

JUDGE BARS STORY OF ASSAULT ON LORAY PICKETS

Ramsay MacDonald Returns to England to Fight British Working Class

When Ramsay MacDonald appeared before the United States Senate Monday almost his first words were:

"There are two functions that the prime minister of Great Britain fills. The first, he is the leader of his party, and he is the head of a party government. But there is a second function far more important than that: he represents his nation. He leads not only his party, but the house of commons itself. IN THE SECOND CAPACITY, Mr. President, I HAVE COME HERE."

MacDonald, of course, meant this as a reassurance that he, Mr. MacDonald—though he faces the necessity of posing as a representative of working class for certain purposes—appears before the fat millionaires of the United States Senate only in the "second capacity"—his real capacity as the chief and most adroit strike-breaker of the big bourgeoisie of Great Britain. In other words, that he can throw off his disguise among his own kind.

MacDonald has been "sitting on a log" in the woods of Virginia engaged in maneuvers with the military and naval chiefs to show what he got for the coming war. But once this is done, MacDonald will turn his attention to the immediate strike-breaking in hand. There is much of it to be done. For, while MacDonald and the British "labor" government, of which he is the head, are carrying out an aggressive war policy in the foreign field (and interpreting as a great victory for peace every one of its maneuvers leading to a new imperialist war), the internal situation in England becomes more and more unstable. The characteristics of the this period of post-war crisis of capitalism—distinguished from the previous period by a growing shakiness and precariousness of capitalist stabilization—are outstanding. The internal situation of the country is marked by a rapid sharpening of the inner contradictions of capitalism. Unemployment is growing at a rapid pace, industry is still lagging behind the pre-war level, and in not less than four branches of industry there are conflicts directly involving not less than three million workers. These are:

In the cotton textile industry wages are being lowered below the starvation wages heretofore existing.
In the woolen industry a ten per cent wage cut is in prospect.
In the railroad transport industry the workers are demanding the restoration of the 2½ per cent wage cut imposed upon them two years ago by Thomas and his fellow labor fakery, and the railroad management replies that not only is it impossible for the industry to restore the former wage, but conditions are such that a new wage cut will "have to be" enforced so that the roads can continue to operate at a profit.
In the coal industry crisis continues. The mine owners, with the full approval of the "labor" government, drew up a plan for the national organization of coal production and marketing, which dooms new masses of coal miners to the misery and starvation resulting from permanent unemployment.

To a marked degree the situation in Britain is reminiscent of the crisis of 1926, the year of the general strike. But whereas in 1926 the crisis in coal was the predominant factor, this time the crisis embraces many more industries.

Meanwhile the "labor" government of the British bourgeoisie and the trade union bureaucracy (equally its servants) are doing everything in their power to discourage and defeat any preparations on the part of the working class for struggle against their oppressors. The British bosses through their spokesmen of the "labor" ministry propose to "solve" the mining crisis by an international agreement of mine owners regarding volume of production. Phillip Snowden, as spokesman for British imperialism at the Hague, tried to pave the way for the mine owners overcoming some of their difficulties by insistently demanding that the Young Plan for reparations settlements must not be interpreted as guaranteeing a market for German coal as part of the reparations payments in kind (payments by industrial products instead of gold). Snowden finally reached an agreement whereby Italy guarantees to take a stipulated amount of British coal in an effort artificially to uphold its rapidly falling coal market.

The British bourgeoisie through its "labor" government endeavors constantly to deceive the workers into believing that the astute MacDonald, Henderson and Snowden can, by following an "aggressive" foreign policy, solve the difficulties at home. The game of the "labor" statesmen is to persuade the workers to refrain from action against the wage cuts, speed-up, increasing unemployment and other efforts of rationalization of British industry, while they help the employers and the government more firmly to consolidate their forces against the absolutely assured oncoming offensive of the working class. Then the inherent social-fascist character of the MacDonald government and "labor" party will be exposed in naked action to the eyes of even the most credulous worker.

The labor bureaucracy, especially the former so-called "left" forces of the General Council, are aiding the government out through its policy against the working class. A. J. Cook fawns before the mine owners and publicly praises them in the public press. While MacDonald is deceiving the masses with a program of "peace" abroad, Cook and the rest of the former left of the General Council are advocating "peace" in industry at home.

This division of labor between the laborites at the head of the "labor" imperialist government and the trade union leaders has a common objective—the consolidation of the ruling class at the top and the subjugation of the working masses, in preparation for imperialist war that is today the central question of the world situation.

The labor government boasts that it has achieved unity of the capitalist elements at the top. Snowden, at Geneva, and now MacDonald, visiting Hoover at Washington, both proclaim that they speak as representatives of the entire nation. Snowden's course at Geneva had the enthusiastic approval of the labor imperialists, the liberals and Tories. MacDonald, before the representatives of the American big bourgeoisie at Washington, is clear in his assurance that he represents the big bourgeoisie of England.

But while MacDonald can, with full approval of all its sections speak in behalf of the capitalist class, there are large sections of the working class, its vanguard, the Communist Party, and the Minority Movement, that wage a determined militant campaign against this imperialist government of war-mongers, masquerading as "labor."

The economic crisis in England has developed the material conditions for mighty struggles against capitalism and events of the near future will produce an open conflict between the millions of workers whose standard of life is being driven even lower and the "labor" government, under the leadership of the imperialist lackey, MacDonald. It is class against class, and the front-line trenches of the bourgeoisie will be occupied by the party of the social-fascists, MacDonald, Snowden, Henderson & Co.

Any of course these British "socialist" enemies of the working class are "comrades" of the American "socialist" enemies of the working class, the strike-breaking Socialist Party of the United States.

A Friendly Order

(Cartoon published in Moscow "Pravda" on departure of Ramsay MacDonald for America.)



"Fly with peace, but come back with cruisers."

FIVE IMPERIALIST WORKERS VOTE POWERS TO MEET FOR NEW STRIKE

Plan Confab in London in January

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The formal invitation to another "naval disarmament" conference to be held in London during the last week in January has been presented to the American ambassador, General Dawes, by Arthur Henderson, the "Socialist" foreign minister of British imperialism.

The official announcement of another "disarmament" conference was made in effort to conceal the war preparations between the United States and Great Britain.

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800 N. Y. WINDOW WASHERS STRIKE

Insurance Battle May Become Mass Tieup

Refusal of a demand for adequate compensation insurance forced a strike involving some 800 window cleaners throughout New York City this morning. They are led by the Window Cleaners Protective Union, 15 E. Third St.

The walkout was precipitated by the insolvency of the Empire State Mutual Insurance Company, an organization created by the employers to carry workmen's compensation insurance.

Through the commonly-practiced trick of the companies which took out insurance for fewer number of workers than they employed so as to get lighter insurance premiums, the Empire State was forced into bankruptcy.

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LUDLOW STRIKE LEADERS FINED

Organization Proceeds Among Mill Workers

LUDLOW, Mass., Oct. 9.—Nat Richards, organizer of District 10, National Textile Union, Jack Ross, District Secretary, Harry Hersh, organizer of District 15, Young Communist League, Ruth Fisher and Rose Ross, active members of the N. T. W. U. were fined \$5 each in the Springfield District Court, Monday on the technical charge of obstructing justice.

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1120 to 64 Is Answer in Elizabethton

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn., Oct. 9.—In spite of everything the United Textile Workers bureaucracy could do, the workers in the American Bemberg and American Glanzstoff corporations (rayon mills) voted today to strike. The vote was 1,120 to 64.

One week ago, on the eve of the vote, and after the ballot boxes were being distributed the officialdom of the N. U. T. W. recalled the boxes and postponed the ballot, "as an expression of sympathy and regret for the deplorable death of Konsul Kummer," acting head of both companies.

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ITALIAN WORKERS TO MEET SUNDAY

Campaign Rally For the Communist Party

An indoor election campaign meeting under auspices of the Harlem-Italian section of the Communist Party will be held Sunday, October 13, 2:30 P. M., at 314 East 104th Street. Speakers in English and Italian will point out the class character of the election campaign and expose the efforts of La Guardia to use "race" issues in order to get Italian votes.

The claims of the capitalist press supporting La Guardia that he will build up the United Front of the Working Class.

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Gastonia Defendants Discuss Rev. Muste's Role in South

Miller Compares Him to Father Gapon as Part of Machinery of Suppression; Will Fail

CHARLOTTE, Oct. 9.—The Gastonia case defendants are taking a great interest in the Marion massacre, and the antics of the U. T. W. officials in that situation. They point out the similarity of this murder with that attempted against them in Gastonia June 7, which was prevented by the heroism of the workers' guard in the tent colony that was slated by the mill owners for destruction. It was for degrading because this defense was made, that th present attempt to give practical life sentences to the seven Gastonia strike leaders now on trial was resorted to.

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TAMMANY THUGS USED UPON 2,000 STRIKING OILMEN

Allied with Bosses in Strikebreaking, TUUL Shows

4 Truckmen Attacked

Gunmen Use Tammany Center, Cars

Two thousand truck drivers employed in hauling gasoline for seven different oil companies have joined the strike which began last Saturday when the Standard Oil bosses fired 12 truckmen for union activities a week after they had signed up with Local 553 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, and with the struggle only four days old, the terror inaugurated by gangsters and scabs supplied to the oil barons by Tammany Hall had already accounted for three huerous attacks on strikers yesterday.

The first victim of the gunmen, who belong to the notorious "Little Augie" and De Vito gangs, and several hundred of whom had been hired at \$25 a day to break the strike, was James McCabe, a Standard Oil worker, stabbed in the back and now languishing in a local hospital. Yesterday another striker was slashed with a knife while picketing.

