

DATE OF FRAME-UP TRIAL IN GASTONIA IS JULY 29

Schlesinger-Dubinsky Clique Finally Calls Its Fake Cloak Trade Strike; Industrial Needle Union Declares Real Strike for Union Conditions

PRESENT MOVE IS A CONSPIRACY OF BOSSES, I. L. G. W.

Industrial Union In Stirring Call to Cloakmakers

Plot to Bleed Workers Cloakmakers Called to Left Wing Halls

The fake strike long planned by the Schlesinger-Dubinsky clique in International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the company union of the manufacturers, begins today.

At the same time the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union calls upon the cloakmakers to convert the fake strike into a real strike for union conditions under its leadership.

The move on the part of the I. L. G. W. is not only not opposed by the bosses, but comes about with their complete support and blessing.

Bosses Favor "Stoppage."

For many weeks the bosses in their trade journals have announced that they favor the "strike." They made no pretense of the fact that the move was nothing but a planned stoppage. In yesterday's issue of the Women's Wear, in an article entitled, "Trade Conditions in Expectation of Short Strike Seen Healthy," the following is stated:

"On the eve of a walkout and prepared for stoppage of approximately a month's duration, the trade situation today is as healthy as it could be in the light of probable developments," etc.

Active Cloakmakers Meet.

A meeting of active cloakmakers held at Webster Hall, 11th St. and Third Ave., last night, perfected final plans for converting the fake stoppage into a real strike. The present situation in the cloak industry was reviewed by leaders of the Industrial Union.

Those present were urged to throw themselves into the movement for transforming the present fraudulent maneuver into a genuine struggle for real union conditions under the leadership of the Industrial Union.

Under the slogan, "Down with the Conspiracy of the Bosses and their Agents; Down with the company union," the Joint Board of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, under the signature of Joseph Boruchowitz, general manager, and A. Wise, manager of the cloak department, has issued the following call:

Brothers and Sisters: The treacherous game has begun. The company union together with the bosses have declared their camouflaged strike, to extort money from the workers and to fill the empty treasury of the company union.

The treacherous settlement between the bosses and their company (Continued on Page Two)

Capmk's Open Forum Tonight Will Discuss New Union Agreement

"The Real Meaning of the New Agreement." This is the subject which will be discussed at an open forum of all capmakers, to be held in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., tonight, immediately after work.

A call to the workers, issued by the Capmakers Section of the Trade Union Educational League, says:

"The question of the new agreement is extremely important for all capmakers. The present administration has criminally neglected to enforce, and in many instances helped, the bosses break the agreement. This is the real reason why no open discussion was permitted at the recent mass meeting. Come, therefore, to the open forum meeting to discuss this important question."

SILK WEAVERS STRIKE EAST STROUDSBURG, Pa. (By Mail)

Over 75 weavers and warpers at the L. A. W. silk mill here are striking for better wages and conditions.

Results Far Short of Goal Set in Fight for Life of the "Daily"

Greater Response Must be Secured Immediately From Those Who Have Not Yet Contributed

This is Tuesday with new obligations facing the Daily Worker hourly. Yet the total of \$5,000 that was absolutely needed last Saturday has not yet been reached.

The total received as we go to press Monday night has only reached \$3,135.34 which is nearly \$2,000 short. Not only the lack of this sum, but the continuous needs of the Daily Worker place your fighter in continuous danger of its life.

The spirit of those who have already rallied to the aid of the Daily Worker is magnificent. But there are many who have not responded.

The Daily Worker would not be facing suspension if all militant toilers would emulate the splendid revolutionary spirit of Leon Mabile, a Los Angeles worker. On the brink of starvation, this loyal comrade puts the continued existence of the only English language labor newspaper above his personal welfare and sends us one-half of the first wage he has earned in six months.

He realizes the tremendous role played by the Daily in the day to day struggles of the American working class. He knows that the Gastonia mill barons, already licking their chops over the projected murder of 14 textile strikers, gloat over the impending collapse of our paper, which is nearer complete suspension today than it has ever been in the five and a half years of its fighting life.

Should the forced suspension that is menacing us every hour actually materialize, Mabile is aware, as all class-conscious workers must be aware, how effectively the American labor movement will be crippled and how much easier will be the task of the mill barons as well as their fellow-parasites in rushing to the electric chair workers who dare to protest against intolerable slavery in the mills, mines and workshops.

The letter from Comrade Mabile is reproduced as follows:

"Dear Comrades: Here is \$10, half of my first pay check after six months that I have been out of work.

"I have a lot of debts to pay, but the Daily Worker needs the money first. No worker can miss the only English Daily Communist paper.

"It would be a crime against the American and International working class, and we would have no right to call ourselves Communists or class conscious workers if we do not do our utmost to save our Daily Worker."

Letters like this should spur all workers to activity.

The big fact is that the \$5,000 that was set as an absolute minimum to be collected by last Saturday night was undersubscribed by nearly \$2,000. How we have been able to appear today at all is a miracle that must be ascribed to the tenacity to live of a fighting organ of the working class. For the remainder of the campaign, we will need \$1,000 a day merely to keep the "Daily" going.

The Daily Worker must go back to six pages. In our present condition we are hampered beyond conception. The workers' correspondence page has been curtailed; general news has been cut down to almost nothing; we are handling the foreign news only in summary; but what hurts most of all is that we have had to play down, due to the lack of space, major struggles of the workers in the fur industry, the cafeterias, the architectural, iron and bronze industry, the shoe and automobile industries and even the colossal frame-up of the Gastonia textile strikers.

Workers, you can not allow the voice of the militant working class to be silenced. The Daily's need of assistance is immediate! Tomorrow may be too late! Send off your contributions by telegraph, special delivery or air mail to the Daily Worker, 26-28 Union Square, New York City, at once.

EMERGENCY FUND

The following contributions were received up to yesterday. This low total is a poor response, and to continue its fighting existence, better response from our working class readers than this is needed.

Hung. Ed. Federation, Bridgeport, Conn.	\$1.00	Max Qander, Denver, Colo.	2.00
C. A. Burdord, Otsego, Mich.	2.00	Leo. Mabile, Los Angeles, California	10.00
Howard Harris, Otsego, Mich.	1.00	Mrs. A. Schaiblin, Kansas City, Mo.	3.00
Blanche Stewart, Otsego, Mich.	1.00		
Albert Schroder, Otsego, Mich.	1.00		

(Continued on Page Two)

WILL "THE DAILY" SURVIVE?

Send in Your Answer!

The Daily Worker, 26-28 Union Square, New York.

After reading the appeal for aid in the Daily Worker I am sending you the enclosed amount, \$

Name

Address

Names of contributors will be published in the "Daily" without delay.

AIM TO DEPORT JAILED PICKETS IN FUR STRIKE

Put Arrested Workers Thru Severe Grilling

Strikebreaking Move

Settled Shop Workers Meet Tonight

The department of labor formally entered the furriers' strike as a strikebreaking agency yesterday when immigration authorities subjected arrested pickets to a severe grilling.

Following the arrest of 24 workers, 18 of them women, at the mass picketing demonstration in the fur market, the immigration inspectors caused all the foreign-born workers to be separated, took their names and "pedigrees" and put them through a sharp quiz. The examination, it was learned, is preliminary to deportation proceedings against those whom the authorities can frame-up on ground that they entered the United States without observing the required formalities.

Pickets Released.

These officials have been posted for the last few days at the West 30th St. station, where most of those arrested are first brought, and at the Jefferson Market Court, where the hearings are usually held.

All the 24 pickets were later discharged, following their arraignment in Jefferson Market Court on the usual charge of "disorderly conduct."

The entrance of immigration officials is extremely common in labor situations, and especially where militant workers are involved. In Chicago recently, where 27 workers were arrested following a demonstration against the murder frame-up of the Gastonia strikers, the judge held up the trial until immigration authorities arrived. Then they, with the judge assisting, put the defendants through a severe grilling.

As usual, the fur market yesterday was swarming with Tammany (Continued on Page Three)

WAR DECEPTION IN KING'S SPEECH

Snubs Labor; Won't Speak in Person

LONDON, July 1.—The king's speech, written by the MacDonald cabinet, will be delivered before parliament tomorrow by a royal commission, headed by Lord Sankey, not by the king in person.

This is the second time this has been done during this monarch's reign, and is considered here to be a delicate snub to the labor party, a reminder to them that the ruling class considers they are the servants, not the equals of the other capitalist parties, and only called into power when it is necessary to put up a front and pretense of democracy, under which they will be allowed to do some of the particularly dirty work of the British ruling class.

Bell Weathers for Workers.

The previous labor party government put a veil of pretended working class approval over the bombing of Indian peasants and the rushing of warships to China and Egypt. The present MacDonald ministry will probably be useful to British rulers in their attempt to lead the British workers into imperialist war and mobilize them for the united imperialist attack on the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, if that comes before the war with the United States.

But the king does not care to soil his dignity by too open association (Continued on Page Two)

GAIN FOR BUILDING LABOR ST. LOUIS (By Mail)

Over 3300 building laborers, all organized, have won a wage increase to 87 1/2 cents an hour beginning August 1, 1929.

Killer for Government



Emmett E. White, U. S. Customs Guard, who shot and killed Henry Wirkkula, at International Falls, Minn., on suspicion of carrying liquor. Another recent exploit of these government killers was the murder of a working woman in Illinois, who resisted a raid on her home.

TRIAL OF ANTI-SOVIET FORGERS OPENS IN BERLIN

'Documents' too Crude for Boss Press

BERLIN, July 1.—Two sorry-looking Russian emigre monarchists appeared in the district court at Moabit today and hemmed and hawed and went through all sorts of gyrations in their efforts to save themselves from being branded as forgers, guilty of one of those crude anti-Soviet forgeries that have circulated in the back alleys of capitalist diplomacy during the past ten years.

Vladimir Orloff, former councillor of state under the Russian empire, and Michael Pavlonofsky, alias Sumarkoff, who claims to be the son of a Russian governor-general and a princess—both of them fallen from their high estate and reduced to eking out an existence by plain and fancy forging—are the two worthies who went on trial today. Both are members of an international forgery ring.

Forgery Too Crude.

The two frayed czarists are so unfortunate as to have made such a bum job of their last flight into the realms of fancy that the capitalist press, ever greedy for all sorts of forgeries and lies directed against the Soviet Union, gave their game away and had them locked up. It was last February that H. R. Knickerbocker, correspondent for the New York Evening Post, after paying out 100 marks as an advance (Continued on Page Three)

ARREST 2 MORE IRON PICKETS

Sixteenth Boss Seeks Injunction

An application for an injunction against the iron and bronze strikers of the Jackson Iron Works, made by that company yesterday, was the nineteenth such application made thus far in the six weeks of the strike. With three of these having been denied, 16 injunctions still threaten the strikers.

Two workers were arrested yesterday while picketing the Sladen Iron Works, the Bronx. Due to the flimsiness of the case against them, the court was forced to release them.

