

The American Workers Must Back Up the Soviet Union Against the Imperialist Hoover

The Note sent by the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in reply to the insolent, lying, war-threatening Note of Messrs. Hoover and Stimson, is the answer of the whole of the conscious working class of the world to these imperialists.

The reactions of the capitalist agents at Washington and in several foreign capitals show a frenzy of anger and a sense of defeat. For, to the splendidly successful "surgical" operation of the workers' Red Army against the militarist agents of Wall Street in China, has now been added a diplomatic defeat of the Washington paymasters of these bandits.

The capitalist press is dismayed over the fact that the workers' government "seized the opportunity" to expose to the working class of the whole world, over the heads of their governments, in the politest terms consistent with truthfulness, the real nature of the belligerent action of Hoover's government.

The whole world knows that the Soviet Note speaks the truth where Hoover and Stimson were lying about "peace" to cover up their strenuous actions leading directly toward war.

The government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is precisely the only Great Power in the world that has never resorted to military action except as a necessary step for defense, due to direct attack or armed intervention. The hypocrisy of the Wall Street government which at this very time has just completed the bringing back of the dead bodies of U. S. soldiers which were sent without legal sanction of any sort, in 1918 to make war against the workers' republic on Soviet territory!

The Soviet Note, for all the careful observance of diplomatic language, makes a startlingly true picture of the criminal actions of the Chinese militarists against precisely the only big Power which has not violated the territory of China with unprovoked armed invasion! Against precisely the only State that voluntarily relinquished every unequal treaty, the Chinese bandit-government made a sudden and bloody attack without any warning or preliminary presentation of claims. The treaty concerning the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria, to break which the bandit-government took violent action without warning to Soviet Russia, doubtless, with the knowledge of the bankers who supply them with money, was entered into by China of its own free will without compulsion—in sharp distinction to the treaties which now exist between China and the United States which were imposed upon China by force and which are now being maintained by Hoover with military forces now in China! The monumental hypocrisy of these contemptible imperialists who, with their own troops now quartered by force in Chinese territory, with bayonets still dripping with the blood of Chinese workers and peasants, speak of "peace!"

The Note of the workers' government makes it clear that the motive of Hoover's Note was to stop the negotiations for peace and to cause the reopening of the war against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Hoover intended to put "pressure" on the scared and beaten Chinese hirelings of Wall Street to continue the war, which Hoover's masters in Wall Street have paid for and through which they hope to get a hold on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

To hell with your advice, Mr. Hoover!

But Hoover has now put the United States government to the test as the leader of the anti-Soviet imperialist war-front!

And this needs an answer. The American workers must give the answer by working night and day to make our class in this country the most determined defender of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics!

Take the Offensive in the Illinois Strike!

A strike is a test of strength, a positive thing, a battle in the class war. It is not, as the reactionary union leaders have so painstakingly argued for decades, a case of workers just exercising their "constitutional right" to cease working, and settling down to see whether they starve before the employers' loss of profits decides the issue. The I. W. W. syndicalist ideal of "folded arms" was only a romantic version of the A. F. L. misleaders' advice to strikers, "Go fishing, and leave the rest to us."

The Illinois miners at the Tri-District Convention of the National Miners' Union voted Sunday for a state-wide strike, for the most elementary demands: six-hour day and five-day week, rest periods, more men on the cutting and loading machines, safety conditions, for an end to the check-off swindle, and against discrimination in hiring and wages, also for recognition of the miners' own union, the N. M. U.

Though the National Miners' Union does not as yet include the majority of Illinois' 50,000 working miners, and 40,000 unemployed miners, the popularity of these demands is obvious wherever miners come together, or express themselves in any way. Within the last two weeks, some thousands of the Illinois miners have expressed their approval by going on "wild-cat" spontaneous strikes for these and similar demands.

But a strike that has against it every reactionary force from the state to the misleaders of labor can not show its real strength in an unorganized, "wild cat" fashion. The National Miners' Union, and all the striking miners have before them, as a most immediate problem, the bringing of order, of discipline, of the solidarity that comes from organization into this situation. Now is no time for slipshod methods. The call of the Illinois district, N. M. U. Grievance Committee for mass picketing is correct. It means that every miner must enlist in a war, for this will be war. Marching miners going from mine to mine is the only way to get these 50,000 all out on once.

These marching miners, these mass picket lines will be met by the organized forces of the coal operators, by armed force, centrally directed. That means that if the miners want a victory, their own forces must be as well organized, as determined, their own organization as solidly united, centralized.

Every striking miner join the National Miners' Union!

All out for mass picketing!

Hold mass meetings at every mine and elect rank and file strike, relief and defense committees, of organized and unorganized miners!

Keep in closest touch with, and accept direction from the district and national offices of the National Miners' Union!

All workers, everywhere, send relief funds to the fighting miners of Illinois!

Social-Fascism Can Be Smashed by Bringing Every Militant Worker Into Active Leader- ship of Growing Needle Trades Struggles

In its "story of the first day of the convention" now being held in Cleveland, "Justice," the organ of the fascist leadership in the ladies' garment industry, says in headlines:

"Governor of Ohio and Mayor of Cleveland Address Convention—President Schlesinger Eulogizes Acting President Dubinsky—Convention Thanks Gov. Roosevelt and Lieut. Gov. Lehman for Their Services in Cloak Strike."

On the same day in Bryant Hall, New York City, hundreds of garment workers gathered to prepare for struggle against the Cleveland conspiracy—a conspiracy in which the Schlesingers and Dubinskys do not hesitate to name as their leaders the highest officials of this state. This conspiracy is for the benefit of the bosses. Its intention is to put the entire weight of the attempt to "stabilize" the garment industry

GREAT RESPONSE TO STRIKE CALL OF MINER UNION

Active Preparations to
Mass Picket; Strike
Committees Elected

3500 Already Walk Out

Hail Aid from Unity
League, Worker Relief

BULLETIN

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—A great general membership mass meeting of the Trade Union Unity League held in Mirror Hall here last night voted unanimously to support materially and morally 100 per cent the Illinois miners' strike starting Monday, and promised to rally the Chicago working class for it. National Organizer Johnstone of the T. U. U. L. and William Gebert, T. U. U. L. organizer in southern Illinois spoke.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 5.—The Fishwick administration of the Illinois District of the United Mine Workers' of America has issued a statement that it will try to break the state-wide general strike called by the National Miners' Union. The national office of the N. M. U. has replied with a statement exposing the strike-breaking activities of the Fishwick gang in other struggles and exposing, with proofs, the connection between Fishwick and the coal operators.

Secretary Pat Toohy, Frank and others will address the anthracite miners' mass meeting in Tamaqua tomorrow, after which Toohy will proceed immediately to Illinois.

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Dec. 5. The strike call issued by the Illinois district office of the National Miners' Union, for a state-wide strike of coal miners starting Monday morning, is receiving enthusiastic response from all parts of (Continued on Page Three)

National Textile Union on Faster Pace in the South

Invites Unorganized Workers to Send Their
Delegates to Paterson Convention, Dec. 21

The National Textile Workers' Union national office has issued the following statement on the increased struggle to organize in the South, and on its second national convention, December 21-22, in Paterson, N. J.:

"The National Textile Workers' Union is intensifying its organization drive in the South. Throughout the country the mill workers are mobilizing for struggle under the banner of class struggle. The Southern District with sharpening struggles and bitter suppression is mobilizing our forces in every textile center of the South to make a living reality out of the program of

upon workers already suffering from speed-up, low wages and increasing unemployment.

Bosses, the state authority and union officials are the partners in this anti-working class plot. Courts, police and gangsters will try mercilessly to crush out all resistance.

For a favored few (very few!) of the more highly paid workers, for the hangers-on of the machinery of social-fascism, conditions will be made more to their liking. For the great mass of the thousands of workers upon whose toil the industry is built, wages and working conditions will be worse. This is clear as daylight. There is no instance in history where bosses and their servants and lackeys have aided a union to raise the standard of living of workers without bitter struggle. The Schlesingers and the garment bosses and state authorities are able to unite only because all of them are against the interests of the masses. This is the seal of their unity.

How is this conspiracy to be smashed? First, by exposing it. But far more important now, because most workers already understand the meaning of the union of bureaucrats, socialist party tricksters and government, is the preparation of the forms and methods of struggle—the genuine mobilization of the garment workers for the fight that must be made.

Rank and file organization committees, rank and file strike committees composed of both union members and unorganized workers, shop committees, worker defense units—the recruiting of new militant forces from the shops, the establishment of mass leadership, elections of rank and file committees of action—these are all indispensable steps.

But these methods are something more than mere organizational steps. By the very fact of their introduction and acceptance by masses of workers as their instruments of the class war, by the stimulation and broadening of the whole movement which these methods bring, the political level of the whole conflict is raised and the morale is heightened.

This is now the main task in the work of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union—the mobilization of the masses for the fight to smash social-fascism in the industry and the building of a far broader working class leadership right out of the ranks of the struggle.

It is only by using every worker who is willing to take an active part in the struggle, only by seeing that every opportunity is given for workers to come forward into leadership, that the mass of workers can be organized and led in successful struggle against the powerful combination of bosses, bureaucrats and government.

Confidence of workers in their mass power—confidence in the mass power and will to struggle of the workers—these will build the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union and smash social-fascism in the needle trades.

Respond Now to the Emergency Fund Appeal

The first day's response to the appeal for the Emergency Fund of the Communist Party has shown that many workers were already awake to the great opportunities for organization and struggle. Thousands of workers are only awaiting the opportunity to help, to join in this work.

For example, a non-Party worker in Brooklyn writes:

"Enclosed please find five dollars to help you (sorry can't offer more) with your wonderful work."

We must have ten thousand such letters as this. And there are ten thousand workers and sympathizers to the Party who can be reached for such donations. And there are several hundreds who can make donations reaching into the hundreds of dollars.

All such potential support must be reached, and the support must actually be realized in dollars to be used in the class struggle.