Earlier in the day John Sergeo and a fellow striker, riding in an automobile, were deliberately run down by a standard Oil truck manned by scabs, who attempted to overturn the car. The strikers were critically injured, one receiving a fractured skull and the other a broken arm.

That Tammany Hall's 14th assembly district headquarters is the mobilization point for the underworld elements being used by the bosses in an attempt to force the truckmen back to slavery under the terms against which they are rebelling.

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MUST REGISTER NOW TO VOTE

Communist Party Is On the Ballot

The indifference of the workers of New York to the claims of the capitalist candidates is shown by the unusually low registration this year. During the first two days the registration has totaled 341,237, as compared to 573,275 during the first two days last year. In Manhattan, only 96,931 registered, as compared to 160,057 during the first two days of the registration period of 1928.

The capitalists, however, prefer this indifference on the part of the workers to an awakening to class-consciousness. But the workers are not only becoming disgusted with the democratic, republican and socialist parties of the bosses; many are learning that the Communist Party is the only party fighting in their interest.

The task of placing the Communist Party on the ballot has been achieved, and now every worker should register immediately so that he will be able to vote. Registration places are open every day this week at 5 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. and on Saturday from 7 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class.

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DEFENSE WITNESS TELLS OF POLICE ANNOUNCEMENT "NOW IS BEST TIME TO KILL THEM" WHICH STARTED RAID

Woman Striker Smashes State's Theory of Conspiracy Within Union Hall By Testifying She Placed Board in Window to Block Spies

Defense Proves Prosecution Witnesses' Testimony Is Conflicting and Self Contradictory; Barnhill Refuses to Quash Charges

BULLETIN.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 9.—Henry strong, formerly a Loray carpenter testified in the Gastonia case today that he saw police break up the picket lines and heard Gilbert yell to Aderholt, "Let's go down and kill 'em. This is the best time to do it." He said five officers then got into the car and went towards headquarters.

Gladys Wallace, a defense witness was asked by the prosecution how many speeches she had made, and what she said. She said, "Well, once I made a speech and told how the police beat me up on the picket line and threatened to get me in the work."

"Did you report this to the police?" asked the prosecution lawyer.

"No, it wouldn't do any good," stated Wallace, "because the law is on the side of the bosses. They arrested me nine times for picketing and once for arguing with scabs."

"So you hate officers?" asked the prosecution.

"Well, I don't love them any," replied the witness.

The main argument of the prosecution is that the strikers conspired to kill the officers, in that they held a conference just before the picket line in the office, and planned the whole thing behind a window closed by card board. Gladys Wallace testified she placed the card board over the broken window because two stool-pigeons were trying to listen while the strike committee was holding a meeting in the office.

She told of the destruction of the first union headquarters. She lived nearby and the noise woke her up, but the national guard wouldn't let any of the strikers to the headquarters.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 9.—Judge Barnhill this afternoon ruled out all evidence offered by the defense in the Gastonia case to prove that before Chief of Police Aderholt led the raiding party on the union headquarters, these police followers of his had assaulted strikers on the picket line.

When Gladys Wallace took the stand and began to tell how Policemen Gilbert, Roach, Ferguson and others who a few minutes later went with Aderholt to attack the tent colony, had attacked the picket line on June 7, the prosecution objected. The judge sustained the objection.

Workers Forced to Arm. The defense contended that they should be allowed to show what happened prior to Aderholt's raid upon the headquarters in order to prove the animus of the police against the strikers, and the reign of terror that forced the strikers to arm themselves.

The defense intended to prove the police were the aggressors and the strikers were on the defensive. The defense argued that the attacks of the police on the picket line and later on the headquarters were all part of the same offensive against the union.

The conduct of the police just before they went to the headquarters is important for these reasons, and legally competent, the defense contended, to show that the strikers had to defend themselves.

Overrule Defense. But Barnhill overruled the defense, and evidence will not be permitted to show how the strikers were attacked, beaten brutally, and persecuted continuously from April 1 to June 7, when the fatal raid occurred.

When interrupted by the prosecution's objection, Gladys Wallace was telling how the police were choking Vera Buch and Sophie Melvin, beating old Mrs. McGinnis and others on the picket line. She denied ever hearing Beal instructing the guard to "shoot and shoot to kill," as prosecution witnesses tried to say.

Wallace told how the state's witness Glymph, who testified yesterday, and Hanna, a Loray mill electrician, and other Loray stool-pigeons tried to break up the strike meeting before the picket line started, by throwing rotten eggs and rocks at Beal. This evidence was ruled out by the court. Gladys Wallace told how Harrison and other strikers grabbed the Loray stool-pigeons to throw them off the union lot. Harrison was knocked down, she said, when one of the stool-pigeons fired a shot.

Tells of Broken Picket Line. Finally the strikers threw their assailants off the lot and the speaking went on. Then she followed the picket line and saw it broken up. She came back to the headquarters and saw Aderholt, Gilbert and Roach approach a guard threateningly. The guard asked for a warrant.

Police Fired First. "We don't need no god damned warrant, answered Gilbert who then started to disarm Carter one of the strikers."

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WHITEWASH KY. GOVERNOR. FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 9.—Gov. Flein D. Sampson was acquitted of a charge of "accepting gifts of value" from publishing houses as chairman of the State Textbook Commission.

As southern workers continue to write to the Daily Worker, large-scale distributions of the Daily must be made in the town from which the letter comes. The appeals for Daily Workers from the southern workers must be answered.

Individual workers must answer these appeals by sending contributions at once, so that the Daily Worker can be rushed to the southern workers.

Workingclass organizations must adopt a mill village so that bundles of the Daily Worker can be sent daily to the mill village.

To the Daily Worker,
26 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

The southern textile workers cannot go without the Daily Worker in their preparations for the great struggles they will soon go through. I am sending my contribution to help rush the Daily Worker to them.

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

FOR ORGANIZATIONS

We,
(Name of Organization)

City and State
wish to adopt a southern mill town or village, and see to it that the workers there are supplied with copies of the Daily Worker every day for weeks. We enclose \$.....

Kindly send us the name of the mill village or city assigned to us, for we wish to communicate with the workers there.

TAMMANY THUGS USED UPON 2,000 STRIKING OILMEN

Gunmen Use Tammany Center, Cars

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bellings was the charge made yesterday by the Metropolitan Trade Union Unity League, the new militant labor center, which is urging the strikers to unite with the depot workers and filling station men for a victorious struggle, and to organize workers defense corps in order to protect themselves against the police and gangster terror.

A number of the strike-breaking thugs have been seen roaming the streets in automobiles belonging to Tammany Alderman Joseph Dermody of the 14th assembly district and Joseph Lentil, Tammany leader of the district, known as the "Muscolini of the North Side," proving conclusively that Tammany Hall is working hand in glove with the oil barons, the underworld and the police to smash the strike, the T. U. U. L. stated.

Furthermore, the Walker administration has placed policemen on trucks driven by scabs, and has detailed a mounted cossack to follow each truck and club the strikers into submission. In addition to the uniformed and plain clothes gunmen, the oil bosses are employing agents of the Val O'Farrell Detective Agency to beat up strikers caught speaking to scabs.

Oil truck drivers working for the Sinclair Oil Company, Gulf Refining, Tidewater Oil, Utility Oil, Warner-Quinlan and Ajax Petroleum Companies have gone out in sympathy with the Standard Oil drivers, with the possibility that 750 men employed by the Burns Coal Co., who are affiliated with Local 553, may join the walk-out shortly.

The immediate demands of the men are the eight-hour day, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays, a standard wage scale of \$47.50 and recognition of the union.

Under present conditions the standard work day is one of 10 hours, with a weekly wage ranging from \$28 to \$35 with \$30 as the average. Actually, the truckmen are forced to work from 12 to 16 hours, getting "supper money" for overtime. In some cases they get 75 cents to \$1.50 for hauling an extra load, which means from 4 to 5 hours additional work.

On Sundays they are given the choice of accepting \$2.95 for a full day's work or of being fired if they refuse to report when ordered to do so.

The Metropolitan Trade Union Liberty League yesterday distributed among the strikers copies of a leaflet warning the truckmen that "The officials of the Teamsters Union, of which you are members, have in the past proven to be people who betray you in the last moment, just as they betrayed the demands of the food truck drivers for the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime." The T. U. U. L. urged the men to form depot committees, draw th workers employed in the depots and filling stations into the strike, and carry on a militant rank and file struggle.

The leaflet pledged the strikers the full support of the T. U. U. L. and invited them to join the League, the only organization which is fighting for the solidarity of white and Negro workers.

One day after the struggle of the 2,000 fruit truck drivers had been sold out by union officials, the more than 3,000 food handlers employed

THE YOUNG PIONEER

THE INTERNATIONAL PIONEER CONGRESS.

By JESSIE TAFT.
(Pioneer Delegate to the Soviet Union.)

The first International Congress of proletarian children which took place in Moscow in August, marks the beginning of the strengthening of the international solidarity of the workers' children all over the world. Delegates from Europe, Asia and America assembled to discuss the problems confronting the workers' children of the world.

The question of fraternal international contact between the workers' children of the bosses countries, and the Soviet Union were discussed and the experiences of the various Pioneers were related.

At this time, the imperialists all over the world are preparing for a new world war. They want to attack the only workers' and farmers' government, the Soviet Union.

For this attack on workers' Russia, they are building such organizations as the Boy and Girl Scouts, the Cadets, etc.

In view of this, the congress took up the main problems of fighting against the war danger, and for the defense of the Soviet Union. The Pioneers reported on their activities in defending the Soviet Union from all the bosses, its enemies.

The Pioneers in the U.S.S.R. are helping the industrialization of the country, so that the workers will be able to defend themselves better when the bosses attack them. They learn the military art, so as to able themselves to fight for the workers.

