

Hillquit and Thomas Disagree on How to Serve Their Masters

The workers of this country are witnessing today something new in American experience, although well known in Europe. It is the open drive of the biggest finance-capitalists, the heads of the largest combinations of banks and industrial trusts, to build up the Socialist Party of the United States.

This remarkable phenomenon, which every intelligent worker should make it his business to understand, was shown most conspicuously during the last municipal election in New York when some of the most powerful financiers deliberately threw the support of their metropolitan newspapers to the candidate of the "socialist" party for mayor. The same trend is being shown by such events as the combination of the dress manufacturers, the police, the A. F. of L. and the Socialist Party in the attempt to revive the so-called "International Ladies Garment Workers Union" (nothing less than a strike-breaking company union), and the calling of a so-called "strike" which has the sole purpose of forestalling a real strike, breaking up the real union of the workers in the dress trade and preventing a struggle of the workers for increased pay and better conditions.

The latest episode is the quarrel between the preacher-candidate, Norman Thomas, and the lawyer, Morris Hillquit, at the Rand School last Saturday.

It is a quarrel over the best method for developing the socialist party in the service of the capitalists as a social-fascist party.

It is easily understood that these two men might have differences as to "What Next?"—that is, as to what to do next after the New York capitalist newspapers, the Times, the World, and the Telegram, had rolled up a vote of 175,000 for Thomas in the New York municipal election.

The Reverend Thomas has the political background of the Presbyterian Brick Church of Fifth Avenue, New York—simply and solely a bourgeois, or at least petty-bourgeois shop-keeper's background. Hillquit, on the other hand, a shrewd money-making lawyer today, having close connections with the clothing manufacturers of New York, nevertheless has still closer associations with the professional "labor leaders" who so long misled and betrayed the needle workers, and is himself deeply experienced not only in the socialist party of the United States but also in the international so-called socialist movement of the past.

His thirty years of experience in "socialism" as one of the debauchers and betrayers of the working class have made Hillquit one of the most expert strike-breakers of the most modern type.

Thomas, the preacher, with no "labor" background, can see nothing but a wholesale flop into the building of a middle-class party in name as well in acknowledged fact. Hillquit, on the other hand, sees that the socialist party cannot fulfill its job for the American capitalists without continuing the outward pretense of being a "labor" party.

Thomas does not know what Hillquit and the capitalist backers of the socialist party in the election know very well. In fact, the New York Times, supporting Thomas, recently became alarmed and publicly warned the "socialist" preacher that he would lose his usefulness if, in the chase for the capitalist class votes, he faced all of the "labor" coloring of his party.

The outlook of Hillquit is that, with the 'new attitude of the (capitalist) press' in building up a "greater moral prestige" of the socialist party, there is "an era of better times ahead for Socialism." Hillquit understands that, not only there is no need to drop the word "socialist," but that on the contrary there is every need to continue the use of some of the phraseology which lays claim to working class support.

Hillquit closely observes the experience of the European countries. He knows perfectly well that the German social-democratic party could never have saved the capitalist government of Germany and have been rewarded with office if it had not appeared before the workers' eyes as "socialist." He knows that MacDonald would be of no use whatever to the British ruling class if his party, in suppressing the working class and blood-letting in India, did not appear before the workers as a "labor" party.

He knows that even the strike-breaking Mr. Hillquit and Mr. Schlesinger are doing in New York now would be entirely impossible without appearing before the workers as "socialist" and "trade union."

Hillquit knows that the Rev. Thomas, in dropping the pretense of "socialism" would be killing the goose that lays the golden egg of capitalist support at times when the capitalist class needs traitors in the labor movement.

It is a question of fulfilling the function of social-fascism in the United States. Hillquit sees a "glorious future" in the socialist party, because he sees that the capitalist class is already beginning to nurse the little social-Mussolinis which they know they will need more and more.

The crash in Wall Street and the rapidly growing industrial crisis—many big manufacturing plants are already closing down or working half-time—have much to do with it.

The growing power and influence of the Communist Party, which now leads every real struggle of the workers and which can now become a mass party if it proceeds with sufficient energy, has the rest to do with it.

The policy of the shrewdest capitalists is: Nurse the socialist party quickly, even if we have to support it openly with some of our newspapers, for we will need it desperately in the near future as the only means of breaking strikes and disrupting the working class movement;—and suppress the Communist Party at all costs, for it is becoming more and more the leader of the workers in every struggle against us.

The workers must fight these treacherous strike-breakers, the "socialist" party and A. F. of L. bureaucracy, at every turn, and—build up the Communist Party to a powerful mass party, building at the same time the new revolutionary unions and fighting the yellow bureaucracy in the old ones.

Otherwise Mr. Hillquit, the Rev. Thomas and their capitalist masters will defeat the workers with heavy toll.

LOCKOUT CHICAGO HAT WORKERS Workers Fight Yellow Dog and Fakers

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The Association of Millinery Manufacturers of Chicago, demanding that the workers sign a yellow dog contract renouncing their right to organize, has locked out every worker refusing to sign the agreement.

The so-called Cap and Millinery Union, the scab agency of Zaritsky, which ruined the women's millinery local here and broke the strike of the workers of the Richard Maier shop, is pretending to fight the bosses' latest move, but its past record is keeping the workers who awake to the fakers' purpose—to make a deal with the bosses.

The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, Chicago section, has called on the millinery workers to fight the schemes of both their enemies—the bosses' yellow dog plan and the betrayal being planned by the Zaritsky gang. The Industrial Union has called on the locked out union workers to strike.

IN JIM CROW LAND.
GREENSBORO, N. C. (By Mail)—Announcement was made recently that radios would be installed in every white school in the city, but not in the Negro schools.

Monster Crowd Slows Train as Beal Returns Inches Thru Waiting New Bedford Masses

NEW BEDFORD, Nov. 18.—Five thousand workers took possession of the streets of New Bedford when Fred Beal came to town, blocking the roads in masses, as they sang Internationale and carried Fred Beal on their shoulders from the train station.

The train bearing Beal to the scene where he led the strike last year, was forced to inch its way in for a mile, due to the thousands of workers lining the tracks.

Portuguese, American, Polish workers, carrying brilliant hued banners, burst into the Internationale when they saw the sandy head of Beal emerge from the train.

They carried him to the Bristol Arena, which was packed from door to door. Scenes of enthusiasm witnessed in New Bedford ever before, greeted this leader of the National Textile Workers' Union who was sentenced from 17 to 23 years in prison at the Gastonia trial.

Send Telegram To Remaining Defendants.

The following telegram was sent from the mass meeting to the remaining Gastonia prisoners, Clarence Miller, George Carter and Joseph Harrison: "Five thousand New Bedforders."

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MEET TO FIGHT TERROR IN PHILA. Sunday's Conference Plans Struggle

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—More than 500 working class organizations have been invited to attend the mass conference of the Philadelphia Industrial Labor Defense, Sunday, November 24, at Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch Street.

A long list of victims of the terror waged by the bosses and their courts in the Philadelphia district ensure a large attendance at this meeting, when delegates will be chosen to go to the fourth national conference of the I. L. D. at Pittsburgh, December 29, 30 and 31.

The Philadelphia district has been one of the most active in raising bail to free the Gastonia strikers, even though it is carrying on intensive activities on behalf of its own class-war prisoners.

Women's organizations, American Federation of Labor locals, Workers Circles branches, language groups and all labor organizations have been invited to attend the conference. A few of the cases in the Philadelphia district, enumerated by the secretary of the I. L. D., Jennie Cooper, are: 16 workers arrested May 14, while meeting at Bethlehem to celebrate May Day; three of these workers as well as Bill Lawrence, charged with sedition, will go on trial next month facing five to twenty years imprisonment; in Norfolk, Va., the I. L. D. secretary, Stephen Graham has been arrested, charged with "riot" because he held a meeting of Negro and white workers. He has been convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

In Philadelphia itself hundreds of workers have been beaten and arrested on the picket line during the strikes of the window cleaners, shoe workers, butchers and needle trades workers.

6 Sailors, 12 Others Reported Drowned in Yucatan Ship Sinking

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 18.—Six sailors and 12 passengers have drowned in the sinking of the Villa Hermosa, it was reported today from Progreso, Yucatan. The Hermosa was seen on the sand of Chiltepec bar Saturday night.

Watt Repudiated by Militant Miners Because of Misdeeds

ILLINOIS DISTRICT TELLS HOW DISCREDITED OFFICIAL
TRIED TO BUILD MACHINE, FIGHT RANK AND FILE

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Nov. 18.—The Illinois District of the National Miners' Union has issued the following statement of principles and policies to the miners of that district. It is signed by the president and secretary of the district: "We will fight militantly all enemies of the coal miners; U. M. W. A. fakers, the coal operators, and all other enemies who wish to exploit without our Union. Only by a sharp fight abiding by the traditional class principles of our Union will we be able to establish the National Miners' Union, defeat the bosses and their agents, the Lewis-Fishwick machine, and any bureaucrats we may find in our ranks. "Our Union is based upon the class struggle. It is based firmly upon the principle of absolute rank and file control. It completely re-

TEXTILE TOILERS MILITANCY RISES AS MILLS CLOSE

T. U. U. L. Board Finds
Oppression Smashing
Racial Barriers

Crisis Grows in South
Horrible Conditions in
Tobacco

The meeting of the National Executive Board of the Trade Union Unity League set for 5 p. m. Thursday in the League headquarters at 2 West 15th St., will take up in detail the problems in the various national industrial unions and industrial leagues of the T. U. U. L.

Some indication of the importance of these reports and the decisions on organizational plans actually covered may be understood from the report and discussion of the board's session Saturday, when the textile situation came up.

Bill Dunne, recently back from Charlotte, N. C., reported that short time prevails in all the textile centers, that the reduction amounts to about 35 per cent in many of the larger centers, and that this creeping paralysis of industry spreads outside of the textile industry, is true of most of the southern factories.

Crisis and Lynching.
This industrial crisis is accompanied by a terror drive of the employers and their state, county and city governments, the details of which are emblazoned by such incidents as those concerning Gastonia, Marion, Ella May, and the various floggings, shootings, arrests, trials, attempted lynchings, etc.

The workers' reaction to this is indicated by the Leaksville strike, (Continued on Page Three)

PREPARE FOR BIG NTW MEET Delegates from All Centers; 40 from South

Preparations for the National Convention of the National Textile Workers Union, to be held November 28 in the National Textile Workers Union Hall, Paterson, N. J., are rapidly going forward, the National Board of the union announces.

At the national convention will be delegates from mills in every textile center in the country. Forty delegates from as many different mills in the South are expected.

In addition the mill workers of New Bedford, Fall River, all the England mill centers, of Paterson, Passaic and the various New Jersey textile centers, and of the anthracite and Pennsylvania will send delegates.

The convention will map out plans for the extension of the struggle against slave conditions for the mill workers, and for the organization of the tens of thousands of unorganized in the textile industry.

The recent publication by the Federal Reserve monthly of the statement that "industrial activity has declined since mid-summer in the country's most important basic industries, the growing unemployment, and the increasing shut-down of entire plants, rather than the stock market debacle, is the direct cause for this most drastic step to inject life into a slumping productive machinery.