Current events emphasize the enormous importance of giving the whole movement a big, special push forward just at this time. The intervention of Stimson to prevent the peaceful settlement under way in Manchuria, shows the growing sharpness of danger of imperialism war against the Soviet Union. The growing economic crisis, with its attendant unemployment, is brewing great mass battles of the workers. The miners are already on the move in Illinois and the Anthracite. The South is seething with movement of workers, seeking organization, and welcoming our organizers.

We must not fail to meet our tasks in this period, which is a turning point in world history. The American working class, under the leadership of the Communist Party, must begin to use its forces, mass agitation, mass propaganda, mass organization, mass movement—these must be realized on a larger scale. The Emergency Fund is the next step.

SEND IN YOUR DONATION TODAY TO
The Communist Party, 43 East 125th St., New York City.

Why Should Our Party Lag on Revolutionary Rivalry Agreements?

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 5.—The Communist Party of Holland has challenged the Communist Parties of Belgium and of Switzerland, to enter with it into an agreement for revolutionary rivalry in Communist activities on an international scale.

400 BIG BOSSES MAP WAGE CUTS FOR WORKERS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Speed-up the workers on less wages, and smash strikes, was the key-note of Hoover's message to the grand fascist council consisting of 400 leading exploiters that met today in the Chamber of Commerce building.

Hoover gloated over the fact that the misleaders of labor had promised him that "not only would they use their utmost influence to allay labor conflict, but would also cooperate with the employers in the present situation."

The imperialist president gave the 400 leading bosses a free field for smashing wage-cut drives. He informed the heads of the gigantic scab corporations that "this (Continued on Page Three)

HAITIAN STRIKE FLARES; MARINES IN MARTIAL LAW

Strikers Stone U. S.
Officer in Street

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Dec. 5.—The U. S. Marines who have been illegally occupying Haiti for years have declared martial law, under the command of Colonel Richard M. Cutts, in order to break a strike of the Haitian employees of the customs office.

However, the strike threatens to spread beyond the customs office, where it began yesterday morning, when the employees entered all offices with clubs to drive out any laggards throwing typewriters at two Yankee bosses who tried to break the strike, injuring the two slightly.

Spreading the fight to the street (Continued on Page Three)

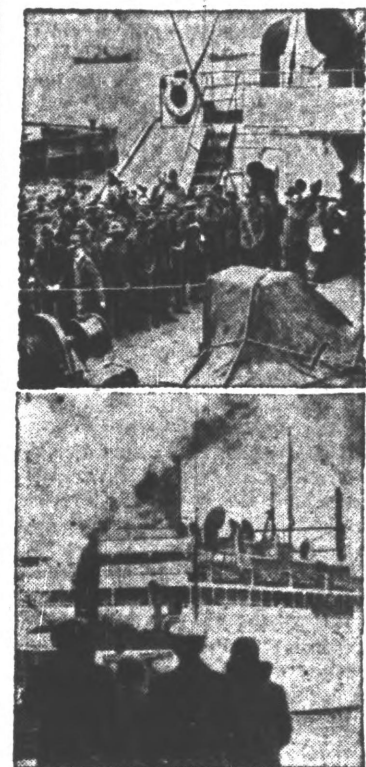
POSTPONE TRIAL OF GRAHAM IN VA.

Pa. Workers Fight for
Bethlehem 3

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 5.—The trial of Stephen Graham, Communist worker held on charges of "inciting the Negro to rebellion," and several other charges, has been continued until Jan. 13. Graham has again been threatened with deportation.

Graham was arrested for calling Negro and white workers of the Southern Spring Mfg. Co. together (Continued on Page Three)

Wall St. "Friendship" for China



"The big imperialist powers, whose troops parade their colonies, in spite of the Kellogg Pact," said Maxim Litvinoff, of the Commissariat of foreign affairs of the U. S. S. R., in a speech yesterday, "cannot intimidate the Soviet Union, under the guise of peace." The above pictures show American soldiers embarking for China to shoot down workers and peasants.

STORM BREAKS IN REICHSTAG OVER GAG LAW

(Wireless by Inprecorr)
BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The session of the Reichstag on Wednesday discussed the new "republican defense law" proposed by the socialist Seevering, a law designed to suppress the Communist Party and forbid all working class opposition to the further fascistization of the government, even making punishable as "treason" any criticism of any political holding any office.

The Communist parliamentary group proposed to remove this subject from the agenda, and to discuss the bank swindle instead. Note: The story of the great banking scandal of Germany will be found on page 3 of this issue of the Daily Worker.—Editor.

The Communist demand was rejected by the combined vote of the socialist with the other capitalist parties, and the Communist member, Comrade Pieck, spoke against the Seevering law, comparing it to the anti-socialist law of Bismarck. Seevering attempted to defend the bill, but a storm of denunciation broke loose from the Communist parliamentary members and from the public gallery, which was so tempestuous that Seevering's speech was prevented. The session was interrupted several times and the president of the Reichstag ordered numerous Communist deputies expelled from the chamber.

On Friday, the Communist Party is organizing great mass protest demonstrations against the law.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Dec. 5.—At a concert recently given by the Jug-Slav fraction of the Communist Party, \$50 was raised for The Daily Worker.

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

Miller Arriving Today for USSR Defense Demonstration

Young Communists to Welcome Lory Strike
Leader at Pa. Station This Evening

The Young Communist League will hold a demonstration to welcome Clarence Miller, Gastonia strike leader and member of the National Executive Committee of the League, when he arrives at Pennsylvania Station about 6.30 p. m. today.

Miller, who was sentenced to 17 to 20 years in prison because he was one of the leaders of the Lory strikers who defended themselves against the attack of the police on their headquarters, will go from the station to the demonstration for defense of the Soviet Union this evening at Central Opera House.

The Lory strike, where Miller was one of the outstanding leaders, is but one of many struggles of the

SOVIET UNION STANDS FIRM AGAINST THREAT OF U. S. AND BRITISH IMPERIALISM

Litvinoff Says Stimson Note Seeks to Disturb
Peace Agreement Between USSR and China

"Izvestia" and "Pravda" Say U. S. Imperialism
Wants Control of Manchurian Railway

(Wireless by Inprecorr)

MOSCOW, Dec. 5.—Commenting upon the Soviet-Chinese protocol of Nikolai-Ussuriisk, signed by the Soviet and Mukden authorities, the "Pravda" declares that Mukden is now apparently desirous of a peaceable settlement of the Manchurian conflict. If Mukden really fulfills its promises, then the Chinese Eastern conflict finally is settled.

The "Pravda" emphasizes that the Soviet Union wants not one foot of Chinese territory, and will withdraw its forces immediately after settlement is realized.

Masses Against U. S.
Imperialism.

At Leningrad and other cities, the Soviet working class has spontaneously come onto the streets in great demonstrations against the insolent intervention of the western imperialist powers under American leadership.

The protests of the Soviet masses are directed particularly against the United States, which refuses to recognize the Soviet Union, but assumes the right to interfere in Soviet affairs.

MOSCOW, Dec. 5.—Maxim Litvinoff, commissar for foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, in a speech yesterday pointed out in line with the note which the workers' government sent to the imperialist powers that threatened intervention over the Manchurian dispute, that "the Kellogg Pact was not infringed upon," and that the threats of the imperialist powers "to invoke the pact of Paris cannot frighten us."

"The big imperialist powers," Litvinoff is reported to have said, "whose troops parade their colonies, in spite of the Kellogg pact, cannot intimidate the Soviet Union, under the guise of 'peace.'"

Litvinoff pointed out that the Stimson threatening note was sent when an agreement had been reached between the Soviet Union and the Mukden government, and that the imperialist powers were in-joining their influence to prevent a peaceable settlement of the Manchurian question. "If foreign capitalist powers interfere," said Litvinoff, "the Soviet Union is depending upon the workers and peasants and the Red Army for the establishment of peace and settlement of the conflict in Manchuria."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Secretary of State Stimson issued a statement today continuing his threat against the Soviet Union. Stimson's statement is a weak reply to the note sent by the Soviet Union rejecting the "advice" and interfering

ence of the imperialist powers who supported the Stimson threat.

Stimson hypocritically declared that "The message of the American government was sent not from unfriendly motives." Stimson's statement is a paltry effort to cover the imperialist ambitions of United States capitalism in Manchuria.

MOSCOW, Dec. 4.—Sharp resistance to any threatened attack of imperialist powers on the Soviet Union was the main note of "Izvestia," in discussing the vicious and insidious Stimson threat.

"Izvestia" said the workers' government did not need the advice of the imperialist powers in its conversations with Mukden.

"Izvestia" pointed out that U. S., British and French imperialism are attempting to lay their hands on the Chinese Eastern Railway by establishing their armed control. "American capital has long been itching to lay its hands on this enterprise," says Izvestia.

"Pravda" scored the "peaceable" intentions of the imperialist powers who threatened intervention in Manchuria. "Pravda" exposed the imperialist ambitions of the U. S. and the others who joined in signing the threatening note and "the hypocrisy of the Kellogg Pact powers who show such touching concern for China whom they exploit and oppress, adopting the methods of armed intervention."

SHANGHAI, Dec. 4.—A dispatch to the Associated Press from Kanchow says that revolutionary Chinese peasants, under the leadership of the Communist Party "have captured the cities about Kanchow."

The Lazarus Mission, a tool of foreign imperialism, declares that "the situation is serious," which means that the armed peasants are making good headway.

"The Reds in Kanchow area," says the dispatch, "total many thousands."

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The Rote Fahne, official organ of the German Communist Party, is rallying the German workers against the threat of invasion of the Soviet Union. "The events of the last few days," says the Rote Fahne, "prove that America has finally assumed hegemony in the war front of world imperialism against the Soviet Union."

FIGHT THREAT OF STIMSON

Chinese Alliance Says
Support USSR

"The All-American Alliance to Support the Chinese Worker-peasant Revolution most indignantly protests against the Stimson note both to the Soviet Union and China."