The Pioneers of the Soviet Union

IN THE SOVIET SCHOOLS.

By ELMER McDONALD.
(Pioneer Delegate to the Soviet Union.)

In Soviet Russia, we (the American delegation) visited factories, schools, etc. I am going to tell you what we saw in a school in the U. S. S. R. There we visited the Moscow Experimental School.

Here we saw how the workers' children rule the school. We saw all the work in the school while we were there. The children in the school learn carpentry, biographies, they read many books, and they learn the same subjects as everywhere else.

We visited a lower grade class here. The kids have sanitation. They keep their bodies, and their surroundings clean.

The children here get tea once a day, and they get two meals in the school. They only pay 4 roubles (\$2) a month for these. If their parents cannot afford this, they pay less or they get it all free. The children have self government in the school. They can criticize the teacher any time he doesn't do what the pupils ask him to do.

The pupils, together with the teachers, have regular meetings, and talk about the problems facing the school, and decide what they will do to solve them. This is a real self government, which the workers' children do not have in any other country.

FIVE IMPERIALIST NATIONS TO BE AT NAVAL MEET

Hoover, MacDonald to Make Stories Jibe

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States and Great Britain. A provision is included in the "disarmament" proposals for the destruction of any battleships already built.

Semi-official editorial comment in Le Temps and Le Matin, the leading newspapers of Paris, is quite open in discussing the coming conference. Referring to MacDonald's statement about no alliance being contemplated between the United States and Great Britain, Le Temps declares this is because Hoover and MacDonald have failed to reach any agreement on the basic questions regarding rivalries between the two imperialist countries.

Hoover and MacDonald have been preparing a joint "report" of the private discussions. Recently, contradictory statements were made by Hoover and MacDonald regarding subjects discussed, and it is considered necessary that they should agree on a joint story of what has been going on behind the scenes.

The countries invited to the conference are the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy. While it is expected that all will accept, it is expected that France and Italy will emerge as opponents of the submarine forces, which represent the strongest section of the naval strength of these countries. The invitation indicates that Great Britain and the United States have reached agreement on the matter of reducing the submarine strength of France and Italy, which is greater than their own.

"THE WEAVERS" AT 55TH ST. IS PLAY OF TEXTILE REVOLT.

You can see Hauptmann's "Weavers" done in a movie, with real care, with beautiful photography, with just enough of the impressionistic stuff to give point and emphasis, and with revolutionary fervor. It is the Friedrich Zelnik film, produced in Germany, and playing for the first time in America now at the Fifty-fifth St. Theatre.

This is a play of the introduction of the machine age in the German fustian weaving industry. The hand weavers are shown, starving and breaking down as their wages rapidly sink under competition of the machines. They are shown killing their pets to eat them for food, and wondering what they will do next.

The system of fines and deductions for "poor work" is indicated. The insolence of the manufacturer Dreissiger (Paul Wegener) and his underlings is shown. Woman labor and child labor is shown.

The workers react in various ways. Some cringe to the boss, and brush his coat. Some are individual rebels, like Baecker (Theodore Loos). Finally, there comes one of these "outside agitators," young Jaeger, (Wilhelm Dieterle), just out of the army, and well fed enough to feel first of all an overpowering resentment.

Jaeger teaches the weavers a strike song, about the "Bloody Dreissigers," gets them to stand together and fight. They go down and chase Dreissiger out of his house. Jaeger is arrested during the attack—both church and state, in the form of the preacher and the police, unite to assist Dreissiger in this job.

But the workers release Jaeger, win, and wreck Dreissiger's joint. Then they march on the factory town to wreck the machinery, for it is still the machine smashing age, before labor learned that the machines have come to stay, and that all you can do is to control and use them.

A battle takes place in the factory town with the troops, who are winning until a woman leads a flank attack of the working women in town, and the troops are driven away. This woman is Louise Hise, whose father-in-law is the real old religious type of worker, won't raise his hand in revolution because it is against God's law. But he looks out of the window during the firing, and gets a bullet for his scabbing.

Daggy Sraus plays Louise, and Arthur Kraussneck, "Old" Hise. It is a fine play, and well worth seeing.—V. S.

A.F.L. DELEGATES RUN FROM FOSTER IN TORONTO MEET

Carpenters Secede From Building Trades

TORONTO, Canada, Oct. 9.—With all preparations finished by the Trade Union Unity League and the Trade Union Educational League of Canada for a great mass meeting tonight, with local Canadian labor militants and William Z. Foster, general secretary of the T. U. U. L. as speakers, it became known here yesterday that the A. F. L. Convention is going to adjourn for one day and run away to Niagara Falls.

The Toronto workers will still be here, however, and will listen to Foster and the other speakers tear into the A. F. L. official policies of class collaboration and war mongering.

Patronize Carpenters Secede.

Yesterday's convention of the A. F. L. was characteristic. Jurisdictional quarrels seethed below the surface, and broke through in several cases. President Hutcheson, of the Carpenters' union, the strongest in the building trades, found out in the departmental convention that he couldn't become president of the department, to succeed McSorley, who resigned recently, and split his union away from the department.

The nominal reason given is a dispute over whether the per capita in the department should be half a cent a member or three quarters.

Carpenters Secede.

Dan Tobin, of the Teamsters, warned the convention that Green's fulsome praise of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, whose president Albert Whitney yesterday made a speech announcing that the union would vote on joining the A. F. L., didn't mean much. He reminded the convention that during the war, Warren F. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, also applied—and nothing came of it because of the jurisdictional question.

Stone was very busy at that time and later running a \$30,000,000 real estate graft and scam mine proposition with the engineers' money, and let the matter drop. It has never been re-opened, though Green tried to insinuate in his speech that "400,000 in the Railway Brotherhoods are about to join us."

A scheme to amalgamate the Amalgamated Clothing Workers with the United Garment Workers also fell through, apparently.

The Brookwood partisans got little encouragement. "Brookwood is not regarded as part of our labor movement," was the edict of the federation officials.

The A. F. L. metal trades depart-

ment presented its report, boasting of its part in putting through the 15-cruiser bill, with union labels on at least portions of eight of the cruisers. "Seldom in our experience," its officers asserted gleefully, "has a legislative program of the trade union movement been so successful in the face of powerful and nationwide opposition." Yes, the A. F. L. is for the next war.

Schlesinger Thanks Woll.

President David Schlesinger, Vice President David Dubinsky and a choice assortment of International Garment Workers headquarters hangers on offered a resolution thanking Green, Matthew Woll and Edward McGrady for their part in wrecking workers' conditions in New York, or, as they put it, "assisting in the last strike." This refers to the recent face stoppage, and the battle to destroy the militant Needle Trades Industrial Union.

And now, on to Niagara Falls, in whose roar we can't hear that guy Foster, who thinks workers ought to fight the boss for better wages, hours and conditions, take over the industry, oppose imperialist war and all those kind of notions in which their is neither profit nor graft.

U. S. Children Report on Visit to U. S. S. R. at Mass Meet Friday

How does the Soviet Union impress the proletarian child of the United States?

The first workers children's delegation to the U. S. S. R. will answer the question when their members report on their ten weeks tour—they have just returned—at a mass meeting at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Pl., at 8.30 p. m. this Friday.

Thrilled by the "Stadium Dynamo" which opened the historic gathering, they will give a first-hand account of the Dynamo, which, preliminary reports indicate, will be nearly as thrilling as the original spectacle.

Children of Pittsburgh miners, Detroit auto workers, Gastonia textile serfs—all will tell the progress of their fellow Pioneers under the First Workers Republic and of their determination to defend that progress from imperialist attack.

Olgin, C. P. Candidate, at Big Rally Tomorrow

M. J. Olgin, editor of the Morning Freiheit, will speak on "Palestine Events and the Tasks of the Jewish Workers" at an election campaign rally of the Communist Party to be held in Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton St., tomorrow night at 8 o'clock.

Among other prominent speakers will be Alexander Trachtenberg, Communist candidate for assemblyman, eighth assembly district. Samuel A. Darcy, candidate for alderman, eighth alderman district, and Henry Sazar, candidate for assemblyman, sixth assembly district.

ILD, WIR CALL GASTON MEETING

Conference Will Rally 5,000 Organizations

Five thousand workers' organizations of the New York district, representing practically 100 per cent of all labor associations, have received calls to attend the Gastonia mass conference for defense and relief Oct. 15, at 7 p. m. in Irving Plaza, at 15th St. and Irving Pl.

The new maneuver of the Gastonia bosses to railroad seven leaders to prison for 30 years, has roused the workers of New York into renewed action. Under the leadership of the New York districts of the International Labor Defense and the Workers' International Relief hundreds of organizations are expected to attend. Many credentials have already been received.

SHOE BOSSES ACT ON WOOD LETTER

3 Break 'Independent' Agreement

State-instigated attempt to paralyze the Independent Shoe Workers' Union of Greater New York are being resisted by union members who are picketing three Brooklyn shops which attempted to violate union contracts.

The shops are the Septurn, 33 Marcy Ave., the Elbee, 449 Troutman St., and the Reined, 330 Melrose St.

The companies' action follows recent instructions circulated by Charles W. Wood, commissioner of the Labor Department, advising shoe companies having agreements with the Independent Union to break them immediately on the grounds that the union is "Communist," controlled by Fred Biedenkapp and "other Communists" who are "enemies of the United States" form of government.

The 85 men of the Septurn shop walked out 100 per cent when the company, giving no reasons, arbitrarily discharged a worker and refused the union's demand for his reinstatement.

The Elbee workers struck in protest against the employment of a non-union girl.

Besides discharging a union worker, the Resinene management made unjustifiable deductions from certain workers' wages as 'payment for damaged shoes.'