That the crisis which has forced Hoover to take such a drastic step is deep-going, and will continue indefinitely, is made clear by the fact that besides these extended conferences there will be established a permanent agency to "act as a clearing house for the co-ordination of all the activities concerned."

Negro, White Workers
Mark USSR 12th Year
in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (By Mail).—The twelfth anniversary of the Russian Revolution was celebrated in Washington on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 12, at Pythian Hall, under the auspices of the Communist Party of America, and was a tremendous success. Over 350 Negro and white workers, as well as a large number of Negro students of the Howard University attended and joined in the celebration.

The meeting began at 8.30 p. m. sharp under the chairmanship of George Padmore of the American Negro Labor Congress, who outlined the purpose of the celebration, and called upon the Negro and white workers to unite together under the banner of the Communist Party in order to achieve their emancipation, as the Russian workers did in 1917.

The Freiheit Singing Society sang several revolutionary songs; Comrade Helen Lloyd on behalf of the Young Communist League expressed greetings on behalf of the working class youth and a mass recitation expressing the revolutionary might of the workers' fatherland was delivered by five members of the League.

Rothschild Francis, editor of the "Emancipator," in a brilliant address pointed out the role of American imperialism in the Caribbean, especially in the Virgin Islands, where conditions are so shocking that Congress has recently appointed a commission to "investigate" the appalling miseries of the natives in order to white-wash the iron rule of Wall Street.

Montreal Toilers Meet
on Gastonia, Nov. 22nd

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 18.—Defense of the Gastonia strikers and victims of the free speech fight in Toronto are questions to be considered at a conference of workers' organizations at 62 Rachel St. East, November 22. The conference is called by the Canadian Labor Defense League.

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

HOOVER CREATES BOARD STRIVING TO STEM CRISIS

Leading Imperialists
Called to Meet
Growing Slump

Aimed Against Toilers
Admits Crisis is Deep
Going, Prolonged

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—President Hoover has called into conference the leading industrial, banking and agricultural leaders of American imperialism to meet the growing economic crises.

The object of the three-day gathering of such representatives of capitalism as Thomas P. Lamont, secretary of commerce; Alexander Legge, of the Federal Farm Board, and executives of the American Railway Association, is to dispel, at all costs, the growing slump in production. Hoover will personally participate in each of the three conferences.

Executives of the American Federation of Labor will be called into consultation later with a view to mobilizing against any mass resistance on the part of the workers to the wide-spread wage cuts and speeding up that will undoubtedly be a leading part of the program to save declining profits.

Special meetings of the leading representatives of the railways, banks and agricultural bodies are set for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The problems of each of these industries will be gone into as the present crisis has done severe damage to every phase of American production.

In calling this three-day conference of the railway heads, bankers, Federal Farm Board, Department of Labor and Green of the American Federation of Labor, Hoover publicly admits the severity of the economic crises revealed by the stock market crash.

This gathering of the foremost representatives of American imperialism will endeavor to "stimulate activity in industry, trade and commerce."

Heretofore, the solemn pronouncements of the Wall Street political executive board in Washington were particular in attempting to dissipate any belief that industry, trade or commerce were seriously involved.

The recent publication by the Federal Reserve monthly of the statement that "industrial activity has declined since mid-summer in the country's most important basic industries, the growing unemployment, and the increasing shut-down of entire plants, rather than the stock market debacle, is the direct cause for this most drastic step to inject life into a slumping productive machinery.

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Bucharin Is Removed for 'Right' Line

Central Committee of
Soviet Party Acts

(Wireless By Imprecors)
MOSCOW, Nov. 18.—The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union inclusive, and discussed the control figures for the current economic Union sat here from Nov. 10 to 17, here, he results of collectivization in agriculture, the report of the Ukrainian Communist Party on work in the villages, the report of the carrying out of the decisions of the agricultural commissariat, and the July Plenum.

The Plenum decided to remove Bucharin from the Political Bureau, and to warn Rykov and Tomsky against further following of the Right Wing line of Bucharin against the Party decisions. The Central Committee members, Kotov, Michailov, Uglanov and Kulikov, announced their abandonment of Right Wing deviations.

The Party Congress date was fixed for May, 1930. Comrade Gamarin, the leader of political administration in the Red Army, was elected a member of the Organizational Bureau, and Comrade Schvernik was elected an alternate.

TRY TO EVICT AT LEAKSVILLE MILL

NTW Rip Fake Letter
Approving Long Day

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Officials of the Leaksville woolen mill, struck by the National Textile Workers Union, have made several unsuccessful attempts to reopen the plant. Only a handful of workers reported. Eviction proceedings have been started.

At the Highland Park mill in Gaston County, workers organized in the N. T. W. have taken a strike vote. Bosses forced workers later to sign a letter saying that they would remain on the job.

Expose Bosses' Trick.
Through Dewey Martin, the executive committee of the National Textile Workers Union has issued (Continued on Page Three)

TRY 32 SEATTLE WORKERS NOV. 25

Hint at Deportation
Proceedings

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 18.—The trial of the 32 members of the Communist Party, and other militant workers, arrested on Armistice Day at an open air meeting, will come up on November 25.

After two patrol wagons had been filled with the arrested workers, the latter were held incommunicado for a night, with no charges made against them.

It was not until the following forenoon, when an attorney for the workers appeared for them, that a definite charge, that of "obstructing (Continued on Page Three)

'We'd Be in Bad Shape Without the Daily', Says Bill McGinnis

Railroaded Gastonia Worker Calls on Toilers
to Rush Daily South

Among the many things that have made Bill McGinnis a bitter enemy of the capitalist system that enslaved him in the mills ever since he was about 12—is the fact that due to the system of exploitation of the workers, Bill McGinnis cannot read or write.

Thrown into the mills at an early age by poverty, Bill was denied even that miserable thing that passes for "education" that is offered the children of the southern mill workers.

So Bill McGinnis, one of the seven Gastonia mill strikers and National Textile Workers Union organizers railroaded to long prison terms by the mill bosses' courts, cannot say that he "reads" the Daily Worker—that is literally.

Yet, Bill does read the Daily Worker and says he would read no other paper.

And Bill says that the capitalist press is bitterly against the mill workers and that therefore these workers have got to have the Daily Worker.

"When I was in Gastonia and Charlotte prison," said Bill yesterday, "the other mill workers and union organizers in there with me used to read the Daily Worker to me.

"When I had the capitalist papers read to me, I knew that I was hearing only lies against us strikers.

"But the first time I had the Daily read to me, I knew that this was a paper that was fighting for us mill workers and against the Manville-Jencks Company.

"I got to realize soon that if the mill workers of the South didn't have the Daily Worker, they'd pretty soon be in bad shape without any paper to speak for them.

I learned a lot about what the other workers of the United States were doing, how there were fights going on all over the country against (Continued on Page Three)

BERLIN COMMUNISTS VOTE 566,000, GAIN 219,000 WITH 56 COUNCIL SEATS

Socialists Lose Nine Seats While the
Communists Gain Thirteen More

Workers' Verdict Hits Renegade Brandler's
Opposition

(Wireless by Imprecors)
BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The social democrats lost nine seats in the Berlin city council, while the Communist Party gained thirteen seats as a result of yesterday's municipal election, increasing the Communist vote from 347,000 in the last election to 566,000 in the present election. The Communist Party was formerly the third strongest party

in the council, and now is the second with 56 seats, while the socialists are first with sixty-four.

The great gains of the Communist Party, which centered its fire on the socialist party as a party of social fascism, were made in spite of the treacherous Brandler group, who, expelled from the Communist Party because they objected to the fight against the socialists, themselves ran a ticket in the elections.

The total votes were this year: Socialists, 62,000; Communists, 566,000; the leading bourgeois German National (Fascist), 405,000. This is compared to the last election figures of 605,000, 347,000 and 385,000 respectively.

Bourgeois and socialist claims that the Communist gains were due entirely to the graft scandal in which the socialist mayor, Bossa, was involved, do not reveal the whole story. The chief claim of the Communists being the appeal to workers that the socialist party is not a working class party but a bourgeois party of fascist character. The bloody suppression of the proletarian masses on May Day by the socialist police chief Zorichel, the strike-breaking of socialist trade union leaders was backed up by the graft charges in which not only the socialists but the fascists were involved.

Recent campaign material of the Communists in the paper "Rote Fahne" show that notorious fascist leaders were given soft jobs in many city departments, one notably being paid 1,000 marks monthly, another fascist leader 800 marks a month, and others 600 marks monthly, while hundreds of workers stood in line at soup kitchens.

On Saturday, fascists attempted to storm Communist headquarters at the Karl Liebknecht House, but were easily repulsed. On Sunday the fascists murdered a Young Communist, named Boehm. A great protest demonstration is being held today.

Two women members of parliament, Marie Reese and Marie Roper, just before the election, left the socialist party and joined the Communist Party.

Saul was talking on the Gastonia case, and describing the unfair handling of the trial by Judge Barnhill when the police descended upon a pistol on him. They are also trying to prove that Saul is really Elbert Tatherow, youth organizer of the N. T. W. But when Tatherow came to the jail to find out the charge against Saul, they arrested him too. It is not yet known what charge is against Tatherow.

Sheriff Testifies.
MARION, N. C., Nov. 18.—Ben Hensley, sheriff's deputy, was placed on the stand again as the fifth witness of the state in the attempt to railroad to prison four Marion Manufacturing Co. strikers: Wes Fowler, Lawrence Hogan, Del Lewis, and J. Hugh Hall. They are charged with rebellion, insurrection and conspiracy to riot.

With the strikers being tried, apparently for the effect on the reputation of the United Textile Workers Union, which poses as a real workers' organization, Alfred Hoffman, its organizer.

Hoffman and his fellow officials of the U. T. W. sold out the Marion strike but the workers came out again when they found that the deal involved some of them being black-listed. Six of them were killed when Sheriff Adkins and his deputies shot into them on the picket line.

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

HILLQUIT-THOMAS ROW ON TACTICS Leaders Fight on Plans for Social-Fascism

Sharp differences in the Socialist party leadership became public Saturday at the Rand School forum, when Morris Hillquit, National Chairman of the Socialist party, and Norman Thomas, candidate for mayor of New York in the past election, clashed over the proposal, made by Thomas, to call a conference of reactionary "labor" leaders and middle-class intellectuals who supported the "socialist" municipal ticket.

Hillquit declared that while the socialist party is not "limited to the class interests of labor in program or composition," and that it contains "men and women of all ranks of society and all degrees of culture," and "that he would open the doors wide," but that it would, nevertheless, be a mistake to adopt the plan of Thomas for a conference (Continued on Page Two)

Cleveland Tag Days
for Gastonia Men

CLEVELAND, Nov. 18.—To show their solidarity with the Gastonia class war prisoners, Cleveland workers will participate in tag days on Saturday and Sunday, November 23 and 24 under the auspices of the I. L. D., for the purpose of raising bail money for those still in Charlotte prison. All workers have been urged to participate. The following are the stations for the tag days: Downtown, 226 W. Superior Ave. East Side, 5607 St. Clair Ave. South Slavic Hall.

