



PROSECUTION BRINGS RACE ISSUE IN GASTON TRIAL

Southern Textile Workers Conference Opens in Charlotte Today to Plan Great Drive

Foster, Starts for Textile Conference, Predicts Big Struggle Against Terror

T.U.U.L. Convention Sunday in Same City Will Send Speakers, Build Local Organizations

Fight to Rage Against Starvation Wage; Long Work Day, Mill Town Slavery, Speed-Up

The Southern Textile Workers' Conference starting tomorrow in Charlotte, N. C., and the Trade Union Unity League's southern convention beginning in the same city the next day, will lay the basis for widespread organization and a movement for abolition of the starvation wage and the twelve hour work day," said William S. Foster, general secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, yesterday, on the eve of his departure for Charlotte.

Back Gastonia Defense.
The two conventions will be used to mobilize masses of southern workers back of the Gastonia defense, and to break down the fascist power which threatens with death all active organizers of the textile workers," he said.

The T.U.U.L. general secretary indicated that an intensive organization struggle throughout the South would follow the conferences. Plans will be laid at the T.U.U.L. southern convention to establish local industrial and general leagues of the T.U.U.L. throughout the South, and probably a series of speakers will be sent from the convention to tour the industrial centers of the Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia, and Virginia and other southern states.

The organization campaign will be concentrated particularly on those sections where the workers show they are ready for struggle.

Concrete plans of organization and struggle will be formed in Charlotte against the speed-up, the stretch-out system in the mills, the rotten mill villages, the company store extortion, the low wages, constantly growing lower, and the merciless long hours, and against the brutal exploitation of the youngest children particularly.

Governor Gardner's use of state power to ruthlessly suppress every attempt of the workers to assert their rights to organize and strike and the use of militia in Tennessee, are giving the southern workers a lesson in the role of the state in labor struggles, and the reporters at the conventions will further explain and analyze this.

JUDGE DECLARES UNION A CRIME

Kirkpatrick Upholding Clothing Injunction

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 11.—Judge Kirkpatrick, of the U. S. District Court yesterday issued a 15 page opinion on the case of the injunction against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The injunction and the opinion declare the unionizing campaign to be in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and also of the old common law.

COMMUNISTS ON PENNA. BALLOT

Negro Workers Run in Steel Center Towns

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 11.—Despite the worst terror in years coupled with a conscious effort to disenfranchise Communist voters, the Communist Party has gone on the ballot in the great steel centers of Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Arnold all of which are in the notorious Allegheny County of Pennsylvania.

SIXTH DEATH IN MARION KILLINGS COP ADMITS SHOT

Whitewash Proceeds in Harding's Court

MARION, N. C., Oct. 11.—The death in the hospital here today of T. L. Carver, 52, married and the father of four small children brought the death list in the Marion textile strike to six. All these men were murdered by the posse of deputy sheriffs headed by Sheriff Adkins of McDowell County when they shot to pieces a mass picket line about 7 o'clock Wednesday morning last week.

The fake investigation of the slaughter is still going on in Judge Harding's court today. All of the strikers questioned told of the deliberate attack, first with tear gas bombs, and then with pistols on the 70 workers of the night shift who had struck at 1 a. m. against the blacklist, and were picketing the gateway of the mill to warn the day shift away.

Admits Killing.
All of the strikers declared that there were no guns among them. Eleven of the 16 deputies named as killers have testified before Judge Harding's sympathetic court that they "fired only in self defense." One deputy, Robert Ward, member of the 1055th militia regiment (engineers) today told of firing three shots into one striker, and then three more into another. He alleged, of course, that he did it in self defense.

3 KILLER COPS ON TRIAL OCT. 14

Final Whitewash Coat in Barkoski Case

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 10.—The date for the second trial of the three Pennsylvania cossacks who beat the miner Barkoski to death last year is fixed for Oct. 14. This time they are tried merely on involuntary manslaughter indictments, which mean trivial sentences.

Youth Have Intense Interest in Results of Charlotte Meet

Organizer Explains Young Workers Importance in Southern Industry; Most Exploited

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 11.—"Of all sections of the working class, the youth in the textile mills has most to look forward to in the Charlotte Conference. The youth is confronted with two alternatives—the organization or a slavery growing progressively worse," stated Si Gerson, youth organizer for the National Textile Workers' Union, today.

CALIF. WORKERS DEMONSTRATE IN FRONT OF JAIL

Force Release of Nine Jailed at Gastonia Meet in Oakland

Police Plans Defeated City Hall Steps Used As Platform

OAKLAND, Calif. (By Mail).—Hundreds of Oakland workers demonstrated before the city hall here, after police had broken up a Gastonia defense meeting and arrested nine for speaking, holding banners and distributing pamphlets. The workers refused to leave until those in jail had been released. Not until the authorities gave in and released Anita Whitney, did the workers leave. In the meantime they continued their demonstration, workers speaking from the steps of the city hall itself.

HEAVY BAIL FOR CAMP WORKERS

Face Long Jail in La. for Flying Red Flag

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Oct. 11.—The Red Flag must not flutter in the land of orange groves and jails—the Superior Court has ruled it so.

Convicted Thursday on charges of "conspiracy" arising from activities in an International Red Day demonstration against imperialist war and from unfurling the proletarian banner, six Communists face possible jail terms of from one to ten years. Sentence will be imposed if the court denies motion for a new trial tomorrow.

MACDONALD IS LAMONT'S GUEST

Will Meet Socialist Leaders Today

Ramsay MacDonald, "Socialist" Premier of Great Britain, was the guest of Thomas Lamont, banker and partner of J. P. Morgan, at the home of the multi-millionaire financier last night. While the subjects discussed are a carefully guarded secret, the meeting with Lamont, who really dictates to a large extent the foreign policies of American imperialism, is of the greatest significance.

Bankers and Socialists Entertain.
At noon today MacDonald will have luncheon at the Hotel Astor, in company with millionaire bankers and leaders of the Socialist Party. (Continued on Page Two)

Phila. Welcome for Shelly Strickland of Pioneer Delegation

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 11.—Workers of Philadelphia will hold a mass demonstration to welcome home Shelly Strickland, 12-year-old Negro Young Pioneer, who was a member of the Pioneer delegation just returned from the Soviet Union. Members of the Communist Party, Young Communist League, and Young Pioneers will be on hand at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, 124 Christian St., Sunday, Oct. 13 at 3 p. m.

Bosses Want Wage Cut Thru Hosiery Union

PHILADELPHIA.—More than 30 hosiery manufacturers who recently concluded a national agreement with the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, are forming a national association. A prime purpose will be to stabilize labor costs. It is expected that the new association will negotiate for the desired "stabilization" with the A. F. of L. union.

Workers, Meet Mishka in the Daily Monday



This is Mishka, whom you will meet in the Daily Worker Monday. On that day the fine Soviet novel, "The City of Bread," by Alexander Neweroff, starts in the Daily. "Grandfather died, grandmother died, then father. There was only Mishka left, with his mother and two little brothers. The youngest, your years old, the middle one, eight. Mishka himself was twelve." Hunger! "It set Mishka thinking. Mishka went out into the street; the mujiks were talking about Tashkent. Bread was very cheap there. "Two thousand versts away!" Could a boy go there too? "He saw before him Tashkent—the City of Bread—and was unafraid." The story of Mishka's long journey to Tashkent in search of bread will endear him to all workers who read the Daily Worker.

AFL DELEGATES WASTE, SPREE

Misleaders Worry Over Loss of Skill

William Z. Foster, general secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, just back from a flying trip to Toronto where he spoke to workers in a great mass meeting in opposition to the opposition policies of the A.F.L. convention now in session there, stated in an interview with the Daily Worker yesterday that the union bureaucrats and their hangers on who make up the A.F.L. delegation at last realize they face one danger.

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OIL DRIVERS BOO TAMMANY MEN; 3,000 ON STRIKE

Strikers Distribute, Read TUUL Leaflet, Daily Worker

Union Official "Lost" United Fight Urged; Scabs Fall In

The Trade Union Unity League's exposure of the sinister alliance formed between Tammany Hall, the underworld, the police and the oil barons to break the strike of the New York gasoline truck drivers, which was printed in the Daily Worker yesterday, has brought Tammany alderman Dermody and Tammany boss Joseph Lenti out of their edgy spluttering against the unwelcome publicity.

These worthies appeared yesterday before a group of Standard Oil strikers picketing the corner of N. 10th and Kent Sts. and tried to hornswoggle the truckmen into believing that their hang-out, the 14th assembly district headquarters, is not the mobilization point for \$25-a-day gunmen recruited from the "Little Augie" and De Vito gangs for strike-breaking duty, that Tammany Hall is not responsible for the murderous attacks in which four

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CLAIMS IT IMPEACHES CREDIBILITY OF DEFENSE WITNESS IF NEGRO WAS SPEAKING FROM THE SAME PLATFORM

Judge Still Withholds Ruling on Charge of Communism Against Defendants and Defense Witnesses, But Jury Has Been Notified

Saylor's Testifies Policeman Gilbert Threatened Week Before Raid to Get His Gang and Murder All of Unionists in Tent Colony

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 11.—"We propose to show," said Attorney Canslers, member of the mill owners' prosecution trying to eliminate seven textile unionists from the class struggle forever by long prison sentences, "that this Negro spoke on the same platform with this man and that social equality between whites and blacks was advocated. This is an important question."