Traditional police repression is failing to cow the pickets, even though the union is forced to maintain the absolute minimum number. The Board of Trade is actively assisting each company.

Mass regional membership meeting will be some of the steps to be taken by the union to combat the state-encouraged attack on its forces. The meetings will be announced later.

MANCUSO QUILTS JUDGE'S OFFICE

Following exposure of his business deals in connection with the City Trust Company bank failure, Judge Francis X. Mancuso yesterday afternoon announced his resignation as a General Sessions Judge.

The resignation was announced a few hours after Mancuso appeared before the grand jury

in the produce markets indicated yesterday that they will make demands for wage increases on Saturday.

The porters had previously made their demands upon a scale paid drivers, who were "granted" a \$5 weekly increase when their strike, the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime was sold.

YOUTH CONFER ON GASTONIA

Meet Sunday to Discuss Defense, Relief

Young workers organizations, clubs and delegates from shops will gather this Sunday, at 1 p. m. in Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl., to discuss ways and means for mobilizing the young workers here for an effective protest against the imprisonment of the Gastonia textile workers and strike leaders. Those which have elected delegates can still do so.

The call for this Youth Conference which was mailed out only several weeks ago has already brought response from the youth organizations throughout the city. Besides many youth social and sport clubs, large shops and factories employing hundreds of young workers, the conference has been endorsed by many trade unions. Among these unions are the Youth Section of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, the Amalgamated Food Workers Union, and Local 43 of the Millinery Hand Workers Union. All of these organizations have already elected delegates to represent them at this conference.

Since the organization of the Youth Conference several weeks back it has been very active in the work for the liberation of the Gastonia defendants. Besides its participation in the tag-days in which it has succeeded in raising many hundreds of dollars, the Youth Conference has arranged for socials, dances and mass meetings.

Negro, White Workers Mass Meet Today

To counteract the activities of various Negro ministers of Brooklyn who are attempting to utilize for their own reactionary purposes the shooting of Ralph Bager, Negro student, by a white detective on Sept. 9, the Communist Party and the American Negro Labor Congress will hold a mass protest meeting tonight, Oct. 10, at 8 p. m. at Dunbar Center, 605 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.

At this meeting the class character of the shooting will be brought out.

The speakers will be Frederick M. A. Kell, president, Brownsville Branch, A. N. L. C. and Communist candidate for alderman, 33rd district, J. Louis Engdahl, Communist candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan; Harold Williams, Negro district organizer, Communist Party; Priscilla Jackson, Literary Club, Universal Negro Improvement Association; and W. Burroughs, of the A. N. L. C.

Needle Workers Back Gastonia, Communist Party Drive at Meet

"Defend the Gastonia strikers and support the Communist Party in its election campaign," were slogans eagerly greeted by New York needle trades workers represented at the shop delegate meeting of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 16th Streets, last night.

The meeting pledged support of the mass meeting which will rally working women around both campaigns at Irving Plaza Hall at 8 P. M. Thursday, October 17.

Their release from Jail Sunday, October 20. Arrested and sentenced to six months, in jail during their activity on the picket line, the workers are Hyman Blumberg and John Taylor. They will also be given a reception at union headquarters, and subsequently one week's vacation at camp, Michael Obermeier, organizer, announces.

Three other active strike leaders are still in jail Obermeier adds. Strong effort to secure their release are being made by the union.

800 Window Cleaners Start Strike Today

(Continued from Page One)

Failing to get satisfaction when they repeated their demands before an employers' committee last night, union representatives declared the threatened strike effective.

It will form part of a general strike of 2,000 window cleaners—organized and unorganized—unless the Manhattan Window Cleaning Employers' Protective Association meets union demands when an agreement expires Oct. 15.

The union's chief demands are for the 40-hour, five-day week; minimum wage increase from \$45 to \$49.50; proper safety devices; adequate compensation, and equal division of work in slack periods.

Italian Workers Meet

(Continued from Page One)

"get the Italian vote" have been exposed by the thousands of Italian workers who have given their signatures to put the Communist Party on the ballot.

At the election rally the role of the Fascists will be pointed out, and the necessity of a struggle against all tools of the bosses.

Among the speakers will be H. M. Wicks, Communist candidate for President of Board of Aldermen; A. Markoff, candidate for assembly in the 18th district, and G. DeFazio, assembly candidate in the 20th district.

Food Workers Meet Friday to Plan for Organization Drive

Tactics for an organization drive leading to another assault on long hours, low wages and bad working conditions will be discussed by members of the Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers Union at a membership meeting at 8 p. m. Friday, at 133 W. 55th St.

Leaflet distribution and mass meetings proposed by the union's Executive Board will be key questions for discussion when the union's program is explained to the members.

The lessons of the recent cafeteria struggle will be remembered when a committee is elected at Friday's meeting to greet three strikers on

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COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

Cooperative Colony Lecture.
Comrade M. Olgin will speak in Yiddish on the 5-Year Plan of the Soviet Union on Thursday evening, Oct. 10, in the Cooperative Colony Auditorium.

Brownsville Lecture.
Under the auspices of the Brownsville Branch, I. L. D., Comrade H. M. Wicks will lecture on "Workers' Defense in America," Friday, Oct. 11, 8 p. m. at the Brownsville Youth Center, 122 Osborn St.

Drug Clerks Mass Meeting.
A campaign to organize the Bronx drug clerks into the Drug Clerks Union will be opened with a mass meeting Thursday, Oct. 10, 8.20 p. m. at Huns Point Palace, 163rd St. and So. Blvd., Bronx.

Brighton Gastonia Meet.
The Bill Hatwood Branch, I. L. D., has arranged a mass meeting for Friday evening, Oct. 11, at 227 Brighton Beach Ave. Prominent speakers will report on the trial in Charlotte. All welcome.

Women's Mass Meeting.
A mass demonstration of protest against the Gastonia frame-up will be held in conjunction with an election rally of women workers at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Pl., on Oct. 17, at 8 p. m.

Anti-Religious Affair.
Under the auspices of Unit 5, Section 7, at 2901 Terminal Ave., Sunday, Oct. 13, at 8 p. m. Interesting program. All invited.

English Section Die Naturfreunde.
Members and friends will meet at Chambers St. Ferry (Eric R. R.) at 7 p. m. Friday for week-end hike. Train leaves at 7.30; fare and expenses for trip about \$4.00; return Sunday. For particulars call Mott Haven 10064, A. Keppel.

Lecture by Scott Nearing at the New York Labor Temple.

Workers' Reception Committee.
Workers' Circle and independent Workers' Circle representatives will meet tonight, 8 sharp, at Irving Plaza to advise ways and means of raising funds for the tractor campaign. Delegates who are to be sent to the USSR to participate in the 12th Anniversary Celebration will be chosen.

Columbus Eve Dance, Harlem.
The Harlem Progressive Youth Club will give a dance on Columbus Day, Oct. 12, at 142 Madison Ave. Good band. All welcome.

Unit 1, Section 4.
Special meeting Thursday, Oct. 10, 8.30 p. m., at 145 E. 103rd St., to discuss the "TULU" conference. Non-party members invited.

Brownsville Y. C. E. Note
Regular unit meeting Thursday, Oct. 10, 8.30 p. m. Discussion on Tenth Plenum.

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Membership meet Friday, 6 p. m., at 1176 Broadway.

Unit 1S, Section 2.
Educational meeting today, 6.30 p. m., at 1179 Broadway.

Unit 2P, Section 2.
Meets today, 6 p. m., at 1179 Broadway.

Branch 5, Section 5.
Mobilization for Upper Bronx Red Night Friday, Oct. 11, at 1529 Wilkins Ave., at 8.30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

Forest People of Siberia
depicting in striking and graphic fashion the primitive life and customs of the "Taiga" for a thousand years—their every-day life and customs, occupations, marriage ceremonies, etc. etc. —and the influence of Soviet culture.

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POLA NEGRI as Queen Catherine in FORBIDDEN PARADISE Directed by Lubitsch

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DRINKWATER'S BIRD IN HAND

FULTON W. 46th St. Evs. 8:50
Mats. 2:30. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
GEORGE M. COHAN
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GAMBLING
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EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
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Afghan Exposes Scandal on "Labor" Government as Kabul Falls to Foes of Britain

AFGHAN MINISTER TO LONDON IN AMAZING CHARGES OF POLITICAL CRIME AGAINST FOREIGN OFFICE

Henderson Departs Afghan Minister, Seizes Baggage, and Raids Regular Legation

Attempt to Hush Up Scandal of Astounding Means "Labor" Imperialists Use

BULLETIN

PESHAWAR, India, Oct. 9.—Kabul, capital of Afghanistan, and seat of the bandit pretender to the Afghan throne, Bacho Sacho, has fallen before the revolutionary troops of Nadir Khan, whose brother, Shah Wali, is in full control of the city, which fell from revolt within as well as by attack from without.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A political scandal of major importance directly represented Afghanistan at government commits the most outrageous violations of international law to forward the interests of British imperialism, as revealed in the astounding allegations against the British Foreign Office, headed by Arthur Henderson, with MacDonald one of the outstanding leaders of the socialist Second international, made by the Afghan minister to London, Shua-Ed-Dowleh.

Shua-Ed-Dowleh has for a long time represented Afghanistan at London, as duly recognized minister of a formally recognized government. This must be especially noted as England up to this moment has not withdrawn recognition from the Afghan king, Amanullah, who appointed Shuja.

Now, he changes from Berlin, where he has taken refuge, that he was expelled from England about one month ago on the order of Arthur Henderson as head of the Foreign Office, being given only 24 hours to leave the country, that baggage he took with him was seized and still held at Harwich by order of the British Government, and that after his departure Scotland Yard detectives, accompanied by Foreign Office officials, broke down the doors of the Afghan legation, raided the legation quarters, engaged in a gun battle with legation attendants and the Afghan soldier legation guard, seized the legation archives and his private banking account, and has hushed up the whole amazing incident.