West Side, 4309 Lorain Ave. Hungarian Workers Home. South West Side, East 71st and Gertrude St. Polish Peoples Home, Khannan, 13720 Kraman Road.

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

EVICT FAMILIES OF 38 STRIKERS IN MILL IN N. H.

Newmarket Workers Out Since Feb.

NEWMARKET, N. H., Nov. 17.—The families of 38 workers of the Newmarket Manufacturing Co., on strike since February, 1929, against wage cuts and lowering of conditions, have received orders from the company that they must quit the mill-owned houses in which they live by December 6, on which date they will be evicted.

"The judges ruling that we can evict these families will practically break the strike," is the toast of company officials.

At the same time the company has threatened to the old trick of attempting to scare the strikers back to work by making a threat to move out down operations. It has announced that it has disposed of its cotton machinery in the local plant.

HILLQUIT-THOMAS ROW ON TACTICS

Leaders Fight on Plans for Social-Fascism

(Continued from Page One)

Thomas, who was in the audience, sharply retorted, "This duel is very unfortunate and perhaps it would be well to stop at once." The discussion a title forum was then ended, and the leaders went to the home of Thomas for a private discussion.

Before the lecture by Hillquit, Thomas had declared:

"I suggest that there may be groups within labor and one group of intellectuals that we should invite for a conference to talk over this situation rather than demand that they accept our party stand and program. I believe that this is a question of psychological approach."

In his lecture, Hillquit stated that the socialist party of today is very different from what it was before the war, and referred to the support of the capitalist press for Thomas in the municipal election and the extensive publicity it is now giving to the socialist party as indicating an era of better times for socialism.

Hillquit, though a millionaire corporation lawyer, has had years of experience in betraying the labor movement, while Thomas, a minister and Princeton graduate, favors a policy which would base the socialist party composition almost entirely upon the intellectuals and petty bourgeois elements. Hillquit fears that without a "labor" basis the usefulness of the socialist party to capitalism would be ended, and that complete abandonment of "socialist" and "labor" would not help but hinder the present social-fascist development of the socialist party.

Grafter Sinclair Has Last Sunday in 'Jail'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—With only three more days to serve, Harry F. Sinclair, multi-millionaire oil spender, spent the last Sunday of his pleasant vacation in the district jail here today.

He had enjoyed several open-air parties on the grounds that were necessitated by his job "vacation." When not joy-riding, he spent the rest of the time playing bridge in the jail dining room.

Plan Anniversary Meets for Country

District Three. Shenandoah, Pa., Friday, November 12, 8 p. m. Local speakers: Minersville, Pa., Saturday, November 13, 8 p. m. Local speakers: Scranton, Pa., Sunday, November 14, 8 p. m. Local speakers.

District Four. Rochester, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 24, 8 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 580 St. Paul, J. Williamson, Sam Essman, Sol Horowitz.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 24, 8 p. m. Schwab's Hall, 351 Broadway, near Walnut St. Speakers: John Williamson, Charles Mitchell, Sarah Wand, Tom Sivoin, local pioneer.

GREET 2 GASTON MEN IN PATERSON

Beal, McLaughlin to Tour Many Cities

(Continued from Page One)

Beal left after the meeting to speak in New Bedford, the scene of a previous struggle, in which he was one of the outstanding leaders.

In Philadelphia Tuesday, McLaughlin, and Joseph Harrison, for whom the Philadelphia workers are raising bail, will speak at Garrick Hall, November 19, at 507 South Eighth St.

Chicago November 24. Chicago's mass meeting to greet the Gastonia defendants will be held in the People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., November 24, at 8 p. m. A rousing welcome for (Red) K. Y. Hendrix, Clarence Miller and George Carter, the latter two still in prison, is planned at the station.

Beal in New England. A New England tour has been prepared for Beal, who spoke last night in New Bedford. Tonight he will talk at Fall River; tomorrow night in Rosemont Hall in Essex St., at Lawrence, his home town. He will arrive at North Lawrence station at 7:55 p. m. He will speak in Boston Wednesday, November 20.

Hendrix in Ohio. Red Hendrix is touring Ohio having spoken yesterday at Cleveland. He speaks today at Youngstown, and Wednesday at Wheeling, West Virginia.

Gastonia meetings of welcome will also be held in Allentown, on Wednesday, where McLaughlin will speak, and in Trenton, on Thursday, where he is also scheduled as the speaker.

I. L. D. Conference at Boston and Chelsea. Boston will also hold a conference to aid the International Labor Defense in its Gastonia and anti-terror drive Friday evening, at 7:30 p. m., November 22, at Credit Union Hall, 62 Chambers St. A similar meeting will be held in the Chelsea Labor Lyceum, Thursday evening, November 21, at 7:30 p. m., at 453 Broadway, in Chelsea.

Workers Killed, Shot in Mexican Election of Rubino, U.S. Tool

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 17.—At least a dozen were killed and scores of others wounded while trying to exercise their right to the ballot in the elections today, which returned Ortiz Rubino, Wall Street puppet, as president of Mexico over the rival imperialist lackey, Jose Vasconcelos, running on an "anti-re-election" ticket.

Thousands of workers were turned away from the polls at the point of guns. Four workers were killed while attending a meeting in protest of this high-handed banditry, when a carload of Rubino gunmen driving past the meeting emptied a fusillade of shots into the crowd of 2,000.

CAPITAL AMALGAMATES. LONDON (by mail)—Amalgamation schemes were proposed to shareholders of two of the largest tea companies in the world, the International Tea Company and the Star Company. The capital of the International is \$17,750,000.

MILITANTS FORCE A.F.L. FAT BOYS TO PUSH 5-DAY WK

AFL Bosses Can't Fool Window Strikers

Staunchly upholding the demand for the five-day 40-hour week, the new rank and file settlement committee of Local 8, Building Service Employees I. U., at a conference Saturday with representatives of the Manhattan Window Cleaners Protective Association, refused to give up this basic demand of the 2,000 window cleaners on strike since Oct. 16.

The conference was held at the office of the State Department of Labor, 118 E. 28th St. The presence of Department of Labor mediators and of Harry Wills, vice-president, and Paul David, secretary of the A. F. of L. international union failed to intimidate the committee led by Harry Feinstein, secretary of Local 8, into compromising any demands.

The two A. F. of L. rat-boys, who came to sell out the strike, were compelled to retreat by the militancy shown by the strikers at a meeting Friday. But they are hanging around, secretly negotiating with their pals, the bosses, and waiting for an opportune moment to put over their betrayal work.

The bosses' association refused categorically to grant the five-day week, but made a phoney offer that if two large open-shop firms would grant this demand, they would do likewise. The association also refused the demand for a \$4.50 increase in the minimum wage, and offered instead a \$3 increase.

Today the strikers will vote on the bosses' association proposals at a meeting in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St. There is little doubt that they will refuse overwhelmingly to give up the five-day week demand.

TEXTILE BALL THANKSGIVING

Gaston 7 Will Appear at Nov. 27 Affair

The time has come, as the walrus never said, for the workers of New York to roll an appraising eye over their footwear, otherwise known as dog satchels. The reason for this sole-searching is the huge Textile Workers' Ball and Carnival, to be given on Thanksgiving Eve (agweek from Wednesday) at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.

In the first place, the announcement that all seven of the Gastonia class war prisoners will attend is sure to start a stampede for tickets. The best shod toilers will be enabled to rush rough-shod over the ensuing socialist competition, so to speak.

Again, well tailored hoofs will be a prime requisite at the affair itself, where John C. Smith's Orchestra will hold forth, which is enough assurance that nobody's feet will have a chance to go to sleep.

Proceeds of this unusual proletarian carnival will help support the southern textile struggle, and to aid the campaign to organize the 30,000 unorganized New York textile workers.

Tickets cost 75 cents at the National Textile Workers' Union offices and Local New York, Workers' International Relief, under whose auspices the ball has been arranged, at 16 W. 21st St. and 799 Broadway, Room 221, respectively.

MINER KILLED. GLYNNEATH, Glamorgan, South Wales (by mail)—David H. Hadcockford, a Merthyr miner, was killed by a fall of roof at the British Rhondda Colliery here last night.

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

N. Y. Textile Union Starts Organization Drive; Hail Gaston 7

An intensive organization drive among New York's 50,000 textile workers was decided at the meeting of the New York District of the National Textile Workers' Union at headquarters, 16 W. 21st St.

Clarina Michelson was elected district organizer.

Meetings on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at union headquarters next week will discuss industrial conditions and the tasks of the union in the drive.

A resolution greeting the struggle of the southern textile workers and demanding the unconditional release of the Gastonia seven was adopted unanimously.

FIGHT BOSTON FAKE STOPPAGE

Needle Misleaders in "Progressive" Game

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 18.—The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union in this district is now fighting tooth and nail the attempts of the company union—International Ladies Garment Workers' Union—to impose a fake stoppage on the Boston cloak and dress workers.

The needle workers in and around Boston are now in the overwhelming majority for the Needle Trades Industrial Union, and nowhere throughout the country have the right wing reactionaries suffered such a stinging defeat as here.

Lately the right wingers have attempted to deceive the cloakmakers by creating a fake progressive movement which was to fight for "peace and unity."

They have tried to create illusions in the minds of the workers about the possibility of unity with those who are now openly cooperating with the bosses for the rationalization of the needle industry, speedup and general lowering of the needle workers' conditions.

A four day bazaar arranged by the N. T. W. I. U. of Boston will be one of the means of preparing ammunition for the fight on the fakers. It will open Wednesday, Nov. 27 and will close Saturday, Nov. 30. All militant workers in this section are expected to rally to the N. T. W. I. U. by attending the bazaar.

GEORGIA TOILERS CHEATED BY UTW

Glad to Join National Textile Workers

THOMASTON, Ga., Nov. 18.—Charles Young, a mill worker of this town, was discharged last week for distributing National Textile Workers' Union leaflets in the mill village. Thomaston was supposed to have been organized by the United Textile Workers' Union, but all that organization did was to collect dollar bills from the workers, sell out their strike, and leave them.

The mill workers here are thoroughly disgusted with the U. T. W. and anxious to receive the message of a militant union.

The mills in Thomaston, which granted the eight-hour day temporarily to the workers because of mass pressure, have already gone back, first to the ten-hour shift, and now to the twelve-hour day.

On Monday the Martha mill, employing 3,000 workers, threw 1,500 men, women and children out of work by cutting out the night shift and putting the day shift on a 12-hour schedule, with the wage cutting, speed-up "Bideau system."

The N. T. W. U. is gathering headway in Thomaston.

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

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

STIFLE SUBWAY DIGGERS STRIKE IN NEW YORK

AFL Bosses Call More Meetings Instead

One thousand five hundred subway workers met yesterday to take a strike vote at Teutonic Hall, 168 Third Ave., but A. F. of L. officials promised them instead "another mass meeting next Sunday."

Some 600 timbermen, drillers and laborers at the Bronx-Grand Concourse extension of the subway line walked out Wednesday against state-encouraged scab wages and conditions. The spirit of the rank-and-file and the meeting—Negroes, whites of all nationalities—expressed a genuine desire to join them. The expression was choked by union leaders, whose message ever since the strike began has been the message of "strike when we're ready—tomorrow."