Picketing continued in full force at all the shops still unsettled. The thugs of the iron and bronze bosses were unable to intimidate the pickets.

A mass meeting for all the iron and bronze strikers will be held today at 6:30 p. m. at the Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., under the auspices of the Architectural Iron and Bronze Workers Union.

PUSH NEW MOVE FOR ATTACK ON SOVIET UNION

Aim to Join Poland Hungary and Rumania

Pilsudski Leads Move

Plot Grows Despite the Moscow Protocol

BUCHAREST, July 1.—Negotiations are proceeding toward the establishment of a Hungarian-Rumanian-Polish, triple entente, it is learned here.

These negotiations are being pushed at the instance of Marshal Pilsudski, bloody fascist dictator of Poland where thousands of workingclass fighters have been murdered for opposition to his regime. The hand of France is believed to be the real directing force behind the new anti-U. S. S. R. bloc.

The real purpose of this alliance, secret terms for which already exist, is to strengthen the plans for an ultimate attack on the Soviet Union.

Hidden under this sinister plan is the proposal for linking together the three countries—Hungary, Rumania and Poland and granting technical autonomy to the former (Continued on Page Three)

TENANTS REVEAL RENT SLAVERY

More Rent Hogging: Strike Spreads

More than 400 tenants thronged the Harlem Public Library last night to hear Richard B. Moore, president of the Harlem Tenants' League, and other working class leaders expose the vicious profiteering of the rent hogs and urge the immediate organization of leagues similar to the Harlem body throughout the city in order to combat the landlords and their court lackeys by mass resistance.

Many workers in the audience stood up to tell of outrageous rent increases that have been foisted upon them since the expiration of the state emergency rent law, graphically portraying the ever-increasing destitution to which the greed of the bosses is reducing them. They revealed the fact that thousands of workers, especially Negroes, have been forced into virtual slavery, as they toil from 10 to 12 hours a day for an average of \$17 a week, the greater part of which is taken from them by the blood-sucking tenement owners.

The Harlem Tenants' League has learned that the firm of Nail and Parker, agents for landlords who lurk in Riverside Drive, has again bogged rents on a number of apartments under its control. John E. Nail, president of the firm, was a member of Mayor Walker's fake housing committee, which framed the farcical city rent law after successfully spiking efforts to have the state legislature pass a new emergency act.

SUFFERING SINCLAIR!

Grand Jury Finds Oil Gratter's Jail 'Bad'

WASHINGTON, July 1.—It is too bad about Harry F. Sinclair and Henry Mason Day. These are, if you remember, the two millionaire oil men who are now enjoying a vacation somewhat inaccurately termed a jail sentence in the Washington district jail. Now it turns out that, despite the well-known fact that these two swell gratters have been enjoying comforts and luxuries somewhat akin to what they have

Labor Defense Wars Against Mail Censors

The International Labor Defense is active today starting its campaign to break through the post office censorship with envelopes carrying appeals for funds to smash the Gastonia frame-up.

A letter from Postmaster Kiely of New York was received by the I. L. D. two days ago, stating that envelopes bearing the words: "Smash the Murder Frame-up Against the Gastonia Strikers" were "unmailable."

Today attorney Shore, for the I. L. D., will see Kiely and demand that the post office accept and transmit these envelopes. If Kiely refuses, steps will immediately be taken in the Federal District Court. Attorney Brodsky of the I. L. D., accompanied by the father of Fred Erwin Beal, southern organizer of the National Textile Workers Union and one of those charged with murder, will leave for Gastonia tonight, to confer with defense attorneys there.

New York Branches Active. Conferences to make plans for the defense of the 23 workers framed up in Gastonia are being arranged by various branches of the New York District of the International Labor Defense. On Friday evening, July 12, the Brownsville Branch of (Continued on Page Two)

STIMSON CALLS FOR CRUISERS TO KEEP 'PARTY'

Means to Have Biggest Navy at All Costs

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Secretary of State Stimson, speaking for the Hoover cabinet today, dashed cold water on a lot of hope for "peace" and "disarmament" to Stimson declared that whatever was said about reductions, "naval parity with Great Britain is the policy of the American government," referred to this parity as "a" continued peace, and mrd a in the direction of peace, as is usual with war makers, by declaring that as long as countries attempted to outbuild each other's navies, war was probable.

But all naval officers realize that "parity," when pronounced by a gov- (Continued on Page Three)

Court Frees 6 Jailed Young Pioneers; Fails to Intimidate Them

After lecturing them piously and attempting to intimidate them, Magistrate Young yesterday morning in Children's Court was compelled to free six children, members of the Young Pioneers, who were arrested last Thursday with 24 other workers while picketing in the fur strike.

The released Pioneers are Jessie Taft, Harry Eisman, Lebe Taft, Gussie Holtz, Paul Tabolinsky and Frank Ballinson.

The New York District of the International Labor Defense defended the Young Pioneers, with Jacques Buitenkant as attorney.

The six Pioneers were arrested on 29th St., between Seventh and Eighth Aves., and taken to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 105th St. and Fifth Ave., where they were kept prisoners until yesterday morning.

1 KILLED IN BUS CRASH.

CANTON, Ohio, July 1.—One woman was killed and seven persons injured here today when a passenger bus swerved to avoid striking a truck, careened into a group of pedestrians and then crashed into a tree.

Miss Kate Greaves, 27, of Canton, was crushed between the bus and the tree and killed.

HOTEL WORKERS MENACED BY FIRE.

HOPATCONG, N. J., July 1 (UP).—Nearly fifty guests and a dozen employes of the Esplanade Hotel on the east shore of Lake Hopatcong were endangered when the \$50,000 structure was destroyed by fire.

IOWA PLUMBERS STRIKE DAVENPORT, Iowa (By Mail)

Plumbers here are striking for a pay increase. They are organized.

MILL THUGS LURK IN WOODS; SHOOT NEAR TENT SITE

Scheme to Raid Colony Held Up by Lack of Recruits

Terror Plan Continues

I. L. D. Inspects Confiscated Offices

GASTONIA, N. C., July 1.—Monday, July 29, has been definitely set as the trial date for the 23 textile strikers and organizers held on framed up charges of murder, conspiracy and assault in Gastonia.

Prosecution Is Ready.

Judge N. A. Townsend, executive counsel, consulted the Gastonia city authorities, and "discovered" that the mill owners, having half a million dollars for pushing through this attempt at legalized murder of Manville-Jencks rebels, and having already a dozen attorneys, are anxious to smell the burning flesh of their victims, and wish to rush the trial before the working class of the world can be properly mobilized for defense.

The special term of the criminal court has therefore been set for the two weeks following July 29. The defense will move for postponement, for a change of venue, and for a jury to be brought from another county if the first motions fail. Meanwhile the electric chair is being put in readiness.

Pistol Shots.

Hirelings of the Loray mill owned by the Manville-Jencks Co. (and the power trust) prowled around the strikers' tent colony in the night and fired many pistol shots, burned firecrackers, and generally made a military demonstration with the intent to frighten the strikers. They failed.

Reliable information was received by the strikers today that the main reason the attempt to enlist another masked mob for an attack on the strikers failed two nights ago was that not enough men could be found by the mill agents who were ready to carry out the orders of the bosses to tear down the tents, lynch and terrorize, throw the furniture into the creek, and deport the strikers' families across the South Carolina line in trucks which were not to show any license plates.

Celebration Defies Raid.

The Workers' International Relief held a celebration for the strike and the new tent colony in the grounds that were to be raided, on the night of the contemplated raid.

On Saturday a delegation from the Gastonia K.K.K. visited the tent colony and formally disavowed the burning of the fiery cross several nights ago. This is further proof that the cross was burned by mill agents who wanted either to arouse the clan against the strikers, or hoped to terrorize the strikers in the tent colony by making them believe that the K.K.K. was about to attack them.

Inspect Headquarters.

Juliet Stuart Poyntz, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, Albert Wagenknecht, national secretary of the Workers' International Relief, and I. L. D. attorney Abernathy went to the National Textile Workers' Union headquarters near the old tent colony and demanded of the mill deputies guarding it that they be allowed to enter and make an inspection. They were refused by the deputies, but demanded and secured an order from (Continued on Page Two)

CEMENT

By FEODOR GLADKOV

Translated by A. S. Arthur and C. Ashleigh
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Gleb Chumalov, Red Army Commissar, returns to his town on the Black Sea after the Civil Wars to find the great cement works, where he had formerly worked, in ruins and the life of the town disorganized. He discovers a great change in his wife, Dasha, whom he has not seen for three years. She is no longer the conventional wife, dependent on him, but has become a woman with a life of her own, a leader among the women of the town together with Polia Mekhova, secretary of the Women's Section of the Communist Party.

SENT OUT TO PASTURE.

Gleb came through the garden gate and saw something different from what he had seen at other houses. Mekhova stood before a pile of clothes and rags and laughed. Gromada and Loshak were passing in and out of the house, carrying armfuls of books and other objects. At the open door stood a merry old man, laughing and shouting.

"Everything, everything! Take this, and this too. All this rubbish was acquired by a man in order to concentrate his life upon one spot. Generally the concentration of life upon one spot continues, my friends, until the moment of death—that is to say, a state which negates the three dimensions. That is the ideal, measured by the absolute norm: nothingness. Isn't that so, friends? Isn't it curious, interesting and amusing?"

Mekhova was looking at Gleb from where she stood, her eyes wide open, and in her smile and her eyes he saw wonder, mingled with an intoxication.

"Gleb, look at this wonderful strange fellow. He's Serge's father. He's a man who can say much more than ordinary people. If you had only seen with what enthusiasm he met us, and with what joy he's breaking up his home!"

She was shivering in the chilliness, and caressing him with her eyes.

A map with only one arm, a nose like an eagle, and an unusually short upper lip, passed near Gleb with military step. As he went by he glanced sharply at Gleb and with a springy step walked towards the gate.

A burning shock passed through Gleb.

"Citizen, I ask you to return!"

The one-armed man turned quickly about and still stepping elastically and with the same sharp look came up to Gleb.

"Who are you? Your social position?"

Without changing his expression the one-armed man stood at attention before Gleb.

"Dimitri Ivagin, formerly Colonel and now a citizen of the Soviet Republic. The eldest son of this merry old man and the only brother of the member of the Communist Party, Serge Ivagin. Do you want my papers?"

"Keep your papers. Your room will be searched. Please remain here."

"My corner is in my father's dwelling. Everything down to the last scrap has been already carried out. Only my pockets have not been searched. Do you wish to see them?"

An indefinable mockery played in the cold gleam of his eyes. Gleb's quiet gaze returned Dimitri Ivagin's sharp look; he clenched his teeth.

"I don't want to see your pockets. You may go."

Ivagin clicked his heels together and turned away.

In the room the old man, whose beard stood out at right angles to his chin, tripped hither and thither, bustling and burning with enthusiasm, uttering little impulsive cries.