The witness was Dewey Martin, active organizer of the National Textile Workers' Union. He was testifying for Fred Betl, Louis McLaughlin, William McGinnis, George Carter, Joseph Harrison, K. Y. Hendricks, and Clarence Miller, accused of murdering Chief of Police Aderholt of Gastonia, because the chief was killed during a murderous raid against the Lory mill strikers, living in the Workers International Relief Tent Colony at Gaston, June 7.

"DID A NEGRO SPEAK?"
Martin had begun to describe the events of the evening of June 7 and told of himself speaking at a strike meeting there.

Young Mill Striker Calls on Workers to Rush Daily South

"Must Have Union Paper," Says 15 Year Old Binnie Green of Gastonia

"I myself am a mill worker, 15 years old," said Binnie Green, young Gastonia striker yesterday, in urging all workers and organizations to aid the drive to rush the Daily Worker to the southern mill workers.

"I worked in the mills three months before the strike. I want to say that without the Daily Worker I and other mill workers wouldn't have known where to turn.

"When I worked in the mills I never made enough to get food with. So I couldn't buy a paper to read.

"The only paper in Gastonia is the Gazette. And no worker will have it in his house now.

"The Gastonia Gazette is the bosses' paper. In that paper they only have jokes, and some love stories, and about the games which have been played thru the week, and also lies about the mill workers.

"They never say why we have to starve and slave so hard.

"We need the Daily Worker to let the people know that we are no longer just 'common workers and slaves.'

"The Daily Worker keeps the workers awake and lets them know (Continued on Page Three)

Free Them! Is World Crv on Behalf of Gastonia Prisoners

\$266.29 Is Norwegian Rank and File Trade Union Contribution to Their Release

Rank and file interests in the fate of the seven Gastonia prisoners has caused the Norwegian Confederations of Trade Unions and Labor Party of Norway to send \$266.49 to aid the International Labor De-

TUNE USSR PLANE FOR SEATTLE HOP

Install New Motor in Land of Soviets

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 11.—The four Soviet fliers of the monoplane Land of the Soviets will probably be ready to take off tomorrow on the hop that will bring them into

Negro Workers on Labor Jury at Charlotte Analyze Ousting

"Gastonia Case Is Class Trial and Bosses Try to Split Negro and White Workers"

Explaining to the members of the working class the significance of labor of exclusion of Negro workers from the court room at Charlotte, Solomon Harper and Charles Frank, the two Negro members of the Labor Jury sent by the Trade Union Unity League to observe the trial of seven unionists there, have issued the following statement:

"We, Negro workers of the Labor Jury, elected by the Cleveland Convention of the Trade Union Unity

"Did a Negro speak from the same platform with you?" demanded James F. Newell, member of the mill owners' prosecution.

Defense counsel objected to the question as irrelevant and immaterial. But the judge took the matter very seriously. He sent the jury to its room, and permitted Canslers to argue for a considerable period that any recognition of a Negro as on an equality with a white man proved that the white man could not be believed on the witness stand.

No Ruling on Politics.
The judge finally ruled, after the jury of conservative white farmers had been influenced by the first remarks, and the race jingoistic appeals had apparently done all they could to the sentiment in the court room, that the objection should be sustained.

There is no ruling at this writing on the question taken under advisement yesterday by Judge Barnhill, whether the political and religious or anti-religious beliefs of the defendants and defense witnesses are to be made a part of the proceedings against them in this trial.

Here too, however, the prosecution's constant declarations that the unionists are "Communists and Atheists, sent in to overthrow the American home and the state of North Carolina," have come before the jury, which is as religious as it is conservative.

"One week before the shooting, Gilbert came to the union lot at night. He flashed his light on us and cussed out for a bunch of bastards. He said he had half a mind to shoot all of us union people. I am coming down here some night with a gang and clean you out." I said, "Don't pull your gun on me." Gilbert answered, "I'll shoot you too, god damn you." This is part of the testimony of C. D. Saylor, which occupied all of the afternoon session yesterday.

Paid Only Expenses.
Saylor told how he was discharged from the Myers mill in South Gastonia for joining the N. T. W., and then became active in the W. I. R. and I. L. D., which paid him only expenses.

The prosecution read a statement alleged to have been made by Saylor after his arrest with 70 others, all charged with shooting Aderholt. This statement differed in some particulars from Saylor's testimony today, but Saylor declared it had been altered and included some things he never said.

Under Threats.
Furthermore, it was obtained under duress at a time of great excitement and danger.

Saylor explained that Carpenter (Continued on Page Three)

PLAN GERMAN TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—It has been learned that the Speyer Company has offered the Reich treasury a substantial loan for exploitation of the tobacco monopoly. The Speyer Company is connected with the Reemtsma tobacco trust controlling almost the whole German tobacco industry.

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

COMMUNISTS ON PENNA. BALLOT DESPITE TERROR

Negro Workers Run in Steel Center Towns

(Continued from Page One)

Parthenia Hills, Negro woman worker; Ben Careathers, Negro worker and Fannie Toehy, young worker.

In McKeesport and Arnold the Communist candidates are workers from the steel mills who carried on the most militant struggle during the International Red Day demonstrations which defied the oppression and terror of the United States Steel Corporation. The election campaign is in full force with street meetings being held in the most thickly populated working-class sections in spite of police terrorism and without permits.

Fight for Streets.

The fight for the right to use the streets, which is dramatized since Red Day by the arrest of over fifty workers many of whom are already sentenced to sixty days in jail, will be a major part of the campaign.

A high spot in the campaign so far has been the intense agitation against the coal and iron police system. Police crimes and boss protection for them were sharply brought to the fore in the recent acquittal of the three coal and iron police who brutally tortured a miner, John Barkoski, to death.

Strikers Clubbed.

The role of the state and the A. F. of L. lackeys of the bosses will be very sharply attacked in references, especially to the present produce workers' strike where 17 picketing workers have been clubbed, arrested and the leaders held in jail until the Teamsters and Truckmen's A.F.L. Union could come into the light and betray the strikers.

To get on the ballot the Communist Party had to secure 4,000 signatures, necessitating the most intense campaign among the workers in the basic steel industries. The success in getting on the ballot is expected to bring an intensified attack upon the Party from Andy Mellon's administration headed here by Mayor Kline and his labor-hating police chief, Walsh, who actively took part in the smashing of the great steel strike of 1919, for which he is at present receiving his reward.

FREIGHT STRIKE IN PITTSBURGH

PICKETS UNCOVERED BY POLICE GUNS

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 11.—Underpaid and driven at top speed, 100 freight handlers at the Pennsylvania Railroad terminal struck in a fight for 70 cents an hour instead of 48, the eight-hour day, no discrimination and union recognition.

Arresting Fred Kearns and other strike leaders, city and railroad police drove the men away from the yards with drawn revolvers. Uncovered, the freight handlers are still crippling the yards, while police refuse to permit picketing. An emergency committee for strike relief has been formed.

Five workers have been arrested for distributing the strike call.

Says Union a Crime

(Continued from Page One)

being about strikes by peaceful persuasion only," and "was intended to be so."

"Conspiracy."

The argument based on the common law is the old one of a "conspiracy to raise wages." The alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law is that the union attempted to interfere with competition between the Philadelphia clothing bosses and the New York employment, by threatening to strike the Philadelphia shops unless they granted certain demands. This strike would have prevented shipment of goods over the state line, by preventing their manufacture.

The judge ruled that the law was violated no matter how peaceful the tactics of the union, as it was "the intent and not the methods used which constituted the crime."

Anti-Strike Law.

This Philadelphia case follows the same case of last year, similar in nature, and the Schoonover injunction in 1927 against the miners going on strike in a mine which had a contract to ship coal over the state line. It apparently lays the basis for the Wolf-American Bar Association Federal Anti-Strike bill, which is to be introduced into Congress in the fall term.

Protest Mill Terror at Baltimore Meet

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 11.—A mass protest meeting of Baltimore workers against the Gastonia terror will be held Sunday, Oct. 20, at 8 p. m., at the Lithuanian Hall, 851 Hollins St. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Gastonia Textile Defense and Relief Committee of this city.

Pioneers Hate to Return to Capitalist U.S.A. After USSR

All Gained Weight During Visit to Workers Republic; Their Reception Is Friday Night

Seven Young Pioneers of America, including 11-year-old Elmer McDonald, of Gastonia, have returned to America with eyes agleam at the sights of working class progress in the Soviet Union. They attended the International Congress of Pioneers and heard "Gastonia" on the tongues of workers' children from more than a score of lands.