The whole stinking affair comes up as a legal demand of the Afghan minister, to ownership of the precious stones he charges were seized with his baggage. This demand for enormously valuable lapis lazuli jewels, which Shuja says were the property of King Amanullah, will come up in court shortly, unless the British "labor" government manages to silence the scandal in compromise. The whole affair is a glaring exposure of the limitless venality and even criminality of the social imperialistic "labor" party regime, which thus flouts international law.

WORKERS VOTE FOR NEW STRIKE

(Continued from Page One)

Kummer had killed himself with a razor a few days after his special blacklist expert, the so-called "personnel manager" of both companies, had taken a fake strike vote inside the mill and declared a majority against strike.

Postponement Didn't Work.

Apparently the U. T. W. misleaders hoped that postponement of the ballot would end the matter, but it didn't work. The rank and file, twice betrayed and sold back to the mills, the last time after an unusually vigorous and militant strike, in which militia, armed guards and the injunction courts were alike defied, insisted on voting for a strike.

The local U. T. W. heads are now employing tactics of delay to stave off the struggle. Telegrams were sent to International President Thomas S. McMahon, and International Vice-President Francis J. Gorman, who are at the Toronto convention of the A. F. L. Gorman came there directly from the U. T. W. to sell-out in Marion, resentment against the blacklist instituted there, similar to the one in Elizabethton, cause da strike last week that was shot up by the mill owner's deputies, with five strikers killed.

The telegrams ask for instructions.

Call Government.

Another telegram went today from the U. T. W. chiefs in Elizabethton to W. F. Kermin, of the U. S. Department of Labor, reminding him that "The government is a party to the last settlement," and asking, "Do you anticipate any action? Please instruct."

The part the Department of Labor played in the last settlement has become notorious. A special agent was sent to Elizabethton, who arranged the sell-out with Hoffman of the U. T. W. and the mill bosses, then called a packed "union meeting," with militants excluded, and had it railroaded through as a settlement.

The National Textile Workers Union has been maintaining solidarity with the Elizabethton strikers since their second strike, and will undoubtedly gain in favor with them as they realize more and more the scabby nature of U. T. W. tactics.

Bolivia-Paraguay Conflict a Long Way from Being Settled

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 9.—It is to be noted that although the conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay (more exactly stated, between England and United States through Bolivia and Paraguay), was announced to the world as "settled," not only are there still around 70 small forts of these countries set up like hostile trench outposts against each other in the still disputed Chaco, but in each country a strong opposition to the government policy is threatening revolt.

Recently, the Paraguayan government declared a "state of seige," a virtually martial law, against an opposition reported to be threatening revolt at the government's policy toward Bolivia, claiming it was not strong enough. Now reports from Bolivia state that the La Paz government has taken extraordinary measures, arresting its noted general, Montes, and exiling the ex-president, Abdo Saavedra, and others, whose opposition seems to be based on the government's policy toward Paraguay.

GASTONIA JUDGE SHIELDS POLICE

(Continued from Page One)

present defendants. She said the first shot came from near the police car.

Judge Barnhill this morning overruled a motion by the defense for non-suit, although no credible evidence has been offered that the seven National Textile Workers Union strikers and organizers in the Lory and Hirsch case are now on trial for the death of Chief of Police Aderholt committed any murder.

The State has rested its case. The Manville-Jenckes lawyers have no more perjured testimony to offer, although Gastonia City Solicitor Carpenter, boasting this morning about 20 more witnesses he did not see fit to call many of them.

Scab, Stool Pigeon "Evidence."

This particular attempt to stop the organizing of southern workers will have to rest on the peculiarly contradictory and unreliable evidence of the assortment of scabs, proven stool pigeons, and deputy policemen with criminal records that has been given so far.

Today Frank Flowers, counsel for the defense, employed by the International Labor Defense, reviewed the mass of contradictory testimony offered by 37 hirelings of the Lory and Hirsch. He pointed out that the case of the prosecution was not sufficiently strong to go on with the trial, and asked the judge to dismiss the charges.

Barnhill answered that he considered the evidence sufficient to leave it to the jury to decide on the question of guilt or innocence of the defendants.

Then Flowers moved for the dismissal of the charges against Clarence Miller because of the absence of evidence against him. Miller was originally charged merely with assault, but when he appeared at the first Charlotte trial he was charged also with murder.

The judge overruled this motion also, but this provides another basis for an appeal to a higher court in case there are convictions.

The defense then began to put the first of its hundred or more witnesses on the stand this afternoon, to begin proving that the strikers were forced by the terrorism of the Lory and Hirsch to defend their lives and the lives of their wives and children, as well as their headquarters against the murderous attacks upon them.

To Expose State's Witnesses.

These defense witnesses will expose the State's witnesses as lying hirelings of the Manville-Jenckes Company.

The last of the State's witnesses were Jackson and C. M. Ferguson, Gastonia policemen who accompanied Aderholt on the raid. Attorney Jimison, for the defense, finished the exposure of Jackson, which he began yesterday. His biting sarcasm completely confused and broke down Jackson. Jimison pointed out after another of the discrepancies both in his present testimony and in the previous mistrial.

Jackson brought into court the famous "little red book" in which he said he had written down part of Beal's speech: "Shoot to kill, etc." For two Jimison ridiculed Jackson and his "little red book," which turned out to be a black book, until nobody in the court room believed anything Jackson had said.

Ferguson said he went down to the union lot with Aderholt, Whitaker, Praether, and Hord. Roach and Gilbert stopped on the way to break up the picket line. His account of their trip and what happened en route conflicted in several details with the accounts given by other officers. He denied, as they all did, that they had beaten up strikers on the picket line, including old Mrs. McGinnis and other women.

The defense has dozens of witnesses able to testify to the reign of terror, the ruthless brutality of the police and the Lory thugs necessitating the organizing of the strikers' guard.

Ferguson, who fired his rifle at the strikers, and then ran like a rabbit when trouble started at the union headquarters, was followed

BERLIN EXPOSE OF SOCIALISTS ROCKS GERMANY

Socialists - Fascists Linked in Graft

(Wireless By "Imprecor")

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—The exposures in the Communist paper "Rote Fahne" show that Prosecutor Tetzlaff, now conducting the "investigation" into the Sklarek swindles is himself involved.

The socialists involved include the mayors of two sections of Berlin. Mayor Hirsch and Mayor Ostrowski, councillor Bubnitz, who is leader of the socialist municipal fraction, and Prosecutor Wasmund.

Answering attempts of the Nationalists (fascist) press to whitewash their socialist friends, today's "Rote Fahne" publishes the names also of prominent Nationalists involved in the gigantic grafting scandal, including Bruhn, a member of the German Reichstag and of the Central Committee of the German Nationalist Party and editor of that party's weekly paper, "Wahrheit," fascist councillor Honette, who is accused of making 2,000 marks graft on a deal arranged with the municipality.

How "Justice" Works in Hungary of Horthy; Framing Up of a Toiler

BUDAPEST (By Mail).—The following case is characteristic of instances of the way justice is administered in the Hungary of Horthy and Bethlen:

Julius Papp, a metal worker was sentenced to two years imprisonment for a political offense two years ago. His term expired in April, but he was not released as of right, but sent under escort to his home town. Here the public prosecutor discovered that a warrant had been issued against Papp ten years ago for an alleged offense committed during the period of the Hungarian Soviet Republic. He was again indicted and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. What is remarkable in the sentence is not only its extreme severity but the fact that Papp to account only after his first term of imprisonment had expired.

COMRADE LEPSE DEAD.

MOSCOU, Oct. 8.—Following a long sickness, Comrade Lepse Chairman of the Central Committee of the Metal Workers' Union, is dead here.

by a prosecution witness named Grady on the stand. Grady said that McGinnis boasted to him that, "We have guns at headquarters and know how to use them. If any Lory thugs come down, and try to destroy our new hall they are likely to be carried back dead."

Parrot Prosecution Lies.

Ferguson repeated parrot like the story on which all prosecution witnesses are coached. This is the only point of agreement in their mass of conflicting testimony. It is as follows: "Aderholt, Gilbert and Roach approached the guard and grabbed him. Some one yelled, 'turn him loose,' and then fired. I fell off the fender of an outo, where I was sitting and incidentally fired into the air. Then I was shot down, and Gilbert and Roach fell on top of me. Aderholt said, 'I'm shot, and fell into the ditch. I was stunned and didn't know what to do, so I ran to telephone.'"

Then he told how he ran from one house to another in confusion. Finally he reached the drug store, telephoned to police headquarters, and then got some one to take him to the hospital. It was found he had only two shots in his skin, he admitted.

Flowers, attorney for the defense, in cross examination pointed out not only discrepancies in the story, but actual physical impossibilities, to which Ferguson swore, for instance, Ferguson said the officers' car parked at the edge of the union lot, had its lights on the side of the union headquarters, sixty feet away, but these lights covered only an area of 12 feet between the two windows, and did not shine into the windows. At that distance the lights would have illuminated the entire building. Ferguson denied that he inflicted the third degree upon McLaughlin in jail that night, following his arrest, to obtain the 'confession.'

October Issue of the

LABOR DEFENDER

Full page drawing of Ella May, by Fred Ellis. Bill Dunne and J. Louis Engdahl on Gastonia. Photos showing international movement for the defense of the Gastonia prisoners. The Soviet Fliers, the T. U. U. L., the miners, Pioneers in Moscow. Art Shields uncovers unknown heroes of southern timber. Mexico, Bombay, Workers' sports. Now for Sale.