"Real freedom, my friends, lies in the complete negation of geometrical designs and their material realization. The Communists are strong and wise because they have turned Euclid's geometry upside down. I recognize them and love them because of their amusing revolution against permanency and all such fetish forms. Don't leave anything here, my friends; that would be inconsistent of you and disagreeable to me. To be tied, even by one little rotten thread, to the sides of a cube, prism or triangle, is more fearful than to be buried under mountains of rubbish."

Loshak rolled his eyes—only hunchbacks can frighten people by rolling their eyes this way—in his smoke-stained face and continued his work. He gathered an armful of clothes into a heap, gazed at the old man, reflected for a moment, and then burst into his deep voice:

"Get out into the open, father. We're going to send you out to the grazing grounds. Get busy and look for a place for yourself out there. Don't grieve at poverty, and don't call up the shadows. . . ."

"Yes, that's right. . . . Your strictness comes merely from your unconscious humanity. To send a man to the grazing grounds—what could be more ideal than that condition? The earth, the sky, infinity. . . . Yes, yes, friends! But why didn't my son Serge come with you? I would have liked to have seen him in the role of a triumphant victor."

Gromada, shaking his head, was gathering up books, clothing, rugs in the cupboards, chests and corners. He was becoming bored with the old man's chatter.

"Don't talk through your hat, daddy. I propose that you make yourself useful on the labor front. . . . Er, it's very choked up just now, you know, with all kinds of rubbish. . . . but Loshak and I are trying to clear it up. . . ."

Gromada was always the same: a little man with a big name and a user of big words.

Gleb went up to the old man and held out his hand to him.

"Well now, have you been well cleaned out, my dear old fellow? Your son Serge has also been working hard tonight at the searching."

"Good, very good. It's a pity that he didn't come here—a great pity, I'd have liked to have had a look at him—"

"You can remain here if you wish; this room is yours. You needn't trouble. You're one of our cultural workers. Anything you wish to keep will be left with you."

The old man looked at Gleb in terror. He nervously plucked at his beard.

"No, no! Take everything, everything! This has been so good, magnificent!"

Gleb shook his head and looked with disdainful compassion at this bustling, enthusiastic old sage.

"His head's like a windmill, Comrade Chumalov, with his damned ideology."

Loshak was rolling his eyes and bellowing confusedly in his bass voice.

Gleb looked at the old man, shaking with inward laughter.

"Well, dad, you can live as you like. I didn't know that Serge had such an interesting old man."

He again shook his hand and hurriedly went out.

THE GRAZING GROUNDS.

ON the other side of the bay, beyond the factory, the mountains were brown and pitted with black hollows. The sky at the zenith was blue and deep, and fiery over the hills. The peaks of the ridge were sharply defined in a dazzling line like molten metal. But from the mountain passes, dense clouds of wreathing mist, lit by an internal fire, poured down in snowy cataclysms.

The factory across the bay towered like the far-away castles of fairy tales. The simple smoke-stacks were blue, and lithe and straight they flew upwards to meet the crawling snowdrifts of cloud. The sea under the mountains was blue as the sky with light and black scales were upon its surface.

On the other side, behind the town, the crests of the mountains glittered in lilac heat, while lower down they were misty with the shadows of morning. The town—its stone piles garlanded with the blue haze of gardens—crept like a giant along the slopes right down to the sea, where it was mirrored in innumerable tossing fragments.

In the main street was a great crowd, tumultuous as at a fair. Women's shrieks and hysterical weeping cleft the stony length of the street. The noise and the shouting was converting the crowd into a panic-stricken herd and convulsing it by innumerable gusty howls. In the center were terror and despair. The men stood submissively—dull, blinking in pale-faced confusion. The women, with bundles and boxes and with children in their arms or holding their hands, were sitting on their burdens of household goods, shrieking wordlessly, weeping, or standing silently, or lying down quietly with mad eyes. In some places the weaker ones were the victims of a seizure, and around them noisy and despairing people were standing, not knowing what to do.

Chirsky stood a little apart from the crowd; he was still in shirt-sleeves, braces and slippers, and was bare-headed. A dead smile was on his face. He was looking distractedly at the surrounding houses as though he had noticed them for the first time; then he would look at this crowd, which he could not endure. His wife sat on a bundle, shivering, half undressed, and gazed at a fixed point. Her florid, fleshy face was swollen. The little girl was dancing to and fro between her father and mother, crying rhythmically, and clutching her leg with both arms.

(To Be Continued)

COMPANY UNION CALLS ITS FAKE CLOAK "STRIKE"

Industrial Union In Call for Real Strike

(Continued from Page One)
union has long been concluded. They have called you down in the halls in order to collect dues and taxes from you which they have failed to do until now.

Do not permit yourself to be used as tools in the hands of the bosses and their agents. You must immediately begin the struggle against the bosses for union conditions, for the reestablishment of week work, the 40-hour, 5-day week and all other union conditions which will make possible for the cloakmakers to earn a decent livelihood. This you can accomplish only thru a real strike under the leadership of the Industrial Union.

When the fake stoppage is called, come to the following halls:

All workers employed in downtown shops up to 23rd St. will meet at National Palace, 115 E. Houston St. and Second Ave.

Workers of the shops situated between 24th and 34th Sts. inclusive should proceed to Aristocrat Hall, 69 St. Marks Place.

All workers employed in the shops on 35th St. and further uptown should go to Mansion Hall, 57 St. Marks Place.

Tell the other workers of the cloak trade that the fake strike must be converted into a real strike for union conditions and for the strengthening of the Industrial Union, the union of the workers.

Do not hesitate. Do not doubt. You have nothing to lose and a great deal to gain.

Down with the fake strike! Down with the company union! On with the struggle!

Joint Board, Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, J. Boruchow-

Fascist Envoy



Above is the representative of the court of Wall Street from the Yugoslav fascist terror government, which has imprisoned, tortured and murdered thousands of Communists and other militant workers. The Wall Street government received Leonid Pitamic, the new Yugoslav ambassador, with open hands, for the fascist terrorists are even ready to do Wall Street's bidding.

itz, General Manager, A. Wise, Manager Cloak Department. Why the stoppage?

(1) The company union wants to fill its empty treasury and force more cloakmakers into its fold; forced assessments will raise hundreds of thousands of dollars; the company union hopes to increase its stashed stoppage is a real strike.

(2) The Industrial Councils, the biggest association of manufacturers, is in favor of the stoppage, among other reasons, because the I. L. G. W. fakers have promised not to settle with individual manufacturers, thus forcing them into the association.

The terms of the settlement between the company union and the manufacturers are known, and the agreement is signed. The stoppage will continue for a definite length of time, agreed upon with the Schlesinger-Dubinsky clique and the bosses.

EMERGENCY FUND

(Continued from Page One)

A. Dunn, Toledo, Ohio	1.00	Morning Br., Sec. 1, City	32.00
Int'l Br. 1, Sec. 8, City	14.00	Unit 2F, Sec. 3, City	9.00
G. Massana, New York	2.50	Unit 9F, Sec. 3, City	10.00
T. J. Smith, New York	1.00	Unit 10F, Sec. 3, City	18.00
Marine Workers League, New York	5.00	Unit 13F, Sec. 3, City	18.00
Robert Wagner, New York	1.00	Jersey City Unit, N. J.	11.00
Unit 5, Section 7, New York	13.00	Passaic Unit, Passaic, N. J.	16.30
L. Kramer, B'klyn, N. Y.	5.00	H. Fox, Newark Unit, N. J.	25.00
Olkin, New York	5.00	I. Winokur, Detroit, Mich.	7.50
Tilly Cohen, New York	5.00	Pontiac Shop Nucleus, Detroit, Mich.	38.00
Jeanette Pearl, New York	5.00	Unit B, Sec. 4, City	21.00
Harriet Silverman, New York	5.00	Br. 1, Sec. 5, City	35.00
Rose Horn, New York	2.00	S. Spiro and A. Pertz, City	3.00
August Levan, New York	10.00	S. Wiles, P13, Sec. 2, City	1.00
Group of Comrades, Lake Mohegan	10.00	Anonymous, Ithaca, City	5.00
Providence Unit, Providence, R. I.	6.00	16F, Sec. 2, City	16.00
M. Samuels, B'klyn, N. Y.	2.00	M. Brody, City	1.00
P. Isenman, Malden, Mass.	5.00	M. Hyman, Sub-Sec. 3B, City	5.00
H. V. Haranis, Wiley, Ga.	1.00	Unit 8, Sec. 3, City	12.00
I. Holmberg, Glenmere, Me.	1.00	A group of arrested furriers, City	2.00
Knute Harolldson, Glenmere, Maine	1.00	Bella Schmidt, City	5.00
P. Carl Skoglund, Glenmere, Maine	25	Bronx Jewish Workers Club, Bronx, N. Y.	5.00
A. Anderson, Glenmere, Me.	25	Brooklyn Finnish Socialist Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.	25.00
E. Johnson, Glenmere, Me.	50	E. Coehran, City	1.00
E. Dressan, Glenmere, Me.	50	N. Vallente, Brooklyn	10.00
H. Olson, Glenmere, Me.	25	St. Nucleus 201, Sec. 2, Chicago, Ill.	7.50
Q. Occorrello, Phila., Pa.	4.00	Hugh Garber, Brooklyn	1.00
J. Reiner, Hartford, Conn.	5.00	Geo. Papatheodoros, City	3.00
J. Littinsky, New York	50.00	Frank Baumholtz, Midvale, Ohio	2.00
E. Miller, Scotia, New York	1.00	Frank Plotky, Midvale, O.	1.00
J. V. Doyle, New Haven, Conn.	1.00	Mike Sablar, Midvale, O.	1.00
J. Kamson, Mitwaker, Wis.	2.00	Mike Hergovich, Midvale, O.	1.00
Communist Party, Denver, Colorado	50.00	Joe Vincicovich, Midvale, O.	.50
F. Padello, Kenosha, Wis.	1.00	Stephen Gede, Passaic, N. J.	.10
L. Barsky, Conneaut, Ohio	2.00	S. Solar, Passaic, N. J.	.25
S. H. Babcock, Conneaut, Ohio	2.00	S. Saller, Passaic, N. J.	.10
D. Uchida, Syracuse, N. Y.	1.00	N. N. Passaic, N. J.	.10
Silk Slave, Paterson, N. J.	5.00	Miringoff, Passaic, N. J.	.10
P. Tireman, Trenton, N. J.	30.00	Rushon, Passaic, N. J.	.10
L. Golden, Bronx, N. Y.	2.00	Bychek, Passaic, N. J.	.10
Eva Chuelove, B'klyn, N. Y.	1.00	Jack Montero, Passaic, N. J.	2.15
Saland, New York	1.00		
Sub. Sec. 3B, New York	22.50		
Ex. Br. Workmens' Cir. No. 254, New York	4.00		
B. Darst, Bronx, New York	6.00		
Sec. 6, Unit No. 2, B'klyn, New York	8.00		
Robert and Helen Ney N. Y.	30.00		
Workers of Alchas Dress Co., New York	5.00		
Unit 2F, Sec. 3, City	21.00		
Unit 2F, Sec. 6, City	5.00		
A. Getto, Bentleyville, Pa.	5.00		
Rochester Unit, Rochester, Minn.	6.00		
Unit 7F, Sec. 2, City	27.75		
Unit 9F, Sec. 2, City	12.00		
Unit 1F, Sec. 2, City	16.00		
Night Workers Unit, Sec. 1, City	40.00		
Night Workers Unit, Sec. N. Y. C.	5.00		
Present total	\$ 869.50		
Previously collected	2,266.04		
Total	\$3,135.54		

FRAME-UP DATE FOR GASTONIA SET: JULY 29

Mill Agents in Woods Fire Pistol Shots

(Continued from Page One)
the city manager of Gastonia, a man named Ritter, that the defense should have access to the grounds for purposes of inspection. The three then made a complete investigation of the grounds, union and W. I. R. property held by the deputies.