Those on the trip with the southern mill worker's son, were Shelley Strickland, 12-year-old Negro of Philadelphia; Jessie Taft, 14-year-old daughter of New York needle trades workers; Delia Morelli, 14 years old, daughter of a Pittsburgh miner; Marion Semchyschen, 12 years old, son of an automobile worker in Detroit; Albert Soren, of Toronto, Canada; Herbert Halpern, son of a New York shoe worker, and Joe Shiffman, their leader.

Elmer, who had never been outside of Gastonia in his life before, and whose father was one of the 16 Gastonia strikers released of the charges of murder and assault, tossed off the names of cities in the U.S.S.R. like a world traveler. The group wore the costumes of the Young Pioneers of the Socialist Soviet Republics, small sailor hats and warm gray sweaters, shorts and blouses.

They told story after story of "schools where the children can question the teacher, and criticize him if he deserves it," of factories "where many workers are already on seven-hour schedules, and soon will work six," and of tremendous demonstrations in their honor.

WORKERS CALENDAR

WILLIAM SIMONS, secretary of the All-American League will be unable to undertake the tour of Texas, California and other western and states scheduled for the latter part of this month. His appearance in Boston could grow out of the August demonstration makes it impossible for Simons to undertake the tour. Local organizations are requested to hold the meetings with local speakers.

NOTICE

Notice in this calendar cannot be run for more than two weeks before the event or affair is scheduled to be held. This is due to lack of space.

CANADA

Montreal Labor Defense.

Friday evening, October 18, the Montreal City Centre Committee of the Canadian Labor Defense will hold a conference of labor organizations at 42 Beacocher Street, Montreal. All who have collected for Gastonia, Hamilton, etc., are asked to remit at once to P. W. Gerrish, 275 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal, or Secretary A. E. Smith, 105 Bloor St., Toronto.

MARYLAND

Baltimore Calendar of Events.

On Monday, October 14, William Z. Foster, general secretary of the Trade Union Unity League will address a mass meeting to give a report of the Trade Union Unity League Convention, recently held at Cleveland, Ohio. This meeting is to be held under the auspices of the local Trade Union Unity League.

On Friday, October 18, M. J. Olgin, of the Communist Party, will speak at a mass meeting to explain the significance of the recent events in Palestine. This meeting will be held under the auspices of the Jewish Section of the Communist Party, Baltimore.

On Sunday, October 20, Juliet S. Poyntz will speak at a mass meeting for the defense of the Gastonia strikers and to protest against the mob violence which has been unleashed against the textile workers of the South by the mill owners.

Praternal and sympathetic organizations are asked to note these dates and keep them open.

The places where these meetings will be held will be announced in a few days.

MISSOURI

St. Louis Youth-Pioneer Affair.

An affair will be given by the St. Louis Young Communist League and Young Pioneers on October 20 at the Labor Temple, 777 Broadway, preparing an unusual play which was never yet shown in the United States. All workers and sympathizers are invited. Refreshments will be served. Proceeds will be used to build the above two organizations.

KANSAS CITY YCL PleNUM.

The YCL of Kansas City, district plenum, postponed from Sept. 28 and 29, will be held Oct. 18 and 19 at the headquarters of the YCL at 534 E. 15th St., Kansas City, Mo.

ILLINOIS

Chicago Red Festival and Dance.

A red festival and dance will be given by Section 4 of the Communist Party on October 19 at 8 p. m. at District Headquarters, 2021 W. Division St., for the benefit of the District Workers School.

MICHIGAN

Detroit Activities.

Detroit functionaries meeting of the Communist Party Friday, October 18, 7:30 p. m. General membership meeting Friday, November 1, 7:30 p. m. Welcome to Polish Party Paper, Trybuna Robotnicza-Yomans Hall, 3614 Yomans Ave., Hamtramck.

Concert for Gastonia by Aldo Choir Lithuanian Hall, 25th and Verner Highway, October 12, 8 p. m.

Detroit Program For Gastonia.

Sunday, Oct. 13, 2 p. m.: Ella May Wiggin Memorial Meeting at Dancesland Auditorium. -Woodward near Forest. Speaker: Ben Wells, of Gastonia.

Saturday, Oct. 19, 8 p. m.: Concert and dance for Gastonia given by Women's Branch I.L.D. at Kinder Theatre, 529 Kenilworth.

Sunday, Oct. 20, 2 p. m.: Grand Concert for Gastonia Relief, given by FIR at Finnish Hall, 14th and McGraw.

Sunday, Oct. 20, 8 p. m.: Dance and entertainment for Gastonia, given by Northern Progressive Ladies' Society at Carpenters Hall, 935 Alger.

Sunday, Oct. 27, 4 p. m.: Gastonia Protest Demonstration in Cadillac Square.

Tuesday, Nov. 12, 9 p. m.: Movie "Trip to the Soviet Union" and "Gastonia" given by W.I.R. in Dancesland Auditorium. Woodward near Forest.

Who May Wiggins Meet in Detroit.

Detroit workers will protest the murder of Ella May Wiggins at a mass meeting at Dancesland Auditorium, Woodward near Forest, Sunday, Oct. 13, at 2 p. m. The speaker Ben Wells, Gastonia textile organizer, beaten by mill boss mob.

LABOR DEFENSE WILL BATTLE COMMUNIST BAN

Communist Cannot Be Citizen, Says Court

Appeal from the ruling of the Federal Court in the Pittsburgh district that Communism is a belief which prohibits an alien from sincerely taking the oath of allegiance to this country and therefore is justification for the cancellation of citizenship papers, will be heard before the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia some time in November, in the case of John Tapolczyani, a barber of Harmony, Pa.

In 1920 Tapolczyani took out his final citizenship papers. A year later he wrote to his brother in Hungary berating him for having joined the white army and for shooting down fellow workers. In the letter Tapolczyani stated he was a Communist in principle and favored a Soviet form of government. This letter was intercepted by Hungarian censors and turned over to the United States Department of Justice.

The government thereupon began equity proceedings to cancel Tapolczyani's citizenship and succeeded.

The International Labor Defense is fighting on Tapolczyani's behalf jointly with the American Civil Liberties Union.

NATIONAL STAGE STRIKE LOOMING

Phila. Musicians Walk Out May Spread

The possibility of a nation-wide walk-out of musicians and stage hands in sympathy with the 55 union musicians in Philadelphia who are striking for wage increases and a thirty-week employment guarantee grew yesterday, despite a declaration made in Toronto by Joseph Weber, president of the American Federation of Musicians, to the effect that such a move is "remote, if not impossible."

Union locals in New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Wilmington and New Haven have already filed with theatrical managers two weeks notice of their intention to join the strike. The Shubert and Erlanger magnates, who control virtually all of the "road" houses, and against whom the Philadelphia musicians are struggling, will be chiefly affected by the projected strike.

Reports from Philadelphia yesterday said that the situation there remained unchanged. A. L. Erlanger and Lee Shubert are conferring daily with legal representatives in an effort to hamstring the threat of a wide-spread walk-out. Cincinnati musicians are also on strike, but new agreements between the union officials and theatre managers in Cleveland, St. Louis and Hartford were recently railroaded through.

Baltimore Workers at Charlotte TUUL Meet

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 11.—At a meeting of the local Trade Union Conference, held here last Sunday, Oct. 6, it was decided that Baltimore be represented at the Southern Trade Union Conference, to be held in Charlotte, N. C., on Oct. 13, in conjunction with the Southern textile conference. Five delegates, three from the marine industry and two from the railroad

NEW METAL FOR BOMBERS

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (By Mail).—Beryllium, a new light metal at present worth \$200 a pound, is likely to find utilization in future battle aircraft construction, Dr. W. H. Gillett of Columbus, O., predicted in a report to the American Electrochemical Society.

INDUSTRY, were elected. he five delegates will bring to Charlotte greetings of solidarity with the Southern workers, form the workers of Baltimore.

The Sovkino Masterpiece

"Her Way of Love"

at the FILM GUILD CINEMA

1632 Market Street, Philadelphia

TOMORROW MIDNIGHT

for the benefit of the MORNING FREIHEIT, Jewish Communist Daily

Tickets on Sale at

317 South Fifth Street 39 North Tenth Street

and at Box Office at time of performance.

PHILADELPHIA

Young Communist League

West Philadelphia Unit

Third Annual Dance

TONIGHT at 8 P. M.

4035 Girard Avenue

Tickets 25c

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, Md., Oct. 10.—The Army performed in a miniature warfare today as thousands watched.

Post-war nad war time devices ranging from machine guns to 16 inch coast defense pieces and airplanes demonstrated their ability to scatter death and destruction. The most spectacular event scheduled was the dropping of a 4,000 pound bomb containing 2,000 pounds of explosive.