The tomorrow which never comes was the subject of biting criticism from the diggers yesterday.

"Are you men on other Concourse jobs ready to come out when we call you?" James Lynch, of Local 63 of the International Subway, Tunnel and Compressed Air Workers Union involved in the strikes asked.

"Sure we're ready." There was no doubt about the reply.

"But when are you going to call us out?" asked a digger from the back of the hall. The query was eagerly passed around, but the questioner was discreetly kept off the floor.

No Strike Vote. Instead, the meeting heard stories of the "greatest battle you men are facing in your lives... we'll strike when we're ready... the contractors can't keep paying the down-and-outs from the Bowery \$5 a day to break the strike."

Those contributing to this oratory included Max Sullivan of the Hodcarriers' Building and Common Laborers' Union, through which Local 63 of the Compressed Air Workers Union is affiliated; James Moran, President of Local 63; John McPartland, its secretary; Austin Shepard, from the union local employing blasters, and M. Montivani, chairman.

A violent attack on Tammany city government and its strikebreakers came from one worker, when a union official assured the meeting the strike call would be issued except that "we don't want to hurt the city."

"What do we have to care about the city?" the worker demanded. "Why, won't the contractors get help from Mayor Walker whenever they're short of scabs or want more police to slug pickets?"

McPartland expressed the usual A. F. of L. faith in Tammany's apparatus. He is asking Gov. Roosevelt for a Moreland act investigation of the State Labor Department's encouragement of contractors paying scab wages on city subway jobs. He said progress had been made in the task of getting signatures for the petition.

Support to the subway workers' fight was expressed by the union of Technical Men through Marcel Scherer.

The union's statement issued Sunday pointed to the city government, the Department of Labor and the Board of Transportation as conniving at the scab wages. "Their only interest is to help contractors to continue paying the prevailing rate," the statement, enlarged on by Scherer in his talk, declared.

Furniture Workers Talk Organization at TUUL Meet Today

New York upholsterers and furniture workers will take steps to perfect their organization to resist the "48-hour week slavery imposed on us by the bosses" at a mass meeting at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Pl., at 2 p. m. today. The meeting is under the auspices of the Furniture Workers' Industrial League, section of the Trade Union Unity League.

A statement urging mass attendance at the meeting exposes the "corrupt officialdom of the A. F. of L. unions which only hinders the fight for better conditions."

WORKERS CALENDAR

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

ILLINOIS. Chicago Youth 12th Anniversary. Special celebration of the 12th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be held on Sunday, Nov. 24, at 8 p. m. at the Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Special youth program. Mass meeting and dance later in the evening.

CHICAGO WORKING WOMEN MEET. All Chicago organizations of working women and working-class housewives are urged to send delegates to the annual conference of the Chicago Federation of Working Women's Organizations, to be held Sunday morning, December 6, 10 p. m. at the Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Avenue.

PENNSYLVANIA. Y. C. L. Dance in Pittsburgh. A "Red Balloon Dance," arranged by the Young Communist League of Pittsburgh will be held Saturday, December 7, at 7:30, in Turner Hall, 1721 Jane St., Pittsburgh. Sympathetic organizations are asked not arrange conflicting affairs.

MCGINNIS SPEAKS IN WORKER FORUM. Foster Describes New Methods of Struggle. Tremendous applause greeted the announcement by Sam Darcy, chairman of the Workers' Forum, yesterday evening, that William McGinnis, one of the Gastonia defendants released on bail, had arrived in New York and would speak at the meeting.

"If not for you I would be in the electric chair," McGinnis declared. Only the power of the workers has made it possible for him to be free on bail," he stated. "All that is worrying my mind now is getting the others out," said McGinnis, referring to Miller, Harrison and Carter, who are still in jail at Charlotte. McGinnis is the fourth to be released, the others being Hendrix, McLaughlin and Fred Beal.

After the welcome to McGinnis, William Z. Foster, National Secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, spoke on New Methods of Class Struggle. Foster told how the national convention at Cleveland laid the basis for more effective work in organizing the unorganized workers and in leading them in their struggles.

At the Workers' Forum next Sunday, November 24, Bedacht, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party, will speak on "Labor Governments."

Foster pointed out the need of an uncompromising struggle against social reformism. After describing the role of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, he discussed the Mustettes and so-called "progressives," showing how they are among the most dangerous enemies of the working class.

New methods of struggle on the part of the workers are necessary to combat the increasing rationalization and the use of fascist methods by the bosses, Foster said. He described the speed-up in Southern mills and other aspect of rationalization he observed in the South.

WEST VIRGINIA. Hendrix in Wheeling. Hendrix in Wheeling at a protest meeting Wednesday, November 20, at 7:30 p. m., at Liberty Hall, 2820 Market St., Wheeling.

WISCONSIN. Madison Youth 12th Anniversary Celebration. Twelfth Anniversary celebration of the Russian Revolution will be held under the auspices of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League on November 21, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 309 W. Johnson St.

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

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Welcome to Philadelphia

JOE HARRISON and WM. McLAUGHLIN from Gastonia

Sentenced to 15 to 20 years in prison and just released on bail pending an appeal — at the

MASS MEETING

TONIGHT, NOV. 19

GARRICK HALL

507 South Eighth Street

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MEXICAN CITIES A BATTLEFIELD AS YANKEE AMBASSADOR MORROW PUTS OVER RUBIO AS PRESIDENT

Rubio Mouthpiece States Worker-Peasant Bloc More Active Than Vasconcelists

A Score Dead as Veil of "Democracy" is Ripped by Bayonets All Over Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 18.—Wall Street's choice for president won in Mexico yesterday, while a condition of martial law prevailed and infantry guarded the U. S. embassy, from where the election campaign for Ortiz Rubio had been directed. Twenty were killed in this Yankee "invasion" of Morgan's best diplomat.

While the fake fight between Rubio and the so-called "National Revolutionary Party" (U. S. imperialism is not afraid of names when it can use them for its own purposes) and Vasconcelos of the "Anti-Revolutionary Party" turned into a real clash in some quarters where the Vasconcelos resisted the seizure by armed followers of Rubio of 90 per cent of polling places throughout the nation, the Vasconcelosists who collapsed before the onslaught of Rubistas who were armed by the government of Portes Gil and backed up with a tremendous array of military.

Only real activity against the choice of Yankee imperialism was by the Worker and Peasant Bloc, with its candidate, Triana, the leading organ of the Rubio followers, "El Nacional" admitting that the Worker and Peasant Bloc, which had the support of the Communists "showed more activity than did the Vasconcelists." Rubio followers were scornful of Vasconcelist "opposition," citing that at Can Luis Potosi they "shamefully hid within the churches."

Cavalry patrols swept through the streets throughout the capital all day, with rifles slung ready. Military bombing planes circled above. Infantry detachments were stationed at most street crossings. Trucks packed with troops and bristling with bayonets moved through the streets. Near the polling places, which had been seized by Rubistas early in the day, and from which Vasconcelists were barred, were soldiers stationed to see that Rubio won.

Vasconcelos' party leader issued a statement that "Democracy has failed. In no part of the republic have genuine elections been held. For Mexicans, Vasconcelos is their president," the latter phrase implying a claim that may become a civil war.

In New York the Vasconcelists have issued a leaflet entitled "Civil War" which asks, "If he is officially defeated will the people respect paper ballots? Shall the people be denied the right to change their government by the only means in their power, all others failing?"

SOVIET SCIENCE DEALS BIG BLOW TO IMPERIALISM

New Kind of Grain to Treble the Crop

MOSCOW, Nov. 18.—A revolutionary scientific discovery is noted in the Leningrad "Red Star," which reports the development by the fine Botanical Observatory of a new kind of grain, neither wheat or rye, but with the virtues of each. It has the resistance to cold of rye, most valuable in the climate of the Soviet Union, yet it has also the richness of wheat in more than ordinary size of kernel.

This new grain, experiments show, yields three tons per hectare (about 2 1/2 acres), which is three times the average grain yield in the Soviet Union. This autumn enough of this seed will be sown to re-sow next year the large part of the grain-growing area.

If this is successfully carried through it means approximately multiplying the present grain yield by three, which will not only end the bread problem in the Soviet Union, but will create a terrific rise in world capitalist economy, since it will accentuate to an unparalleled sharpness the agrarian crisis in the grain producing countries of capitalism.

Thus the solution of problems of Soviet economy produces a problem of imperialist economy.

"WE'D BE IN BAD SHAPE WITHOUT THE DAILY" SAYS BILL MCGINNIS

Railroded Gastonia Worker Calls on Toilers to Rush Daily South

(Continued from Page One)

showing for the bosses, and how the workers all over were fighting for us even in prison.

"So I think it's up to every worker to do his part to get the Daily Worker down South to the mill hands?"

And here you've got the appeal of yet another of the Gastonia class war prisoners, that the Daily Worker be rushed South.

Workingclass organizations, are you going to answer the appeals of the seven Gastonia class war prisoners of mill workers in every textile center of the South that you rush the Daily to them?

Adopt a mill village, see to it that the workers in that village receive the Daily Worker every day!

Individual workers too, must contribute to the "Drive to Rush the Daily South" and get their organizations to adopt mill villages.

Daily Worker
25 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

I'm sending this contribution as an answer to the appeals of Bill McGinnis, Fred Deal, Louis McLaughlin, and Red Hendry, speaking for the mill workers that the Daily Worker be rushed South.

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

FOR ORGANIZATIONS

..... wish to
(name of organization)
adopt a mill village, and see that the workers there are supplied with the Daily Worker regularly.

Address:

City and State

Polish Miners Get Ready for Strike

WARSAW (By Mail).—The situation in the Polish coal mining district is becoming strained. A miners' delegate has rejected the proposed 4 per cent wage increase for Upper Silesia as well as the 3 per cent wage increase for the Dombrovo district. A delegate conference of the left-wing opposition called for a general strike. A second proposal of a 5 per cent increase was also rejected by the union.

Mass arrests have been made in Katowice, Dombrovo, Bendsin, Sosnowice and other places in the coal mining district with a view to preventing a strike.

Serb Fascists in New Murder Org

ZAGREB (By Mail).—The following new murders committed by the Serbian police in Macedonia have become known recently: Spas Zlatanov from Dabrovo; Christo Dogozanov from Zelnik, 70 years old, murdered upon the street and left lying, passers-by found him eaten away and mutilated; Gregor Simov from Griyano; Petko Ilkovky from Ilyjovo; Laza Mitsov from Venitza; Mone Dratchov, also from Venitza; Stoyan Todoroff, also from Venitza, and two gardeners from Stip, whose names are being held secret.

TEXTILE TOILERS MILITANCY RISES

Oppression Smashing Racial Barriers

(Continued from Page One)

which, though involving only 200 employees, the whole force in the mill, indicates that neither the southern workers nor the National Textile Workers' Union is succumbing to the attack of the bosses, and that on the contrary, the workers are roused to more militant action by the unemployment and speed-up tactics of the employers.

Negroes, Whites, Unite.