Attorney Sigman of Gastonia has been retained to push the case for the return at once of this headquarters and other material to the union and the W. I. R.

Three mass meetings were held Saturday, one in the Loray strikers' tent colony, one at Bessmer City, where a new lot and an empty building has been secured to house the N. T. W. U. and the relief, which were evicted from former headquarters recently, and one before the Rex mill.

Information has been received that the Rex mill intends to discharge 60 workers today, because they are union members, and the Rex workers are mobilizing against this discrimination.

Gazette Assails Daily.

The Gastonia Gazette continues its wordy war against the Daily Worker and the strikers. Its latest stunt is to pretend great indignation because the Daily Worker quite evidently did not take seriously a recent editorial of the Gazette that it is in favor of more wages for mill workers. The Gazette's really amazing statement in its issue of June 28 says: "The Daily Worker . . . is unwilling to let its readers know that the Gazette does favor increased wages and better conditions for the cotton mill operatives. That, of course, is in line with its Communist editors and backers. They never fight fair and square; they are like the rattlesnake."

This Gazette, the bosses' paper of Gastonia, has fought the strikers demanding a little more wages tooth and nail. It has applauded all of the violence against the strikers excused as a matter of little relative importance the attack on the union's first headquarters by a masked mob, and has participated wholeheartedly in the lynching and frame-up and electrocution program of the mill bosses.

In the issue of the Gazette containing the "friendship for workers," appears a long and almost hysterical letter culled from the Greenville News, denouncing all labor unions and ending: ". . . If we just have to jine something, let's jine the Holy Rollers."

The Gazette also exults, editorially, a little prematurely, having apparently no confidence in the "Daily American working class," "Daily Worker About to Peg Out," "The Daily Worker Is On Its Last Legs," etc. It is quite evident that the Gazette considers lynching or electrocution of the strikers would be easier without the Daily Worker.

'Poor' Sinclair; Grand Jury Finds Jail 'Bad'

(Continued from Page One)

of two sentences, one for three months and the other for six, for contempt of the senate Teapot Dome "investigating" committee and for contempt of court in connection with the Sinclair jury-shadowing case. Day is serving four months for his part in the latter case.

But then it's not every jail that has the honor of lodging two such distinguished guests as Harry Sinclair and Henry Mason Day, who are distinguished chiefly because they scorned the small burglaries that yield only a few paltry thousand and get other people sent up for life in favor of millions in oil loot.

Fall of Japan Cabinet Looms; More China Warlord Intrigues

Mexican Gov't Lifts Censorship After Crushing Anti-Religious Demonstrations

TOKIO, July 1.—The fall of the Japanese government is expected tomorrow. It is understood that the imperialist premier, Baron Tanaka, and his cabinet will resign in a body.

Japanese Ministry on Eve of Fall.

Militarists in China Hatch Intrigues.

PEKING, July 1.—General Yen Hsi-chan, who has succeeded to the bloody post vacated by Feng Yu-shiang when he accepted a bribe of \$2,000,000 from the Nanking government to clear out, is said to be leagued with the "christian general" in a plot to depose President Chiang Kai-shek. But the status of Yen is uncertain depending on who will pay him the most money. Meanwhile the Nanking government remains in the saddle, thanks to American imperialism.

Spanish Dictator Uses Melodrama To Boost Fascism.

MADRID, July 1.—Primo de Rivera has turned the celebration caused by the well-calculated "disappearance" and subsequent "rescue" of his four fascist flyers into a glorification of the fascist dictatorship under which the workers and peasants are being ground into the earth.

Church Sight-Seers Squeezed Financially and Physically.

MEXICO CITY, July 1.—Fifty religious dupes were almost crushed to death in the mob of curiosity-seekers who turned out to gawk at the interior of our lady of the Guadalupe church. It was their first chance in three years to see a real Roman, opium den from the inside.

Judges Clearing Vestris Owners Working Overtime.

LONDON, July 1.—One of the judges sitting on the board of trade, which is "investigating" the sinking of the Vestris, admitted today that the job of whitewashing Lamport and Holt, owners of the sea-morgue in which over 100 lives were lost, is the hardest assignment he has ever tackled for his capitalist masters. The whitewash simply cannot be made to stick.

Royal George Shows His Dissipated Phys.

LONDON, July 1.—Professional hand-clappers "greeted" the royal figurehead of the imperialists, King George, when he appeared on the balcony of Buckingham Palace tonight after the long siege of sinister disease from which, much to the regret of the masses, he has partially recovered.

Gil Suppresses Masses, Lifts Censorship.

MEXICO CITY, July 1.—The censorship of church news, clamped down by Gil following his sell-out of the workers and peasants to the landowning class represented by the papists, was lifted today. It was originally imposed to gag all reports of the mass demonstrations against the resumption of church services which threatened. These having been suppressed by terror, Gil thinks it safe to go in for mock "free speech" once more.

Aristocrats Get Religion.

MILAN, Italy, July 1.—Princess Biscari, whose blood is as blue as her nose, will take the veil in the Carmelite religious order today. Her royal spouse, who was ordained a priest last Sunday, will officiate at the orgy. The aristocrat business is in bad repute, and so the couple handed over their \$1,000,000 property to the pope two years ago, deciding that they could best serve the exploiting class by doping the workers thru the medium of the church.

Alphonso Will "Honor" Frying Hide-and-Seekers.

LONDON, July 1.—King Alphonso of Spain, who is on a bat here, will bestow "special honors" on the English imperialist "rescuers" of the fascist flyers who started out for New York but decided to picnic near the Azores.

LABOR DEFENSE FIGHTS CENSORS

Battles for Right to Send Envelopes

(Continued from Page One)
the I. L. D. will hold a Gastonia defense conference at 154 Watkins St., at which representatives of various working class organizations of Brownsville will form plans for rallying the workers of that section to save the frame-up victims.

On Friday evening, July 19, the Newark Branch of the I. L. D. will hold a conference on Gastonia defense. Conferences are also being arranged by other branches of the I. L. D.

Open-Air Meetings.

Open-air meetings for Gastonia defense are also being held every night throughout the city, at which a large number of workers are being reached.

On July 14 the New York I. L. D. will hold its annual international outing at Pleasant Bay Park, the proceeds of which will go for the defense of the Gastonia strikers and other class war prisoners. Tickets are now on sale at the I. L. D. office, 799 Broadway, Room 422, and at the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square.

It is the ultimate aim of this work ("Capital") to reveal the economic law of motion of modern society.—Marx.

KING'S SPEECH TO BE FULL OF WAR DECEPTION

George Offers Excuse for Not Speaking

(Continued from Page One)
with any party even calling itself "labor," and will make an excuse of his illness to avoid appearing before parliament.

King Is Well.

As though to emphasize the fact that this is only an excuse, King George and Queen Mary today made a triumphant entry into London, riding in an open landau, the monarch evidently the picture of health, festive and jovial, highly colored and waving his silk hat to the people on the sidewalks.

The procession arrived at the palace about 1 o'clock and the king immediately issued this message: "I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude for the affectionate and enthusiastic welcome I have received on returning after long months of illness to the capital of my empire."

A Smoke Screen Speech.

The king's speech, formally opening the new parliament, almost surely will continue the "disarmament" camouflage of the British war preparations, will contain guarded references to the withdrawal of troops from the Rhine and will probably announce the method to be followed in recognizing the Soviet Union.

Have to Recognize U. S. S. R.

It is not advisable for British industry to abandon the U. S. S. R. market any longer to its rivals, and the MacDonald government will be entrusted with the task of formal recognition which will encourage trade but give as little recognition as is possible.

The speech is expected to outline Thomas' unemployment programs, which are already known to be largely based on emigration—the old Baldwin policy.

It is said to be the longest speech ever written for an English king.

FAKERS "ARBITRATE."

MISHAWAKA, Ind. (By Mail)—Union carpenters here who went on strike for a five day week and a wage increase of 10% cents an hour were forced by union officials to return "pending further negotiations." About 65 men were involved.

TOURS to **Soviet Russia**

VIA LONDON—KIEL CANAL—HELSINGFORS AND 10 DAYS IN LENINGRAD and MOSCOW

TOURS FROM **\$385.** Sailings Every Month

NEXT SAILING — BERENGARIA — JULY 16

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YOUNG PIONEER CAMP

OF W. I. R.

OPENS JULY 8TH

Workers!

GIVE striking textile and unemployed miners' children a vacation in a workers' camp! Rush contributions to Camp Department:

Workers International Relief

1 Union Square New York City

REGISTER your children today for the W. I. R. Camp, Wingdale, N. Y. A working-class camp for workers' children which only charges the cost of maintenance. Maximum 100 children weekly.

LOCAL NEW YORK W. I. R. 799 Broadway, Room 221

Register at Once for the 4th of July at **CAMP FREIHLICH** STORM KING, N. Y.

FOR ADULTS The finest private camp on the Hudson,

WAGE CUTS IN TEXTILE MILLS IN EASTHAMPTON

Number of Looms is Doubled

(By a Worker Correspondent)
EASTHAMPTON, Mass. (By Mail).—No need to talk much of the hard and unbearable working conditions we all know only too well, what low wages and knocks we have to bear. The bosses constantly flaunt in our faces the so-called phrases of "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness," also Coolidge-Hoover prosperity which we are supposed to enjoy.

"Good" Conditions.

What are the "good" conditions here? The West Boylston Manufacturing Co. doubles looms in No. 8 with practically no increase in wages, adding 4 to 6 combbers in carding rooms (no noticeable wage increases), increasing sides for spinners, belt system for spinners, more frames for drawing in girls. Doffers got theirs, also spoolers, speeders and slubbers speeded up and rates cut and many other small evidences of speed-up. Those of you workers who escaped rationalization so far need not fear for the "kind" hearted bosses will not forget you unless in the meantime you organize into a strong union.

More Wage Cuts.