"Under the cloak of 'impartial' appeal to both countries to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Soviet crisis in Manchuria, the note, sent out at a time when the Chinese militarists have already capitulated to the just demands of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, is actually an extremely partisan move designed to bolster up the courage of the Chinese militarists and to bring pressure upon the Soviet Union."

"American, British, French and other imperialists under the leadership of American imperialism, spoke in the name of peace, but the true purpose of the note, which inevitably stiffened the attitude of Mukden, and thus introduced fresh difficulties to the peace negotiations, is to interrupt and destroy the work of peace and actually amounts to a fresh advance in the war against the Soviet Union."

The Kellogg Pact serves as a banner under which the imperialist powers march to war against the only workers' state in the world.

HOOVER, GREEN, YOUNG & CO. LEAD IN WAGE-CUT ATTACK

"Fascist Council" Opens to Theme Song of "Prosperity, Prosperity"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Hoover opened his fascist economic council today with his usual theme song—"prosperity, ever prosperity."

Of course, to the hundreds of thousands of unemployed the music was not so sweet. The auto workers tramping the streets, the steel workers hanging around the rapidly closing mills can feel the irony of this "prosperity."

Even the workers on the job are going to get a dose of what Hoover means by "prosperity."

Hoover is the composite picture of big business controlling the capitalist state power. Every act of Hoover is in the interest of the imperialist masters and against the workers. His fascist economic council is a big step towards open, outright and complete fascist control of the "democratic" state by the big capitalists.

When the economic crisis became so severe that even the big capitalist papers were crying about the "illusion of prosperity"—of course, the worker never had "prosperity"; when the capitalist, reptile-press speaks of "prosperity" it means big profits to the bosses—Hoover became a fanatic. His reputation as the chief engineer of "prosperity" was at stake.

Wasn't it Hoover who repeated to a sickening degree the vulgar, just economist phrase about "we do not have to have periods of depression"? But depression came in such violent form that it sent Hoover and Owen D. Young scrambling to the White House telephone for days in advance of the "economic conference," calling on the foremost exploiters in the country to come to Washington to meet the crisis.

The big capitalists for years have sought to defy Hoover as the "god of perpetual prosperity." In fact, Hoover can't take a statement without the word "prosperity" creeping in.

In 1921 Hoover wrote: "Construction is the balance wheel of American industry. Activity in construction bears a close relation to general industrial conditions." The balance sheet is way out of line. Building construction is suffering the worst slump in seven years.

Last year Hoover pointed a way that the capitalists in their fascist council will now adopt in an attempt to get out of the present depression. "By economy in expenditure," Hoover said "the capitalists could avoid disaster." "Economy in expenditure," translated from Hooverian language into the tongue of the class struggle means drastic wage cuts.

Wage cuts on a nation-wide scale was the first question proposed in Hoover's fascist gatherings. It was this that made Henry Ford come out in the role of the hero of the bourgeoisie in his fake announcement of wage increases that meant more production for the Ford workers for less money.

Herbert Hoover knows how to go about lowering the standard of living of the workers. His experience as food dictator during the war taught him a great deal about how little food a worker can produce on.

In order to make his plans for wage-cutting drives more perfect, he enlists his old friends, the officials of the A. F. of L.

Green, Woll and Lewis, with their swollen pocketbooks, were only too glad to accept a lower standard of living—for the workers. But they count without their host. The American workers are expressing their resistance to the fascist council. Under the leadership of the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League this mass attack on the capitalist wage-cutting offensive will grow. The working class will answer the brutal drive of capitalists and the social-fascists with ever-increasing struggles.

Shoe Workers in Fight to Finish

NTWIU Drive Begins in Dress Trade

At a joint meeting of shoe workers from three large shops, held at the Irving Plaza Hall, Monday afternoon, December 2, 1,500 shoe workers declared their readiness to fight all winter if need be, in order to better conditions of the shoe workers, and to organize all shoe workers under the banner of the Independent Shoe Workers' Union, which is the only union fighting the battles of the workers for better wages, shorter hours and against the speed-up and contract systems in the shoe industry. His is the answer to the general look-out policy of the Metropolitan Shoe Manufacturers' Association in collaboration with the Board of Trade, the Labor Department and the Boot and Shoe Bosses' A. F. of L. unions is directed against the organized shoe workers.

F. G. Biedenkapp, general manager of the Independent Shoe Workers' Union, stated that the bosses were organized by C. Wood, of the Labor Department, in order to destroy the Independent Shoe Workers' Union, so as to be able to cut prices and wages and force the workers back into a 48-hour a week open shop. Biedenkapp pointed out that the Labor Department was actively engaged in aiding the bosses to terrorize the workers on shipping the bosses to get injunctions that were prepared and submitted to judges even before the workers were locked out.

Biedenkapp also pointed out that the A. F. of L. Boot and Shoe Bosses' Union had organizers in New York collecting scabs to join the boot and shoe and go back to work so as to break the strike and help the bosses defeat the workers, such as in the case of the former Brooklyn Shoe Co. who changed its name to the Gotman Shoe at the suggestion of the scab agents so as to make the workers believe that was a new firm when it is the same wolf with another name.

Today at 5:30 p. m. a special mass meeting will be held at the Amalgamated Hall in Brooklyn, where definite plans for a general fight against wage reductions and the union smashing program of the bosses will be acted upon.

The Sterling Shoe Co., 2402 Atlantic Ave., locked out its 20 workers, belonging to the Independent Shoe Workers' Union yesterday, without giving any reasons at all. In another shop a boss told his workers, "I haven't locked you out yet, but in 48 hours I'll get an injunction, and then I'll lock you out. Thus are visiting the homes of the strikers, threatening to have them dragged, deported, or arrested. They try to scare the women and children by telling them that if their men stay on strike they will all starve. They told one worker they would frame him up and give him six months.

Police commissioner Whalen sent 60 cops to the Supreme Court building today, where the Bressler Co. injunction and cases of eight strikers held on contempt charges came up. The cases were all postponed.

Phila. League Will Honor Liebknecht
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—The anniversary of the murder of the German class-war leader—Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg—will be commemorated by the Young Communist League in Philadelphia at a demonstration to be held in Elks Hall, 16th and Fitzwater Streets, January 17 at 8 p. m. Tickets may be secured at C. L. headquarters, 1124 Spring Garden Street.

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NEW YORK CITY NEEDLE WORKERS FIGHT STARTING

NTWIU Drive Begins in Dress Trade

BULLETIN.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5.—Telegram from Acting Governor Lehman of the strike-breaking democratic party administration in New York was read today to the I. L. G. W. convention here. In it Lehman congratulated the convention and offered the "continuing assistance" of the state for "cleaning up sweat-shop conditions" which is the camouflage this company union adopts for its fake strike in New York.

"While the Schlesinger company-union at its fake convention, now in Cleveland, a convention packed by the most corrupt gang long regulated by the workers of the industry, is going ahead with its conspiracy to enslave the dressmakers, the workers of the dress trade under the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union are energetically at work mobilizing their ranks for a struggle to wipe out open shop conditions in the dress trade and bring the thousands of unorganized workers into the ranks of the union.

Beginning with the week of December 1st, the organization drive carried on by the rank and file organization committees has been launched. Workers of open shops are responding to the call of the industrial union, are bringing in their complaints and together with the organization committee are working out plans for the unionization of their shops.

"The Joint Board is arranging block and building committee meetings for the purpose of drawing in the widest mass of the workers into participation in the drive for union conditions in the dress trade. The propaganda committee of the union is arranging open forums, which are attended by thousands of workers, registered and non-registered, all of whom recognize that the only effective way of defeating the company-union, governor's commission schemes and the bosses is through organization work on a mass scale in the open shops—energetic measures and, where necessary, strikes to enforce union standards and conditions in the shops under the control of the industrial union.

"The answer of the dressmakers, under the leadership of the industrial union, to the fake strike maneuvers of Schlesinger, the bosses and their capitalist governors is an intensive mobilization of the workers for immediate struggle, shop strikes on a wide scale to unionize the dress trade, a membership campaign amongst the registered workers, the development of a mass movement, and the crystallization of this movement into a general strike movement as quickly as conditions permit. This will destroy all the schemes of the company union and the bosses, will strengthen the base of the industrial union and bring better standards, shorter hours and union conditions for the mass of the dressmakers.

Every Dressmaker Enlist!
"The industrial union calls on every dressmaker to enlist in this campaign for the unionization of the trade. The industrial union calls on every member working in an open shop to take immediate steps for the unionization of that shop.

"Not through company union schemes, but through open struggle against the bosses and all their allies will the standards and conditions of the thousands of dressmakers be raised and the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, the only union of the workers, be strengthened and fortified."

Bryant Hall was crowded with cloakmakers and dressmakers who came to hear Boruchowitz, general manager of the Joint Board Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, explain the policy and tactics of the union in the dress situation.

Boruchowitz exposed and denounced the schemes of the Schlesinger company union which plans through its governor's commissions to carry through a fake strike in order to further enslave the dressmakers, as was the case in the cloak trade. He pointed out that the hope of the dressmakers, who are working under miserable conditions, lies in the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, now in a big organization drive launched this week, and shop strikes, which it aims to develop into a general movement that will bring the masses of the dressmakers into the union and raise their standards and conditions. He also pointed out that the company union (ILGWU) convention is only part of the publicity scheme to fool and mislead the workers.

Many of the workers present at the meeting participated in the discussion. The cloakmakers related their experiences as a result of the fake strike in their branch of the industry, that the miserable conditions prevailing in the cloak trade, the speed-up system and long hours must serve as a lesson to the dressmakers. The forum definitely proved that the mass of the workers understand the situation.

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Needle, Textile and Shoe Unions to Take Part in I. L. D. Meet

The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, National Textile Workers' Union, Independent Shoe Workers' Union and other militant unions and progressive groups, as well as the Trade Union Unity League, will be among the many working class organizations represented at the District Convention of the International Labor Defense, to be held Sunday, December 15, at 10 a. m., at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl.