These maneuvers are one of a great series which have been held by the Wall Street military authorities in preparing for the coming imperialist war.

Philadelphia

MILL TO U

HOSIERY

S. W. Cor. 51st and York Streets

Best Quality Guaranteed

Killers of Barkoski in Legal Game to Evade Any Conviction at All

(Continued from Page One)

servants be harshly treated when the yare engaged in his master's work.

Whitewashing.

Even James H Gray, the trial judge, admitted that the party in the first trial "should have convicted Yyster anyway." But the judge did everything he could during the trial to insure that Lyster got a "not guilty" verdict.

Police Lieutenant Lyster and policeman Harold P. Watts and Frank Slapikas arrested John Barkoski in his home, took him to their barracks, and beat him for the space of six hours with belts, and an iron poker. They also jumped on his chest and kicked him. All of his ribs were found broken when the autopsy was performed, his collar bone and arms were broken, and his head a mass of cuts.

MACDONALD IS LAMONT'S GUEST

Will Meet Socialist Leaders Today

(Continued from Page One)

A very elaborate program for MacDonald during his stay in New York has been arranged jointly by financial interests and Socialist leaders. After his interview with Lamont, MacDonald will meet Socialist leaders at his hotel at 10:30 this morning.

Before leaving Washington, a joint statement was issued by Hoover and MacDonald giving their version of the matters discussed behind the scenes. The story was published only after the most careful study and revision, in an effort to prevent the real differences from becoming known.

Meaningless Talk Reported.

Workers are expected to believe the statement, according to which Hoover and MacDonald spent their time assuring each other that the Kellogg treaty makes war between the United States and England "unthinkable," but that nevertheless "doubt and suspicions must not influence national policy." Only idiots could have spent many hours using such meaningless and high sounding compliments as indicated by the statement.

To Build New Cruisers

The statement tried to give the impression that the most important matter discussed, aside from mutual compliments, and talk about "impossibility" of war whether the United States should build 18 or 21 cruisers of 10,000 tons, Hoover preferring the larger number and MacDonald insisting that the United States should build 18 new 10,000 ton cruisers and an additional four cruisers of 7,500 tons each, giving the same total tonnage. Few workers, however, think that MacDonald made his trip to the United States just to give his advice on such a technical matter. But this is of significance in showing that in spite of talk of "disarmament" both imperialist countries will continue naval construction and other war preparations.

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OIL DRIVERS BOO TAMMANY MEN; 3,000 ON STRIKE

Democrats Bleat at TUUL Charge

(Continued from Page One)

strikers have been injured, and that automobiles used by Dermody and Lentil have not been placed at the disposal of the thugs.

Tammany Van Seen at S. O. Office.

Their blustering denials met raucous ridicule from the pickets, who had themselves seen Dermody visit the Standard Oil offices the day before, when one striker was slashed with a knife and two others run down by a Standard Oil truck driven by scabs. The men told Dermody that many of the notorious gangsters who have instituted a wave of terror against the striking truckmen, under orders from Tammany and the oil companies, are known to them by sight, and that they had recognized several roaming the streets in cars belonging to the 14th assembly district headquarters.

Must Spread Strike.

The pump men are still at work, but expected to come out at any time. But since the gasoline comes into the city by water and rail, it is necessary, the T. U. U. L. points out, for the strikers to bring down the railroad and waterfront workers in order to effect a complete tie-up. The cooperation of the longshoremen and the marine workers employed on tankers is particularly stressed by the T. U. U. L., which at the same time urges the strikers to form their own rank and file strike committee to forestall the attempt of the union officials to betray them.

Wm. Z. Foster Reports T. U. U. L. Convention in Baltimore, Oct. 14.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 11.—On Monday, Oct. 14th, William Z. Foster, general secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, will speak to a mass meeting to give a report of the recently held Trade Union Unity Convention. The local Trade Union Unity League has arranged to have Foster speak at the Lithuanian Hall, 851 Hollins St.

he local T. U. U. L. has distributed thousands of leaflets advertising this meeting and expects to rally many hundreds of workers under its leadership to fight for the program of the T. U. U. L.

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Japan Turns Over \$700,000 to White Guard General Leading Attack on Soviets

SOVIET AMBASSADOR AT TOKIO PROTESTS SHARPLY TO FOREIGN OFFICE AT TREATY VIOLATION

Big Government Bank Allowed to Pay Huge Fund Belonging to Soviet Union

Tokio Government's Complicity Shown by Tale of General's "Disappearance"

TOKIO, Oct. 11.—Official Japanese aid to the Czarist white guards to attack the Soviet Union, given the infamous white guard general Semenov, is seen in the protest made by Alexander Troyanowski, Soviet ambassador to Tokio delivered to the foreign office today.

The Soviet ambassador called the Japanese government's attention to the violation by Japan of the Soviet-Japanese treaty of 1925, which provided that all property of all previous Russian governments should be turned over to the Soviet Union.

The violation was committed by permitting the Spees Bank of Yokohama, which is practically if not formally a government institution, to pay to the white guard general Semenov about \$700,000 once held by the defunct "Far Eastern Republic."

The bank makes the exact that Semenov and another ex-Czarist officer, Michael Podtgiagn, who also shared in this deal, "played an important part" in the development of the defunct "republic" when as a matter of fact Semenov, before, during and after that "republic," merely played the role of a bandit counter-revolutionary ready to serve any imperialism then invading the Soviet Union, and gave but the faintest recognition, if any, to the "Far Eastern Republic."

Sheltered by imperialist authority, mostly Japanese, but at times by American, Semenov wantonly massacred and robbed the Siberian peasantry and townspeople east of Lake Baikal and in the Amur region.

Now this monster mass murderer is given \$750,000 by Japan and allowed to Japanese soil openly to organize and arm the white guards who are at this moment trying to break through the Red Army lines on the Soviet-Manchuria frontier.

In the ambassador's protest to the Japanese foreign office, it is noted as an extraordinary circumstance that though the Japanese courts issued an order Thursday to the bank,

requiring the money to be held, the bank paid it out and excused itself by saying that the order "came an hour after" the money was paid.

Moreover, that the Japanese government, whose vigilance over people's residence and movements is such as to insure its knowledge just where at any moment, any person is living or travelling, asserts that Semenov "disappeared" after getting the money, shows that Japanese officials are directly involved. Troyanowski informed the foreign office that Semenov undoubtedly intends to use the money to finance the Russian white guards in Manchuria.

DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF JAIL

(Continued from Page One)

onstrations prevented the authorities from keeping those arrested in jail for a considerable time without a hearing or being permitted bail. During the past few weeks many such arrests have been made in California.

Workers Arrested.

James McCrary, organizer for the International Labor Defense, was arrested while telling of the bosses' attacks on Gastonia workers. He was pulled down from the rear seat of an automobile from which he was speaking. Police insisted that he could stand no higher "than the sidewalk level," but the speaker refused to permit the meeting to be broken up and continued speaking.

Arvid Owens immediately took the place of McCrary and began speaking, but was immediately arrested. William A. Crp, organizer for the Workers International Relief, and Joe Sturdevant, of the International Labor Defense, were arrested for distributing Gastonia defense leaflets.

Demonstration Continued.

Others arrested by police were John Little, District Organizer of the Young Communist League, Archie Brown, Joe Simon, George Babich and Jack Posin.

Banners knocked down by the police were picked up by other workers and carried to the city jail in the demonstration against police terror in California as well as for the Gastonia strikers.

France 'Nervous' Over Navy, Boosts Budget 54 Percent for 1930

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The "interesting contribution" which Ramsay MacDonald says the next five-power conference "will make to the League of Nations Preparatory Disarmament Commission" appears to be, for one thing, a sharp conflict with France over submarines and also with Italy, who insists on naval equality with France.

France has the biggest total submarine tonnage, 94,000, of any power; the U. S. has 90,000; Japan, 75,000; Britain, 86,000 and Italy, 40,000.

France is building 14 submarines now, and has increased its naval budget 54 per cent for 1930 over 1929. French authorities are announced as being "nervous" at the coming conference.

RACE ISSUE IN GASTONIA TRIAL

Witness States Gilbert Threatened Raid

(Continued from Page One)

and Bulwinkle were trying to either incriminate him or get him to testify for the state.

Attorney Cansler of the prosecution also read Saylor's affidavit made the day after the kidnaping of the three organizers when Wells was beaten and threatened with lynching. Cansler attempted to poke fun at Saylor's declaration that he saw Carpenter and Bulwinkle and that they helped to organize the Loray gang that swept through three counties the night after the mistrial resulted from the insanity of Juror Campbell.

Prove Police Hatred.

Cansler also tried to discredit Saylor by references to his arrest with seven others for "overthrowing the government," which charge was dropped when the state failed to produce any evidence.

