

Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore and Mr. Lovestone

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

Further Expose of Mooneys' Frameup Made

Kin of Bomber Swear He Confessed "Job" BELLAIRE, Ohio, Nov. 12.—That the bombing of the "preparedness day" parade at San Francisco in 1916, used to frame up Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings for their labor activities...

Huge Soviet Budget Shows Industry Gain

Is Largest in History of the U. S. S. R. MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 13.—The great strides forward of industrialization in the Soviet Union are shown in the budget for the coming year...

ACCORSI TRIAL OFF TILL DEC; BAIL CHICAGO 5

Woodlawn Workers to Start 5-Year Term on Nov. 26 CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Chicago workers have arranged a huge mass meeting for Sunday, November 24, at 3 p. m. at Peoples Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Ave...

What to Do to Free the Five Gastonia Prisoners in Jail

Five Gastonia strike leaders are still in jail! The southern workers are seething with revolt, revolt is breaking out among the workers of the entire country...

REFUSES BOND TO RELEASE 5 GASTON JAILED

Clerk Says Barnhill Ruled Cash Only; Judge Denies It SOUTH HIT BY SLUMP JAPAN LABOR DEFENSE GREET'S STRIKERS

NEGRO COTTON HANDS FOR UNION

Pickers in Mississippi Kept Starving TUNICA, Miss. (FP)—"Where do you reckon I could find an organization to join? In Memphis?"

For First Time the Women of Turkey Go on Strike — and Win

(Wireless By Imprecors) MOSCOW, Nov. 12.—Reports from Constantinople state that—for the first time in the history of Turkey—there has been a strike of working women...

Beal Writes of Mooney and of Billings Case

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

STOCK EXCHANGE CHECKS MEMBERS

Settled Terror Hangs Over Wall Street The word "panic" as applied to the stock crash is turning into a profound and continuous "terror" as day after day sees more billions of stock "values" wiped out...

GIRD TO FIGHT METAL FAKERS

Industrial League in Plans to Organize PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 13.—Reports of great organizational achievements in the two months existence of the Metal Trades Workers Industrial League...

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START TO FRAME MARION WORKERS

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

NEWS FLASHES

FINNISH WORKERS HUNGER STRIKE IN PRISON. HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 12.—One hundred and forty political prisoners in the Finnish prisons went on a hunger strike today as a protest against the intolerable conditions in the prisons.

WOMEN WORKERS FIGHT CHI. TERROR

Metal- Trades Toilers Pledge Struggle CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Chicago women workers who have suffered greatly in the police terror against all militant sections of the labor movement here, held a successful mass meeting last Sunday...

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OPEN LARGEST USSR SUGAR PLANT, KHARKOV

MOSCOW (By Mail).—In Char-kov, the largest sugar factory in the Soviet Union has just been opened. The factory will produce 20,000 cwts. of sugar a year...

Lima Workers Vote for 'Labor Party' Even Though It is Actually a Fake

LIMA, Ohio, Nov. 13.—The bosses' newspapers here are complimenting the voters on defeating by a very narrow margin a so-called Labor Party, which these papers sometimes call socialist and sometimes call Communist...

Atlanta Theatre Lockout

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

Cleveland Workers Sports Organize to Fight Bosses Scheme

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

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

Are You Helping to Keep Them Jailed By Not Sending Money to Bail Them? With bonding companies intimidated by the southern bosses, absolutely refusing to post bail for the five Gastonia prisoners...

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Lehigh Valley '12th' Celebration Marked By Fight on Terror

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Nov. 13.—It is from Bethlehem, right in the center of the Bethlehem Steel Company reign of terror, that the greatest number of workers is expected to come to the Lehigh Valley workers' Twelfth Anniversary of the Revolution celebration...

Socialist Rivalry Watchword in Drive to Rush Daily South

Some Highlights in Response of Workers' Groups to Mill Workers Today we'd like to give some highlights in the response of working class groups in the "Drive to Rush the Daily South." We told yesterday of the challenge by Unit 7F Section 3, to other workers groups, to engage in Socialist rivalry in the drive to rush the Daily South...

SOLD OUT BY FAKERS. EVANSTON, Ill. (By Mail).