Dunne pointed out that there has been a tendency to exaggerate the difficulties caused by race prejudice. He showed that so far there has been no single case of race war, participated in by workers, in spite of the most strenuous efforts of the employers to provoke such a strife. The mass meetings, particularly the one at Atlanta, contradicted all predictions that the Negroes would not come to such meetings, that if they did, the white workers would leave, and that if they were actually held together they would be broken up. The terrible economic and political persecution of the southern working class Negro and white workers alike, is smashing the racial barriers, and eliminating them much more rapidly than had usually been predicted, more rapidly than is realized in the North.

The economic oppression he characterized as terrific, and growing worse.

The ten and twelve hour day, the \$8 and \$12 wages paid large numbers of workers in the textile mills are now fairly well known to the board members. But Dunne pointed to instances of similar economic extortion in other industries of the South. Instances are the Fulton Bag and Mill Co., where 3,000 Negro and white employees work for an average wage of \$8 to \$9 a week. In Winston-Salem, tobacco workers get \$7 to \$8 per week, and have \$1 a week deducted by the employers to buy stock in the company for them. Negro workers in tobacco are getting 15 cents per hour.

Develop in the Struggle.

The National Textile Workers' Union, one of the unions of the T. U. U. L., is handicapped by lack of organizers, but has had good success in developing new forces, discovered during the present organization period. Most of the organizers now working in the South are local men. They are scattered out in a long line from Atlanta to Danville, Virginia, and their work is increasing in efficiency and results.

The board took up seriously the question of a T. U. U. L. Negro organizer, and a general T. U. U. L. organizer for the South, voting to establish them there immediately, to closely co-ordinate the organization in textile, tobacco, marine transport, coal, etc. Discussion of the relation between youth and general textile organization work brought out the fact that though the young workers have special sections in the N. T. W. U., it is impossible to sharply separate the work of youth organization and general adult organization. Youth organizers are doing general textile union work, as the young workers do a man's work in the mills.

Little Money in Use.

The difficulties of financing organization work in a community where the workers live on a starvation basis, and in fact, see very little money, usually being paid by checking off their rent and grocery bills in country stores, was discussed. It was evident that dues and initiation fees must be very low in the South, until organized effort itself bring better conditions. Dunne told of seeing great stacks of pay envelopes, covering over a year of work, in which seldom are more than a dollar or two in cash were actually paid to workers per week, and often only a few cents.

In the face of this heroic struggle by the southern workers and or-

BRITISH TROOPS MUTINY EXPOSED IN PARLIAMENT

Sent to Prison Admits "Labor" Minister

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The "labor" government of MacDonald was forced to uncover a small spot of its imperialist nakedness by the admission, forced upon it, that it had sentenced two soldiers of the Scotch Highlanders to penal servitude for mutiny. Yet it still conceals the details of this event.

A member of MacDonald's own party in the House of Commons, learning in some way that the soldiers had been sentenced, asked why. Tom Shaw, the "labor" minister of war, announced that it was for mutiny "of forces belonging to His Majesty's forces garrisoned in the West Indies."

This announcement stounded the gentlemen (and ladies) of British imperialism, for never, or at least hardly ever, have British troops mutinied in time of "peace," but that there was a mutiny in the "dependable" Scotch Highlanders was an added factor that took their breath.

ENGLAND GETS TARIFF SLASH

Antagonism of U. S.—Great Britain Grows

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 18.—Furthering the recent reciprocal trade agreement between Argentina and British imperialism, directed against United States capitalism, Great Britain has concluded a preferential tariff arrangement with Argentina, aimed to facilitate British textile exports.

The preferential tariff applies to British rayon, artificial silk yarns and textiles, as well as products of mixed artificial silk with cotton or wool.

This gives British textile interests a decided advantage over the American textile industry, which heretofore occupied a leading position in the Argentine market.

A decrease of 50 per cent to the British on imports of these products is the price the Argentinian capitalists pay for permission to ship meat to England without restrictions.

In the past, because of the growing successful penetration of United States imperialism of the Argentine market, Great Britain placed heavy restrictions on the importation of Argentine meat, which seriously hampered this important industry. These restrictions have been removed. The agreement is frankly and openly directed against Yankee imperialism.

Sir Malcolm Robertson, British ambassador at Buenos Aires, since his appointment in 1925, has been a formidable competitor of American imperialism in Argentina. It was Sir Robertson who arranged the recent British economic mission to Argentina which had for its purpose the rooting out of American interests. The American capitalists had made serious inroads into what was previously a predominant British field.

Further intensification of the struggle in the textile industry in the United States will result. The agreement will be used as a lever by the American textile bosses to force wages still lower.

organizers, the American Federation of Labor comes, with an organized effort taking shape through a conference just held in Washington of 105 international union heads with William Green and the general council of the A. F. L., which plans to disrupt or prevent organization of the southern workers into their own militant T. U. U. L. unions, particularly in the textile industry.

While much of the A. F. L. talk is inflated by the self-advertising bureaucrats who do the talking, still a real working alliance is being formed developed between the misleaders of labor and the state and employers' association officials. The entire proceedings of the A. F. L. conference reeks with it but further evidence is in the correspondence between MacMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, and the southern textile employers' association. The U. T. W. ruler, once rebuffed and insulted by the bosses' organization when he proposed to meet them and discuss "stability in the industry and wages," crawls back again, with a program for recognition of his union, no strikes, and co-operation to increase the efficiency of the employers' exploitation.

More and more the southern press and the southern managers begin to regard the U. T. W. and the A. F. L. as allies against their work ers, against workers growing more radical as the oppression increases. More decision on the organization of the South, and also the organization campaigns in steels, autos, marine transport, needle trades, mining, and other industries where the T. U. U. L. has an organizational foothold are expected at the continued session of the national executive board of the T. U. U. L. (A separate article on the general situation in some of those industries



ILLINOIS NMU IN STATEMENT

Watt Never Hesitated to Defy Union Rules

(Continued from Page One)

jects class collaboration. It will vigorously expose wrong policies, misleadership, and sharply uproot all bureaucratic tendencies. The preamble of our constitution speaks very clearly as to the character of the N. M. U., when it says:

"Our organization shall ever remain truly class conscious. The National Miners' Union categorically rejects the policy of class collaboration and will pursue a policy of militant struggle to obtain its objects. The history of the coal miners, as well as the workers of the country, is that of incessant struggle between these two classes—the class struggle. Upon the recognition of this principle the National Miners' Union is organized."

Rank and File Controlled.

"This can be the only guarantee that our Union will ever remain an instrument of the rank and file and not degenerate as the U. M. W. A. did under the leadership of the bosses' tools, the Lewises and Fishwicks."

"Our Union follows leaders only as long as those leaders uphold and fight for the principles of our Union. The officers and leaders in our Union must carry out the wishes of the rank and file."

"In the fight for these principles, our Union has been compelled from time to time to fight against opportunism, and bureaucratic hangers which wrecked the U. M. W. A. When this shows its head in our Union, attempting to stop its growth, turn our policies from class struggle to class collaboration, mislead our Union, disregard the voice of the rank and file, violate our laws and regulations, and propose policies which can only lead to surrender and defeat, our Union will fight against them, no matter who proposed them. Our Union must remain a fighting, class conscious organization of rank and file miners."

Fight Defeatists and Splitters.

"In defense of our fundamental laws and condemning attempts to split the N. M. U., the rank and file Belleville Convention adopted a unanimous resolution condemning John J. Watt, president of the National Miners' Union, for his attempts to split our Union, and refusal to accept decisions of the rank and file convention which overwhelmingly defeated his misleading policies which play into the hands of the operators and their agents, Lewis and Fishwick, to establish bureaucratic control over the organization. The policies proposed by Watt are similar to those of the fake progressives like Muste, who under the cover of radical phrases stand in the way of real struggle, and act as a shield to protect the bosses and the labor fakery."

"The convention unanimously denounced these policies of Watt, condemning his misleading policies and demanding that he be tried by the National Executive Board, and until a final decision is reached he cease all activity in the state of Illinois. Since that time Watt has misrepresented this to mean that he has been removed without a trial. This is not so.

Enemies of the Miners.

"The differences of the National Executive Board and the District Grievance Board with Watt must be clearly understood by every member. Watt's activities in Illinois during the past six weeks when he first became active after a year's stay at his home, doing nothing, were aimed to split the National Miners' Union, and stop its growth. The policies proposed and followed by Watt in different sections of our district can result only in defeat and surrender to both bosses and fakery. These policies of Watt were examined and decisively repudiated by the rank and file delegation in Belleville. Watt answered this decision of the rank and file by trying to split the convention. Since the Belleville convention he definitely proved by his action that he is an

and the work of Women's, Youth and Negro departments of the T. U. U. L. will follow.—Editor

IN THE SHOPS

As a Miner Sees the Lewis-Fishwick Scrap for Cash

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The latest bomb-shell hurled by the Lewis machine at the Fishwick machine of the U. M. W. A. is that the latter has stolen \$28,202.10 of union funds and used it for its own interests. Lewis claims he has the checks to prove it.

The latest move by Fishwick to overthrow Lewis is the proposal to call a conference in Springfield of representatives chosen from all districts and to form a "national council" to act as the international executive in place of the Lewis machine. Fishwick assures financing such a conference.

The fight is bitter. Both sides are collecting all that can be used for this purpose. Both sides promise rewards after the victory. Frank Farrington, servant of Peabody Coal Co., is back in the union—Fishwick got him. Sneed, formerly with the Fishwick machine, switched to the Lewis machine.

The Illinois Miner flares up big

headlines both in black and red. Oscar Ameringer, the pie-card artist, editor of the Illinois Miner, uses all his talents of drawing and has developed some new talents. Oscar not only writes but also sings. He calls it speaking, but it is more like singing than speaking.

Both sides claim the support of rank and file coal miners, while the miners are burning the local charters and rejecting both machines. If not for the check-off system at this time, both machines would have been long ago in the junk pile.

The National Miners Union is busy organizing the new locals, getting members for those already organized, and putting all its efforts to save the miners from destruction by the two wrecking machines.

It is evident that unless miners will throw off both bureaucratic machines, the old organization will be wrecked in a comparatively short time. The miners, therefore, join the National Miners Union.

MINER, V. N.

\$23 for 57 Hours of Terrific Speed-up in Chrysler Auto Plant

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT (By Mail).—At the Chrysler Jefferson plant we are compelled to work long hours. Last week, after working 57 hours in the piston department, I received \$23 in pay. The speed-up in our department is terrific.

Last year the company paid a fifty per cent. bonus. This year it pays none at all. One night we have to work till nine o'clock and then the following morning we have to wait a few hours before we get anything to do. If you make any complaints, you are immediately threatened with being fired.

We've got one way of stopping these conditions—by organizing into a strong Auto Workers Union for all workers in auto and body plants.

—CHRYSLER WORKER

TRY 32 SEATTLE WORKERS NOV. 25

Hint at Deportation Proceedings

(Continued from Page One)

traffic" was made against the 32. The police broke up the workers' meeting after Mayor of Seattle had telephoned a police captain that "there are some agitators there and I fear that they may cause trouble for the Armistice parade."

A squad of police was sent to attack workers, and acted with usual police brutality in breaking the meeting up.

The workers formed and re-formed their ranks while the police attacked them, singing revolutionary songs and waving red banners.