The United Elastic Corporation weavers are getting cuts, style changes with less pay, bad lights, get own filling and oil, carry web to web-room, docked for bad work, etc. Many weavers with many years' experience get only \$15 to \$20 for a 55-hour week (with a few exceptions). Learners work free until they get their own looms. Finishing department girls get \$12 and piece-work rate on hanking and other work is such that many earn much below \$12.

The Hampton Company cuts wages, laying off workers and commencing those remaining to produce the same amount of work, speeding up machines, working during noon hour, etc. Much of the work is dangerous because of the use of chemicals in dyes, bleaching, etc.

MILL WORKER.

AIM TO DEPORT JAILED PICKETS

Settled Shop Workers Meet Tonight

(Continued from Page One)
police, members of the Industrial Squad, private detectives and underworld characters in the hire of many manufacturers and their company union, the "Joint Council," Mass Meeting Tonight.

The General Strike Committee has issued a call to all workers in the settled shops for a mass meeting tonight, immediately after work, in Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Ave. At this meeting leaders of the strike will report regarding settlements that have already been made. They will also give a birds-eye view of the general strike situation and of prospects in the near future.

A meeting was held Saturday of representatives of labor organizations which were represented at the recent labor conference to help the furriers' strike. This meeting decided upon a series of steps to aid the struggle. They also accepted a recommendation of the Executive Committee to call a second labor conference, to be held Tuesday evening, July 9, in Webster Hall, 11th St. and Third Ave.

All working class organizations are urged to send representatives to this conference.

Out to Frame Furriers.

That the scab council is hatching a new frame-up against a striking furrier has just become known. On Saturday morning this worker, Albers Young, was arrested on the picket line, together with five other workers. Arraigned in Jefferson Market Court, they were all freed, because there was no straw upon which to grab in order to hold them. This strikebreaking "council" strongly resented. So detectives were sent along, and as soon as Young and the five other workers left the court room the dicks arrested him and three of the group and dragged them to a police station in Brooklyn. There the workers discovered that they were arrested on the instigation of Stetky's "boys" on the charge that they were guilty of beating up David Melzer last Tuesday.

These "boys" solemnly declared that they have somewhere or other an eye-witness who will be willing to testify to this. This witness was brought and categorically declared that he did not see these arrested workers at the scene of the beating. So they brought them to Melzer, and the latter declared that areas of them he was absolutely certain were not present at the beating. So the three workers were freed, but Young was held as a new victim to this strikebreaking crew.

DENVER TYPOS GAIN.
DENVER, Colo. (By Mail).—Newspaper printers have won an increase in wages of 75 cents a week, and \$1 a week next September. They are tied up by a three-year contract, however.

WITH THE SHOP PAPERS

SEND THOSE SHOP PAPERS IN. Don't you want to let all the workers know about your shop paper? The Daily Worker Shop Paper Department will gladly devote part of this column to your bulletin. Every one in charge of shop paper work must see that the Daily Worker gets a copy of the bulletin issued in his plant.

SAVE THE GASTONIA FRAME-UP VICTIMS

AS THE SHOP PAPERS serve as the voice of the exploited workers in the shops in which they are issued, one thing, of greatest importance to all the American workers, must receive first attention in all shop papers—the frame-up and attempt to murder the 14 Gastonia textile strikers by the mill bosses, through the bosses' court. Unless the workers of the United States show their power, unless they raise their protests, and hold great mass meetings—meetings to demand that these workers be freed, then the mill bosses will have their way, and the brave Gastonia fighters will be gone. For this is another Sacco-Vanzetti case, only on a larger scale.

Every shop paper must take the lead in calling for mass demonstrations on behalf of these framed up strikers. Workers in the shops, knowing through past experiences that their shop papers are for and by the workers, will respond to the calls for mass meetings and shop gate meetings for the Gastonia prisoners. Anyone knowing the fighting records of the shop papers in the past, cannot but be certain that the shop papers will be in the vanguard of the fight to save the framed-up Gastonia strikers.

THEY'RE ALIVE IN CLEVELAND

HAD THE BUNDLE WHICH WE RECEIVED the other day from Cleveland been in the mails a little longer, the wrappers would have been searched through. For that bundle contained a bunch of the liveliest, reddest hot shop bulletins you ever saw. Some of them were new—these were the first numbers gotten out.

First, there is the Red Motor, published by the Communist Party nucleus in the White Motor Company plant. The White Company has a scheme to trick its workers. It issues a book called the "White Book," which the company says is "for the workers' benefit."

This "White Book" has the brazen nerve to tell the workers at the White plant—the speeded-up, underpaid slaves—that they have a real "heaven on earth"—everything is hotsy-totsy. Well, the Red Motors, as a true shop paper should—lays into the lies of the "White Book"—and makes the pages of that book look like so much toilet paper.

TWO MORE FIGHTERS

OTHER NEW SHOP PAPERS IN CLEVELAND are the Valve Builder, issued by the Communist shop nucleus of the Thompson Products Company, and the Hydraulic Workers Press, issued by the Communist nucleus in the Hydraulic Press Company plant.

The Thompson plant is one of those plants that Wall Street imperialism will turn into an ammunition plant in the coming imperialist war. And the Thompson Company is preparing for that war now. Thus it can be seen that the Valve Builder is destined to be of great importance in aiding to turn the coming imperialist war into a war against the capitalists of all nations.

And it shows right off the bat, in its first number, that it won't be asleep. Live articles tell how the Thompson plant will be used in the coming war: expose the company baseball team for what it is—a scheme to keep the workers satisfied with their slavery, and there are several letters from Thompson workers.

The Hydraulic Workers' Press reported a strike in the Hydraulic Press Company plant in its very first issue. Fifteen men from the assembly gang on the checker cab frames struck when their wages were cut. They were finally talked into returning by the foreman's "soft words." But they'll be wiser next time. They'll have a live shop paper to guide them in their next strike.

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY

Oh, we all get dirty and funny
For a check of a little bit money
Slaving away, everyday at Thompson Steel.

Plenty of trouble and sorrow,
Maybe get fired tomorrow,
But we pile up the millions that turn
Into billions for Thompson Steel.

From long hours of speed-up,
Our backs get bent and sore,
But we get so many wage-cuts,
We get to hurry up more and more.

Do you want to know what the cause is?
No one's to blame but the bosses,
So workers, get wise, ORGANIZE
At Tompson's Steel.

—By a Thompson steel worker in the Valve Builder.

BORN IN THE MIDST OF BATTLE

BORN IN THE MIDST OF A HOT FIGHT—that's the Auto Worker of Oakland, California, published by the Communist Party shop nucleus of the Fisher Body and Chevrolet plants in Oakland.

Right from the very start this shop paper received its baptism of fire. The workers of Fisher Body, solid in their strike, demand an eight-hour day, 40-hour week, abolition of piece work, a \$6 a day minimum, recognition of the shop committee and the union, now have a shop paper which will serve as their voice in their present strike, and in all future struggles.

SOLIDARITY IN OAKLAND

HERE'S A BIT FROM THE OAKLAND AUTO WORKER, in connection with the Fisher Body strike, which speaks for itself:

"In our present fight, which is the most important in Oakland since the last war, we see people of different races and colors fight side by side on the picket line. We have many Chinese workers helping picketing. A Negro worker spoke at our meeting; a Filipino boy was arrested the other day for picketing. What does this mean? The workers are realizing that they must stick together—irrespective of color, race or nationality—and put up a militant fight against the bosses."

Communist Activities

MANHATTAN

Unit 3, Section 4.
Meetings are held every Tuesday night at 235 W. 129th St. Open air meetings are held every Wednesday night at 1325 Lenox Ave. or Fifth Ave. and 133rd St.

Unit 7F, 9F, Section 1.
Industrial activities of the Communist Party and lessons from recent left-wing lead strikes will be discussed at the meeting at 27 E. Fourth St., at 6:30 p. m. today.

Unit 12.
A meeting will be held at 27 E. Fourth St. at 7:30 tomorrow.

Brownsville International Branch.
A meeting will be held at 8:30 p. m. tomorrow at 154 Watkins St.

Morning International Branch.
Vern Smith will lead discussion on the Program of the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International at the branch meeting at 28 Union Square, sixth floor, at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Unit 5F, Section 1.
"The Open Letter and the Latest Developments in the Party" will be discussed at the meeting at 27 E. Fourth St. at 6:30 p. m. tomorrow.

BROOKLYN

Downtown C. Y. L.
An open air meeting will be held at 25th St. and Ninth Ave. at 7 p. m. today. Stanley, (chairman) Duke, Pioneer, Amter, Milton, and a speaker from the I. L. D. will speak.

Section 6.
Open air meetings will be held 7 p. m. Thursday at Myrtle Ave., cor.

PRINCE ST.

Prince St., Tompkins Ave., cor Hart St., Graham Ave., cor Varet St., and Grand St. Extension, cor Havemeyer St.

Unit 1F, Section 4.
The Communist International Address will be discussed at a meeting of the unit at 56 Manhattan Ave. at 6:30 p. m. today.

BRONX

McKinley Square Unit, C. Y. L.
An open air meeting—the first of the League to be held in a Negro section—will be held today at 8 p. m., at 165th St. and Brook Ave.

BROOKLYN

Branch 1, Section 7.
Bloomfield will lead discussion on "New Developments in the Negro Movement and the S. P." at 715 E. 138th St., at 8:30 p. m. today.

August 9 ? Big Event

WATCH FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS

SCOTT RUN COAL MINERS JOINING NATIONAL UNION

Lewis Machine Out for Graft

(By a Worker Correspondent)
SCOTT RUN, W. Va. (By Mail).—More than 200 miners attended a mass meeting of the National Miners' Union here, which resulted in a large number of new members for the local N. M. U. The local union president, O. S. Roby, acted as chairman and the miners listened with great interest and attention to the speakers, consisting of three Negro and two white miners, all working here in the mines. All promised to help build the National Miners' Union.

Scotts Run is the place where about a month ago a truckload of hired gangsters of the Lewis machine prevented a meeting of the N. M. U. local and besieged Pat Toole, national secretary-treasurer, and other N. M. U. men for many hours in a mine's home, helped by the coal and iron police.

The Lewis machine swore that the National Miners' Union would not be allowed to hold any meetings in Scotts Run or other West Virginia mining towns. The mass meeting on Sunday was the answer of the miners and the National Miners' Union. Another mass meeting will be held in Liberty, W. Va., this coming Sunday.

The United Mine Workers' fakers are still maintaining organizers in the field, who talk to the miners about organizing the United Mine Workers of America as it was before, but they must first break up the National Miners' Union. All they are interested in is to collect \$1 each from as many miners as they can fool, which is very few. But when it comes to fighting against a wage-cut they are not around, and only the National Miners' Union fights against wage-cuts.

STIMSON CALLS FOR CRUISERS

Means to Have Biggest Navy at All Costs

(Continued from Page One)
ernment official, always means "superiority." Each country will allege that the other has some advantage, and will build another ship to overcome it.