SEVENTY building workers of the Schmidt Brothers Construction Co. here, who struck against the employment of non-union workers of the same job, were ordered by union officials to return to work under the old conditions.

N. Y. RIGHT WING CLEANERS CLIQUE ADMITS TRICKERY

Strikers Oppose Right Wing Sellout Game

The right wing clique in Local 8 of the Building Service Employees yesterday shamelessly gave away... Ex-Scab Leads Right Wing... Fight Betrayal, Is TUUL Call...

THE YOUNG PIONEER

(The American workers' children's delegation to the Soviet Union signed a fraternal contract with the Pioneers of the Ukraine, U. S. S. R., at the first international Pioneer Congress held in Moscow, in August, 1929. We are printing it here now.—Editor.)

We shall organize the masses of children for the fight against capitalism. All study, all labor, all kinds of games, journeys and camps shall be subordinate to this aim...

CAFETERIA SHOP DELEGATES BUSY

Mobilize for Thursday Rally at Bryant Hall

"Every worker, a union member! Every union member, a union organizer!" This is the slogan adopted this week by the Cafeteria Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers...

Working Women Push Anniversary Plans

The 35 councils of the United Council of Working Women have already started work for the sixth anniversary celebration of the organization...

Refuse Bond to Free Five Gaston Jailed

(Continued from Page One) tected industry. The Loray Mill, a heavy loser in the strike, has rewarded scabs with the four day week...

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The Communist vote in Luebeck town council election, while the socialists lost the same number. In Berlin proper, 9,000 unemployed workers, employed temporarily on a job by the municipality, have struck...

N. Y. SUBWAY WORKERS CAVE-IN CAUSED BY CONTRACTOR

Whitewashed; Police Prowl Round Men

While police, inspectors of the board of transportation and contractors collaborated on an investigation of the collapse of the subway excavation cave-in at 14th St. and 8th Ave. in which four were injured Monday, five private detectives hovered close to construction workers...

Boston Communists, Your Party Needs the Day's Wages!

Boston District Party Members! THE PARTY decided several months ago upon a Day's Pay Assessment for every party member.

GASTON-MINEOLA PROTEST TONIGHT

Needle Workers Meet at Webster Hall

New York needle trades workers will voice their protest against the class verdict railroaded the Gastonia seven to jail for long terms of 20 years at a mass meeting called by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., at 7:30 tonight.

3RD PERIOD DANCE ON SATURDAY EVE

5,000 Workers to Aid "Daily" Drive

Are you going to the Dance of the Third Period, at Rockland Palace, W. 156th St. and 8th Ave., this Saturday night? But what class conscious worker isn't?

Working Women Push Anniversary Plans

The 35 councils of the United Council of Working Women have already started work for the sixth anniversary celebration of the organization...

BLEED BUILDING LABORERS GALVESTON, TEXAS

FIVE THOUSAND is the mark set for the Saturday "Third Period" Dance, which, if successful, will go far to help the Southern toilers to put a period to the boss terror.

BIG TENN. POWER MERGER

EIGHT big Tennessee light and power companies compose the merger formed by the East Tennessee Light and Power Co.

WORKERS CALENDAR

NOTICE

Illinois: Joe Hill Branch, I. L. D. Dance. On Saturday night, November 16, the I. L. D. Joe Hill Branch will give a concert and dance for the benefit of the Gaston-Mineola Prisoners Relief. The dance will be held at 3537 W. Roosevelt Rd. Chicago.

MICHIGAN

Detroit Italian I. L. D. Dance. The Detroit Italian Branch of the I. L. D. and the Local Anti-Fascist Branch will give a dance Saturday, Nov. 23, at 7:30 p. m. in the Socialist Workers Hall, corner Artillery and South St. Admission 50 cents for men—women free.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia Y.C.L. Dance. Third annual dance given by the Strawberry Mansion Unit, Y.C.L., will be held on Friday, Nov. 15, at Parkway Hall, 31st and Ridge Ave. Dancing from 8 to 12. Kol Katz's Orchestra.