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LABOR DEFENDER

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NEW YORK, N. Y.



SEVEN ON TRIAL DISCUSS MUSTE

(Continued from Page One)

best they are satisfied with improving the conditions of a few skilled workers, at the expense of the large mass of workers. The A. F. of L. is offering itself to the bosses as the best means of checking the growing militancy of the Southern workers. But the A. F. of L. has not reckoned seriously with this growing militancy.

In some sections of the South the U. T. W. cannot show its face. The record of the U. T. W. in the South during the struggle of 1919-21 in Greenville, Charlotte, Gastonia, Concord, and a host of other textile centers, were not forgotten. The latest betrayals in Elizabethton and in Ware Shoals are still fresh in the minds of the workers. The A. F. of L. left the workers at the mercy of the bosses, and the most active workers were blacklisted and were forced to return to the mountains and farms from where they originally hailed. The betrayal in Marion last month was a little too much, if the U. T. W. U. expected to stay in the South and "sell" unionism to the bosses. The new strike this week was an attempt to save their face before the workers.

Disavow Strike.

But even here, we learn from the Charlotte News of October 6: "According to the members of the labor delegation (that went to see Governor Gardner at Raleigh) the strike of the 60 union members early Wednesday morning which precipitated the riot in which five were killed and a score wounded was not official, had not been called by the officials of the U. T. W. U., and the officials knew nothing of it until after it happened."

Not for a minute do I wish to imply that the strike was not justified, to the contrary there was too much exploitation and too many issues for the workers not to have struck.

The various struggles in the South are developing not only into isolated strikes, but also into struggles of the utmost political importance. The rationalization of industry, the stretch-out system, long hours of work, low wages and the low standard of living are calling forth bitter struggles on the part of the working class. More and more are the workers beginning to understand that the struggles are not simply struggles for their economic demands, but are struggles directed against the very foundations of the capitalist system.

Muste as a Mask.

The American Federation of Labor, the conscious agent of the imperialists, is discredited amongst the large mass of workers. At this time "the Reverend A. J. Muste, from Brookwood College" as he was appropriately called by the whole Southern press, steps forward with a whole string of "Revolutionary" phrases, as the saviour of the A. F. of L. "Organize the unorganized!" "Against imperialism and Militarism, etc." But the true nature of the Muste led "progressive" movement is shown in the slogans: "Back to Compers!" and especially by the one "Fight the Communists and the ew Unions!"

The Communists and the New Unions are the only living and active forces in the labor movement today, that are succeeding in organizing masses of workers not only for a struggle for the improvement of the workers' conditions but for a

IN THE SHOPS

Fight Killing of Miners by Boss Negligence

(By a Worker Correspondent)

RENTON, Pa. (By Mail).—There are two mines of the Union Collieries here. Despite the name, this concern is one of the 100 per cent open shop, penny-pinching type. Since the smas hof the memorable miners strike of 1927-28, when the coal operators with the help of John L. Lewis and Pat Fagan sent 500,000 Western Penn. miners back to slave for these blood suckers without an agreement and conditions and wages have grown steadily worse.

The direct and indirect wage cuts have brought the wages lower than the 1917 scale. This was done by removing the union checkweighmen and robbing the men of half the coal they load; the dead work which was paid for narrow working places, thick slate, bad bottom, etc., was cut entirely. The miners are forced to deal in the company store, where the prices are much higher, and this is not all.

The Union Collieries, in their greed to increase the already over-swelled profits of the coupon clipper, neglect the most elementary safety measures, and as a result the accidents have gone up by leaps and bounds. This negligence is responsible for the explosion that took place in the mine recently, in which five men were burned badly one, a lad of 16, was hurled through a trap door and mangled. His leg had to be amputated as a result. It's a miracle that all of the 400 men were not blown to dust.

The state mining inspectors can

struggle against the very capitalist system. These elements must be fought. The labor movement must go back to Gompers under whose leadership the A. F. of L. during the last war was the "best supporter of the Government next to the Army and Navy" according to Sam Gompers himself. Such is the "progressive" plicy of the Reverend.

The American Gapon.

In the 1919-21 struggle in the South the workers are taking up the struggle against the most vicious exploitation.

In this situation Rev. Muste recalls a famous figure from the history of Russian working class movement: Father Gapon. Following the Russo-Japanese war, when the masses of Russian workers gaining their class consciousness in a struggle not only against the immediate economic demands but also against Czarism itself—the Czarists pushed forward Father Gapon. It was he who led the "procession of the Cross" to the Winter Palace to petition the Czar for some better conditions. Amongst the economic demands there was also a "revolutionary" demand against Czarism itself! Following Gapon in the procession were the crosses, church banners, pictures of the Czar, etc. that were carried by the yarge masses of workers. The answer of the Czar was the shooting down of several hundred workers.

But the very movement organized by this tool of the Czar that was to act as a "safety valve" against the growing militancy of the workers, set off the most important factor that precipitated the first Russian Revolution, the 1905 rehearsal of the October Revolution, that established the first Workers Republic.

Now comes the Reverend. I do not wish to insinuate that he will set off the most important factor that will lead to the establishment of a workers republic in this country. "History repeats itself, the first time as a tragedy the second time as a farce." The Reverend takes the second place, even though he represents a very dangerous position to the working class. But to quote Marx: "It is the conditions that make it possible for a mediocrity to parade in the garb of a hero."

The Musteites in the South, headed by Hoffman, have been preaching industrial "peace" and telling the workers to picket and parade with bibles. The answer of the capitalists was the Marion Massacre, that in some respects is similar to the attack upon us in Gastonia on the night of June 7.

GASTONIA

Citadel of the Class Struggle in the New South

By WM. F. DUNNE

"A HISTORICAL PHASE in the struggle of the American working class analyzed and described by a veteran of the class struggle."

To place this pamphlet in the hands of American workers is the duty of every class-conscious worker who realizes that the struggle in the South is bound up with the fundamental interests of the whole American working class.

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STANDARD OIL CO. OF INDIANA SLAVES WAKING

Are Getting Wise to Company Union

(By a Worker Correspondent)

WHITING, Ind. (By Mail).—In Whiting, Ind., heart of the oil-refining industry of the United States and home of the Standard Oil Co. the workers have heard the call of the T. U. U. L. and have started to organize. Several delegates from Whiting attended the Cleveland convention. They returned to the job with new enthusiasm and energy. The propaganda and organizational work took on new life. The result is that a genuine beginning has been made in the formation of a real shop committee. The committee meets regularly, calls mass meetings and has the sympathy of large numbers of workers in the shop.

The Standard Oil Co. is an outstanding exponent of benevolent Company unionism. A fake employees representation committee has been set up composed of company lickspittles. This committee is supposed to be for satisfying the claims and grievances of the men. Actually it serves the same purpose as a lightning rod—to stop effective action on the part of the men. So openly has this committee worked in the interests of the company that large numbers of oil workers are disillusioned. The result is that the leaves being gotten out under the name of the Standard Oil workers' shop committee are being eagerly taken and discussed. The shop committee is proceeding carefully and energetically with its work, laying a firm foundation for complete organization of the Standard Oil plant.

45 Drowned As Ship Sinks in Storm Off the Coast of Norway

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Oct. 9.—Forty-five persons were drowned and others were rescued from choppy seas last night when the Norwegian steamship Haakon VII was wrecked in a heavy fog near Floroe on the west coast of Norway.

The vessel sank in three minutes after striking rocks, and indescribable panic was reported.

THE I. L. D. FIGHTS TO HALT LYNCHING

An editorial of the Gastonia Gazette, October 7, calls for lynching the union members and leaders. "No matter what it costs . . . we ought to do it right away," it shouts.

Will you help the International Labor Defense fight this?

The I. L. D. wants 50,000 new members by January 1, 1930, to combat such lynch-ers as the Gastonia Gazette, organ of the mill bosses in Gastonia County. The I. L. D. helps the new militant unions fight for better wages, less hours, against speed-up, and against the lynch laws of the capitalists.

Have You Decided to Join This Fight?

Join the Fight for Better Conditions by Joining the I. L. D.!

Are you attending the I.L.D. mass meetings and united front conferences being held throughout the country. Have you heard

Juliet Stuart Poyntz on her national tour? She will speak at Minneapolis, the 10th; Duluth, the 11th; St. Paul, the 12th and Chicago, the 13th.

New I. L. D. Branches Are Being Formed Everywhere.

Word was received today at the National Office of the I. L. D. that another branch was formed in Allentown, Pa., in the heart of capitalist reaction. "We call this branch the Ella May branch in honor and appreciation of the unflinching fighting spirit of this victim of the class struggle," the workers declared. Ella May was an I. L. D. organizer in the South.

Add Your Name to the List of I. L. D. Members!

Sign the following blank and become a member. I want to join the International Labor Defense. Enclosed find 25 cents.

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY
International Labor Defense
80 E. 11th St., New York City

PARTY LIFE

Notice of C. C. Action on the Case of E. Kobel, Estonian Editor

E. Kobel, who until now was editor of the Estonian paper, "Uus Iht," has been expelled from the Communist Party of the U. S. A. for anti-Comintern and anti-Party stand and actions as manifested in an ideological solidarization with the renegade Loveston and his group of disrupters and splitters, in attending the meetings of this group, and in a defiant attitude toward authoritative Party committees and their decisions.

CENTRAL CONTROL COMMITTEE C. P. OF U. S. A.
CHAS. DIRBA, Sec'y.

GUATEMALA AND ITS TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

By GUMES

The social structure of Guatemala has changed very little in relation with that which it had when it was a colony of Spain. The trade union and mutualist organizations of half a century ago still exist. The workers and artisans were able to organize only for mutual aid. They fought for no more than the juridical recognition of certain rights and for these only by legal means and without attacking in the slightest degree the constituted social regime.

