this final scene that the children were acting. The prosecutor was there, the general, the Pope and the executioner, and Marco Friedmann. The crowd was the only missing thing, but after all they had what really mattered."

"The boy who was Marco Friedmann wasn't very pleased. He frowned and looked gloomy, and that was all to the good."  
"The royal judge clenched his fists and pursed up his lips. His forehead had a wrinkle. He had put spectacles on to be more like the judge."  
"And now the pigmy Friedmann grew excited and began shouting: 'I am innocent!'"  
"Silence, scoundrel!" cried the Pope, tapping the ground with his foot. But he didn't dare to move too much, for fear of getting his legs mixed up in his Pope's skirts."  
"The children had chosen this place for the trial because there was a wing standing there and it did capitolly for the gallows."  
"Hang him!" they cried.  
"They did just what the picture postcards, newspaper photographs and cinema had shown was done. They tied a rope to his hook up top and round the neck of the condemned; they put a sack on his head; they made him get up on the table."

THE sentence was read. The prosecutor took it from the clerk's hands and read it himself. He read it really well, emphasizing his words, and trembling a little because these were serious doing (and the sentence was the real sentence, carefully copied out).  
"Away with the table!" they said.  
"The moment was such a solemn one that his majesty's prosecutor threw away the cigarette he was smoking like a man."  
"Marco Friedmann's tiny legs kicked about in the air."  
"And they hanged him."  
"They cut him down. But a few moments had come between strangely exciting, voluptuous moments, and when they cut him down there was nothing left but a poor little puppet of flesh and blood. The face underneath the sack, which was not easy to take off, was a still and so white, so like the snow, that they let him drop to the ground and ran away."  
"The father was a long way off at work. No one knew anything till the evening."  
The other Bulgarian, with the blue muffler, now began to speak and the sound of his voice seemed familiar.

I KNOW that story about the child actually hung by his playmate. But it didn't happen exactly like that. It was in June or July and there wasn't any snow. It was in the country, near Bourgas.  
"Not a bit of it," interrupted the third Bulgarian, with the blue muffler for colors. "It was in a suburb of Plevna that all this happened. A little boy was found, stiff as a log; his playmate had hanged him for fun, to copy grown-up people as far as they could."  
"What's all this?" one of us asked.  
"Explanations followed, and it appeared that the first was right the second wasn't wrong, while the third had told the strict truth. There were several more or less similar episodes, and all ended the same way."  
The true story happened several times over. It is more than true then. And what is no less true, is the contamination spread by an agency, and mad and criminal acts.

(Tomorrow: And We Were Celebrating Peace.)

their immediate everyday needs. This we should constantly keep in mind when framing our tactics. Nevertheless, the struggle is now no longer limited to these immediate partial demands; there is now a distinct and strong tendency for the struggle to go beyond these limits. A fight is now waged even in such cases when the workers know the immediate fulfillment of the demands cannot be attained; a fight is waged in order to show the power of the proletarian class, in order to avoid surrendering to the class enemy like a subject class. For against force, such is the sentiment among the large masses of the workers. Eventual partial defeats during this period no longer cast a mood of depression, and heavy defeats are borne even more easily than cases of surrender without a fight. (Hear, hear.) The masses are now raising more or less consciously the demand for fortifying the fighting positions in order to prepare for a new trial of strength against the class enemy.

This is the character of the proletarian offensive which is no more or less clearly revealed in some of the mass fights as against the defensive character of the movement during the second post-war period. Whether the fight is based directly upon the slogan of high wages, or upon resistance to wage reductions, is immaterial to its character of the present movement. The approaching revolutionary upheaval is foreshadowed—I should say—by a certain red glow upon the horizon. This arouses the fighting spirit of the masses, the eagerness for political mass fights. This is connected also with the growing revolutionary attraction of the Soviet Union for the large masses of the proletariat in the capitalist countries. The Soviet Union is a living, grand, gigantic example that the Socialist revolution and the proletarian dictatorship are possible. Hence, the great interest now shown in the Socialist construction efforts of the Russian proletariat.

The revolutionization of the mass movement is a process which has just started, or has reached only the middle of its course; but it is bound to develop further. The farther it develops, the more it will lead to the growing influence of the Communist Parties, if only if proper tactics will be applied by the Communist Parties.

(To be continued.)