MARYLAND

Baltimore Inter-racial Dance, Baltimore. An inter-racial dance will be given by the Communist Party Nov. 15 at Elks Hall, Madison Ave. and McChesney St.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston Needle Union Bazaar. The Boston Local of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has arranged a four-day bazaar, which will take place Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, November 27, 28, 29 and 30 at the New Ambassador Palace, 12 Berkeley Street, Boston.

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Pioneers Rally. A Pioneer rally and convention of the Wisconsin Sub-District will be held Nov. 23 and 24 at the Workers' Hall, 517 Helmholz Ave., Waukegan, Ill. The rally will be held Saturday night and the convention will follow on Sunday morning.

NEW JERSEY

Peterson Women's Gastonia Meet. The Working Women Council of Peterson Section I will hold a Gastonia protest mass meeting Friday, November 15, at 8 p. m. sharp.

CONNECTICUT

New Haven Welcome to Pioneer Delegate. The New Haven Young Pioneers will hold a mass meeting to welcome Jessie Taft of the Children's League to the U.S.S.R., at Labor Lyceum, 38 Howe St., Saturday, Nov. 16, at 8 p. m. Many features.

WORKERS SCHOOL TO HEAR FOSTER ON CLASS WARS

TUUL Secretary Will Speak Sunday

The same tremendous interest shown by workers who filled the lecture hall of the Workers' School to capacity at the opening of the Forum last Sunday is expected when Wm. Z. Foster, general secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, speaks this Sunday on "New Methods of Class Struggle."

JAIL WORKER-EDITOR.

PARIS (By Mail)—The chief editor of the "Depeche de l'Aube," Charles Mitch, a sympathizer of the Communist movement, has been sentenced to five years in jail and a fine of 500 francs for having printed a series of articles on the treatment of reservists in training at the camp at Mailly.

PHILADELPHIA

Daily Worker Masque Ball (DANCE OF ALL RACES) at the WALTZ DREAM 1520 N. THIRTEENTH ST. THANKSGIVING EVE WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27 MME. IO KEENE'S TEN-PIECE NEGRO ORCHESTRA Tickets 50 Cents Wardrobe 25 Cents

A Remarkable Offer!

FREE with every yearly sub a copy of "I Saw It Myself" by HENRI BARBUSSE Author of "UNDER FIRE" A brilliant series of sketches and stories of the "War" and "White Terror" as experienced by Barbusse himself or by reliable eye-witnesses. A masterpiece by the greatest living Communist writer.

COMING TO CHICAGO! ORCHESTRA HALL Nov. 19 ONE TIME ONLY 8:30 p. m.

The Village of Sin Famous folk-drama of the U.S.S.R. AN AMKINO PRODUCTION Theodore Dreiser: "Among the best achieved by the motion picture adventures anywhere" Also "Russian News Reel—'Jews on the Soil'" TICKETS: Gallery, 50c; Balcony, 75c; Main Floor, \$1.00 and \$1.50

Attention Philadelphia Friends of the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

The I. L. D. needs your support! Free the seven workers convicted in Gastonia to a living death. Free the International Labor Defense secretary in Norfolk for the crime of organizing the Negro workers into a union. Free the four comrades facing prison in Bethlehem under the charge of the Flynn sedition law. Defend the various cases in the city of Philadelphia under the charge of sedition and assault and battery.

A Special Edition of Under Fire by HENRI BARBUSSE or Red Cartoons of 1929 by FRED ELLIS and JACOB BURCK These Offers Are Only to a Short Time Rush in Your Sub DAILY WORKER 26-28 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Enclosed find \$... for... year... months Sub to the Daily Worker. Send me... as a premium. NAME... ADDRESS... CITY... STATE...

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PHILADELPHIA, Pa. PARK DAIRY RESTAURANT N. E. Cor. 32d & Diamond Sts. GIVE US A TRIAL AND DECIDE FOR YOURSELF. Come Yourself and Bring Your Friends with You.

Physical Culture Restaurants QUALITY FOOD AT LOW PRICES 19 North 9th St., Philadelphia 7 Blue-aver 51., New York City 21 Murray St., New York City

American Restaurant 1003 SPRING GARDEN ST. PHILADELPHIA Clean Wholesome Food Friendly Service, Popular Prices.