One of those arrested, a 17-year-old girl, has been turned over to the Juvenile Delinquent Society by the police.

The statement by police officials that they were "investigating the citizenship" of those arrested indicates that attempts may be made to deport some of the workers.

Arrest Los Angeles Workers' Lawyer.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 18.—"If you interfere with my prisoner, I'll smash you — face," was the answer of William Hynes, notorious as leader of the "Red Squad" to Leo Gallagher, attorney for the workers arrested in the Twelfth Anniversary demonstration here.

Gallagher had asked to be allowed to talk to John Owens, Negro worker, one of those arrested. Owens was held on a charge of "criminal syndicalism," which has a 14 year sentence attached.

After Gallagher had returned to the auditorium at which the workers were celebrating the Twelfth Anniversary of the October Revolution, a policeman came to him and told him that Owens wished to speak to him at the police station.

Upon his arrival at the station, Gallagher was told that he himself was under arrest, was booked and finger printed and jailed.

Gallagher was charged before Judge Reed with "interfering with an officer," pleaded not guilty, and was released on his own recognizance.

UNION FAKERS IN BOSS LEAGUE

READING, Pa., Nov. 17.—The reactionary officials of the Cigar Makers' International Union have again shown their fondness for the cigar manufacturers at the expense of the workers. This time it's the putting over of the Cigar Makers' Co-operative Association, a boss league of independent cigar manufacturers, packers and jobbers, which was formed by A. P. Bower, under the direction of I. M. Ornlund, president of the Cigar Makers' International Union, and the executive board of the International.

The new cigar bosses' association was formed in conformity with action taken by the 1925 convention of the union's misleaders, which "directed the officials of the union to begin the movement looking to the formation of a co-operative association." These are the fakery's very own words.

This action was reaffirmed by the fakery at their 1927 convention, and now the misleaders have carried out their decision to help form a bosses' association which would strengthen the manufacturers in future fights against the men.

The union officials are gibing over the fact that "we think this is the first move of this kind to be made by a labor union." Preliminary plans for the final touches to the new bosses' league were made at a joint meeting of cigar bosses and union officials in Buffalo on October 19.

"The association will enable the independent cigar manufacturers to conduct business on more efficient lines," the officials say, ignoring the use the bosses' league will be put to against the workers in the future.

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

to split it, thus playing into the hands of the bosses and fakery.

"Watt has established a personal office in Illinois, 'appointing' organizers from one district to another without the knowledge or consent of those districts, despite the fact that there is no appointive power in our Union. He is circularizing the locals asking that all per capita tax be sent to his 'home' office, to 'support' his family, although he is the highest paid of all the N. M. U. officers, even though he was not carrying out his duties all this time.

"He joins with John L. Lewis and the operators in an 'Anti-Red' campaign by demanding the exclusion of all so-called Reds from the N. M. U. Such policies weaken our union and strengthen our enemies. The N. M. U. is a union for the miners of all creeds, colors, political beliefs, who stand on the platform of the class struggle.

"This is why the Belleville Convention unanimously condemned Watt and preferred charges against him before the National Executive Board.

"We must uproot all traces of Lewis-ism, build a fighting, rank and file controlled union that will be able to win for the miners their rights. Our union is moving forward despite all enemies. With the rank and file standing solidly by the National Miners Union and its executive board, our union will be built into a fighting organization upholding our class principles against splitters, against the bosses, to bring every miner under the standard of the N. M. U., and into the coming militant fights for our demands."

No Dealings With Fake Progressives.

"The National Miners' Union will not allow Watt to use the name of our Union to make any secret dealings with Howatt, Brophy, Hapgood and other deserters of the miners in their struggles. These discredited men cannot take the leadership of our Union to betray its interests as Watt wishes.

"The National Miners' Union will not allow Watt to use the name of our Union to make any secret dealings with coal companies in order to establish rotten check-off systems through the medium of a company union, as he tried to do in Bicknell, Indiana, and which the Executive Board repudiated. The National Miners' Union will not allow Watt or any other individual to build a machine, seize control, and bureaucratically rule our rank and file Union, as he and his clique wishes, or to revise our fighting policies and substitute policies of surrender and defeat.

Watt's Policy Similar to Lewis'.

"The N. M. U. refuses to accede to Watt's demand that all militant workers, such as Communists, who are building and fighting for the principles of our Union, be excluded from membership and leadership in the National Miners' Union.

"The N. W. U. refuses to allow Watt to establish another district office and instruct secretaries to send per capita tax to his picked 'friend' as he asked the Pocahontas local. The N. M. U. refuses to allow Watt even though he is the national president, to overrule the authority of the District Grievance Board, and conduct independent activity in our district without giving any account to any authorized elected committee, or to allow him to establish a new district board made up of his personal followers.

"Our Union will fight all such policies and bureaucratic methods, no matter who proposes them. Violates Principles of N. M. U.

"Watt never functioned as the national president of the N. M. U. He remained at home for many months, refusing to take up his post to direct the work of the N. M. U. He has refused to work with the National Executive Board or our District Board, preferring to follow an individual bureaucratic attitude and policy. Flaunting the District Convention and the National Executive Board, he contends that 'no one can tell him what to do.' During the past six weeks his policy has been openly trying to get control of the N. M. U. or split it. This policy if unchecked leads to the destruction of our Union. This the rank and file will not allow, but will fight uncompromisingly.

"The National Miners Union has lived through intense difficulties to establish itself. Instead of facing our tasks with the courage and energy necessary to sweep aside obstacles in the path of our union, Watt retreated and gave up the fight, and now attempts to split the N. M. U. Watt's wrong policies have been repudiated time and again by our Union. He never hesitated to defy the laws and constitution of our Union, when he did not agree with them. Now that the N. M. U. has developed into a strong organization (without his help, he is openly trying

to split it, thus playing into the hands of the bosses and fakery.

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Big Crowds Meet Beal

(Continued from Page One)

for workers greeting Fred Beal pledge every effort to secure your immediate release and the setting aside of the savage sentences imposed upon you. The National Workers' Union will organize the South in spite of every obstacle, in spite of the fascist Black Hundreds, the lynch law courts and prison sentences. We hail the workers of the South. Long live the National Textile Workers' Union, the militant organizer of the million textile workers of America. Signed, John Naharski, Chairman.

Tour For Union in New England.

Beal is in New England on an organization tour for the National Textile Workers' Union, preparatory to the national convention of the National Textile Workers' Union at Paterson, N. J., Nov. 28.

Speakers at the New Bedford meeting, representing the union, the International Labor Defense, both nationally and for the district were John Naharski, Robert Zelms, J. Louis Engdahl and others.

Gets Tremendous Ovation.

The ovation given Beal at the hall was tremendous. He received wreathes of flowers from the Polish, Portuguese workers, from the Young Communist League, the Communist Party and other organizations.

He spoke in Fall River last night. He speaks in his home town, Lawrence, tonight and will talk in Boston tomorrow night.

A resolution was passed at the meeting greeting the second annual convention of the National Textile Workers' Union at Paterson, N. J., Nov. 28, and the fourth national conference of the International Labor Defense, in Pittsburgh, Dec. 29, 30 and 31.

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St. Louis School Kids Starve;

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 17.—The St. Louis school board admits that a survey of three schools disclosed 400 underfed kids whose dads, either idle or underpaid, were too poor to buy them enough to eat.

Significantly, the number of tubercular children mounts apace with the number of underfed pupils.

Big bosses' contributions to the problem is exemplified in the case of a \$11.50 a week factory worker, supporting his mother and sisters. Injured and off duty for several days, he returned to find his substitute willing to keep the job for \$7.50. His boss told him he could have his job at the reduced wage, which he

PARTY LIFE

Send Resolutions to District Agitprop Department!

The discussion on the October Plenum of the Central Committee and of the Plenum of the District Executive Committee, held immediately afterward, is now being carried through in all units of District Two.

A number of units have already had their discussions for Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, November 18, 20 and 21st. All units of Section Two will carry on their discussions. During the week of November 18th, Section 1 and 3 will carry through their discussions. Also some units of Section 5 will have discussions on the Plenum.

With only rare exceptions, discussions in the units so far endorsing the Plen have been carried unanimously in all units. The chief discussion centered upon the tasks of the units, and sections themselves. The results of discussions have proved a stimulant to work. Comrades are asked to send to the District Agitprop Dept. copies of the resolutions they adopt for publication in the Daily Worker.

PARTY RECRUITING DRIVE

Build the Daily Worker!

Every party member will hail with sincere bolshevik cheers the party recruiting and Daily Worker building drive. The announcement of this drive made by the organization department of our Central Committee should electrify every unit of the party. And why? Because this drive constitutes a political and organizational program which will propel the Party and the Daily Worker headlong into the industries; will mark the beginning of making every mine, mill and shop a Communist fortress.

The disintegrating factional background of our party still bears down upon us a little, causing many comrades to live only within the party. Talking about inner-party situations constitute the sum total of their activities. Other comrades carry on wordy battle about social reformist illusions—not among the workers in the shops to win them for the T. U. U. L. and the party but only within party circles. Comrades are replete with indications that the masses of workers are in mood for struggle against rationalization and extreme exploitation yet on the job, in their shops, these same comrades are speechless. Imperialist war preparations continue, the danger of an imperialist attack against the Soviet Union grows day by day, however there seem to be comrades who do not realize that to fight the war danger and to defend the Soviet Union effectively the party must grow in members, in influence, establish its leadership among the workers in all basic and war industries.

The drive to win 5,000 new members for the party and 5,000 new readers for the Daily Worker has within it all elements necessary to dynamite the party out of its present too static existence. It is a drive to drive all of us into tasks that will win a majority of the working class for the party and constitutes an important step forward to make our party a mass party. Those who fail to participate in this drive will be swept aside by an avalanche of fighting proletarians who will replace them within the party. The time for marking time has passed. It is either forward or backward. Those who fail to march forward face the danger of soon finding themselves in the camp of the enemy.

Throughout the program of the party recruiting and Daily Worker building drive there runs a line which we must call special attention to. In past drives of this kind (and this has been especially true of Daily Worker building drives) comrades have orientated themselves too much upon skilled workers, sympathizers in the professions, small shop keepers. Here money came easy. Secondly, previous drives sent comrades into the field in scattered formation, each to do what he could in his own way, each selecting his own prospective party members or Daily Worker readers.

This drive throws the party, in organized formation, right in front of mine, mill and shop gates, right into the heart of all industries. It demands that districts of the party, center their attention and mobilize party forces in a real communist offensive against the most important industries in the district to win the workers for the party. This drive demands that each unit of the party approaches the factories within its jurisdiction in a body and through the distribution of the Daily Worker, leaflets, sale of party literature, holding of regular factory gate meetings, establishes definite and lasting contact with the workers in the factory.

The loyal carrying out of the drive program will enrich the party in shop nuclei, will help organize the T. U. U. L. will acquaint the workers with the lessons of Gastonia and the bosses' terrorism everywhere, will expose the Lovestone and Trotskyist renegades, will liquidate reformist illusions, will broaden our Negro, women's, youth, anti-imperialist, workers' defense and strike relief work; it will place us in the front of masses of workers ready to fight against the imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

Every party comrade, party unit, section and district of the party must make the Daily Worker an organic part, an actual participant in the drive and in every task undertaken during the drive. It must become your spokesman in every industry, help you to organize and agitate. It constitutes a major instrument to help build a mass party and must, towards that end, secure a mass circulation.