These organizations did not cease to exist even during the most despotic regimes the Guatemalan people had suffered. During the 22 years of the bloody tyranny of Estrada Cabrera, the organizations, "The Workers' Future," the "Artisans' Center," the "Mutualist Crusade" and others, did no more than practice mutual aid, and that decently, accommodating themselves to the dominant power.

ALWAYS A COLONY

Guatemala has never ceased being a colony. It was a colony of Spain for three centuries, and after having obtained its political independence it was conquered economically by British imperialism. The principal economic resources of the country were monopolized by British capitalists, and the "independent" government itself was mortgaged to British imperialism by means of big loans, that have never been paid even to this day, because the state income is enough only to pay the interest on these loans.

The pressure of British imperialism on the various governments which have ruled the destiny of Guatemala has culminated in the dismembering of the national territory.

President Cabrera presented to the British Crown one of the richest regions of the country, Belice, in exchange for a "sword of honor." This zone has been colonized by Negro slaves from Jamaica and from Africa, for the exploitation of coal mines and timber, and it continues being actually an English colony.

Meanwhile, United States imperialism was conquering little by little other natural resources not yet exploited by the English and, in this manner, initiated its penetration in Guatemala, which has carried as its consequence the struggle between the two imperialisms. Yankee imperialism took account of the fact that it would not be able to triumph without having in its hands the political control, and therefore aided a series of coup d'etats led sometimes by the "Liberal" and sometimes by the "Conservative" national political parties.

U. S. IMPERIALISM ENTERS

The movement of 1871, known as the "Reform," was no more than an audacious stroke of North American imperialism supporting the Conservative Party. After that date was constructed the inter-oceanic railway by the North American company, "The International Railway of Central America," and the fight began for control of the banks and the exploitation of sugar, coffee and cotton.

This struggle could not be directed satisfactorily to North American imperialism by the various governments that followed that of the "Reformer," Justino Rufino Barrios. It was necessary to establish an iron dictatorship—under no matter which party—that would favor the consolidation of American imperialism and the displacement of British imperialism.

Such a dictatorship was exercised by the government of Estrada Cabrera. During the 22 years which it lasted the "United Fruit Company" and the "Cuyamel Company" obtained the concessions of the eastern banana zones.

Immediately after the world war all the resources that had been in the hands of German and British imperialism passed automatically into the hands of North American imperialism. The government of Estrada Cabrera, following the orders of the White House, had declared war on Germany and the Central Powers. The governments which followed that of Cabrera have been, in fact, agents of North American imperialism, and Guatemala is actually a colony of the United States.

In 1923 the real trade union movement began with the formation of trade unions that proclaim the necessity of class struggle by means of direct action.

THE FIRST GREAT STRIKE

In 1924 ten thousand peones (unskilled agricultural workers little better than serfs) declared the first strike against the United Fruit Company in 54 of its plantations. They demanded a raise in wages, the eight-hour day and better living conditions. This strike, which lasted for 27 days, was crushed by force of arms, as a consequence of the lack of an organization that might have directed the movement. A great number of workers were killed or wounded, jailed and deported from the country.

The same year, 1924, five thousand railroad workers entered the struggle in defense of similar demands. The direct intervention of the United States minister determined the dissolution of the organization and, with it, the complete failure of the strike.

Imperialism went further. It demanded that the government decree a law prohibiting all strike movements and declaring leaders of such movements responsible for crimes of sedition and rebellion. Since then the Railway Workers' Union has not been able to be reorganized.

In 1925 1500 bakers of the capital city and of other cities declared a strike for a wage raise, no night work and a betterment of working conditions. It was the first successful strike. Almost all points of the strikers were accepted. The victory was due to the fact that the baking industry is not in the hands of imperialism, and, secondly, to the existence of a strong and revolutionary trade union, "Sindicato de Panaderos," which directed the movement. However, many workers, both of the said union and of other organizations that aided the strike, were imprisoned and tortured.

CLASS TRADE UNIONS DEVELOPING

Toward the end of the same year the organization of working men and women made rapid advances. Numerous trade unions were formed and began the struggle directly, by means of strikes and other mass movements. Among the most important of these struggles were those of the Coffee Sorters (women), the Soap Workers, Glass Workers and Garment Workers (women), for the putting into effect of the eight-hour law and for increased wages. These strikes took on a clearly political character, because the workers saw themselves compelled to fight against the government which, closely linked to the capitalists, adopted severe repressive measures against the proletariat.

In the last few years the organization of trade unions has attained great progress, as may be seen by the growing consolidation of the "Federacion Regional de Trabajadores de Guatemala," the national center of class struggle unionism in the country. Class consciousness is growing ever stronger in the Guatemalan proletariat.

CORRECTION

Owing to an error in typesetting Leon Plott's article on the "Role of the Labor Government in England," which appeared in yesterday's Daily Worker, contains the sentence "The disarmament negotiations between MacDonald and Hoover do lessen the war danger." Obviously it should read: "The disarmament negotiations between MacDonald and Hoover do NOT lessen the war danger."

THE CAPITALIST STATE TO THE 3 MARION MASSACRE DEPUTIES: "HERE'S YOUR RELEASE, GO MURDER MORE WORKERS."

By Fred Ellis



Open Letter of the ECCI to Membership of the C. P. of Sweden

Comrades:

The Tenth Plenum of the E.C.C.I., having examined the state of affairs in the Swedish Communist Party, has instructed the Presidium of the E.C.C.I. to address to all Swedish Communists the following open letter:

The Swedish Communist Party is among those sections of the Comintern, the influence of which on wide proletarian masses has been growing continuously, in spite of the condition created by the partial and relative stabilization of capitalism. In the course of the last five years the Party has almost trebled its membership (from 7,000 to 18,000). At the last parliamentary elections it polled over 150,000 votes; it strengthened its influence in trade unions by steady systematic work; the recent strikes in the mining and paper industries have shown that our Party in Sweden is on the road to securing a leading role in the leading Swedish labor movement. All these successes are indisputable, and every member of the Swedish Communist Party can be justly proud of them. These achievements of the Swedish comrades can even serve as a lesson to other sections of the Comintern.

But side by side with these successes, serious opportunist leadership errors have cropped up in the Party, which, if not rectified and liquidated without much delay by the Party as a whole, threaten to impede the further growth of the influence of the Communist Party and to impair its fighting capacity. The fact that the entire rank and file of the Party did not react immediately to the opportunist errors of their leadership, is due not only to the ignorance of the Party in regard to divergencies among the leaders. It is also due to the fact that the rank and file of the Party has not yet a clear notion of the political line of the Comintern, that the Party leaders have failed to explain to the whole Party without delay the meaning of the decisions of the Tenth Plenum of the E.C.C.I. and of the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern. The still existing "provincialism," i.e. a certain dissociation of a section of the Party from the fundamental tasks of the world Communist movement, a lagging behind this movement, have retarded the rectification of the line of the Party by its rank and file. In order to overcome the relics of this provincialism, to assimilate completely the political line of the Comintern, Swedish Communist workers must be fully aware of the changes which have taken place in the last years in the correlation of class forces on the international arena, as well as in Sweden itself.

The characteristic feature of the present world situation is a monstrous accentuation of all capitalist contradictions. Owing to the accentuation of these contradictions, under the blows of the universal revolutionary labor movement, of insurrections in the colonies and, above all, of the glorious successes of the proletariat in the U.S.S.R. which is building up socialism, capitalist stabilization is becoming more and more unstable. The war of 1914-1918 which gave vent to the capitalist contradictions accumulated prior to 1914, will no doubt be considerably exceeded by the terrible events towards which the capitalist world is certainly marching.

The frantic struggle of markets leads inevitably to armed struggle for another distribution of the world. All the capitalist states, big and small, are becoming part and parcel of the system of world imperialism through the establishment and development of international trusts and cartels, and are drawn on the path of unprecedented aggressive imperialist policy. Concerns such as the Swedish Kruger Concern, which operates with American capital, which owns 75 per cent of the world production of matches, which penetrates into the farthest nooks and corners of the terrestrial globe and which also strives for a monopolist amalgamation of the mineral production of the world, is a vivid example of the imperialist character of Swedish capitalism. The contemporary Sweden is not a small patriarchal state with characteristics of semi-colonial dependence, it is a young imperialist state fighting greedily for its place among the other imperialist states and following in the wake of the policy of world imperialism. The Swedish bourgeoisie acts as the most energetic agent of world imperialism in the Baltic states by endeavoring to form a bloc of Baltic states against the Soviet Union. Like all imperialist spoliators, it subsidizes, through the Kruger Concern, political reaction in Rumania, Yugoslavia, Poland, Estonia, Latvia. The assertion that in a future war Sweden will remain neutral is nothing but a pseudo-pacifist legend. The keynote of the development of Swedish capitalism is its closer and closer association with the imperialist system of the world. It leads Sweden inevitably into active participation in wars.