The Washington administration is making this announcement to counteract a smoke screen move of the British press and statesmen, who have begun to declare that "hearts count as well as yardsticks" and that not so much attention should be paid to the number of cruisers built, which will be all right if both countries "except to keep the peace." Viscount Cecil today made public a resolution adopted by the council of the League of Nations, stating that members of parliament should "use their influence to insure that the fullest use be made of the favorable opportunity created by the recently declared policy of the American administration, in order to perfect the machinery for the prevention of war, for the defense of international order and for the organization of peace."

There is much talk in England about "mere limitation of armaments being a negative precaution against war," and other such excuses for building more cruisers.

ILLINOIS MISLEADERS MEET

ROCK ISLAND, Ill. (By Mail).—The misleaders of the Illinois State Federation of Labor will meet here Sept. 9. These labor fakers, who have expelled militants from their organization, have no program on behalf of the thousands of unemployed in this state, particularly the coal miners, over 60 per cent of whom are idle.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Now is your opportunity to get a room in the magnificent Workers' Hotel

Unity Cooperative House
1800 SEVENTH AVENUE
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK
Cor. 110th Street
Tel. Monument 0111

Due to the fact that a number of tenants were compelled to leave the city, we have a number of rooms to rent. No security necessary. Call at our office for further information.

'FRONT AGAINST BOLSHEVISM' IS AVOWED PURPOSE

France is Seen as the Initiator of Bloc

(Continued from Page One)
Hungarian province of Transylvania, now part of Rumania. That the purpose of the alliance is to attack the Soviet Union is clear from the bland admission made by spokesmen for the scheme that it would "present a common front against Bolshevism."

Increases War Danger.

A notorious war pact between Poland and Rumania already exists, and the present plan would serve to strengthen it.

Regarding its relations with Rumania, the Soviet Union has declared that it pivots on the question of Bessarabia. In Rumania the attempt has been made to interpret the mutual signing of the Moscow Protocol, which deals with the rejection of war as a means of national policy, to mean that the U. S. S. R. renounces Bessarabia, and recognizes the provoking occupation rule now existing there. The stand of the U. S. S. R. on the question can be stated as follows:

Let the Bessarabians living in Bessarabia decide by a plebiscite to whom they wish to belong, to Rumania or to the Soviet Union. Soviet officials have repeatedly proposed to Rumania nothing more nor less than an objective plebiscite, organized without the slightest pressure from one side or the other, in order to ascertain the wishes of the Bessarabian people.

Conspiracy Against the U.S.S.R.

As regards Poland, also, the Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed methods for maintaining peace at the time when Poland, as a cat's paw for the imperialist powers has been joining in conspiracies for an attack on the U. S. S. R.

The Soviet Union has proposed to Poland the conclusion of a non-aggression pact and that effectual measures be taken for ensuring peace with regard to the frontiers.

The conspiracy against the Soviet Union, of which the latest move is but a part, continues despite the existence of the Moscow Protocol, which arose out of the Kellogg Pact, which the Soviet Union signed as an indication of its desire for peace.

This Protocol has been signed by all the border countries except Finland, and was initiated by the U. S. S. R. in an attempt to stave off an attack upon it and to show the peaceful intentions of the Soviet Union.

Hoover Putting "Dry" Forces on War Basis By Changing Officials

WASHINGTON, July 1.—By a process of firing, enforced resignations, and "kicking upstairs" President Hoover is arranging to concentrate in the hands of himself all of the prohibition enforcement power. He will put his own puppets in the place of Assistant Prohibitioner O'Connell, who will be sent to collect customs on the Pacific coast.

Mable Walker Willebrandt has already been forced out, and the president is said to already have in mind the successors of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Seymour Lowman and Prohibition Commissioner J. M. Doran.

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Black Haiti

By JACQUES DICHARSON.

Jacques Dicharson, born in America, but brought up in France, is a young seaman who has spent most of his adult years fighting for the working class. "Black Haiti" is a narration of his experiences and sufferings at the hands of agents of American imperialism in one of Wall Street's colonies.

After being beaten unconscious by the first mate of his ship, the author goes into the city of Port au Prince, Haiti, where he makes the acquaintance of an Englishman, George Hey. Thru the latter's suggestion he gets a job at the Electric Light Company as timekeeper at a salary of \$25 a month.

Dixon, a white colonist straggler whom Dicharson has taken into his confidence, betrays him, and after wounding him to the Terminus Bar, knocks him unconscious with the butt of a gun. Dicharson makes his way to the home of a friend, George Hey, where George and his native girl, Pauline, nurse him.

It was about ten o'clock when I woke up the next morning. The sun was well up. My head was not paining me to a great extent, only throbbing occasionally. I would have forgotten the night's adventure if it had not been for my coat full of blood, a grim reminder of how fortunate I had been to escape.

Pauline gave me a cup of coffee with bread and butter. George had been gone since early morning. He started work at six. The coffee restored me. I sat down and started thinking. I figured that if I went out in the streets in broad daylight Dixon or any of his gang of cutthroats would not and could not do me anything.

Hell! I thought there must be some semblance of law here. I resolved that if they attacked me they would find me prepared. That if I had to die here, I wouldn't die alone. A dirty hireling would go to hell with me.

Chasing these thoughts from my mind, I took my hat, bade Pauline good-bye and went out. I went to the hospital. The Haitian doctor that examined me told me that it was only a little scratch and by the end of the week it would be all right.

I told him how it had happened. He was surprised. He said that the colonists seldom treated one of their own color that way. Usually it was the Haitians that took most of their wrath. He gladly gave me a certificate when I asked him for one.

I WENT to the Nouvelliste.

I had heard that the Nouvelliste was the only radical newspaper in town.

It believed in only fooling the people part of the time, telling the truth only when it could not do otherwise, or when the same truth could not be sold out! This is of course a few months before Petit and Roumain started their Petit Imparcial. Their fight is only a one-man show. They want all the white men to get out of Haiti, and if they do not, well a little private war would put them on the map.

They are not interested in the class struggle as a whole. Their interest lies in Haiti and the color question.

I entered the Nouvelliste and waited for the "militant" editor, Emile Chauvet. He came in about an hour afterward. He was stout, not too bad looking, but he had a premature agedness and languidness. I sat down at his invitation and showed him my credentials from the I. W. W. I related exactly what had occurred to me the night before.

"He was drunk, wasn't he?" Chauvet asked me when I had finished. I told him that he had not been so, not unless a glass of beer could have gotten him drunk. That was a practical impossibility. Dixon was one of the greatest booze-hounds in Haiti. He had boasted one time of having drunk under the table five Danish tramp sailors, drinking beer! Chauvet took the telephone and called the chief of police.

That worthy came a few minutes afterward accompanied by the sub-chief and the chief of detectives, a Frenchman by the name of Bonte.

Dreiser Acclaims Film 'Crime and Punishment'

THE cinema-version of Dostoev-Pavloff, Toma, Vera Orlova and Ivan Bersenneff. The director is Robert Wiene, who directed "Cabaret" of Dr. Caligari.

On the same program the Film Guild Cinema is presenting Anatole France's "Crime and Punishment," his famous satire on law and justice, introducing Maurice de Feraudy in the leading role.

Starting Saturday, July 6, the Film Guild Cinema will present the first American showing of the Soviet film, "Spartakiada," which is a remarkable film-record of the Red Olympiad recently held in Moscow, to which were invited the workers of the world, who participated in every conceivable form of athletic contests and phase of physical culture. In the seven-reel picture we behold the amazing physical renaissance of the Soviet Republic and its citizens performing with splendid skill and sportsmanship feats of speed, strength and agility in every kind of event.

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TRIAL OF ANTI-SOVIET FORGERS OPENS IN BERLIN

'Documents' too Crude for Boss Press

(Continued from Page One)

to Pavlovsky for what he thought were bona fide G. P. U. (Soviet State Political Administration) documents, discovered that the forgeries were so crude that the Evening Post would find it hard to palm them off as genuine. He then refused to pay the rest of the \$2,000 asked for the "documents" and instead had the two forgers arrested.

The "documents" consisted of three letters which were an explanation of some earlier forgeries that had missed fire! The earlier forgeries had tried to show that Senators Borah and Norris had gotten \$1,000 apiece from the Soviet government to boost Soviet recognition. These forgeries were so feeble that they were quickly exposed. The later forgeries, which got the authors into such hot water, claimed to be statements from the G. P. U. declaring that the G. P. U. itself had committed the earlier forgery, making it purposely crude in order that Borah's name might be cleared, thus "disinfecting" him and making it possible for the Soviet Union to bribe Borah in the future without anybody believing it.

In the testimony today the defense repeatedly contradicted itself, also making the claim that the Evening Post reporter was an agent provocateur who had planted the forgeries on Orloff. That the Evening Post man might have had something more than an innocent connection with the forgeries would not be surprising in view of the well-known methods of the capitalist press in devising anti-Soviet propaganda.

The court will take a recess tomorrow and resume Wednesday.

PLUMBERS HELPERS GAIN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (By Mail).—Over 200 plumbers helpers here struck and won a wage increase to \$7.75 a day, and \$8 a day beginning August 1.

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Few Believe Disarmament Talk.

Senator David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts, with more hopelessness than frankness, places the label of "bunk" on the disarmament talk that has been peddled by capitalist statesmen since the ending of the world war. In a radio speech delivered at Washington he declared:

"Much of the disarmament talk in the last ten years, I fear, has been largely for political consumption and advantage. I think few people in the world believe that the disarmament talk of statesmen has been sincere."

Then, to show that he belongs to the same class of bunk peddling capitalist politicians, Senator Walsh calls for another "reasonable trial" for a "moral campaign" to end war. To be sure, in his estimation, the only country that can carry on this "moral campaign" is the United States, seeking to place every other capitalist land in the sole category of nations with an appetite for war. This shows Walsh seeking to continue the war game he claims to denounce.

He does not even seek to discuss the program for complete disarmament and world peace proposed by the Soviet Government, which the imperialist nations all reject. Walsh declares, however, that:

"The conference for the limitation of armaments of 1922 and the various peace treaties promulgated since the World War have made practically no advance toward disarmament. Nations signatory to such treaties have been appropriating more money and elaborating larger militaristic programs during this period than ever before. The Republic of France is today maintaining a larger armed force, with Germany disarmed, than it did in 1914, when Germany was armed."

"With Austria and Hungary disarmed by reason of the peace treaties of 1919-21, the succession States, namely, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia, maintain today larger armies than was maintained by the former Austro-Hungarian Empire."

"Since the Washington Disarmament Treaty of 1922, excluding vessels to be completed under the treaty, Great Britain has laid down and appropriated for naval expansion 288,684 tons—74 vessels."

"Japan has laid down and appropriated for in the same period 125 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 361,452 tons. France with 119 and Italy with 83 new vessels, particularly submarines and destroyers, have closely followed the example of Great Britain and Japan."