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

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

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

Worker and Peasant Bloc Is the Only Force Upholding National Independence

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 13.—President Portes Gil has ordered that all federal troops will be held in "readiness" for next Sunday's election. The purpose is, of course, to "assure order"—which in the language of Chapultepec Castle (the Mexican "White House"), means to assure the election of Ortiz Rubio, the chosen of Wall Street.

FOREIGN NEWS FLASHES

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

COMMUNISTS WIN CO-OP POLLS. BERLIN (By Mail).—At the election of representatives to the Co-operative Society in Halle, the Communist list received 4,871 votes (last year 2,986). The social democratic party received 1,228 votes (765). 141 Communists and 40 social democrats have been elected.

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

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

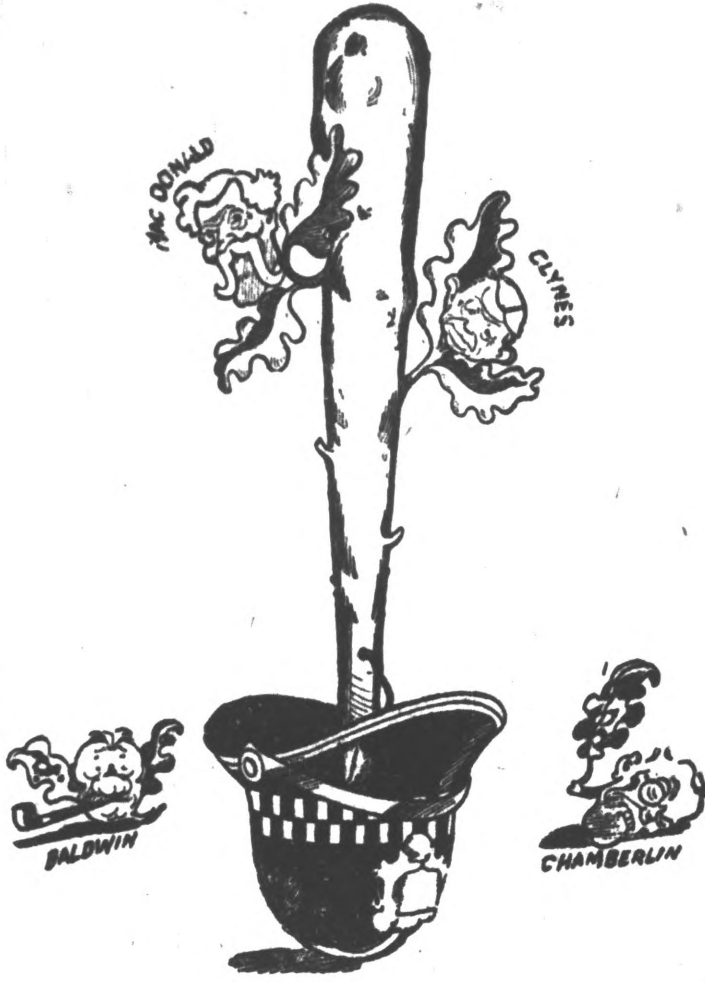
SWEDEN FARM STRIKE. STOCKHOLM, (By Mail).—Farm hands in the vicinity of Kalmar have struck because the employers refused to deal with a union. The Swedish government has interceded and may force the men back.

Spanish Police Kill a Striker; Deep Crisis Forcing Big Struggles

MADRID, Nov. 13.—A striker was clubbed to death by police yesterday at the Sagunto Steel Mill, where 3,000 workers are striking and refuse to return to work until demands for higher wages are granted.

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

The Ever Blooming Tree



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

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

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

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

Accorsi Trial Off Till Dec. 9. PITTSBURGH, Nov. 13.—The trial of Salvatore Accorsi, the worker whom the bosses' courts are trying to frame on murder charges growing out of the Cheswick, Pa., Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration on August 22, 1927, has been postponed until December 9. The state had announced a few days ago that the trial would begin in Pittsburgh next Monday morning.