The acute problems facing the working class in view of the intensification of the capitalist class against all militant labor will be thoroughly discussed at this convention, and plans made for combating the attack of the bosses' courts and for building the I. L. D. in this district.

In order to make this convention as representative as possible all working class organizations that have not already done so are urged to send in credentials for their delegates to the office of the New York I. L. D., 700 Broadway, Room 422.

SMASH STIMSON THREAT ON USSR

District 2 Mass Meet to Rally Workers

This evening the workers of New York will gather in mass demonstration at Central Opera House, 67th Street and 3rd Ave., to denounce the steps that have been taken by the United States government, through the State Department to intervene in the Manchurian situation on the side of sharpening the attacks of the Chinese war lords against the Soviet Union.

Throughout the working class sections yesterday there were expressions of deep satisfaction with the declaration of the Soviet Union in denunciation of the imperialist note of Stimson. The organizations of the revolutionary Chinese workers in New York have already notified the Communist Party of their participation in the demonstration Friday night and have sent two representatives to speak in their name. These are James Mo and N. Doon. In addition to these speakers, Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker; M. J. Olin, editor of the Freiheit; Otto Huiswood of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and I. Amter, district organizer in New York, will also speak.

In a leaflet issued by the Communist Party of America, District 2, in several tens of thousands of copies, the following slogans for the struggle against the imperialist war now in preparation are:

Defeat the New Imperialist Attacks on the Soviet Union! Stimson's Note Is Part of New Imperialist War Preparations! Mobilize in Defense of the U. S. S. R. Our Socialist Fatherland! Against the A. F. of L. Pledge That the Workers Will Accept Worsening Economic Conditions.

The leaflet further reads: "The note sent by Secretary Stimson to all capitalist states, enemies of the Soviet Union, in the name of the Wall Street government in Washington, is a call for war on the Soviet Union. The labor fakery has pledged that the workers will not fight against the increasing burdens caused by the coming economic crisis and by war preparations. The socialist party has gone over completely to the capitalist class, supporting this coming war as they did the last world war. Only the organized might of the workers can prevent the imperialist robbers from destroying the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, our Socialist Fatherland. Come to the demonstration tomorrow evening, December 6 and join with the millions of workers of the world in defense of the Soviet Union."

Pittsburgh Forum This Sunday Hears Talk on "Class War in South"

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 5.—Sender Garlin, editor of the "Coal Digger" will talk on "The Class War in the South," at the Workers Open Forum, Walton Hall, Stanwix St., Pittsburgh, on Sunday evening, Dec. 8, at 8 o'clock. The background of the struggle, the Gastonia strike, the Charlotte trial, its personalities, the fight of the N.T.W.U. and the strike-breaking role of the A. F. of L. will be discussed. Questions and general discussion will follow. There is no admission charge at the forum talks.

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

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SUBWAY DIGGERS MOBILIZE FOR MASS PICKETING

T.U.U.L. Active in Organizing Them

A relief kitchen for the striking subway workers is being opened today by the Workers' International Relief at the new union headquarters, 235 West 129th St.

The strike committee yesterday decided to mobilize for real mass picketing beginning today at the Grand Concourse.

The work of the new union is going forward at full speed. Organization committees have been formed to organize construction crews in Long Island, downtown sections and in Brooklyn.

A mass meeting of subway construction workers will be held Sunday, 4 p. m., at Stuyvesant's Casino, 142 Second Ave. A meeting in Brooklyn will be held during the early part of next week.

The Trade Union Unity League is playing an active part in organizing the subway construction workers, and many T. U. U. L. members have volunteered for the picket line of the subway strikers.

Marcel Scherer and Martin Rusak were among the speakers of subway construction workers yesterday evening at Manhattan Lyceum.

Many Courses At Chicago Workers School; Open Dec. 9

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The Chicago Workers School, opening at 2021 W. Division Street on Monday, Dec. 9, will offer training in the class struggle for workers in this district.

The following subjects will be taught at the workers' school: (1) English; (2) Fundamentals of Communism; (3) Leninism; (4) Marxian Economics; (5) History of First, Second and Third Internationals; (6) History of the American Labor Movement; (7) History of the Russian Revolution; (8) American Imperialism; (9) The Program of the C. I.; (10) Trade Union Movement; (11) The Role of Women in Industry; (12) Historical Materialism and other subjects.

Workers are urged to register at 2021 W. Division, where information can be obtained every evening except Saturday and Sunday.

Pittsburgh Y. C. L. to Hold Big 'Red Balloon' Dance Saturday Night

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 5.—The first of a series of social events arranged by the Young Communist League of Pittsburgh will be held this Saturday evening, Dec. 7, at Turner Hall, 1721 Jane St.

A program of music and entertainment has been arranged, and refreshments will be served.

Two leading members of the League, Samuel Herman, district organizer, and Fanny Tooley, agit-prop, are now in Allegheny county jail, serving sentences of 30 days. They were arrested for speaking at an open air meeting protesting the wholesale arrests on International Red Day, August 1. More than 15,000 Pittsburgh workers participated in the August 1 demonstration.

Steel Output Showed Decline Long Before Stock Market Crash

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 5.—Leading capitalists in the steel industry point out "that a great deal cannot be done toward restoring the business which the steel industry is losing."

The two biggest losses in steel orders are from automobiles and natural gas pipe lines. A drop in construction work accounted for a big loss. Last May steel production was at 100 per cent. A rapid drop to 85 per cent followed and output has continued to go down until it reached 70 per cent. Steel production has been declining long before the stock market crash.

MORE JOBLESS IN PA.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 5.—Unemployment is growing here by leaps and bounds. Many of the steel plants are running at 40 per cent of capacity and less. Finishing mills are meeting with severe slumps. Pipe mills are employing only 60 per cent of the "normal" number of workers.

The working class cannot simply hold on to the ready-made state machinery, and wield it for its own purposes. This new Communist Party (Communist) breaks the modern state monopoly.

CLEVELAND
ANNUAL DISTRICT BAZAAR
COMMUNIST PARTY OF U. S. A., DISTRICT SIX
Saturday, Sunday, December 7 and 8, 1929
GRDINA HALL, 6021 ST. CLAIR AVE., CLEVELAND

Saturday, Dec. 7 at 8 P. M. Sunday, Dec. 8, at 3 P. M.
International Costume Ball
Concert and Speakers
6 P. M. Supper—8 P. M. Dance

GOOD JAZZ ORCHESTRA. Come and have fun and entertainment. Bring your shopmates and friends.
TICKETS 25c Saturday or Sunday.
District Office: 2040 E. Fourth St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Lovestone Group in Baltimore Has Negroes Barred from Social

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 5.—The Lovestones in Baltimore again clearly demonstrated to the workers that they are openly ranged on the side of the capitalist class, when they had the "Workers Cooperative Center" and the "Womens Culture League" state that Negroes would not be allowed to be present at a ball given by their organization.

WIR CALLS FOR AID TO STRIKE

Leaksville Toolers Out 1 Month; Need Help

With the heroic Leaksville Woolen Mill strikers at Homestead, N. C., keep the mill closed by mass picketing, crushing every attempt of the bosses to operate with scabs, the Workers International Relief institutes a campaign to raise funds for their relief. These workers were among the best supporters of the other struggles of the textile workers, giving freely for the Gastonia strikers and during the fascist terror of the southern textile barons by striking themselves on the eve of the Gastonia trial. They have been out since November 3.

The W. I. R. national office, 949 Broadway, states: "With the sentencing of the seven Gastonia textile workers to long prison terms of from 10 to 20 years, the situation in North Carolina is not settled by far. The long-term sentences did not satisfy the greed of the bosses who want to crush the movement to organize the unorganized."

"Hundreds of workers who participated in the struggle for better conditions have been blacklisted and are deprived of the possibility of earning a livelihood. Many families are left without food and shelter. Again there is a strike in Leaksville which threatens to take the same forms as in Gastonia. Again evictions and persecutions of the workers by the agents of the mill owners."

"Pellagra, termed the 'disease of the poor,' by Joseph Goldberger, who made a survey of this disease for the United States Public Health Service, is on the increase. While the mill barons are making millions of dollars, the workers suffer from pellagra, the starvation disease, on account of very low wages which do not enable them to buy the necessary food to prevent this disease."

"The Workers' International Relief, which was in Gastonia from the first day of the struggle and kept up the tent colony, during the most difficult period of the fight, calls upon all workers to help us to take care of the workers who are discriminated against, as well as the Leaksville strikers and their families. We also ask for assistance in making our pellagra survey, in order that we may be able to establish a clinic for pellagra victims in the South."

"Help us send relief to the Leaksville strikers!"

"Rush funds to Workers' International Relief, 949 Broadway, New York City."

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LAUNCH BUILDING UNION TOMORROW AT MASS MEET

Call Mass Conference; 2 Cleaners Framed

While the finishing touches are being put on plans for the mass conference tomorrow night that will launch a new industrial union of building service workers, the capitalist courts are preparing to frame up two of the leaders of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8.

Peter Lahovit, business agent of the union, and Peter Darck, former secretary will appear in 57th St. Court tomorrow (Friday) morning, charged with assault. They were arrested on October 18, two days after the start of the window cleaners' strike, and at first charged with felonious assault. The charge has now been changed to simple assault in order to make it easier to railroad the two workers. The

GERMAN COMMUNISTS EXPOSE A BIG STOCK SWINDLE BY BANKS

The "Socialist" Leader, Hilferding, in Steel; Helped Bankers Grab \$900,000,000 by Stock Sales, Re-purchase and Government Redemption

(Wireless by Inprecorr)

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—In the Reichstag session Tuesday, the Communist Deputy Torgler, accused the great banks of Germany of having conducted a swindle totalling \$900,000,000 marks, with the assistance of the government.

During the inflation period, the banks sold securities at a tremendous profit, without the knowledge of the security owners or the banks' customers.

After inflation, and with the law

re-valuing securities, the banks re-purchased the same securities, which the government is now taking up, assuring full payment on them over a period of thirty years.