The Massachusetts senator, fulfilling the role of capitalist statesman, then argues for the "pacific" intentions of Wall Street imperialism, claiming, of course, that the American navy was practically a pile of junk, and that little building was being done. At the same time, however, that Walsh was making his radio talk, the navy department announced the awarding of construction for the first two and the opening of bids for five more cruisers of the fifteen-cruiser program authorized by congress under the Coolidge regime with its declaration for "the greatest navy in the world."

When he gets through discussing his "moral campaign," Walsh comes to the same conclusion, for the building of "the greatest armament in the world."

That is the aim of Dawes, debating with MacDonald in London, of every Yankee diplomat arguing himself blue and black in the face at every disarmament and naval limitation conference. To expose this imperialist fraud is the task of International Red (Anti-War) Day, August First, being organized the world over under the direction of the Communist International.

U. S. Recognition of the Soviet Union.

When the New York Herald-Tribune (July First) publishes an editorial viciously attacking recognition of the Soviet Union by the government of the United States, it is a sure sign that there is a developing sentiment and growing pressure in this direction. The Herald-Tribune is against recognition. It declares that the British resumption of relations with the Soviet Government cannot be expected to affect the Russian policy of the United States. This is, of course, a childish argument, especially in the present period of growing Anglo-American rivalries.

There is no denial that there is an intense development of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. American technical advice is being utilized increasingly in the building of the economy of the Soviet Union.

These Soviet-U. S. relations were carefully reviewed by Alexis I. Rykov, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Soviet Union, in reporting to the recent Fifth Soviet Congress. He said:

"We have not only to place on record that the engineer, Cooper, collaborating as consulting engineer in the building of the water power station on the rapids of the Dnieper, greatly furthered that undertaking, but we can report at the same time that a large number of other competent and well-informed American engineers have aided our builders with their advice, and have enabled our technicians to gain an insight into industries and methods of production of the United States."

"At the present time negotiations are being carried on with large American firms with the purpose of securing further advisory collaboration on the basis of agreements."

"Our relations with the United States being developed to this extent, THE ABSENCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BECOMES AT THIS STAGE MORE THAN A MERE HINDRANCE, IT IS A UNIQUE INCONGRUITY."

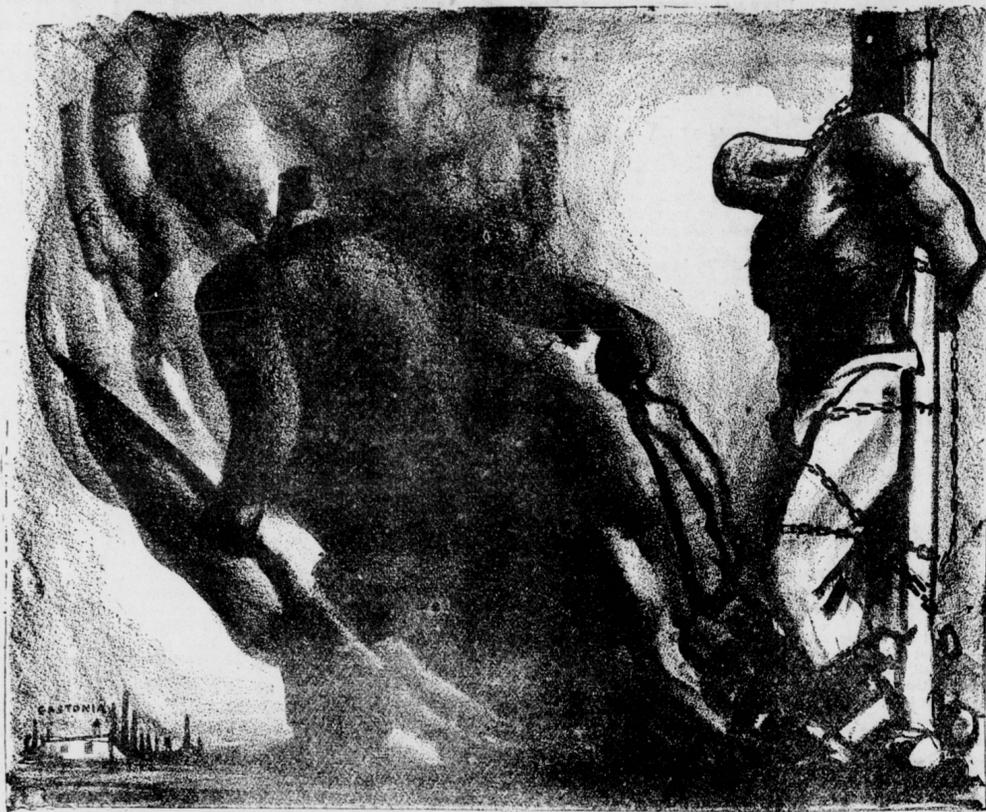
"Any further development of our present relations will naturally be hampered by this obstacle, for it will not only be merely inconvenient for us to carry on extensive economic and trading business without the possibility of diplomatic and legal protection. It will probably prove that the risk is too great."

This clearly indicates that the Soviet Union is in no sense begging for recognition. It is felt, however, that political recognition grows inevitably out of economic relations already established and increasing in scope. The Herald-Tribune, however, strives to hide this fact, or to forget it, in the very period when the United States is strenuously seeking foreign markets for the mighty production of its industries, the least let-down meaning a tremendous increase in unemployment as Great Britain has thoroughly learned.

Neither the Herald-Tribune, nor the Hoover government itself, has the least command over the powerful economic forces that inevitably drive toward recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics, even by arrogant Yankee imperialism.

NOW FOR THOSE GASTONIA STRIKERS!

By Jacob Burck



Enlightenment Campaign on the Comintern Address to the Communist Party

THE Polbureau is desirous of securing the broadest possible Enlightenment Campaign on the Comintern Address and the immediate Party tasks outlined therein. All Party members and particularly the comrades active in the workshops in the basic industries are invited to write their

opinions for the Party Press. Resolutions of Factory Nuclei also will be printed in this section. Send all material dealing with this campaign to Comrade Jack Stachel, care National office, Communist Party, 43 E. 125th St., New York City.

The Blight of Factionalism in the American Party

By H. M. WICKS

The Address to all the members of the Communist Party of the United States by the Executive Committee of the Comintern places before us in plain terms the fact that only through the elimination of factionalism can we become a real Bolshevik Party. Every Party member must recognize the correctness of the declaration of the Address that "the factionalism of both groups has been the great impediment to the development within the Party of the necessary self-criticism and to the political education of the Party members in the spirit of Bolshevik steadfastness based upon principle."

The ideological backwardness of our Party can largely be accounted for by the almost total absence of self-criticism during the six-year period of the factional conflict. So oppressive was the group system that one who stepped over group boundaries was considered politically abnormal, if not subnormal. One who remained aloof from any group was doomed to be relegated to nothingness in the Party, regardless of his previous record or his qualifications. Many proletarian elements with good training in the class struggle were stifled in such an atmosphere. Group leadership was maintained, not by ability to respond to the problems facing the working class and to lead the class struggle, but by dexterity in discovering real or imaginary errors in the ranks of the opposition group and ignoring or concealing the errors of one's own group. He who had no adaptability for such trifling with the revolutionary movement was, at best, merely tolerated. Only the most zealous factionalists were permitted, under such conditions, to hold leading Party posts.

It is questionable if there has ever been a more disgraceful exhibition of factional degeneracy in any Party in the world than that manifested by our Party between the May, 1928, plenum of the Central Executive Committee, and the Sixth Convention of the Party in March of this year. As a member of the former majority and one who shared responsibility for this situation it is necessary to state very clearly and emphatically, that the chief responsibility for the events leading up to the Sixth Convention must be placed directly upon the shoulders of that majority. This does not, of course, imply that the minority did not share considerable responsibility, or was there any indication that the leaders of the minority faction would have acted differently had they been in control of the Party.

At the February, 1928, plenum of our Party, the Comintern noted a decline of factionalism. The theses were accepted unanimously, following a few months in which factionalism was definitely on the decline.

But at the May plenum the factional lines were again drawn tight. All important decisions were made behind closed caucus doors, in the narrowest possible circle of comrades.

It is necessary to analyze the main point of conflict at the May

plenum and to place responsibility where it belongs. It was at that plenum that the minority first raised the question of radicalization of the working class of the United States and proposed measures to meet the new situation as they saw it. It is true, this question was raised in an exaggerated form; the process of radicalization was considerably over-emphasized by the minority.

But the reaction of the majority to the new proposals of the minority took the worst form of factionalism. Instead of dispassionately discussing and analyzing the process of radicalization and reaching a correct estimate of it, the majority went to the opposite extreme and developed a theory of the impossibility of general radicalization in this period. The spokesman for the majority on that question was Comrade Pepper. In his reply to Comrade Foster, the majority spokesman introduced the majority position, by stating that it was impossible to conceive of radicalization of the American working class unless there are favorable objective conditions. So far, so good! That was a banality that anyone could accept. But the remarkable part of the majority position was its conception of what constituted objective conditions. The majority contended that radicalization of the American workers could only be based upon a breakdown of American economy; that when national economy is still on the upgrade there is no possibility of radicalization. Then we proceeded to hurl at the opposition an avalanche of statistics to prove that yankee imperialism was still on the ascendancy and was fast becoming the overlord of the whole world. Here was the beginning of that theory that finally blossomed forth into the erroneous conception of American exceptionalism. We ignored the fact of the United States becoming more and more deeply involved in the general crisis of world capitalism. We did not perceive that the burdens placed upon the workers, the terrific speed-up, the wage-cuts, the lengthening of hours, unemployment and all the burdens of rationalization would produce radicalization. It is indeed a sad commentary upon the majority group that not one of us, regardless of misgivings we might have had, took issue with Pepper on this question. It is useless to plead that the factional pressure was so strong that any criticism was impossible. A good Bolshevik would have broken through the bounds of factionalism in spite of everything.

The theoretical blunder of the majority had its counterpart in the illusion of the minority, who accepted the theoretical conclusions of the majority, but did not accept the interpretation placed upon it.

The minority tried to prove, by statistics, that American national economy was on the down grade. Under pressure from the majority this conception of the minority was modified and they evolved the famous "apex" theory; the notion that American imperialism had reached its highest point; then they retreated still further and said we were about to reach the apex of growth of American imperialism.

Although both the majority and the minority developed the same erroneous analysis of the basis of radicalization, they arrived at different conclusions, with the result that the majority underestimated the process of radicalization and the minority overestimated it.

Thus the very starting point of the last and most vicious stage of the long factional struggle in our Party resulted in both factions being in error on a basic theoretical question.

Certainly here is justification for the observation of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, in its Open Letter to the Sixth Party Convention that:

"At times it (the factional struggle) assumed the appearance of a struggle based on principle, but in reality it was not entirely a struggle of principle; principles served chiefly to camouflage the struggle for supremacy in the Party."