Do you accept the leadership of the Comintern? Forward then, ranks solid and vitalized, into the life of the working class masses, with the Comintern Address and the line of our party plenum.

Class Struggle in South Rallies Workers Everywhere

A cablegram from 20,000 textile workers in Czecho-slovakia and a message from Hernan Laborer, head of the Latin-American Red Aid, announcing continued mass support of the Gastonia strikers indicated that the fight to free the seven Southern workers from long prison terms was continuing on an increased scale throughout the world.

The cablegram from Czecho-slovakia received today at the national office of the International Labor Defense, declared, "The Union of Textile Workers in Czecho-slovakia numbering more than 30,000 men and women, protests against the vital class verdict pronounced upon the leaders of the Gastonia strike.

The class verdict in this case is a further indication to the hundreds of thousands of textile workers in America and the world that "freedom" and "democracy" are merely shams in the United States as in all capitalist lands.

We call on the American textile proletarian not to let up in their struggle until they have wiped out this bitter verdict of class-justice, sending their leaders to living death in the North Carolina prisons.

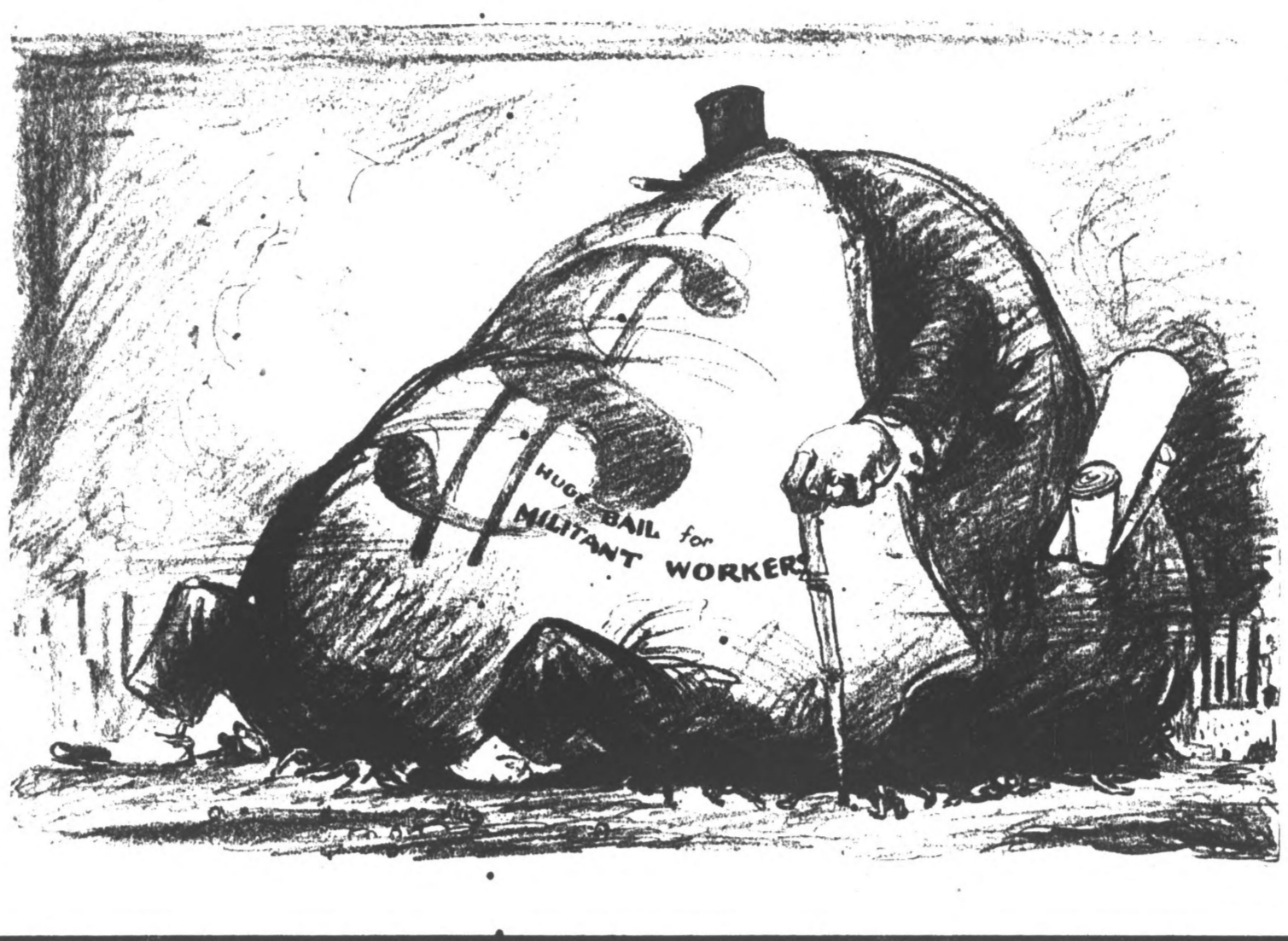
Granite workers of West Concord have never seen Ella May. They never heard of Gastonia, N. C., before April when the strike broke out. Yet they volunteered to build a monument, which they have half completed, for Ella May, working-class martyr who was shot through her heart September 14, while on her way to a meeting of the National Textile Workers Union.

The fame of Ella May, whose name is being sung throughout the South wherever the "stretch-

and the low wage reign, has spread over the land. The granite workers of West Concord, members of the International Labor Defense branch yesterday received the following letter from Mrs. Alice Carpenter, secretary of the Bessemer City, member of the I.L.D. "Dear Comrades of West Concord Branch of the I. L. D.: "The monument to our fallen fellow-worker, Ella May, is accepted by the Bessemer City Branch of the International Labor Defense in the same spirit of working class solidarity that prompted its donation. It is a contribution not to Bessemer City workers only, but to all workers. For Ella May, though we gladly claim her, is now a loss not to our vicinity alone, but a loss and gain to workers generally. She has become a martyr toward working class emancipation and rule. The Mill Mothers Song, which she herself composed, should be engraved on her tomb, we think. That she is a working-class martyr should accompany her name. 'Ella May,' the date of her birth—Sept. 29, 1900 and the date she fell in action, 'Sept. 14, 1929' on the monument you are sending."

As far as I am concerned, I can't claim to have discovered the existence of classes in modern society or their strife against one another. Middle-class historians long ago described the evolution of the class struggle, and political economists showed the economic physiology of the classes. I have added no new contribution to the following propositions: 1) that the existence of classes is based upon the division of labor; 2) that this division of labor has led to the creation of a society of free and equal men.

GET THEM OUT!



By Fred Ellis

Resolution of the November 1929 Plenary Session of the Chicago District Committee of the C. P. U. S. A. on the Economic and Political Situation and Tasks of the Party

The plenum of the Chicago District Committee of the Communist Party of U. S. A. approves and endorses the thesis adopted at the last plenum of the Central Committee of the C. P. U. S. A., as containing a correct analysis of the Third Period in the U. S. and of correct application to the U. S. and to the C. P. U. S. A. of the Tenth Executive Committee of the Communist International Plenum line, the line of the Third Period, the period of the further development of the general crisis of world capitalism, the period of the sharpening of the inner and outer contradictions of capitalism, the period of the further radicalization of the working class and of the new rising tide of revolutionary proletarian movement, the growing danger of war and especially of war against the Soviet Union, as a country of the building of socialism, the revolutionary fatherland of the workers of the world.

2.—U. S. CAPITALISM PART OF WORLD CAPITALISM.

The march of events in the few weeks since the plenum of the Central Committee has already proven the correctness of the analysis of the economic and political situation presented in the United States. American capitalism is not isolated from the sharply accentuated crisis of world capitalism as the Lovestone theory of exceptionalism pretends. American capitalism is an integral part of the world capitalist system; and having become the world's economic center of gravity, is not and cannot be exempted from the effects of the recent crisis of world capitalism. On the contrary, this becomes one of the powerful factors which accentuates this general crisis.

All of the main features of this crisis are manifesting themselves in the present situation in the United States, and some even more sharply than in other capitalist countries. The growth of the productive forces in disproportion with the market, the rapid growth of trusts and combines, the ever closer linking up of the trusts and combines, with the capitalist state and with the trade union bureaucracy, the speed-up and wage cuts in the work shops, the conveyor system, and all other forms of rationalization, the preparation for war, the radicalization of the masses—all these main features of the Third Period are now to be found in the United States.

The main contradiction of the Third Period—the contradiction between the productive forces and the market—drives U. S. capitalism into intensified imperialist penetration in its colonies and semi-colonial countries—principally Latin America. The intensified economic and political attack against those countries meets the resistance of the toiling masses, and in their fight against imperialist subjugation the working class of these countries begins to play a leading role (Columbia, Venezuela). The struggle between the U. S. and Great Britain for world hegemony is deepening notwithstanding the efforts of the bourgeoisie to cover it with phrase-mongering and maneuvers.

The visit of MacDonald to the United States was only a hypocritical maneuver designed to delude the masses with pacifist phrases under cover of which the war preparations are being steadily pushed forward; and the barren results of this visit showed the British and American bourgeoisie to be incapable of reaching even a temporary agreement on any important question of Anglo-American rivalry.

The rapid growth of the socialist construction in the U.S.S.R., the success of the Five Year Plan of socialist industrialization and socialist reconstruction of agriculture, in its first year going beyond the highest previous estimates, which together with the introduction of the uninterrupted working week (with each worker having every fifth day a holiday) makes it possible for the whole plan to be carried through in four years, is an increasingly powerful factor to destroy capitalist stabilization and to revolutionize the international working class.

3.—PRESENT ECONOMIC SITUATION.

As regards the present economic situation in the U. S. A., the thesis of the Central Committee correctly stated that we are in "an immediate pre-crisis situation." The events of the last three weeks have not only confirmed the correctness of this analysis, but have shown the development of the beginning of the economic crisis. The fall in production in the principal industries is now further marked. The sharp decline in steel production (the present consumption of steel representing only about 80 per cent of the productive capacity of the steel industry); the sharp decline in the automobile industry (35 per cent in the last six months), the decline in the building industry (the total for the last nine months being 11.1 per cent less than in 1928), already give the feature of the beginning economic crisis. The decrease in the crop yield (9 per cent below the harvest of 1928) and the higher money rates are further symptoms of the coming economic crisis.