State Uses Trick. In order to facilitate the railroad-ing of Accorsi to the electric chair, the state prosecuting attorneys failed to notify Jacob Margolis, attorney for the International Labor Defense, defending Accorsi, about the postponement until less than a week before the case had been scheduled to start. The law states that the defense must be notified three weeks before a postponement. Grew Out of Sacco Demonstration. The frame-up attempt against Accorsi dates from a demonstration of coal miners of Cheswick, on Aug. 22, 1927, against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Great brutality was displayed by coal and iron police in breaking up the demonstration and a policeman who was about to strike a worker with his club was shot, dying from the wound.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Nov. 13.—The National Textile Workers' Union held a city conference Sunday in Greenville to which delegates from seven mills were present, representing 6,500 mill workers. The conference was opened by Sophie Melvin, Greenville organizer. James Reid, national president of the N. T. W. U., reported on the Charlotte Conference. A discussion followed. Every worker who spoke told of the miserable stretch-out system, the low wages and the need for a union.

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

In the Poinsett Mill, the workers struck last March against the stretch-out; the U. T. W. came in and took over leadership, but only to betray and sell out. They would send in strikers to clean the machinery, strikers to guard against destruction of mill property, but nothing was done to organize a militant fight against the bosses. "That's why the U. T. W. has no local in Poinsett any more," a delegate said. The workers there are joining the N. T. W. U., reported the Poinsett delegate.

In Greenville, the N. T. W. U. now has a permanent headquarters and will continue organization. This coming Sunday a mass meeting will be held to report on the conference. A committee of the Leaksville strikers were present. Two of them spoke explaining the situation. The conference decided to do its utmost in support of the strikers.

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

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

ARGENTINE RAIL WORKERS STRIKE IN NEW FASHION

Begin with 15 Minutes and Add 15 Daily

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

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

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

Communists Attack Reich Match Monopoly

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

ONLY \$20,000 CASH CAN FREE FIVE

Gaston Prisoners Wait Bail From Workers

(Continued from Page One) less it leads other workers to do likewise, it will not be enough to free the Gastonia prisoners.

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

Respond to Appeals of Southern Workers For Daily Worker

- Mary Palmer, Chicago, Ill., \$1.00
C. A. Baucard, Otsego, Mich., 1.00
John Shaw, Nokomis, Ill., 1.00
Herman Jensen, Milwaukee, Wis., 1.00
Val Kosak, Chicago, Ill., 1.25
A. Orovich, White Plains, N. Y., 1.00
Percy D. Tuinby, Westport, Conn., 2.00
Mrs. A. Sliker, Grand Rapids, Mich., 2.00
Mrs. S. Immonen, Grand Rapids, Mich., 5.00
E. E. Roimsey, Elizabeth, N. J., 2.00
Geo. Ryanoff, Campbell, Ohio, 1.75
R. C. Wagoner, Alexandria, Minn., 1.10
Robert E. Balmat, Alliance, Ohio, 1.00
Cae Merrill, St. Louis, Mo., 1.00
Mike Marks, Chicago, Ill., 1.00
L. E. Seiberg, Duluth, Minn., 1.00
A. W. Barton, Harlan, Iowa, 1.00
Gus Bartlett, Chicago, Ill., 2.00
George Ridgway, Wabash, Ind., 2.25
Pete Maugas, Detroit, Mich., 1.00
C. C. Markland, Roseville, Mich., 1.75
Wm. C. New Phila., Ohio, 5.00
Joe Gerbert, Grand Rapids, Mich., 1.00
S. Lashewski, Phila., Pa., 1.00
Dr. T. MacLachlan, Bismark, N.D., 1.00
Peter Smuck, Detroit, Mich., 1.00
Andrew Bernstein, Chicago, Ill., 5.00
Eva Tvingstad, Jewett City, Conn., 2.00
Edgar Fleis, Ely, Minn., 2.00
Louis Cohen, Richmond, Va., 1.00
Anonymous, 1.00
Seattle Finnish Women Assn., 1.00
Scott, N. Y., 1.00
F. Kamar, Milwaukee, Wis., 1.00
S. Brenner, Detroit, Mich., 3.50
B. Chiarabaglio, Detroit, Mich., 1.50

In order to make him give the names of other militant workers who were giving out leaflets, but this Popovich refused to do. While the worker was in jail the police raided his home and seized his International Labor Defense and Workers International Relief membership cards, in order to work up a sedition case against him.