From the May plenum onward there was a rapid degeneration toward factional paralysis. The results of the deliberations of the Fourth Congress of the Profintern and of the Sixth Congress of the Comintern were distorted for factional purposes. Instead of popularizing these decisions before the Party membership and the whole working class there was no serious campaign of any kind in regard to the Third Period of post-war capitalism. There was no discussion of the precarious and decaying stabilization of this period and its opportunities for revolutionary struggle.

It must be said, however, that the increasing resistance of the working class to the capitalist class in this period placed immediate problems before the Party and that the Party was forced to react to them. But certainly it cannot be maintained that the Party was able to take full advantage of the situation.

It is also imperative to deal with the Trotskyist outburst in our Party. When this danger raised its head in our Party both factions seized upon it for purely factional purposes. Instead of analyzing the conditions that gave rise to Trotskyism in our Party the issue was used as a factional football, with the result that both factions committed inexcusable errors. Nowhere else, in any Party in the world, was there displayed so much confusion on the question of how to characterize Trotskyism—whether it was a right or a left departure from the line of Lenin. Both factions at first interpreted it as the worst form of the right danger. The minority tried to connect it with the right errors of the majority, while the majority claimed it was the logical development of the right wing line of the minority. In every other Party confronted with Trotskyism it was correctly distinguished from the open opportunist deviations and branded as opportunism disguised with left phrases.

Particularly harmful was the attitude of the majority which purposely overestimated the danger of Trotskyism in order to silence minority criticism of its own right errors. Cannon & Co. had little influence in the ranks of the Party and

no influence among the masses of workers in this country. Yet the majority of the Party leadership, by persisting in magnifying the importance of that renegade group helped the Trotskyites gain what little influence they have.

In this connection we of the former majority must take the responsibility for the disgraceful happenings at the December plenum which paved the way for the development of a factional Party convention in March of this year.

Instead of utilizing the plenum to develop a correct political line for future Party work, instead of discussing the important developments throughout the whole world that had proved the correctness of the Sixth World Congress analysis of the third post-war period, instead of discussing the lessons of the Lodz strike and the Ruhr lockout, the majority staged a factional slaughter against the minority.

The minutes of the Political Bureau for the past six years were scrutinized and indexed by the majority and all the errors or alleged errors of the minority were brought out, while unrestrained self-praise instead of self-criticism was accorded to itself. Instead of self-criticism and an attempt to analyze the new problems that history had placed before the Party, the majority permitted the expelled renegade, Cannon, and two of his supporters to appear before the plenum with an attack upon the Communist International. This was not done because the majority hoped thereby to clarify the issue of Trotskyism, but solely because of the hope that Cannon would give some "inside information" about the minority caucus with which he had been connected, so that it could furnish more ammunition for the attack against the minority. It was precisely from that point of view and that alone that the question of admitting Cannon was discussed in the majority caucus. Thus factional depravity had reached such a stage in the ranks of the majority that we deliberately trifled with the Trotskyist problem in an effort to gain additional advantage over the minority.

Such conduct is impermissible and deserves heroic measures to exterminate it ought to be plain to everyone who wants to deserve the name Communist. This fact alone is more than ample justification for the organizational measures taken by the Communist International to overcome the factional situation in our Party.

There were many other instances of factional maneuvering on the part of the former majority that are almost as reprehensible, but they can and must be enumerated by other comrades who participated in them.

One example of the low theoretical development of our Party deserves special attention. That was the famous controversy over the relative menace to the working class of social reformism or bourgeois reformism. At the very time when Hillquit started legal proceedings against our principal daily publications and arrested the editors, at a time when the struggle in the South was rapidly developing, at a time when all the energies of our Party

should have been concentrated upon the tasks of building new unions, we devoted pages of our paper and wasted barrels of printer's ink, discussing that question, which first arose in the form of a controversy between Comrades Foster and Bittelmann. None of the comrades participating in that discussion gave a correct analysis of the question, least of all the majority of the Central Executive Committee. Especially wrong was the final benediction of the Central Committee in summing up the matter in a page-and-a-half statement. The CEC said:

"For Comrade Foster social reformism is in a rapid and full decline and the whole future is crowned with company unionism. Foster sees only bourgeois reformism and fails to see social reformism. Bittelmann, on the other hand, fails to see bourgeois reformism, he does not take the further development of company unionism into consideration and sees only the A. F. of L. as the sole agency of bourgeois corruption menacing the working class."

"Comrade Foster is fascinated by his so-called discovery of capitalist efficiency socialism, and refuses to see anything else. Comrade Bittelmann, on the other hand, fails to see the whole complex of bourgeois schemes, welfare plans, efficiency experts and organizations which play a certain role, as correctly estimated in the election platform of the Party."

So the Central Committee, in its profundity, was able to see both. It had very good sight for things that did not exist.

Instead of a correct analysis the Central Committee embraced the illusions of both the contending disputants. They thought that if the American Federation of Labor follows a reformist program, that is social reformism, and if the bourgeois professors, the Tugwells, the Chases, the Fosters and Catchings, follow the same policies it becomes bourgeois reformism. Certainly it does not require the analytical mind of a Lenin to realize that the policies of the labor fakirs as well as of the above mentioned university professors is one piece of the same social and political fabric. Why couldn't the Central Committee have pointed out that instead of these professors constituting a special school distinct and separated from social reformism as practiced by the A. F. of L. they simply rationalize the threacheries of the labor leaders, after they are an accomplished fact? Instead of standing at the head of a special movement, as some of our comrades have thought, these professors simply act as theorists of the betrayals of the reactionary labor leaders.

Why didn't our Central Committee analyze the special development of this school in America, and contrast it to the development of the social-democratic labor movement in other countries and explain it to the Party membership and the working class? I am convinced that the reply is to be found in the six years' history of almost total absence of self-criticism. With collective leadership and self-criticism it is possible to develop the theoretical understanding of our Party so it can analyze such phenomena.

It was the obvious task of the Sixth Party Convention to have taken up the shortcomings of the Party as pointed out in the Open Letter of the Communist International and correct them in a Bolshevik manner. All the questions touched upon in the letter as well as the whole problem of factionalism should have been carefully analyzed and corrected. The convention could have been of tremendous value to the Party if the line of the Comintern had been accepted. But instead of accepting the Open Letter honestly and carrying out the organizational proposals of the Comintern the delegates to that convention were subjected to a factional debauch. The Comintern was openly slandered, especially in the reference of Lovestone to a "running sore" in the Comintern.

Both factions accepted the letter in their traditional factional manner. When the minority interpreted it as turning the Party leadership over to their group the majority utilized that claim, which they knew was false, to mobilize the convention against the organizational proposals.

Never, in the history of the Comintern, has there been a Party congress held that was as utterly devoid of political content as was the Sixth Congress of the American Party. Only desultory references were made to the third period. There was no attempt to analyze its mean-

ing for the working class of America. There was no trade union discussion at all, in spite of the fact that we were engaged in the building of new unions in a number of industries.

The disgraceful performances that characterized the Party convention was continued in Moscow, when the delegation from the convention came to appeal against the organizational proposals. The position of Lovestone and Gitlow is known to all members of the Party; their refusal to accept the Address, their threats to try to mobilize the Party against the decisions of the Comintern, their charge that the organizational measures were not justified by the political line of the Open Letter.

But a word must here be said in regard to the attitude of Comrade Wolfe who, in his speech before the American Commission at Moscow, implied that the Comintern was deviating from the line of Lenin in its attitude toward the American Party. This is precisely the language used by people who are on their way out of the Comintern and Comrade Wolfe will do well to openly and publicly repudiate his speech that he, as the representative selected by the majority of the Central Committee to the Comintern, delivered during the debates preceding the drafting of the Address.

What was the appeal of the delegation? It resolved itself to the question of the immediate return of Lovestone. The comrades who were sent as delegates had been told that the organizational proposals were the result, not of the situation in the American Party, but of the situation in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The rank and file delegates came to Moscow under the illusion, carefully instilled by the majority leadership, that it was not the mistakes of the leadership in the United States, not the factional line they had been following, but the situation in other parties that resulted in the organizational proposals. These comrades were plainly told that those who foster such illusions thereby traduce and slander the Comintern. Yet they insisted that Lovestone, Gitlow and Wolfe represented a "stealed" leadership of the Party that had been tested out in the struggle. They indulged in the anti-Leninist illusion that the removal of one or more factional leaders would wreck the Party. Speaking before the members of the American Commission, most of them members of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, the delegation from America talked about the tried and tested leadership of the American Party. They didn't seem to perceive the irony of the situation. Certainly the paltry struggles we have had thus far in the American Party are not such as to develop a "stealed leadership." Such talk must have sounded exceedingly empty to the ears of the members of the American Commission, all of whom have participated in revolutions and many of whom have led revolutions.

Here it is necessary to dissipate the fairy tale which is being assiduously spread by the Opposition in the American Party that the Sixth World Congress had referred to Lovestone-Gitlow-Wolfe as "stalwart leadership." The thesis of the Sixth Congress never referred to individuals. The actual statement made in the theses was: "A number of stubborn and fierce class battles (primarily the miners' strike) found in the Communist Party a stalwart leadership."

As a result of the appeal and the facts brought out regarding the Party Convention the Comintern Address was sent to our Party. It is intended to give the Party such direction as will enable it to overcome the difficulties we have faced in the past. It indicates the line of self-criticism that should have been initiated at the Party Convention. It is the imperative duty of every Party member, especially the leading comrades of the Party, to contribute to this enlightenment campaign, so that never again will any elements of our Party be able to make even a pretense of fighting against the line of the world party of the revolutionary proletariat, the Communist International.

Only through Bolshevik self-criticism, only by analyzing every weakness of our Party and correcting it, only by building a Party "hewn of one piece, one monolithic whole," can we defeat the imperialist power of the United States. Such a revolutionary party can be achieved only under the banner of the Comintern.

Tell Gastonia Prisoners You Will Defend Them

GASTONIA, N. C., July 1.—The fourteen prisoners held on charges of murder, assault and conspiracy, are anxious to hear from their friends and fellow workers outside. These prisoners are suffering in the sweltering Carolina summer, cooped up in close quarters, and in danger of lynching. They need messages by wire and mail from organizations and individuals, to show them that the workers of the world will defend them from the lynch gangs of the mill bosses, and from murder by frame-up and electrocution.

ASK FOR BOOKS.

These workers want books, especially recent works on economics, politics, geography, biography and the best new fiction. Vera Bush asks especially for Marx' Capital, a German grammar and German reader, and books in French. One striker prisoner wants a book on chess playing.

All communications to the prisoners will be read by the jailor of Gastonia county, in whose care they must be sent. The jailed workers are: Fred Beal, Louis McLaughlin, Amy Schechter, William McGinnis, Vera Bush, George Carter, Sophie Melvin, K. O. Byers, Joseph Harrison, I. C. Heffer, Robert Allen, Russel Knight, N. F. Gibbons, and K. Y. Hendricks.