Despite Judge Barnhill's ruling yesterday excluding the testimony of Gladys Wallace that Buch and Melvin had been beaten on the picket line, by the police, the defense succeeded in getting a great deal of such testimony into the record today over the strenuous objection of the prosecution. It showed the brutality of the police, their hatred of the strikers and subversive nature of the Manville-Jencks Co., which necessitated arming the guards to protect the union.

Flat contradiction to the perjury of the state's witnesses was testified that K. Y. Hendricks ran into the house of Connie Neal, asking to be hid and saying, "We have shot Aderholt and Gilbert," was given in the testimony of Dewey Martin this morning. Martin told how he had returned from the picket line which the police had broken up with vicious brutality, and went to the house of his father-in-law, Tom Phifer, near the union headquarters. Mrs. Connie Neal was there, also Mrs. Tramble, Tom Phifer and Martin's wife. They were standing in the back yard when the shooting occurred. Hendricks arrived while the shooting was going on, so that it is impossible that Hendricks could have been at the union headquarters when Aderholt was shot.

While standing in the back yard, a boy ran by and told them the police had been killed. He said, "The police are looking for Beal." Martin, Hendricks and Martin's wife went back into the house, and found Hack Wilson, one of the Loray Committee of 100 there. Wilson left, returning ten minutes later with a white handkerchief around his arm. Hendricks was with Martin and the others all the time.

Judge Shields Police.

When Martin started to tell how Officer Jackson had knocked Earl Tompkinson down on the picket line and then kicked him, and how the police had knocked off Mrs. McGinnis down, the prosecution objected. Barnhill sustained them, and this testimony was ruled out as irrelevant. Marti also testified that he had seen Hendricks since Hendricks had been beaten by the police, only a few days previously, they would be looking for him, and that he had better get out of town and offered to take him away in an auto.

Hendricks refused, saying, "I have done nothing wrong. I don't have to run away." Then Hendricks went home to sleep and was arrested.

Insinuations.

More vicious cross examination ever took place in a court room than that which Jake Newell of the prosecution subjected Martin in the attempt to discredit him and impeach his testimony. Lying insinuations, vile suggestions, and innuendo were resorted to by Newell. The mill bosses' attorney tried to give the jury a picture of Martin as an immoral scoundrel. He tried to charge by his questions that Martin ran away with other men's wives. Newell based all his insinuations solely upon the fact that Martin went with Welsford, Cecil Berger, and two women strikers to New York to appeal for funds for the Workers' International Relief to feed the Loray strikers. Newell intimated repeatedly, despite objections from the defense, overruled by the judge, that Martin believed in free love and that this tour for the W. I. R. was immoral.

Newell then asked Martin the

UNDER 'PARITY' ALL EUROPE TO RUSH TO ARMS

Armaments Only Begin With Talk of Peace

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Bourgeois press reports state that President Doumergue of France is visiting in Belgium to strengthen France's alliance there, and forecasts similar advances toward Poland and Yugoslavia, in fear of military disadvantages arising from the British-U. S. conversations.

Geneva reports, usually the voice of the League of Nations, say "disarmament circles" are speculating that the principle of parity as reached between the U. S. and England, will bring more armaments than before, since many nations will demand "parity" with their immediate rivals.

This is obviously the result in the Mediterranean, where not only the Franco-Italian controversy over "parity" will arise, but where Spain also claims a right to a large navy. Then Yugoslavia, which starting to build a navy will never agree to a smaller one than Italy, and Italy, as it is noted, demands "parity" with France—which has no intention of disarming, but quite to the opposite just increased her naval budget 54 per cent for 1930.

question, "Didn't you speak from the same platform as Otto Hall, Negro Communist, who advocated racial equality?"

The court ruled against this question.

Reads Daily Worker.

"Aren't you a correspondent of the Daily Worker, Communist paper?" Newell asked.

"No but I read it every chance I get," Martin answered.

"When did you begin your career as a union orator?" asked Newell.

"Well, I began to speak for the union soon after we went on strike," Martin stated.

"What did you say?"

"I told the workers that the only way to win better wages was by sticking to the National Textile Workers' Union and fighting the bosses," said Martin. "When the new union headquarters was finished, I made a speech and Gilbert was stand alongside the stand. He said to me, 'oh had better make much of it, Big boy, for your headquarters won't stand up there for a week.'"

Saylor Tells of Shot.

Before Martin took the stand Saylor was again, today, subjected to sneering accusations by the prosecution, who framed their lying insinuations in the form of questions. These questions were often so flagrantly vicious in intent and so irrelevant that they had to be ruled out by the court, but not before the desired effect had been made by the jury.

Saylor repeated his testimony of yesterday that the first shots came from the police.

Who Said "Shoot?"

John Woods, mill worker, today reiterated the statement of all defense witnesses that Beal did not, advise the strikers to shoot the police, as charged by the prosecution. He testified that he heard Jackson tell Aderholt that there was no need of going down to the union headquarters after breaking up the picket line, as "the trouble there is all over."

It has been shown by the testimony of several defense witnesses that the remark, "Shoot 'em down," came not from the strikers but from some unidentified citizens across the street, and was directed not to the workers' guard but to the police.

Saylor also said he had been kept in jail eleven days without a warrant or a charge against him. He said he had seen two policemen administer a severe beating to McGinnis, trying to extract a confession in jail.

Il Duce Doesn't Trust His Fellow Fascists

ROME, Oct. 11.—A bulletin of the Fascist party last night announced the reduction of the Fascist Grand Council from 52 to 20 members. The Council is the executive branch of the government, and the reason for the change is seen in Mussolini's speech of Sept. 14, declaring that the council had too many members to assure secrecy.

He is intending to make his dictatorship even stronger in the council, for this reason having given up seven cabinet posts recently to devote more time to ruling the council.

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

WHEN YOUR BACK SEEMS BREAKING

Backaches arising from stooping or reclining often mean kidney need help. Aid them by avoiding meats, spicy foods, liquor, and take Santal Midy capsules. They also help irregular, scanty or burning passages and night urinating from bladder weakness. Genuine bear signature of Dr. L. Midy all druggists have them.

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Soldiers in Canal Zone Cheated Right and Left

(By a Worker Correspondent)

I am a soldier of the U. S. Army stationed in the Canal Zone, Panama. You would find me typical of most of the buck privates in Ft. Randolph, Francefield, Davis, Gatun, etc. The recruiting posters promising good wages and good times enticed me into the army at a time when I was unemployed. The "good wages" consists of \$21 per month. From this sum we must pay for uniforms (these are supposed to be free, but if we don't buy it we get extra fatigue and other hardships from the officers). From our meager pay we are also forced to contribute to the Salvation Army, sick and death benefit funds for officers, funds for magazines, etc. When you add to this the petty grafting in connection with the canteens you will realize that there is very little left of the \$21 per month.

The canteens are created from money mainly raised by the men. They charge exorbitant prices and have a check "credit system" by means of which most of our pay is taken away from us before the month is up. "You'll never get rich. You son-of-a—!" This line of the army song is more truth than poetry. The idea is: keep the soldiers broke. This will keep them in the army, prevent them from "going over the hill" (deserting), etc.

I know a case of a soldier put in the guard house for four or five months. When he got out, he had his time remitted. He should have been paid \$105 but he only received \$84. When he complained to the officer he was forced to turn in his money and he did not receive a damn cent.

Then there are our "beloved" supply sergeants, who run a little racket of their own, but the company commander is directly responsible for this. The private is allowed \$164 of clothing for three years. But the soldier never takes that amount. If the soldier takes a pair of shoes on his account, the supply sergeant checks him off for several coats and breeches at the same time. The extra money is pocketed by these "high price glory" boys. I will tell more in my next letter.

NEGRO WORKERS ANALYZE CASE

(Continued from Page One)

system of exploitation, oppression, robbery, plunder and slavery by the bosses. The workers' interests are the same and require the unity of all workers, white, black, brown, yellow, in fighting against our common enemy and exploiter, the capitalist class.

Boss Splits Workers.

"The capitalist class of the United States in order to maintain and preserve their system of robbery and plunder of the working class maintains the system of race discrimination between Negro and white workers. This is done for the purpose of keeping the workers separated, keeping them divided and far apart in order to prevent the workers from uniting and organizing together in order to fight for better working and living conditions, for their emancipation from capitalism.

"The whole history of the American labor movement is filled with evidence of how this system of race discrimination has been time and time again used for the purpose of putting one race of workers against another race of workers.

"The action of the court in refusing to permit us to sit in the court room either upstairs or downstairs (with the other members of the labor jury) is another evidence of the whole vicious system of race discrimination which is used by the capitalist class against Negro workers. The fact that this is done by the court attendant itself, exposes this whole system in all its brazenness.

Is Class Trial.

"We declare to the American working class that the trial of these seven strikers and organizers is not merely a "murder" trial. It is a trial which challenges the right of the workers, both black and white, to organize, strike, picket and defend themselves when attacked by the police, thugs and fascist gangs of the capitalist class. We declare that these are fundamental rights, which the workers both black and white, have fought for years to obtain, and which must be defended and preserved at all costs by the workers both black and white.