This banking manipulation means a profit of three and a half-billion marks (about \$900,000,000 U. S.) with the government knowledge. The Communists in the Reichstag demanded that a committee of inquiry be set up, and that punishment be administered to those responsible, including the "socialist" finance minister of Germany, Hilferding.

Germany Had Scheffer US Its Knickerbocker; Both Liars; Both Spies

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The "Berliner Tageblatt" publishes a report, according to which the Soviet Government has refused permission for Paul Scheffer, the Moscow Correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt," to return to the Soviet Union. Scheffer is at the moment in Germany. The "Berliner Tageblatt" uses this occasion to let loose a wild anti-soviet article about the Tcheka, secret executions, prison horrors and all the rest of the trappings of normal anti-soviet propaganda.

In this article the chief editor, Theodor Wolff writes, inter alia, "All strangers who came to Moscow, Germans, Americans, Englishmen and Japanese, went first of all to Scheffer."

The "Rote Fahne" suggests that the reason for Scheffer's expulsion may be sought in just this fact, and declares that Scheffer's activity had developed into a sort of political and economic espionage. The furious anti-soviet slanders of the "Berliner Tageblatt" were nothing but a confirmation of the correctness of the Soviet decision.

GIVES LIST OF WAR-MAKERS IN THE U. S. A.

Hurley Names Bosses Who Prepare War

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—War-making is in the hands of the big imperialists and industrial bosses, is the essence of a letter written by Edward N. Hurley, war-time chairman of the Shipping Board to M. Georges Theunals, president of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Capitalist nations are always ready for war, Hurley's document reveals: "Modern industrial nations are equipped with chemical, metallurgical and electrical enterprises armed at all times with weapons of frightful power, provided they can be assured of all the raw materials which those industries require."

Map Wage Cut

(Continued from Page One)

body represents the industries of the United States," and that they were being formed into an extra-governmental apparatus with unlimited political power in the form of a fascist mailed fist.

"There has necessarily been some unemployment," admitted the Wall Street political head, sweeping aside as unimportant the millions of unemployed who are tramping the streets.

Hoover's main recommendation to the assembled imperialists was that they speed up the workers left on the job so that more profits could be squeezed out of them in the present crisis.

"It is agreed," said the president to his new fascist political apparatus, "that temporary speeding up to absorb otherwise idle labor brings great subsequent benefits and no liabilities." This was an open invitation to speed up the worker on the job to the limit on reduced wages.

Handing the 400 capitalists a political charter and the support of the "democratic" government in their function as a grand fascist council, Hoover said:

"It is a request from the government that you co-operate in a prudent measure to solve a national problem. A great responsibility and a great opportunity rest upon the business and economic organization of the country. The task is one fitted to its fine initiative and courage."

William Butterworth, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce was given the leading task in the new fascist political body.

Hoover will step aside and permit the U. S. Chamber of Commerce with its 400 leading exploiters of labor a free hand in their planned attacks on the standard of living of the American workers.

The heads of the new fascist organization are the direct exploiters of the American workers. Their new state machine will be used to grind more work and profits out of the American workers and to attempt to smash the growing mass resistance. This is their solution of the present depression.

The new political bosses at the head of the fascist machine are Bernard M. Baruch, banker; Gerard Swope, General Electric; Alfred P. Sloan, General Motors; W. W. Atterbury, Pennsylvania R. R.; P. E. Crowley, New York Central; Roy P. Chapin, Hudson Motor Co.; Pierre du Pont, du Pont war industries; J. A. Farrell, president U. S. Steel Corp.; General J. G. Harbord, Radio Corp.; P. W. Litchfield, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. All, without exception, scab employers of hundreds of thousands of workers who labor under terrific speed-up conditions already and are threatened with renewed pressure and wage cuts. It is these enemies of labor

United Fruit Trust Swallows Cuyamel Co. in Latest Merger

The United Fruit Company of New York, the leading imperialist fruit trust in the world, has taken over its only serious competitor, the Cuyamel Fruit Company.

The United Fruit Company carries on its operations in every Caribbean country, while the Cuyamel Fruit Company has centered its activity on Honduras and Nicaragua.

Several years ago severe competition for the control of the fruit territory of Honduras was carried on between these two companies. Each controlled a substantial section of the Honduran government. Now the United Fruit has a clear field for its imperialist operations from Guatemala to Panama.

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

that the A. F. of L. is now united with.

That the American workers, toilers will answer the challenge of Hoover and his 400 scab bosses is proven by the growing resistance to wage cuts and the betrayals of the labor fakers.

1823 The Same Address Over 15 Years 1929

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK

ASSETS EXCEEDING \$30,000,000

Interest Starts First of Each Month

Deposits Made **DECEMBER 4th** Will draw interest on or before **DECEMBER 1st**

Last Quarterly Dividend paid on all accounts from \$5.00 to \$7,500.00, at the rate of **4 1/2%**

Open Mondays (all day) until 1 P. M. Banking by Mail, Society Accounts Accepted. Join Our 1929 Christmas Club Now!

101 THIRD AVE COR 7th St

Textile Organization Goes Faster in South

(Continued from Page One)

terror against the mill workers.

"The struggle in Gastonia and its rapid development into a political struggle of world importance shows the sharpening clashes between the workers and bosses and the need of the N. T. W. U. to increase its activity. The bosses in their attempt to smash organization have brutally murdered workers, have sent to a living death seven of our leaders, have used the state power and organized black hundreds. The bosses have not succeeded and will not succeed, because the textile workers are mobilizing for struggle in the South and in every textile center of the United States. In the silk section, Patterson, Penn., the workers are mobilizing for a general strike movement.

Union Grows.

"The N. T. W. U. and its program met the bosses' attack with success and has extended the organization through the South. We are now consolidating this power against the bosses. The United Textile Workers followed the workers' struggle with the sell out in Greenville, Elizabethton and Waru Shoals. In Marion the workers struck against the sell-out contract of Hoffman & Co. and were massacred by the bosses' state force. The A. F. of L. is now following the N. T. W. U. southern drive in an attempt to stem the tide of revolt, to prevent the workers from following the program of the Trade Union Unity League and are attempting to build a bulwark against the organization of the unorganized masses of unskilled Negro and white workers of the South.

"The A. F. of L. will not succeed in doing what the united attack of the rest of the bosses' force has failed to do. The bosses' A. F. of L. will not succeed in directing the workers' struggle in to "safe and sane" channels.

Send Delegates to Paterson.

"Reports received every day by the National Office from all districts, north and south, show that the workers are rallying in great numbers to the militant leadership of the N. T. W. U. The mobilization of the mill workers for struggle is gaining tempo under the sharpening crises of the American economic system.

"The second annual National Convention of the N. T. W. U. to be held in Paterson, N. J., December 21 and 22, calls upon the textile workers to send delegates. Workers of unorganized mills are invited to send delegations to our convention's big organization drive.

HAITIAN WORKERS STRIKE.

(Continued from Page One)

the strikers met an American marine officer coming on the scene with machine, and gave him a beating with rocks and bricks.

The U. S. marines are the only supporters of an impostor who calls himself "president of Haiti," who was elected by nobody but the rifles of the marines and who is a busy bootlegger of American imperialism and its agents great or small. His name is Luis Borno, and he is so cordially detested by all Haitians that his "presidency" would end very suddenly were it not for the presence of the marines. So much has been stolen and looted from the public treasury that the customs employees are suffering in their wages.

In addition the dictatorial school system has caused a strike of 10,000 students—all the way from kindergarten to university students. All attempts at compromise have failed, and the school strike continues.

Si-Hour Day.

The demands of the Belleville convention are for the six-hour day and five-day week, abolition of the wage cuts, the speed-up, the check-off, the bar lights and dangerous conditions underground. They demand that the bosses and the state provide \$15 a week unemployment pay; give 15 minutes rest period in every hour and put bigger crews on conveyors. They demand the end of penalty and docking systems, and no more discrimination because of age, color, creed or nationality especially they insist in full social, industrial and political equality for Negro miners. They are against arbitration and for settlement of disputes by the pit committees.

Welcome Workers' Relief.

The call ends with burning slogans: "Smash the check-off!" "Fight for the Belleville Convention demands!" "Fight the yellow middle-class, the Fairbank and Lewis machines!" "Fight for the recognition of the National Miners' Union." "Organize strike committees!" "Rally the miners for mass picketing!"

The miners of Illinois are enthusiastic over the official reports that the Workers' International Relief and the International Defense have pledged their support. These organizations are remembered for their great service to the 1927-1928 strike.

Get Tickets In Advance

ONLY \$1.50

(at the door \$2.00)

NEW MASSES

112 E. 10th St. AIX. 4445

OFFICE OPEN TILL 8 P. M.

WORKERS BOOKSHOP

30 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. C.

DECEMBER ISSUE

NEW MASSES

JUST OUT

Come in Costume to This

NEW MASSES BALL

British Imperialism Makes Debt Collector Its Moscow Minister

LONDON.—Sir Esmond Ovey has been appointed British ambassador to Moscow. Sir Esmond has been in the diplomatic service since 1903. His last diplomatic post was as ambassador in Mexico, "where he conducted difficult and delicate negotiations for the settlement of certain debts" ("Times," 13-11-29). The Labor government apparently hopes that Sir Esmond's ability to conduct "difficult and delicate negotiations" will succeed in winning something for British finance capital from the workers of the Soviet Union.

FIGHT "LABOR" BAN ON BYERS

Many Workers Attend Detroit Conference

DETROIT, Dec. 5.—The "labor" government of Great Britain was denounced as anti-working class in its plans to ban K. O. Byers, Gastonia striker, by workers from Detroit, Flint, Pontiac, Hamtramck and Grand Rapids, at the first district conference of the Detroit section of the International Labor Defense.

The conference, termed the Gastonia Accorsi conference was particularly successful with 77 delegates representing 42 organizations in attendance. A Negro worker acted as vice chairman.