IN THE SHOPS

Workers Health Shot to Hell in Fall River Mill

(By a Worker Correspondent)

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

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

Especially do the young workers suffer from these miserable sanitary conditions. And all for a miserable \$12-\$14 per week. In the color shop of the same plant, the workers, most of whom are young workers, face the greatest danger. The chemicals that are used to make the various colors are very dangerous to the health.

POLICE ZIONISTS UNITE IN TERROR

Workers of All Races Battle Them

(Continued from Page One) izer of the Communist Party. But a huge crowd of workers came between the police and the speaker, to protect Spector. Unable to break the militant workers' ranks, the "Red Squad" sent a "riot call" to the First St. Police Station. Forty more police reinforced the first group and charged the crowd, clabbing workers right and left.

Workers Release Prisoners. The militancy of the workers in this section was strikingly shown in their resistance of the police, and their action in jumping in a police car and releasing a group of workers held there.

When Spector was felled by a policeman's club, and then arrested Yetta Stromberg, one of the women workers facing ten years in prison for teaching at a children's camp, took his place on the speakers stand.

Workers' Ranks Grow. The workers' ranks had swelled to such a great extent, and their militancy rose so high, that still more

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

In the A. P. C., the workers are receiving very low wages for dangerous work and extra work. In order to fight for better conditions the young workers have joined with youth section of the National Textile Workers' Union to build a real youth section at the coming New England Youth Textile Conference, which is to be held at Fall River November 17th, at the union headquarters, 24 Rodman St.

I urge all other textile workers throughout the New England states to elect delegates to this conference—which will be a real mobilization for the coming National Convention of our union. — Young Textile Worker.

reserves of police were called before the meeting was finally broken up. Spector and Shapiro, another worker, were so badly beaten by the police that they required medical attention.

Negro Workers Battle Police. At Twenty-fourth and Central, Kreitzberg, L. Patterson, Daily Worker agent, and Pioneer Lillian Dinkin led a demonstration meeting despite two police attempts to break it up. The audience, mostly Negro workers, balked the police attempts at terror, to crush the meeting, and cheered the speakers.

White and Japanese Workers Together. At San Pedro and First, police had to call reserves before they could break up the workers' meeting, and the workers put up a 20 minute fight. Japanese and white workers fought together against police.

Upon the arrests of Jessie Shulman, of the Young Communist League, and the Japanese worker Yamaguchi, Horiuchi jumped on the platform and addressed the workers in Japanese.

Raid Communist Headquarters. To cap the climax, the Red Squad raided the headquarters of the Communist Party and arrested Leon Mabelle, sole occupant of the office at the time.

Twelve workers were arrested—with the nine arrested during the week the police terror here held 21 workers.

PILE MORE WORK ON TO LOADERS IN OHIO MINES

Open Shop Means Hell in Caldwell

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

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

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

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

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

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

U. S. Marine Officer Killed in Nicaragua

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 13.—Reports from Managua, Nicaragua, state the "several unidentified Nicaraguans" are responsible for the death of Major McReynolds of the U. S. Marine Corps at Diriamba, 80 miles north of Managua. Local merchants says he was killed in a brawl, but the Marine commander, Brig. Gen. Williams, is "investigating" to see if there is a chance to shoot some Nicaraguans.

SOCIALIST RIVALRY WATCHWORD IN DRIVE TO RUSH DAILY SOUTH

Some Highlights in Response of Workers' Groups to Mill Workers

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

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

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

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

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

The Southern Textile Workers Are Fighting
THEY WANT 10,000 DAILY WORKERS EVERY DAY TO HELP THEM WIN!
In order to create a fund to send the Daily Worker South it becomes your duty to attend the
Daily Worker Entertainment and Dance
ROCKLAND PALACE
West 155th Street, corner Eighth Avenue. Right at Polo Grounds, where you saw the Soviet Russian Flyers last Saturday.
Saturday Nov. 16
Admission 75 Cents
REGISTRATION AT THE DOOR to assure the fulfillment of your Party task by your attendance.
EVERY PARTY MEMBER MUST ATTEND EVERY MILITANT WORKER ALSO BRING WORKERS FROM THE SHOPS
Rockland Palace Saturday
5,000
WORKERS MUST CROWD THE HALL!