"The murder of Ella May, a textile striker, the murder of five workers in Marion, and the wounding of scores more and the activity of the bosses' mob, bring clearly to the forefront the campaign of murder which is now being waged by the capitalist class, and call for the rallying and organization of all workers to fight for the fundamental rights of labor and against lynching, race discrimination, jim-crowism, etc.

"The program of the Trade Union Unity League whose convention was held at Cleveland, Ohio, recently, laid the basis for a militant fight of all workers against the whole vile system of class and race oppression which the American workers are forced to suffer. The mili-

Increasing Efforts.

"Workers in New York will hold another mass conference for Gastonia defense relief, Tuesday, Oct. 15, at 7 p. m. in Irving Plaza. The New York district of the International Labor Defense and the Workers International Relief are arranging the conference and expect to jam the large hall full with workers protesting the Southern mill-owners' brutalities and murders.

Kansas City and Denver Workers Active.

The International Labor Defense today received word from the I. L. D. branch in Denver that their organization and the Workmen's Circle raised \$72.50 at a recent supper in behalf of Gastonia. A bazaar held in Kansas City Sept. 21 and 22 netted \$358.62.

Pennsylvania Workers Meeting for Gastonia.

The workers of Allentown, one of the largest textile centers in the land are rallying to the support of the textile strikers in the South and the Bethlehem workers charged with sedition whose trial will be in December.

Workers from Boston, Bethlehem and Allentown will meet in protest on Oct. 15, at 2 p. m. at 119 N. Third St., to commemorate the Southern martyrs, Ella May and the Marion strikers, killed by capitalist agents.

YOUTH HOLDING CHARLOTTE MEET

In Unity With Textile And TUUL Conference

(Continued from Page One)

work before 12 years of age.

"The greatest number in the South entered the mill before the ages of 12 and 16. . . ." (From the same bulletin.)

Taking the textile industry as a whole, there were 200,000 young workers between the ages of 16 and 19 years in the entire American textile industry. This was in 1920—and only includes young workers between the ages of 16 and 19. Now, after nine years of the most intense machination and simplification of the processes of the textile industry, we can certainly estimate that there are at least 500,000 young workers between the ages of 10 and 24 in the entire textile industry, and certainly a quarter of a million young textile workers in the South.

These young workers work for wages of \$4, \$5 and \$6 per week. Pellagra and consumption are called uncommen. The speed-up (not stretch out in the South), the long hours and low wages have left a marked effect on the youth. The young workers in the South, who trace their descent back to the sturdy mountaineers of the North Carolina and Tennessee hills, are gradually becoming a race physically weaker than their ancestors. (Pellagra increased about 50 per cent in the last year in the state of North Carolina.) These conditions have had their greatest effect on the youth. Therefore their role in all the struggles in this industry. The textile industry internationally is in a crisis. Over-production, a fundamental contradiction of capitalism, is the main cause of the crisis in the textile industry. The markets remain relatively the same while output grows under modern machine methods with the severe intensification of labor. The textile bosses, therefore, must—in the nature of things under capitalism—compete with each other by cut-throat methods in order to capture markets. In order to undersell each other they must "lower production costs." This they do by rationalization—speed-up, lengthening hours, the conveyor system, gearing machinery to a high speed, etc. Their second method of "liquidating" their crisis is war. (Hence the crisis in the textile industry can be seen as one of the factors making for war.)

The international character of the crisis and the international character of capitalist rationalization in the textile industry can be clearly perceived when we realize that within the last year there have been strikes in the textile industry as far apart as Gastonia, N. C.; Bombay, India; Lanashire, England; Ludlow, Mass.; Czecho-Slovakia and the north of France—all these strikes being primarily the efforts of the workers to struggle against the effects of capitalist rationalization. In the southern states intensification of labor has already assumed a classic form. The whole structure of capitalist prosperity in the South is based on the highest degree of rationalization. The youth, as a result, is rapidly displacing the adult workers in the industry and therefore are playing an important part in the struggles of the workers. It is symbolic of the Southern struggles that 6 of the 7 present defendants now on trial in Charlotte are young workers.

It is also significant that three of the workers massacred in Marion were young workers.

In Elizabethton, and in the Loray strike, young workers played an active and sometimes leading role. So much so, in fact that when young workers in the uniform of National Guards in pointing out their strike-breaking role and in such an effective manner that troops very often had to be withdrawn. It is also interesting to note that one of the released defendants in the Gastonia trial, J. C. Heffner, a young textile worker, was a member of the National Guard.

The bosses have made tremendous efforts in the South to win the youth. The young workers meet on every hand a barrage of capitalist propaganda aimed at poisoning them

against the working class. The "Gastonia Gazette" puts the matter quite bluntly for the mill bosses, speaking in reference to baseball teams for young worker finances by the bosses:

"Mill owners and executives could well give some thought to the financing . . . of . . . teams . . . for the youngsters of today will be the operatives tomorrow. Train these young teen age boys in the principles of Americanism, fair play and clean sportsmanship now, and there will never be any further troubles in this country to equal those we had passed through this summer."

"Fair play and clean sportsmanship" obviously means collecting a mob of 300 armed thugs and beating one unarmed man almost to death. "Americanism," according to the "Gastonia Gazette," seems to be the doctrine of slow starvation or outright death through pellagra. The "troubles" referred to are the struggles of the workers in Gaston County to organize themselves, and the Loray strike. Company sports is not the only way, however, countless crumbs are offered to the young workers—a fake summer camp of Manville-Jencks, ice cream suppers, barbecues, patriotic organizations, etc. We may expect even further and more intense efforts on the part of the bosses to win the youth.

The Youth conference at Charlotte becomes therefore a focal point for all young workers. The Charlotte Youth Conference will present the issue sharply to the young workers: Equal pay for equal work; a \$30 minimum wage; 15 minute rest periods each day; an 8 hour day for all workers—an even shorter workday for the young workers; abolition of child labor, etc. The Charlotte Youth Conference will point out the general nature of the struggle has already assumed a political form, that it is a struggle not only for hours and wages, but also a sharp struggle against the boss police, courts, National Guard, in short, against the repressive state apparatus of the bosses. Further, the Youth Conference will point out the increasing danger of war against the workers' fatherland, the Soviet Union, and between the United States and Great Britain and how the crisis of the speed-up in the textile industry is intimately connected up with the war danger.

Youth Sections as the special organizational form for the young workers will be stressed. Special youth activity must be emphasized. The drawing in of the young workers into the workers' defense corps in each mill, is another point that will be stressed.

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YOUNG GASTONIA STRIKER CALLS ON WORKERS TO RUSH 'DAILY' SOUTH

15 Year Old Binnie Green from Gastonia Says Daily Worker Is Needed

(Continued from Page One)

that the workers all over the world are ready to fight for them.

"The mill workers say they no longer will have the Gastonia Gazette but will have the Daily Worker, for it is the only paper that tells the truth.

"All the mill workers I know in the South are saying, we must have the union paper, the Daily worker, it is our paper.

"The Daily Worker should go to every worker in the South, not just only to Gastonia, but all over the South, to keep the workers' eyes open.

"You workers who read the Daily should do your best to see that every worker in the South can have the Daily every day."

As Binnie Green, fresh from the southern front of the class struggle in the United States says, all workers, and all working class organizations must see that the Daily Worker is rushed to the workers in the South who are demanding that they receive the Daily each day.

To answer the appeals of these workers means a tremendous financial burden which all militant workers must help us bear.

Individual workers must rush funds at once to the "Rush the Daily Worker to the Southern Workers' Drive."

Working class organizations must adopt a mill village, and see that that village is supplied with bundles of the Daily every day.

\$2.50 each week from a Communist Party unit, or other working-class organization means that a bundle of 25 Daily Workers can go to a southern mill village each day.

\$10 a week will bring 100 copies of the Daily Worker to the workers of a southern mill village every day.

What's the answer of the militant American workers to the workers of the South?

The enclosed contribution is my answer to the

Plenum of Communist Party of Mexico Approves Expulsion of Lovestone-Pepper Group

"Especially on the American question, the Plenum manifests its complete solidarity with the measures taken by the Central Committee of the Communist Party in expelling the Lovestone-Pepper group whose opportunist line had put the American Party in the impossible position to carry out its enormous tasks and to effectively solidarize itself with the struggles of the Latin-American Parties and the oppressed masses of the Continent. The drastic measures adopted by the ECCI against the opportunist actions of the Lovestone group that hindered the work of the American Party have proven to be completely justified in the ulterior actions of Lovestone in performing the raid and burglarizing the offices of our brother Party.

Such acts prove conclusively the complete degeneration of this group, acts which definitely divide it from the working class of the United States and of Latin-America."

PARTY LIFE

REPUDIATES LOVESTONE

In view of the fact that I have been a member of the opposition group (Lovestone) to the Party and to the Comintern, within the League, I take this opportunity to publicly repudiate and disassociate myself from the Lovestone group.