Arnold Ziegler, secretary of the district, reported that membership had more than doubled since last year—pointing out that paid up dues stamps grew from 398 last December to 809 this year.

J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the International Labor Defense reported for the national office, pointing out the vital importance of the Gastonia and Accorsi cases.

He congratulated the Workers Educational Association of Detroit for providing \$5,000 to get Joseph Harrison, one of the Gastonia strikers, out on bail.

Negro Workers on Executive.

Three delegates were directly chosen at the conference. A district executive committee of 23, three of whom are Negro workers, was selected to function in Detroit. City central committees will be established in all the cities of the district. The district I. L. D. was reorganized into various departments, including the youth, Negro, bail and agitprop.

GERMAN SOCIALIST FASCISM.

(Wireless by Inprecorr)

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The Luebeck town council met Tuesday, and the Communist fraction presented emergency motions for the assistance of the unemployed workers, but the socialist chairman forbid the Communists from putting up a speaker for the motions, and when one tried to speak, had the police eject him. When other Communists protested the whole fraction was ejected by the police.

Sentence 7 Workers in Calif. LOS ANGELES, Cal. (By Mail).—The seven workers, members of the Communist Party, who were arrested at an open-air meeting the night before the Twelfth Anniversary celebration here, have been sentenced. Frank Spector and L. Mabile, were fined \$50 or 10 days each; four Japanese workers were fined \$25 or 5 days each.

Joseph Arize, a Mexican worker arrested at the Twelfth Anniversary mass meeting here, is out on \$1,000 bail, charged with "attempting to overthrow the U. S. government."

He was first charged with "illegal entry," and the charge was later increased. The International Labor Defense is defending him.

Workers International Relief

949 BROADWAY, Room 512 NEW YORK CITY

Sound the Alarm

MOBILIZE AGAINST REACTION!

Stephen Graham is on trial today (Norfolk, Va.)

Accorsi goes on trial Monday (Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Murdock, Brown, and Burlak go on trial Monday

(Bethlehem, Pa.) Tapolchany's case comes up

Wednesday (Philadelphia, Pa.) Gastonia and

Mineola appeals now being prepared.

Graham faces ten years prison charged with "Inciting the Negro populace to insurrection against the whites."

He urged organization of white and Negro workers into industrial unions and into the International Labor Defense.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING FOR HIM?

Help Build the Fighting Fund of the

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

SUPPORT THE GASTONIA AND

ANTI-TERROR DRIVE OF I. L. D.!

SELL YOUR COUPON BOOKS!

HOLD SHOP COLLECTIONS!

Rush Your Funds to

International Labor Defense

80 East Eleventh Street (Room 402) New York City

IN THE SHOPS

The 5 Year Plan Brings 5 Day Week to Bobruisk

The following letter is from a Soviet worker who tells of the introduction of the five-day uninterrupted working week in his factory, as part of the five-day plan for socialist industrialization:

Dear Comrades and Workers-Correspondents:

I want to tell you in connection with the twelfth anniversary of the October Revolution about the successes attained in the domain of our socialist construction. Not long ago in our town (Bobruisk in White Russia) we had the inauguration of a large sewing-machine factory and of the timber works "Combine."

Our Central Worker Co-operative has passed to an "uninterrupted week" system, and in connection with this fact a series of new shops have been opened (especially in workers' quarters), so that many shop assistants will get work. Our

section of the employees trade union has actually no more unemployed. Beginning from October 1 (the new budget year) the lower paid categories of workers and employees will get an increase in wages. Besides, with the approach of the cold weather the workers' co-operative is giving to all employees and workers fuel on long-term credit. Our country has passed now to the five day-working system i. e. we are working four days and we enjoy a rest each fifth day.

Dear comrades, I can't tell you what enthusiasm, what ecstasy reigned during the general assembly of our trade-union members, at which the question of the uninterrupted week and the seven hours' working day (including one-half hour for lunch) was discussed. This measure was unanimously adopted and approved for the successful realization of the five-year plan, despite the fact that according to the decision taken by our governmental bodies the uninterrupted week had to be introduced only from the first of December. But from the first of October all employees passed over to the interrupted week. It is obvious that for you, who are living in capitalist countries, this will be astonishing. But you must consider the immense difference existing between the employees of the U. S. S. R. and those who are exploited by the bourgeoisie. Our trade unions are attentively watching over the fulfillment of the collective agreements signed between the workers and employees and the administration. At present the trade union is controlling the fulfillment of the collective agreements, and in case of the violation, even of one article, of one clause, the guilty administrator will be dismissed from his post and even subjected to trial.

Comrades, terminating my letter I am asking you to answer my request to establish a connection between us with the help of our newspaper, "Nash Gazeta" and to answer my letter as soon as possible. Your international duty will tell you to give an answer to my appeal. I am sending you heartily proletarian greetings, Address, U. S. S. R., Moscow II, Palace of Labour Room 12, 12, Solianka.

A. DRABKIN,

(Bobruisk, White Russia)

Packing House 'Raise' Means Rationalization Far Worse for Men

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SIoux CITY, Iowa (By Mail).—Taking effect the first of the year, Chicago packing houses gave employees a raise from one to four cents an hour. This is in Chicago only. But what good is one to four cents an hour going to do? That means from 10 cents to 40 cents a day. The packers find they can afford this raise because they have installed much new machinery and laid off groups of men, and those remaining get the raise—but they must work all the harder and faster to keep up with the machine and slave-driving bosses.

The other plants got no raise, but the same new machines were installed as in Chicago plants—so hard labor and faster will be the rule in these other plants.

The packers give the one to four cents' raise and gain hundreds of dollars. One reason for the raise is because the packers see the Communist Party is making fast and steady headway in Chicago, and so the bosses are trying to blind the men by giving them a raise.

Look what is happening in the South. Let us all wake up and crawl out from beneath the heels of the bosses and step on them from now on. Put them in a working man's harness like we are in and make them like it.

Onward to a Communist packing house union. Defend the workers in the South and throw over the capitalist yoke that holds us down.

—A CUDAHY WORKER.

tween us with the help of our newspaper, "Nash Gazeta" and to answer my letter as soon as possible. Your international duty will tell you to give an answer to my appeal. I am sending you heartily proletarian greetings, Address, U. S. S. R., Moscow II, Palace of Labour Room 12, 12, Solianka.

A. DRABKIN,

(Bobruisk, White Russia)

CREDITORS SALE

To Meet Their Demands We are forced to Sell Our High Grade Stock

SUITS OVERCOATS TOPCOATS TUXEDOS

AT \$20

These Garments Formerly Sold Up To \$37.50

Don't fail to drop in early and see our wonderful line of Men's Clothing. The latest cut and style in every garment. Suits in one and two-button models, many different patterns. Form-fitting and soft Overcoats in all varieties.

Excellent Tailoring, Fine Woolens, Great Bargains

SALE AT THE FOLLOWING STORES ONLY:

871 BROADWAY Corner 18th Street 151 EAST 125th ST. Near Lexington Ave. 3851 Third Avenue At Charenton Parkway

1375 FIRST AVE. Corner 74th Street 17-19 W. 125th St. Near Fifth Avenue 517 Seventh Avenue Near 86th Street

1652 MADISON AV. Corner 125th Street 605 West 181st St. Near St. Nicholas Ave. 1002 Southern Blvd. Near Adams Street

1047 Southern Blvd. 909 Prospect Ave. Near Westchester Ave. Near Lenox Square

ALL STORES OPEN TILL 10:30 P. M.

ADVERTIZERS OF U. S. "PROSPERITY"

By LEON PLATT.

IN the last two weeks there were made two principal analyses on the stock market crash and the economic situation in the United States generally. One was the analysis of Lovestone on the economic situation, and the other one was the statements of Hoover. The analysis of Lovestone and Hoover are in very close harmony with each other and objectively lead in the same direction. In speaking of the views of the Communist Party on the stock market crash and its effect on American economy, Lovestone said:

"But the conclusions of the Daily Worker that 'American imperialism is also beginning its process of decline' is just as wrong as the talk of the bourgeoisie that it can never happen again." (Revolutionary Age No. 2.)

A few days later President Hoover in a statement to the press declared:

"Any lack of confidence in the economic future of the basic strength of business in the United States is foolish."

How similar the line is, how close is the outlook of the imperialist Hoover and the renegade Lovestone. The spokesman of American imperialism is ridiculing "any lack of confidence in the economic future of the U. S." and Lovestone also considers it wrong to think that "American imperialism is also beginning its process of decline." There is no surprise in the attitude of Hoover. The Communist Party continuously exposed the role of Hoover. Every class conscious worker today well understands the meaning of the propaganda of the spokes-

man of American imperialism. But Lovestone, who not a long time ago was a leader in the Communist Party of America, so rapidly politically degenerated into an advertiser of American "prosperity." This once more shows the fate of all renegades, at the moment they take the course against the Party and the Communist International, they inevitably land in the camp of our enemies and become agents of the bourgeoisie.

However, life itself and the constantly developing contradictions of American capitalism, destroyed the myth of American "prosperity" and brought American economy into a period of rapid developing crisis. Lovestone and Hoover because of their role they have to perform for capitalism refuse to disclose the true situation. But the developing contradictions of capitalism are so great, the economic crisis is so evident, that the bourgeoisie in their desire to avoid it and impress their class with the seriousness of the situation, are forced to come out into the open concerning the present situation. The reactionary New York Evening Post in an editorial of Nov. 12 says:

"To tell the truth about a situation like that of yesterday (the stock crash of Nov. 11, L. P.) may be dangerous. We do not think so. We think today is far more helpful than seeking to peddle a false optimism which nobody believes."

This is being said by a staunch supporter of the republican party and the Hoover regime, but a renegade of Communism like Lovestone would not even go that far.

PARTY RECRUITING DRIVE

Winning the Negro Masses in Detroit.

By ROBERT WOODS.