The Continuous Working Year and Five-Day Week

By SCHLAUER.

PART II.

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

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

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

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

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

BETTER WORK—BETTER WAGES.

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

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

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

WORKING ARRANGEMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

EFFECT OF THE WORKING CLASS ON THE MATERIAL PROSPERITY.

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

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

(To be continued)

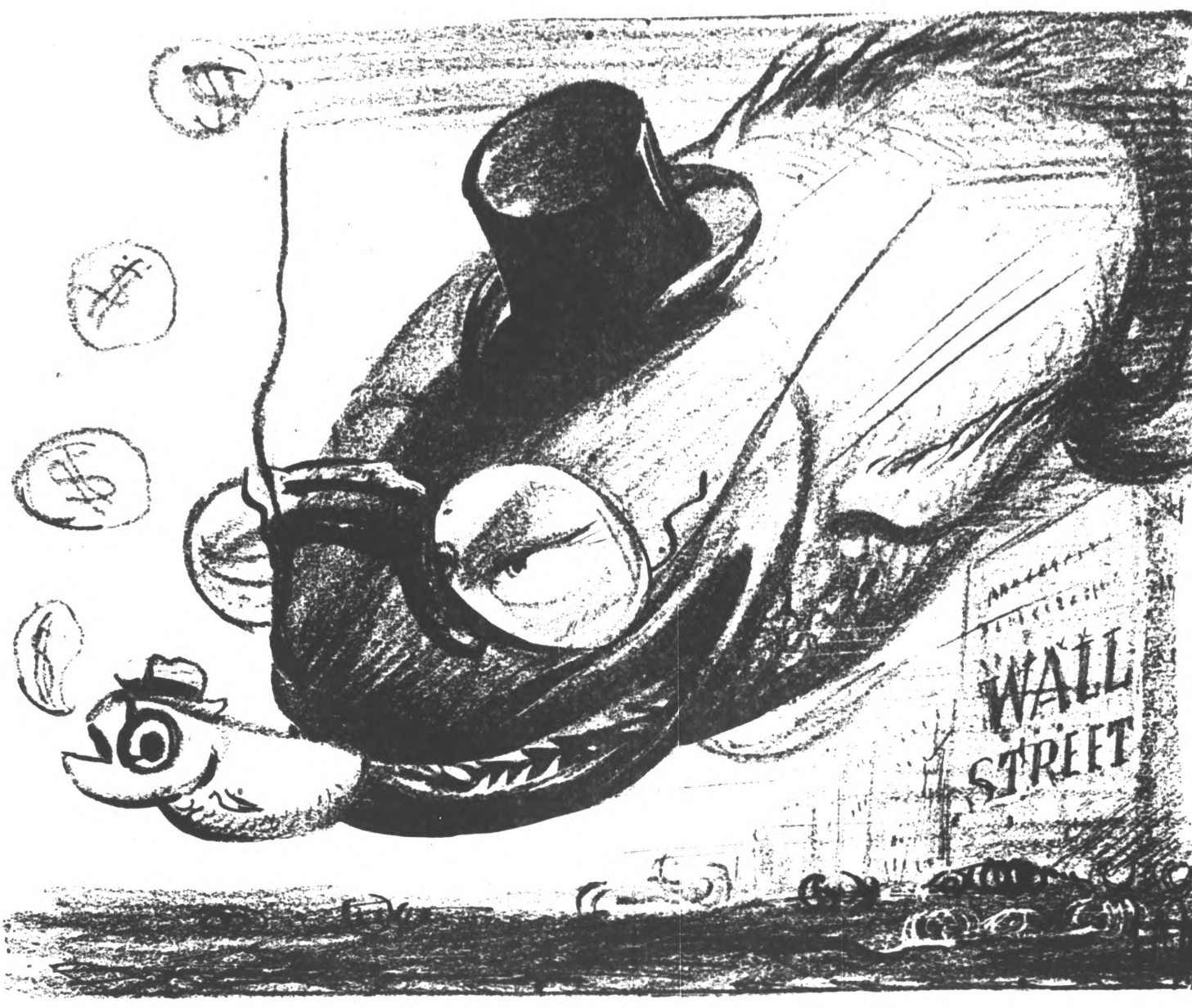
"Labor" Government Incites Chinese in War Threat on USSR

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

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

WHEN THE TIDE RUNS LOW

By Fred Ellis



Cleveland --- A Mass Story

By MYRA PAGE

(Continued from Yesterday)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(THE END.)