The right wing character of the Lovestone group, and the splitting tactics they have used in breaking away from the Party and the League, have fully convinced me that they are trying to wreck the Communist Party and Young Communist League. Their right wing character is fully exposed in condemning the 10th Plenum, and in trying to show that the Comintern and the Y.C.L. are revising the line of the Sixth World Congress. Their splitting tactics are shown in their appeal to the Comintern and in their coming issuance of the counter-revolutionary yellow sheet, "The Revolutionary Age," in which they will slander the Party and the League much more, and which will assist them in the formation of an anti-Communist Party, and by all the false and slanderous documents they have circulated among the Party and League comrades in order to start confusion in the ranks of the Young Communist League and the Communist Party of America.

Recognizing my errors, as an agent of the renegade Lovestone and his followers, I call for the condemnation of my activities in their behalf. I stand ready to take my place in the League as a disciplined and loyal member of the Young Communist League.

Yours for a mass Communist Party and Young Communist League.
HARRY EISMAN.

JAPAN'S COLONIAL POLICY IN KOREA

By carefully studying the history of the penetration of Japanese imperialism in Korea, beginning with 1876, when Japan forced upon Korea the treaty, right up to the present day, we see one and the same line consistently carried out: the elimination of all factors, political or economic, which might hinder the growth of Japanese capital in Korea, as well as retaining at the same time in the old regime all which would hinder Korea's development into an independent state.

Suppressing by armed force all movement the aim of which was a radical change from the old feudal regime and to clear the path for more progressive capitalist relations, and supporting as a rule the more reactionary elements of the country, Japan on the other hand willingly carried out those reforms which helped to strengthen her position in the economics of the country—the reform of the currency, carried out by the Japanese banks; the organization of a banking apparatus completely subjugated to Japan; the introduction of private ownership of land, the construction of railways, ports, and so on. These measures, extolled by Japan as a greatest favor to Korea, which had so to say promoted her from a backward country to one of the most advanced, bringing the Koreans out of their state of barbarity to the state of "civilized people," etc., were but a hindrance to the independent development of Korea and only helped the Japanese traders, the Japanese capitalists to get huge profits without much trouble, whilst the old feudal orders were in reality strengthened, such as feudal land tenure, the old forms of exploiting the peasantry, the feudal gentry, etc. The thoughtful protection of the survivals of old forms of economy in Korea and the Japanese control over the banking and financial system of the country resulted in native commercial, and in particular industrial capital, developing at an extraordinary slow pace, leaving the field empty for the activities of their competitors from Japan.

Japan's annexation of Korea (1910) only formally reinforced the existing state of affairs. After the annexation Japan took further measures to strengthen her position: besides putting up new barriers to the development of native capital (the law of 1911 which hindered the industrial activity of Korean capitalists), the unification of the small banks into one industrial bank, was carried out, an Eastern Colonization Company was formed, which undertook the buying of land from the Korean peasantry with the assistance and the direct pressure from the state apparatus; attention was directed towards squeezing foreign capital out of the positions which it has already succeeded in gaining in Korea up to the annexation, and a law was issued limiting the industrial rights of foreigners in Korea.

At the present time all the commanding heights in the economics of Korea are in the hands of Japanese imperialism. In the mining industry, with the exception of a small share falling to foreign capital (13 per cent of the total output), and the small percentage of Korean capital (16 per cent), the basic capital belongs to Japan. Practically the entire output of the basic branches of national economy are exported to Japan. In 1926 of the total output of 118,000 tons of pig iron 104,000 tons were exported to Japan; out of the 422,500 tons of iron ore produced in 1927 about 169,000 tons were exported raw, the rest as pig iron; about half of the coal produced is exported. Practically the entire output of gold is exported. Thus Korea is deprived of the chief forms of natural riches and raw materials, which are practically completely swallowed up by Japan.

The manufacturing industry in Korea is very poorly developed and is primarily adapted to handling the first stages of semi-manufacture of agricultural raw materials. Big factories are literally counted in units. Practically half of the entire production of Korean industry is supplied by the food industry enterprises (rice cleaning, flour mills, distilleries, etc.). The textile industry is very weakly developed, and with the exception of three or four large mills (belonging to the Japanese) are concentrated in dwarf-like enterprises. The chief mass of the production (more than 70 per cent) belongs to the Japanese. Transport, the banks, and the entire currency system is likewise in Japanese hands. Japan does not limit herself to foreign trade, where she occupies all predominant posts in export (in 1910, 70 per cent of export belonged to Japan, in 1928, more than 90 per cent) she is squeezing native capital out of the home market, penetrating into the most far-distant corners of the colony with her products. These few data permit us to draw the conclusion that Korea has been transformed by Japan into a raw material basis and market for the products of her industry.

Even now Korea is a typical agricultural country. The basic mass of the production of her national economy comes from agriculture (70 per cent). The peasantry comprise 80 per cent of the total population of the country. As a result of the support to the feudal elements in the Korean villages and likewise as a consequence of the plundering activities of the Japanese financial organs (in particular the Eastern Colonization Company) a process of differentiation in the village and the peasantry's loss of land is taking place in a very sharp form.

Landowners	1914	1916
	46,754	103,654
Peasant-Holders	459,517	524,066
Half-Bentlers	1,065,705	892,624
Rentiers	911,261	1,185,674

Here we see clearly the tendency towards a constant contradiction of the middle groups at the expense of the extreme groups. On the other hand, the energetic activities in buying land carried out by individual Japanese and organizations such as the Eastern Colonization Co. have given large tracts of land into the hands of the Japanese. The activities of Japanese imperialism, however, in buying up land and supporting the landowning-feudal elements have far from resulted in the development of big landowning economy, which would have been a progressive form of carrying on agriculture as compared with the present form. All the lands which are in the hands of the big landowners and Japanese capitalist organizations are cultivated in parcel-plots, which are rented out. As a result, Korea at the present time is in a state when about 84 per cent of the landowners, peasants, own tiny plots of

"WAR BETWEEN US IS UNTHINKABLE—RAMSAY MACDONALD. By Fred Ellis



More War in China

By HARRISON GEORGE.

Swiftly developing events in China prove over again that "the situation in China" is a part of the world situation. And the world situation is marked by an increasingly precarious equilibrium of imperialism, by a sharpening growth of imperialist contradictions.

Just as "the American situation," so "the Chinese situation" was picked out by the Right elements at the Sixth Congress of the Communist International and afterwards as a place for a reformist line to be followed because, to these Right elements, whose outstanding spokesman on this point was Pepper, China under the Nanking regime of the Kuomintang was going to be "stabilized," centralized, pacified and what not, with the aid of American capital.

This has been also the line of the press spokesmen of American imperialism, and the American press, since Chiang Kai-shek welcomed the American Kemmerer Financial Mission, has been filled with fairy tales of the "development of China as a united, democratic, 'modern' and (of course) 'independent' nation."

Unfortunately for this view, the Kemmerer mission was treated to the music of artillery by the Kwangsi British clique attacking Nanking concurrently with the mission's arrival and the Third Kuomintang congress, by the furtive hostility of Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan

land; 64.5 per cent of all rice fields and 57.5 per cent of the dry-farming fields are cultivated by renters.

Even now the most binding forms of rent are in force in Korea (rent in kind, by working the rent off, and so on), which swallow up more than 50 per cent of the produce received from the cultivation of the land. The burden imposed on the peasantry is made still greater by the entire system of taxes and payments (irrigation, for agricultural improvements, etc.), which results in the extreme impoverization and the ruin of the peasants, bringing at the same time huge profits to the Japanese usurpers. Those extremely insignificant agricultural measures which Japan does carry out in Korea are directed mainly towards insuring the transfer of the great possible amount of agricultural produce to Japan. Thus, whilst the rice harvest from 1922 to 1927 increased from 15 million koku to 17.3 million koku (1 koku is about 5 bushels), the export of rice increased from 3 million koku to 6 million, that is, was doubled. The consumption of rice in the country decreased during these years from 11 million koku to 9.9 million koku. Despite the increased rice harvests, its consumption in Korea is thus gradually falling. Most of the peasants raising rice have not the possibility to consume it as food. In value the rice exports comprise more than 60 per cent of the total exports. The Korean peasants thus work for export, feeding on cheap Manchurian millet which is imported to a great amount in the colony (in 1912 millet was imported to the sum of 273,000 Yen, in 1918 to the sum of 15,500,000 Yen). The cotton raised in Korea is likewise practically wholly used for the needs of the Japanese textile mills.