DETROIT and surrounding automobile centers, like many, many Northern industrial cities has witnessed during the past few years, a tremendous influx of Negroes, migrating from the South, their number in Detroit at present estimated to be around 100,000. A very large percentage is working in the automobile factories, where, as everywhere else, they are given the most menial and lowest paid jobs. Jim Crowism in restaurants, theatres, etc. is common practice. They are living under the most rotten housing conditions. On several occasions these Negro workers have shown their readiness to carry on a militant fight against the intense economic and racial discrimination. When some time ago, on the initiative of the Y.C.L., a street demonstration was held as a protest against the lynching of Joe Boxley, the Negro workers present actually prevented the police from breaking up the meeting thru their militant attitude, forming a protective cordon around the speakers.

The fact that in the face of this objectively favorable situation, our district has only three Negro workers in its ranks, is conclusive evidence of a gross underestimation of the importance of this Party task. Never has the District Bureau seriously discussed Negro work, never was this question discussed in the units. As chairman of the District Negro Committee, the writer is to a large extent responsible for this neglect, especially for not sufficiently insisting on more intense activity in this field of work.

Fighting the Right Danger in the Armenian Fraction

By JOHN LUCAS.

THE Right danger is the most pronounced in the language fractions of the Party, because these sections have been based upon the old Federation system, acting independently of the Party directives. Also the work of the language fractions has consisted mainly of problems in the fraternal organizations and were not connected with the class struggle.

The seriousness of the situation in the language fractions in reference to the Right danger can be easily seen from a certain situation in the Armenian fraction.

A group of comrades in New York, disregarding the opposition of higher Party authorities to their proposal, stubbornly maneuvered for the establishment of a non-partisan newspaper, which meant the suspension of the Party organ. They openly and covertly sought to close the Armenian Workers Club in favor of a club which was opened by a fraternal organization (H.O.C.) in opposition to the Workers Club, because the Club was under the influence of the Party, which these comrades opposed. Due to their sabotage and intrigues the Workers Club is now closed. These same comrades opposed also the carrying out of the Party line and propaganda in the same fraternal organization. Due to social democratic tendencies the celebration of "Bolshevization of Armenia" has been left to this fraternal organization of a non-political character. The curious part of the situation is, that comrades who follow a right wing policy are very careful not to offend the backward elements in this organization, yet are in favor of turning over the celebration of Sovietization of Armenia, evidently in fear that the Party may benefit from it.

Two years ago in Detroit at the Anniversary mass meeting of Soviet Armenia, this fraternal organization in question, with the approval of Party members, had a clergyman invited to speak, who opened up his speech with a prayer. Two comrades from Detroit and Chicago, respectively, just recently wanted to honor "The 25th Anniversary of Public Service" of an individual who in the past served an Armenian Fascist Party and as yet has not repudiated his past connections with this organization.

Such social democratic tendencies as I have

already presented have become a tradition among the Armenian comrades and at present we are facing a difficult task in orientating the Armenian comrades to the needs of the present period.

Thus the inner-examination of the Right danger in the Party shows that we must not be satisfied with cleansing out of Lovestone alone, but continue the struggle and keep up the ideological campaign against the Right danger in all spheres.

Franklin Denounces Lovestone Group.

I abstained from voting for the December resolution at the general membership meeting of District 2, because I felt at that time that the characterization of the Lovestone group as "agents of imperialism" was too sharp and tended to antagonize a number of comrades who might otherwise have voted for the resolution, but who voted against it.

But even then, I could not vote against the resolution, because I was already convinced that a fight against our Party must result in a help to the bourgeoisie. However, I still harbored the illusion then, that some more comrades could be saved. In this I feel that I have been mistaken, and therefore I was wrong in abstaining.

Time has convinced me that these elements, by the very logic of events, are drifting farther and farther from the movement, and are only aiding all enemies of the movement.

Now I wish to state that I accept and endorse all the decisions made by the Party and the Comintern and consider them binding upon me as a member; that I am not associated and have not been associated with the Lovestone group, but am against this group, and that I pledge to conduct a struggle to destroy it.

The economic situation in this country, as well as internationally, demands iron discipline from all members in order that we should be able to fight the common enemy—the capitalist class.

All those who remain outside the Party at this time are giving objective aid to our enemies.

IRWIN FRANKLIN.

DECEMBER 9, ILLINOIS ON STRIKE!

By Fred Ellis



Crisis in the Cotton Spinning Industry

By HUGO OEHLER.

THE depression in the cotton spinning section throughout the South has left the workers in the usual position of widespread misery, want and unemployment as their share of the inability of the capitalists to solve problems any other way. The situation confronting the southern cotton spinning section is no isolated condition. It is part of the crises existing in the textile industry throughout the world. The crises of the world textile industry is only a reflection of the temporary nature of the stabilization of the capitalist system and indicates clearly the world character of the capitalist mode of production. When the equilibrium is effected in a section of the industry the vibrations are felt throughout the industry, shaking the stability of dependent industries which in turn send vibrations through the whole social structure.

The strike and lockout in England in the textile industry, the struggle of the India jute workers, the strike in Poland and the struggle of the southern textile workers in a series of strikes and bloody struggles between the workers and the bosses, are the workers' answers to the intense rationalization inaugurated by the textile bosses to enable them to compete more successfully on the international market.

The imperialist groups controlling the whole network of industrial activity through the control of financial capital are carrying this competition to a higher stage.

FIERCE STRUGGLE.

The concentration of capital increases the intensity of the struggle between these groups. This concentration solves the problem between industrial sections formerly separate but does not solve the fundamental contradiction the capitalist system faces as long as the capitalist mode of production prevails. This new stage of competition on a larger scale lays the basis for intense rationalization, pulling in the current all sections striving to survive. The new giants pour forth commodities in untold quantities with production cost reduced through rationalization and mechanization.

The overproduction formerly met as national crises, now become international crisis with the disparity growing between the productive forces and the markets. This is an unsolvable contradiction under the capitalist mode of production; it can only be solved by the proletariat under the leadership of the Communists. Naturally the southern textile bosses are going deeper into the swamp. The capture of new markets today fades into the air tomorrow and lowering the cost of production through speed-up today brings overproduction tomorrow.

MECHANIZED CHAOS.

The textile industry, the highest mechanized industry in the world on the one hand, and its chaotic and decentralized condition on the other with the general trend of centralization sharpening the struggle between the imperialist groups, brings to the fore the textile industry on an international scale as a reflector of the direction the system is travelling. The textile industry as a light industry producing for the needs of relative capital (in the Marxian sense) has enabled the capitalist to meet this crisis at intervals with attacks upon the proletariat with less difficulties encountered for stabilization than under similar conditions in the industries producing the means of production. Such intense conflicts centered in the Chinese textile industry in the 1924-27 period used as a safety valve for the industry as a whole, was enough to add considerable weight to the forces struggling against the capitalist exploitation. The condition of the Chinese textile industry in the period of the Chinese revolution cannot be separated from the condition of the industry internationally. The international exploiters are always on the watch for a lower level of cheap labor power and raw material. In 1925 China had several mills with 183,000 spindles. In 1927 they had 133 mills with 3,581,304 spindles and 25,980 looms. British and Japanese capital led in the establishment of textile mills. This increased productive capacity at a reduction in the average cost of production effected the international market.

The cotton spinning industry in India has leaped ahead at a fast rate of speed with raw

material and cheap labor power enabling the British bosses to compete successfully on the market. In 1926 there were 275 mills in India with 8,286,202 spindles and 150,680 looms employing 324,600 workers. The jute industry had 50,354 looms employing 339,500 workers.

The world war that gave impetus to increased production in the United States and the establishment of many new mills in the north, and especially in the South, effected the industries of the warring nations. The post-war period saw a fast recovery in the textile industry in Europe. In 1927 France had 9,850,000 spindles and 185,000 looms active in the cotton section of the industry. Germany had 4,293 mills with 12,000,000 spindles. Poland had 2,437,192 spindles. Their home markets were soon taken care of and with a sharper fight for markets, overproduction effected the industry.

Italy and Japan can run their mills to the capacity of five million spindles each. The cotton industry of the British Island was exporting 148,700,000 pounds value of cotton in 1927.

In 1925 the textile industry of the United States produced goods valued at \$9,122,858,000. This tremendous productive capacity of the textile industry brought about through speed-up and stretch-out and the lowering of the living standard of the textile workers throughout the world, has resulted in overproduction. Sections of the textile industry are periodically curtailing production to meet this situation. At the same time the process of rationalization is increasing.

The textile bosses of the South meeting in Spartanburg announce on the 12th of November that a general curtailment will take place throughout the South. Overproduction and the Wall Street crash are connected with southern section of the American cotton industry. The textile bosses are trying to weather the storm and save the individual mill through curtailment.

ONLY REVOLUTION CAN SOLVE IT.

The textile bosses have not solved the problem of the textile industry. They cannot solve this problem separate apart from the increased difficulties encountered by the capitalists of the world and the forces of capitalism making for war. Their temporary remedies are only to hold off the inevitable. The only force capable of boldly remedying the situation in the textile industry is the proletariat. The reduction of the hours of work and the abolition of the stretch-out are essential to the continued welfare of the textile workers. But only when the textile industry plans its extension and its production on a socialistic basis of production through the control of the proletariat will the textile industry be able to remedy the constant difficulties encountered under the capitalist mode of production.

As long as the textile mills are owned by the capitalists the workers have but one choice—to organize powerful industrial unions linking them up on an international scale and compel the textile bosses to reduce their hours, increase their pay and abolish the stretch-out and child labor, and fight on the basis of the class struggle.

Advantages of New Dues.

By SAMUEL ETLER.

(Financial Secretary Section 1, District 2.)

The new system of dues' payments will be an improvement. By discontinuing the everlasting collections for the different auxiliary organizations, Daily Worker Sustaining Fund, rent, etc., it will release a number of functionaries for more political work. It will be a great time saver, because more time could be spent on political and educational matters, whereas previously much time and energy was spent in agitating and collecting funds for various departments and tickets. The comrades who attended regularly were taxed much more than those who were not active in their basic units. By equally dividing the dues according to income, there will be less expense to the active members.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS AND LABOR

By MYRA PAGE.