THE CITY OF BREAD

Translated from THE RUSSIAN

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(Continued.)

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

like a ribbon-unrolling—
passed Tashkent, the city never-beheld;
city of plenty,
city of Bread,
the smiling city.
High hills encircle it:
black bread,
white bread,
wheat in grain,
wheat in sheaves.
Big grains, not like ours . . .
Here Trofim broke into Mishka's thoughts, whispering loudly in his tireless voice:
"How many pounds will you eat?"
When we get to Tashkent."
Mishka pondered a while, lifted his heavy lids, said softly:
"A lot!"
For a long time the woman and the child wept.
Mujiks coughed in the darkness.
Dogs barked beyond the station.

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

They're bringing up the engine!
Groans, shouts, sobs.
"Let me through!"
"Let me on!"
"You're crushing me!"
"Little father!"
"Give him one on the jaw!"
Not only to be left behind in the little station on the deserted Kirghiz steppe!
Hunger will devour you.
Lice will devour you.
Misery will devour you.
Despair. . . .
They cling to the roofs, to the wheels, to the buffers, to the car steps.

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

Over the steppe, beneath the frozen moon, dogs' hair flies.
Dogs' eyes glare.
Dogs' teeth snap.
"For God's sake!—Mother of God!—Make way!"
"In Christ's name. . . .!"
"Comrades! . . ."
Mishka rushed from spot to spot, whirled round and round.
You can't breathe through the dense human wall around the train.
The living wall sways back and forth—one is flung back, one thrust aside.

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

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

"Coming?"
"Where?"
"Come with me!"
Mishka was radiant with joy—two is not alone.
He clutched Trofim's sacking, tore along past mujiks and women and railroad cars. They came to the very end of the train—there stood a soldier. They caught sight of him at a safe distance, and darted off in the other direction.
"Stop!" shouted Trofim. "We must get on the roof. If we lie on our bellies no one will see us . . ."

Mishka mounted on Trofim's shoulders—the roof was still high above his head.
He stretched up so as to get a grip on the hook, slipped and fell heavily on the ground, striking Trofim's head with his feet.
Trofim was angry, and shouted:
"Baba! Now I'll climb on your shoulders."
Mishka had hurt himself badly, but it was no time for tears. Trofim climbed on his shoulders and Trofim slipped too and struck Mishka's head with his feet.
"Come on to another place—we can't get up here."
"I scraped my hand."
"Bleeding?"
"A little."
"Put sand on it!"

When the locomotive whistled, drowning out human voices, Mishka and Trofim were lying on the roof of a car, flat on their bellies. With a sigh of relief Trofim whispered, inhaling the dust of the roof:
"Are you still alive? Now we're on our way . . ."
The swift Kirghiz wind tore at Mishka and Trofim trying to sweep them down into the deserted steppe. When they looked at the crouching mujiks and women covering the car roofs, it seemed to them that they were floating through the air, above the earth, over the steppe, and no one would ever be able to get at them. No one would ever be able to molest them. Only once Mishka's heart contracted painfully—a mujik opposite him called out:
"She's dead."

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

Trofim glanced up indifferently.
The mujiks sat with the same indifference, heads bent, immersed in their own affairs. One said:
"She'll have to be thrown off. We mustn't have any unpleasantness."
"How?" asked Mishka.
"Off the roof."
Mishka winced.

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

Stealing a fearful glance at the dead woman, Mishka whispered to Trofim:
"Who is it?"
"A famine woman."
"Will they throw her off?"
"Can't do it in the daytime—it would be noticed . . ."

(To Be Continued.)