The terrific crash in stock exchange values (the sweeping away of \$25,000,000,000 November 7, 1929) being a manifestation of the decline in production of the leading industries at the same time is an additional factor in the further development of a deep-going economic crisis. One of the immediate causes of this unprecedented crash on the stock exchange was undoubtedly the huge volume of new securities issued during the last period (\$2,239,000,000 worth in the last nine months, the new stocks as compared with bonds and notes representing in the third quarter of the year 80 per cent of all corporate new securities offered as contrasted with 46 per cent in 1928 and 24 per cent in 1927). Nevertheless the barometer of the stock exchange only represented very clearly the coming of the economic crisis. The lying propaganda of the bourgeoisie and of the social reformists to the effect that industry is basically sound and that the crash in the stock exchange is due only to speculation, represents an attempt to hide from the masses the deep going nature of the crisis, to restore confidence in

the capitalist government, and at the same time to mobilize the small savings of large strata of the population under the slogan of "buy sound stocks" in order to support big capital in the present difficult situation. However, in the special periodicals which are not for the masses, the capitalists more or less openly recognize the beginning of the economic crisis; the Chicago "Journal of Commerce" speaks about "something more than seasonal adjustments influencing business;" the New York "Journal of Commerce" states that "business has really passed its high point and is about to start downward for a period of unknown duration;" the "Analyst" predicts "more or less serious business recession during the next year;" and the British financial authority, George Paish, declared that the New York stock market collapse "is a warning that we now are traversing the biggest financial crisis the world has ever seen."

4. AGRICULTURE.

The inner contradictions of capitalism are aggravated in the agrarian field by the struggle waged by trustified capital against the farmers and by the sharp antagonisms developing between the rich and poor farmers and agricultural laborers. True, the farmers in Illinois are in a somewhat favorable position compared with the farmers far away from the marketing centers and of centers of congested population, which enables them to establish direct marketing relations with the consumers. However, the bitter strike of the dairy farmers around Chicago last winter against Borden's Milk Corporation and the Mowman Company, the process of establishing large scale farming by these large corporations means in practice the squeezing out of the poor farmers from their land and of driving them into the ranks of the proletariat. The rapid mechanization of agriculture, now taking place is a further factor in causing the "independent" farmer to disappear with increasing rapidity and the number farmers to increase. The credit system helps to further aggravate the crisis in the agrarian field. This holds true clearly in Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Southern Illinois.

5.—ECONOMIC CRISIS DEVELOPING.

The present economic situation in the United States shows that we are now in the real beginning of an economic crisis which will characterize the coming year. The economic crisis, sharpening all contradictions of the present period, will intensify the drive towards a new imperialist war, and also because of the huge market of the Soviet Union, shut to capitalist exploitation, to a war upon the U. S. S. R. This coming economic crisis, the cost of which the bourgeoisie will endeavor to put upon the workers, leads to an increased speed of rationalization, to wage cuts, mass unemployment, all of which has already begun. This attempt of the bourgeoisie to lay upon the shoulders of the working class the terrific economic burden of the crisis is being met by the resistance of the working class. To break this resistance the capitalists, well aware of the coming crisis, have already begun an economic and political offensive on the working class, by wage cuts, mass lay-offs, by attacks on the right of the workers to organize or to defend their organizations, attacks using more and more fascist methods, and an offensive on the Communist Party, the leader of the working class struggle. The most striking example of heroic working-class struggle and the brutal offensive of the bourgeoisie is shown in Gastonia. In the mining industry, the speed-up is proceeding more and more rapidly, masses of workers are being laid off, wage cut follows wage cut. In the State of Indiana agreements as to conditions and wages do not exist. In Illinois, the so-called tonnage rate is continually readjusted to meet the ever increasing rate of production, resulting from the introduction of machinery, all conditions of protection for the men are being virtually wiped out. A process of laying off old men in industry goes rapidly hand in hand with the general tendency to eliminate a large section of workers from industry. At the present time, a greater volume of coal is being produced in Illinois with a much smaller section of workers employed. According to the official figures on employment the miners of Illinois average 14 days a month. This includes a section of workers employed every day in the month, bringing down the actual working time of every miner to about ten days. With the continued pressure from the unorganized field of Kentucky, West Virginia, etc., preparations are being made by the operators in complete collaboration with the United Mine Workers of America officials to make a positive drive on the existing lowered wage rates and to bring them down to the level of the unorganized field.

Rationalization on one hand, and the beginning of the economic crisis on the other is already bringing great unemployment. In the mining industry, the Barr mine in Cordoville which formerly employed 600, now after the introduction of machinery employs only 200. The Deering-Peabody mine, formerly employed 600, now employs 120. The Slopout mine in Harrisburg formerly employed 120, now employs 20. Mass layoffs have already taken place in the Majestic Radio Corporation, the Seaman Body Company, the Harnishfeger, International Harvester, A. O. Smith, Nash Motors, Florsheim Shoe and other big plants.

The speed-up and wage cutting offensive of the employers taking place in the steel industry has resulted in numerous strikes in the industry. In the automobile industry, the speed-up and lowering of wages resulted in strike movements in the Nash plant in Kenosha and the Seaman's Body plant in Milwaukee.

The International Harvester Company has already introduced wage cuts of ten per cent in the Rock Island plant and has extended this cut to the West Pullman plant in Chicago. The construction of a large International Harvester plant in Rock Island and preparations to hire 3000 men in that locality is undoubtedly a step towards the reduction

THE CITY OF BREAD

BY ALEXANDER NEWEROFF
TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN
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(Continued.)

Mishka and Trofim walked on a few steps, and paused, never taking their frightened eyes from the mujiks. The mujiks watched them too, irresolute, ready to fall on them.

At that moment behind the two boys a thin column of smoke appeared in the distance; then a long train was silhouetted against the sunset. There was a brief flash of pistons.

"It's coming!" shouted Pyetra. "It's coming toward us."
Thrown into fresh perturbation by the sight of the distant train, the mujiks climbed a little hill to meet it, determined to catch hold of the steps, to hang on to the rear buffers—to escape the night in the terrible stillness of the steppe.

The soldier felt his wooden leg despairingly.
"I can never get on, comrades."
One of the women, rejoicing that the soldier would not be able to jump aboard the train, said timidly:
"Don't jump, mujiks, you'll kill yourselves."
No one answered her.

Terrified by the thought of remaining alone on the steppe, the woman prayed despairingly to God that the soldier might not jump, that the mujiks might remain there together.

The train swung nearer, rounding a curve. The engine toiled dilligently with its steel elbows, the smokestack panted through its gaping black mouth, delicate white steam rose and meeked into the air.
Pyetra bent over the old man.
"Grandfather, the train is coming. Do you want to get up?"
"I'll manage when it gets here."
Sidor spoke loudly to the others:
"Jump onto different places! Don't all stay together in a bunch."
Trofim admonished Mishka:
"When you catch hold, place yourself with your head toward the engine, so the wind won't blow you off."
"And you'll jump on with me?"
"I'll jump wherever there's a chance. I'm quicker than you."

The train came nearer, slowing its headlong rush as it climbed the hill. The engine snorted, the steep-browed iron horse turned; on them the glare of its headlights. A rush of hot steam, released by the machinist, threw the women and the little girl to one side, and flung the old man down the embankment. Mishka heard Trofim's voice as if in a dream:
"Jump!"

And again as in a dream, he saw the steps of a green car come rushing toward him, he stretched out his arms to seize them, he shrieked madly:
"Little uncle!"
Before him Trofim's head flashed by, Trofim's legs swinging with the rush of the train. When Mishka realized that Trofim had boarded the train, the reserve of peasant strength hidden deep within his small frame, sent him bounding forward like a release spring. Another step flew by—another. People leaned out of the car windows, and every one looked at the little boy in the wide bark sandals running along with the train. They shouted something to him, but just as he was about to seize the steps of the last car, his breath coming painfully through his hot nostrils, some invisible force tore him from the ground, trampled on him, and hurled him down and down into a deep black hole.

Slowly, one after another, those whom the train had left behind dragged on—Yermolai, Pyetra, the soldier with the wooden leg, the women and the little girl. Sometimes one fell behind, sometimes another. They called to each other through the dark anxious night that divided them and plodded on stubbornly, plucking grass and grinding it between their teeth. A moment's rest, then on again, obstinately, doggedly. Again the soldier took up his tale of clear cold water and green gardens. But lulled at last by the long versts he had traveled, the old man lay down submissively at the foot of a hillock, a gray heap in the tall parched grass. For the last time his fading thoughts encircle the fields of his village, he smells the smell of his native soil, and in a last flicker of love he kisses the soil of the Kirghiz steppe, and murmurs with his old dying lips:
"Be thou fruitful, Mother Earth, for the old, for the young, for the peasant's joy!"

The terrible sorrow of the people is here but it will flower into ecstatic joy. From every side, along every road, toilers come streaming from village and hamlet, great and small. Each one bears seed, each one casts his seed into the hungry earth. The hungry earth brings forth grain, wearied, she rejoices in the joy of the weary. The young spring shoots spread far and wide, earth clothes herself in a green dress. The old man smiles at the green fields, and the smile dies on his thin blue lips.
"Mother Earth, be thou fruitful!"
Trains go by, men who have been thrown off the trains pass by on foot, nobody sees the joy on the face of the old man fallen on the long road.
Honor to thee, thou nameless one!

(To Be Continued.)

of wages in the other plants and particularly in the two large plants in Chicago.

In the packing industry, the introduction of the speed-up is proceeding. The packing workers are victims of the most intense speed-up methods. Marked tendencies for organization have been expressed in the packing industry as a consequence of the intense speed-up.

In the building trades, the present crisis is far deeper than the usual seasonal decline. Thousands of workers are now unemployed in the building industry. Recently the employers attacked the skilled section of the building workers, which resulted in a strike of the structural iron workers.

In the railroad industry, the same process is taking place and a marked movement can be noted among the railroad workers. All of these factors are further proof of the fact that the coming economic crisis will sharpen all fundamental contradictions of American capitalism and the class struggle.

6.—RADICALIZATION OF THE WORKERS

The offensive of the employers is meeting with the determined resistance of the working class. The growing radicalization of workers is expressed in the movement of the miners for the organization of the National Miners' Union; thousands of miners are joining the new revolutionary union, are driving the officials of the U.M.W. of A. from their meetings, burning charters of the U.M.W. of A., and laying a basis for a general struggle against the operators. Partial strikes have also been taking place in the mining industry. In many sections where the Communist Party was never heard of before, strong units of the Party have been established, practically on the initiative of the miners themselves. The units in Eldorado, Illinois; and Hicknell, Indiana, are characteristic examples. In preparation for the Cleveland Convention of the T.U.U.L., hundreds of workers from every industry responded to the call to mass meetings. In Kenosha, Simmons Bed Plant, in the Nash plant, in the Seaman Body Works, strikes have taken place and thousands of workers participated in the factory gate meetings of the Communist Party and T.U.U.L. Among the oil workers in Indiana, a strong movement is developing, indicative of the growing radicalization of the workers there. The response to the activities of the Party and the T.U.U.L. have been openly attacked by the employers. In the Illinois Central shops, a meeting of 30,000 workers was called by the employers in an effort directly to counteract the effect of the leaders distributed there by the Party. Representatives of the Northwestern car shops have been present in court coming out openly against the activities of the Party and the T.U.U.L. in that shop. Meetings at the factory gates, as well as distribution of literature, have been interfered with by the police as well as by the company. The International Harvester workers in two instances defended the speakers of the Communist Party and prevented by physical force their arrest by the police. These instances were only symptoms of the coming general attack on all revolutionary working class organizations and on the Communist Party. This attack has come as a result of the radicalization of the workers, our activities in the mines and factories, and the growing readiness and response of the masses to the leadership of the Party and the militant unions.

(To Be continued.)