MRS. CRENSHAW'S, where I had been staying, was the best boarding house for mill hands on the hill. "The hill"—the term which these ex-mountaineers apply to every mill village—is in this case a flat stretch of yellow dirt, spotted with two hundred frame dwellings. The August sun reboules from the sand in little balls of fire all over your body while hot drumsticks beat a jazz rhythm up your spine.

At one end of the cluster of shacks stands the mill, as if on guard, ungainly in its three shades of red brick, and rumbling day and night like some restless, driven beast. Each of its sections marks a stage in the owner's career. As his profits swelled, Mr. Hutchins added a section, moved into a bigger house in town, built a few more frame houses, and brought in more poor whites from the Blue Ridge hills and farms.

Next to the mill stands the company store, not only the buying mart but also the social center of Hutchins village. Here everything from tobacco and snuff to colored gingham and hog's meat is exhibited in true cubist fashion. On the farther edge of the village, four blocks away stands the Methodist and Baptist churches, and nearby, the grammar school, a recent addition.

This is Hutchins Hill (this is a literal description of a Southern mill village, only names of persons and the name of the village are disguised), one of the nine mill villages, forming a crescent around the city of Greenville, South Carolina. More than four score cities in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia can boast such a cluster. And each mill village in all these clusters is similar to Hutchins Hill.

Mr. Hutchins is king of the village, and all he surveys.

The land, the mill, the churches, the store, the houses and the people all belong to him. The school which was his now belongs to the state, but it stands on company ground, is run by his taxes, and its five teachers are near-relatives of "friends of the family" or management.

Mr. Hutchins is a paternalist and a devout christian. He says he began his mill, as did all the other Southern mill owners, soon after the black slaves were freed, to furnish employment to the poor whites who were starving on the farms or in the hills. He furnishes his mill people with houses at the low rate of twenty-five cents per room per week, free electricity, and one water pump in each block. True, the houses are built of thin boards, four rooms each, with no plastering, paper, sewerage or means of heating, but what can you expect for your money? It is much better than these folks were ever accustomed to, back in the hills. At the company store, Mr. Hutchins continues, mill hands can buy on credit, ever up to the limit of next week's wages. (As the average wage for men is around \$12, and for women \$9, most families use this privilege, which tends to cut down the high labor turnover, because how can you move on as long as you're in debt?)

The second week I was on the hill, the local sheriff frightened our household by paying me a visit.

"Mr. Wheeler, the s'per, sent me down here to be sure you ain't doin' no harm. We're keeful of strangers. You ain't here to stir up labor troubles, or aspying for them Northern mill owners? You know, Hutchins Company owns this here town and nobody kin set foot inside without its permission. I'm the town sheriff, and Hutchins mill pays my salary—" I quote his own words—"to see no one stays home sick who should be at work, and nobody commits murder or adultery, and that no labor agitators gits in."

After learning I wasn't a damn Yankee but came from Virginia, he was easily reassured.

"Why, last year they war a woman here talking this monkey business, evylution she called it. Believe me, we chased her out in no time. Looks like folks'd think more of themselves than believe they come from monkeys, don't it?" Since I was not in the village to educate sheriffs, I kept my peace.

Mr. Hutchins serves with the other mill presidents on the school board "to represent his people" and see that they are given a one hundred per cent, Anglo-Saxon, American education. He pays three-fourths of the two preachers' salaries, so that the souls of his employees may be saved. On his staff he has placed a welfare worker whose duties are to run a social club for the girls to keep them pure, and to tend the sick and help the sheriff keep people from staying out when they should be at the mill at work, for "these people are a shiftless lot, but they come from the best stock—pure blood Anglo-Saxon."

Hutchins, like the other mill villages, is not incorporated. Mr. Hutchins and the other owners feel that these people, who are "mere children," should be relieved of the responsibilities of corporate life.

At quarter to six in the morning the mill whistle blows. Men and boys in shabby blue overalls, girls in faded pink, gingham, mothers in black and white checks and carrying sunbonnets, troop out of the houses and hurry down the dirt paths to the mill. At five in the afternoon the figures drag home. Only the teen age girls and boys have the pep left for sallies. Babies of all sizes trot up the streets, to greet their Mas and Pas, stretching up their arms as they run, and tired parents take them on their shoulders or lug them on their backs.

For a few hours the beast ceases to growl. With the growing hard times and the mill's slowing down, Hutchins Mill has left off night work. In all the neighboring villages, as the day shift leaves, the night shift comes on. Mill hands hate night work, even though it pays better and is a saving. Twice as many folks can use the beds—but then somebody has to cook twice as many meals, and it makes days and nights a jumble of working, sleeping and eating. Families get together only on Sundays. A man works in the day, his wife at night. Then during the day she can mind the kids and do the housework, and in between times snatch a few half-hours of sleep.

The monotony of village life is broken only by the vegetable wagons of poor farmers in the surrounding country who drive through the streets hawking their wares, the weekly

visits of the insurance man who knocks from door to door, collecting the ten cents a week insurance and carrying the latest gossip, and the loan sharks who come either to "furnish your home complete" on the five dollars down, one dollar a week plan, or to take back the furniture from somebody who hasn't the dollar this week.

Every Friday and Monday, there're the movin' vans. Then the discontented or roving ones pack their few belongings and bid them to the next village, while others come in to take their places, stay a few weeks or months and then move on. When you ask "Why do you move so much?" nobody seems quite certain. One family said they had left their last place because of a mean super, another had heard wages might be better here, and many said they reckon they jes' had the habit and couldn't stay still long at a time. Sally, a mill worker since childhood, gave her version of it.

"We been here goin' on seven year now. It's time we wuz movin' on. Uh? Why? No, nuthin's wrong, only it's bes' not to stay so long in one place. The company gits to thinkin' they owns you. 'N a body gits tired to the same faces."

For those who chose to take them, there are two other breaks in the monotony: window-shopping in the city Saturday afternoons, and church meetings. But Greenville is a car-fare or a hot walk of two miles away. Window-shopping is exciting, but it makes you envious, and the way those city folks look at a mill-hand's make your face burn. They're that stuck up, when everybody knows there ain't better blood or char-acter to be found in South Carolina than on the hills. The older folks generally stay at home but the young ones must go to the bewildering city, even if they have to walk, so as to have the dime for that forbidden sin, the movie. Movies, novels, swimming pools and evylution are all immoral, according to Hutchins folk. But the young'uns are fast taking to the first three sins, even though they are not sure but that they are playing into the hands of the Devil Himself.

I had been at Mrs. Crenshaw's three weeks now, and we had become fast friends. She and the others had long ago forgiven me that I was born out of the state. At least I wasn't a dam Yankee but came from Virginia. It was a hot August evening, and Mrs. Crenshaw was sweating over her ironing while I sat by, re-shortening # dress. All of the children and boarders had gone to a funeral director's party, so only the two of us were at home. We were in the midst of one of our confidential chats.

"Yes'm," she was saying (a southerner says yes'm or yessir to every one he considers his equal or his better, which among mill hands means everybody but "niggers"). "Yes'm, it's not so easy as it might be. Seems like us mill hands 'er work harder and git poorer year by year. But then, as our parson says, the Lord chastiseth those He loveth."

The iron spat vigorously as big drops of sweat hit its side and slid to the board. Mrs. Crenshaw was also a devout christian, as I learned, and an old woman at forty-nine. She halted a minute to rub her dripping face and twitching mouth with arms that trembled with the palsy. Her muscles had worked without halt for forty-two years until now they had forgotten how to stop.

"Say, Mrs. Crenshaw, less call it a day. It's nine thirty and you've bin working since four thirty since morning." I knew, for I slept (in a feather bed) in the same room with her and her two daughters who worked in Hutchins mill. Each day of the three weeks I had spent there had been like the last.

Since early childhood, Mrs. Crenshaw had worked in the mill. After her marriage to a mill hand, she worked on, as usual. The seven children she had raised out of the thirteen she brought forth, all worked in the mill—except one boy, who had run away to sea and a less strenuous life! Then her husband died with cotton mill tuberculosis, and she changed over to running a boarding house for mill hands. For ten years she had cooked, swept, and done the washing in this double-sized company dwelling, for her children and seven other boarders. All told, there were fourteen of us sleeping in the four bedrooms.

Besides her potted plants, her sole diversion was Sunday preaching and Wednesday prayer meetings, where she could just sit for a while and join in the sad, sweet hymns, and hear about the Blessed Beyond, where all is Res'. And she would weep for joy or sorrow, she never knew which.

"For myself, I am willin'," Mrs. Crenshaw spread out a pair of worn overalls on the board. "But for th' chillen I'd hoped it c'd be different. I have never went to school, but I did van'tem to. Well—" and her voice rank with pride—"All of 'em kin read 'n write! But with wages so low, no matter how I saved and worked nights, I had to take 'em out of school sooner than I'd planned on. 'Ech one, I managed to keep in a little longer, 'til my youngest gal, she finished grammar school. She was so ambitious-like, Doris was."

(To Be Continued.)

Buffalo Challenges District 15

The District Bureau of District 4, at its last meeting, after a discussion on Party recruiting drive and the present situation in the United States decided: (1) To order at least five thousand of the Party Pamphlet, "Why Every Worker Should Join the Communist Party." (2) That every member of the Party in the District be held absolutely responsible for the sale or distribution of at least ten copies of the pamphlets. (3) That every Party member working in shops is held absolutely responsible to get at least two workers as members of the Party. (4) Each unit of the Party is held responsible for the paying and getting and distribution at a given factory of 25,000 Copies of the New Party Leaflet, "The Present Situation in the United States."

The District Bureau has looked for a District to challenge in this campaign and found that our friend and neighbor, the Connecticut District 15, has kept very silent in this drive, therefore we wish to challenge District 15 in this membership drive as well as in literature distribution.

BUREAU DISTRICT 4.