In the economic sphere we thus see that Japan has ensured herself the monopolist exploitation of all the riches of the country, of the entire production of the economy of the country, by cultivating the most backward methods of carrying on this economy and by artificially suppressing all the signs of more progressive forms. This sufficiently clearly proves the incorrectness of the views held by those who consider that the activities of the Japanese imperialists in Korea had a progressive significance for the development of the country. The picture is likewise none too cheering in the political and cultural sphere. The complete absence of the freedom of speech, press, meetings, the crying inequality of the Korean and Japanese in the courts, the inequality of the children of Koreans and Japanese in the schools, the lack of any elements of democracy in the administrative system (the so-called Council of Governor-Generalship which the Japanese make out to be the height of democratism, is nothing but empty fiction). All this is directed at suppressing and depersonalizing the Koreans, instilling in them feelings of reverent fear of all that is Japanese.

To support its policy the Japanese Government creates a firm support in the person of the dregs of the Japanese population emigrating from Japan. In 1926 in the police orders alone there were 19,000 such loyal servants of Japanese imperialism. Two divisions of gendarmery were formed of these. Besides this the ranks of the so-called "reserve army" were augmented by them—a regiment of spies and firemen's brigades, ready at the first word to strangle the smallest outbreak of national protest of the Korean population.

Besides putting into force suppressive measures, the Japanese government attempts to win the support of the Koreans by playing on race and chauvinist feelings. Widespread propaganda of the idea of the brotherhood of the yellow nations against the nations of other races is carried out for this purpose. This propaganda is gaining some success amongst the backward strata of the Korean population.

All this complicated system of measures of political and economic compulsion, however, is unable to break down the Korean nation's hatred of the oppressors and their will for freedom. Parallely with the intensification of Japanese oppression there grows also the spontaneous feeling of protest amongst the Koreans, which from time to time finds outlet in powerful national movements of protest against oppression (for instance, the March movement in 1919). Up till now the Japanese imperialists have found it comparatively easy to deal with these outbreaks, which were led by opportunistic elements, having no complete program of action, and therefore incapable of leadership. At the present time a new political force is rapidly forming and consolidating itself—the Korean proletariat. The recent Gensan strike proved that the proletariat of Korea is becoming a militant power. The proletariat will be the class which will unite and direct in the proper channel the general feeling of protest, and under its leadership, with the assistance of the proletariat of Japan and other countries, the Korean nation will achieve its liberation.

ASAGIRI

I SAW IT MYSELF
HENRI BARBUSSE
Translated by Brian Rhys
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The Pit Horse.

YOU are leaving the surface of the earth. Above, you had seen everything bathed in the light of the sky; the pavements in the little town shone like golden fruits. Before her door, the housewife gave her doormat a drubbing. Through the wide open door came a warm murmuring: over the dark stove, spangled with her lines and cricles, French beans were dancing in the boiling pot. The two hands of the old woman at her knitting shaped a cup. The wear bands of children, many-hued; their voices also ranged through all kinds of colors.

Now that you are down the mainshaft and have left the world above, look at your guide.

"I can't see a thing."
"There's a nasty smell. Our noses take us towards it. A great black mess lies there. A coal wagon? No, it's warm. It is—it is... something that would look like a horse, if one could but see it, a living horse, a horse of glesh and blood."

"He has no name, of course. Too dark for that. Strike a light. Hallo! did you see the rats escaping from that pot where the horse's food is put? He never eats it; much too filthy."

"How does he live, then?"
"Well, he doesn't speak, so we can't say."

The horse is lying on the wagon rails, and the rail runs over a swamp and the water comes oozing and squirting up through the planks underneath, when your foot presses on them.

"His hooves are rotting. They call this disease the rot or the 'toad.' His hooves indeed look very like toads. Hard work and disease have done for his teeth, his eyes, for his hide too, nearly. He has become one with the mud, the last home of all things."

"His work is to go up and down the tunnel, dragging the loaded wagons. He would not stir unless compelled to: too tired. The long effort of his working life weighs upon him, breaks him."

"To keep him at it they open his cadaverous, pendulous jaw. They tie a strong round his tongue and pull on that. He is used to pain, but feeling the tug on the roots of his tongue, he plods on, for all the scraping of ceiling and wal on his raw flesh. There is one place where the tunnel is so low that he has to go down on his haunches and crawl along on that. They beat him."

"Who do that?"
"Men do."

"The bare places on him are more plentiful than the hide, and at every joint a furrow, a hole or hollow marks a sore. If there were light to see, he'd show his red, red heart, just as the false god in churches shows us his painted heart. But there's no light. Up top, on the floor of the world, there is joy in the blessed rain, the wind, the fresh air, the breath of water and the feel of the sun. Even cold is to some extent a delightful sensation. Down below, where your grave shall be, there are the worms at your door—and the old horse."

"BUT this is frightful."

"As you put it, nad so nicely. But what's more frightful is to think that there are masses of these horses underground: ten thousand in France. Don't let us be too sweeping; it's foolish to go in for generalizations and use the word 'all,' because then they shut you up with a single exception. But among this ten thousand, these looming phantoms of the infernal regions, how many can we count who haven't the strength to fight a rat, or who have one eye swinging loose, or both eyes put out, or rotting feet, or flanks spit open like some mother of soddows? How many who cry out in their pain? It's a rare thing, a horse that screams. But you hear that down here."

"That's because we're here; and so he's tumbled down to rest. But he does a twenty-four hour day."

"Twenty-four hours in the twenty-four?"

"Neither more nor less; the three shifts of miners use the same animals in turn. They grind these flesh-machines till they drop, cutting out all waste in sleep. They don't last quite as long, still fit the system which brings in best profits to the contractor."

"But if horses didn't do the work, men would have to."

"Work should not mean torture to anyone."

"So a horse is 'someone'?"

"Yes. I pity horses just as much as men. Oh! don't raise your hands in astonishment, I beg you. What I have just said was instinctive, a cry from the heart. But I can give reasons for it, for I belong to that plain rough school which does explain such cries, just as it explains dreams."

"I HAVE long noticed that when I see a blind man and his dog I feel just as sorry for the dog as for the blind man. And if I dared speak out my mind I should say that I felt sorrier for the animal than for the man."

"There's a reason for that, specially for us fellows who build upon reason. Here it is: Man sometimes is buoyed up and inspired by visions. When the believer suffers pain, he says: 'It's all to the good.' When he dies, he sighs: 'At last!' Or he is sustained, as we are, by confidence in the future, and he knows, when he is suffering, that sometimes suffering can cease. Our martyrs and our tortured of today are sustained, not by the symbolism of a cross, but by the very frame and ordering of things; they know that they are painfully at one with the realities of life. And there are other times when man is sustained by alcohol."

"Further, it must be said that if we men suffer, it is nearly always our own fault. It's because we allow ourselves to be imposed upon by laws or ideas, by the crimes we commit or allow to be committed. But animals have neither knowledge nor belief. They can't act of themselves; they are therefore the true innocents. They suffer because of man. They have nothing to do with their suffering, but you and I have. Now that is the suffering I cannot bear."

"FOR animals suffer just as much as men. When it comes to crisis or bleeding or dying, we creatures are all one. The machine that suffers is made of bones, flesh, nerves and brain. And if animals are humble and backward creatures, instead of being capitalists of the intellect, that doesn't make it less true that they're fitted with the same cog-wheels inside to catch up misery and pain. Besides that, men's instincts and feelings, disturbing though they may be, are quintessentialized, microscopically analyzed (read our young novelists of today) compounded of unknown elements, ill defined, dangerous, contaminated by that disease of civilization which we call 'complications.' But those of animals—even their egoism—are pure and inoperable. Our eyes—crystal winteries; their eyes, rough diamonds, poor in subtleties, rich in transparency. But a trace to those disquisitions on eyes; a creature lies here that has neither light nor eyes."

"LET us sum up and say: life is greater than all else; knowledge and intellectual inquiry, and great masterpieces and psychology and super-psychology are little things besides life itself. Life cannot be abstracted from the ability to suffer and the right not to suffer at all; in this vast field, the emancipation of the one cannot be considered apart from emancipation of the other. His business about horses is man's business; and if horses are not organized in their own interests, we are, on their behalf. Peoples of all countries—even of lower race—unite! And so true is this that instead of going up top among the reformed, the wise and the happy, and the so-called elite who have helped since the beginning of time to crush the masses of the humble and lowly, I would rather stay down here a little beside this flayed morsel of life."

"Everything obeys positive laws, and not sentiments."
"Stay, comrade! I agree with you there, but sentiment is not a cause; it is an effect. Here, it finds inward expression. The anomaly works out in our nature: in the shape of revolt and anger and loving-kindness. And the anomaly means the twist given to that great sovereign law which forbids us to enslave others, ordering us to respect life."

"I regard this suffering beast as I regard the red flag. In old times, men solemnly sacrificed the Scapegoat. The sins of a people were unloaded on the back of a beast that was doomed to execration and death. My mind has always been haunted with the idea that the Scapegoat was innocent. Let there be no blinking of eyes; we are not nearly so free of that scandalous old myth as we think. And nothing will ever be achieved as long as the consciousness of slaves is only just wide enough awake to let them average their wrongs on the heads of other sufferers."

(THE END.)