This accentuation of external contradictions is closely connected with the accentuation of the internal contradictions of capitalism. In order to be able to compete on the world market and to cheapen production, the bourgeoisie is lowering the standard of living of the working class. The capitalist rationalization carried through in the capitalist countries, is the most ruthless form of the bourgeois offensive against the toiling masses. It brings with it innumerable hardships to the proletariat; a longer working day, lower wages, mass unemployment. This pressure in the economic sphere is accompanied by brutal political reaction in regard to the working class. These new processes have not left Sweden untouched. Hundreds of thousands of Swedish workers are feeling the effect of this new pressure of trustified capital, unprecedented in its intensity. Just as in the rest of the world, this pressure calls forth a counter-offensive of the working class which has no wish to allow itself to be thrown into the abyss of poverty and extinction, without resistance. This leads inevitably to class conflicts of considerable magnitude. The class front is becoming more distinct. On the one side, the triple alliance of the capitalist state, employers' organizations and reformist bureaucracy; on the other side, the fighting forces of the proletarian masses which are becoming rapidly radicalized. The strikes which swept Sweden in the last year, signalize the beginning of the big class struggles between these irreconcilable forces. These strikes open to the Swedish workers a phase of revolutionary eruptions. The maturing of another revival of the revolutionary labor movement is accelerating the fascistization of the Swedish bourgeoisie as well as the conversion of Swedish social-democracy into social-fascism. The policy

of Mondism, compulsory arbitration, by which social-democracy is throttling strikes, its policy of expulsion of revolutionary elements from trade unions which is only complementary to the methods of repression of the state apparatus which is becoming fascistized—all this combined is radically changing the old pre-war ideas of the role of social-democracy as a worker's party. Those who fail to see all these changes will never be able to steer, at this new stage of the world labor movement, a correct revolutionary course and to lead the mass of the workers in the coming class struggles.

The changes must be realized first of all by the Swedish Communist workers; they must understand that the "third period" in the post-war development of capitalism and the universal labor movement is not the relatively quiet time experienced prior to 1914.

The old "Swedish idyll" of petty-bourgeois prosperity with the mirage of which social-democracy is endeavoring to allure the workers, must be relegated to the realm of fiction. Hardships, Hardships, starvation, and unemployment are knocking at the doors of the workers' dwellings. Stubborn, ruthless, self-sacrificing struggle is in store for the working class. Its struggle with social fascism for the toiling masses, the Communist vanguard will fight out not on the basis of a "labor majority" in municipal councils and parliaments, but on the basis of civil war with the forces of trust capital.

These changes also determine the tasks which are confronting the Communists and which were laid down by the Sixth World Congress and by the Tenth Plenum of the E.C.C.I. Our "class against class" policy is a revolutionary program of struggle in all spheres. This policy, in the struggle against war, is based on "the enemy is in our own country" principle. This revolutionary policy is incompatible with any slurring over the imperialist character of the Swedish capitalist state, the imperialist aggressiveness of the Swedish bourgeoisie. It is contrary to all manifestations of provincialism, national narrowness which is frequently disguised in Sweden by theories about special "specific features" of the Swedish capitalism. The "class against class" policy also means life or death struggle against the agency of trust capital—the Swedish social-democracy. To consider now social-democracy as a workers' party, to invite proletarian masses to create a "labor majority" in parliaments and municipal councils, is tantamount, under present conditions, to inviting the workers to collaborate with the bourgeoisie. The policy of the Comintern presupposes struggle for independent leadership of the labor movements apart from and against social-democracy, struggle against trade union legalism, separate demonstrations based on the tactics of united front from below, as for instance, in the militant demonstrations on May 1. It is opposed to all khvostism, peaceful "democratic" cohabitation with social-democracy in the enterprises. It presupposes methods other than those of social-democracy for the capture of the majority of the working class. Not only by methods of peaceful propaganda and agitation, not by methods of "loyal" discussions with social-democracy, but by ruthless class struggles in the course of which the treachery of social-democracy will be more and more divulged, will we, Communists, be able to capture the majority of the working class. Not by capitulation before the trade union reformist bureaucracy will Communists be able to keep and extend their positions in the trade unions, but by energetic resistance to repressive measures in trade unions applied by the social-democratic upper stratum. The "class against class" policy presupposes, furthermore, consistent and ruthless struggle against Right tendencies, the result of capitalist pressure and the pressure of the still strong social-democracy on some weak layers of the Communist Party. It is incompatible with unprincipled philistinism, with shielding opportunist errors or with the toleration of such. Without energetic, consistent struggle against Right opportunist tendencies, your Party cannot become a strong Communist Party capable of asserting itself and leading the working class towards proletarian dictatorship.

A close examination, from the viewpoint of the Comintern policy, of the course pursued by the Central Committee of your Party, will compel you to admit that this course has deviated from the line of the Communist International in a series of very important questions. The present majority in the C.C. failed to understand the substance of this line; it adopted it formally, only by words, but carried on in reality a stubborn struggle against the opposition and the Swedish Young Communist League who endeavored to show to the rank and file of the Party the mistakes made by the C.C. The Comintern line demanded of the Swedish Communist Party energetic consistent struggle against Swedish imperialism, but the majority in the C.C. weakened this struggle by reservations concerning the "dependent character" of Swedish capitalism. The Comintern line demanded explanation of the Swedish workers that in a future war the Swedish bourgeoisie will not remain neutral, that it is an active factor of imperialist policy making for war. The parliamentary fraction of the Swedish Communist Party introduced in the Riksdag, false, through and through opportunist proposals of the bourgeoisie, rearmament, which foster pacifist illusions among the masses, particularly dangerous in a country like Sweden whose neutrality during the war still militates against the watchfulness of the working class in regard to the war danger. In accordance with the Comintern line, the Swedish comrades should have made use of the parliamentary platform for ruthless exposure of the fascist role of the Swedish bourgeoisie and its agency, the Swedish social-democracy. But the parliamentary Communist fraction, while taking a correct position on a number of other vital problems, at times drifted towards the position of "Left" social-democracy by introducing all kinds of "business proposals." The "class against class" policy demanded conversion of the May Day demonstration into a militant demonstration of the Swedish working class, not only against the Swedish bourgeoisie, but also against Swedish social-fascism. The leadership of the biggest Stockholm organization, with Einar Olsson at the head, called off, in agreement with social-democracy, the May Day demonstration, emanulating in an opportunist manner the significance of May Day in a situation rendered acute by the accentuation of class differences. At the time when the blood of Berlin workers was flowing by order of the social-

I SAW IT MYSELF

by HENRI BARBUSSE
Translated by Brian Rhys

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A STORY was built around him which agreed in every way with the prophecies of Old Testament: Jesus the Messiah, born of the Virgin Mary and of the Holy Ghost, of the line of David, was born at Bethlehem, lived at Nazareth, preached on the shores of the Sea of Tiberias, brought unheard of miracles, was taken and put to death by the Pharisees and priests of Jerusalem, who forced Pontius Pilate's hand, arose on the third day and ascended into heaven. The books which recount this story are called the Gospels. They first appeared towards the end of the first century 'after Jesus Christ'; the last appeared, in the form that we now know it, towards the end of the second century.

By this semi-magical device, the Resurrection, the man Jesus was now for the first time assimilated to the divine Myth; he was decked out in superhuman qualities, clouded about with an afterglow of wonder, of ancient prophecy, new commandments. And a strange mixture it all made.

But stranger than all, this humble victim the preacher, who had been requisitioned like some beast of sacrifice to give up his body in martyrdom to the Doctrine of Redemption, to symbolize in the flesh this Agony of theologians, was great in himself, and his greatest is apparent in spite of all religious paraphernalia heaped upon his head.

Echoing in the Gospels where Jesus is imprisoned and mutilated is something of the true voice of the true Jesus, some reverberation of his cry for justice and equality—that great cry of the Jew, calling on justice for a people enslaved, which he sent ringing out over the desert of upturned faces.

THUS the most extraordinary thing about this very true and simple story—the thing which evidence tells us more and more plainly, now that we can look the scriptures squarely in the face—is that the real Jesus, Jesus the man, lives on among the tales invented by the gospel romancers. Looking down these pages with open mind, we still can find, can recognize certain human verities which the inventors of a religion could never have invented.

This real Jesus, who eludes us in the realm of fact (except as the man condemned for fomenting political and social unrest), because we only have the scenario and the biased material of the stage-managers of religion, is revealed to us most directly in his thought, which could not be disguised as effectively as the events of his earthly life.

(To be Continued)

fascist Zoergibel, when armed social-fascist bands in Poland were killing proletarian demonstrators, the leaders of the Stockholm organization were so loyal in regard to the agreement made with social-democracy that they did not even procure speakers to address the several hundred workers who had assembled in spite of the calling-off of the May Day demonstration. Such policy on the part of the chairman of the Stockholm committee was nothing but a continuation of the inadmissible policy of blocs with social-democracy condemned by the overwhelming majority of the Party. The Comintern line dictated to the leaders of the Swedish Communist Party ruthless struggle against concrete signs of a Right tendency, relentless exposure of all opportunist mistakes, but the course pursued by your leaders consisted in systematically ignoring these mistakes, in cultivating in the Party a conciliatory attitude to them, in attempts to justify them in the eyes of the Party. The majority of your C.C. did not condemn these mistakes at the June Plenum. On the contrary, it defended them in the face of the just criticism of the minority of the C.C. and the Comintern delegation, representing the C. C. minority as factional mischief-makers in the eyes of the Party. Even after these mistakes had been submitted to severe criticism at the Tenth Plenum of the E.C.C.I., the chairman of the Polit Bureau of the Party, Comrade Flyg, defended at the Plenum the conduct of the Stockholm leadership and the proposal of the parliamentary fraction rearmament by typically "Left" social-democratic arguments. An extreme attitude of toleration to these mistakes was taken up by a section of the Swedish delegation which represented the majority of the C.C. in the drawing up of this letter. Instead of straightforward, Bolshevik bold condemnation of the opportunist wobbles in the Party, it either openly defended the opportunist mistakes, or gave meaningless evasive answers which make it more difficult for the Party to overcome these mistakes and rectify its line. This persistence on the part of the majority of your C.C. in defending the opportunist mistakes is more dangerous than the mistakes themselves. Every separate mistake can be remedied, but defense of opportunist mistakes degenerates into opportunist deviations which impede the further Bolshevik development of the Party. It is this atmosphere of conciliation in regard to opportunism that made capitulation possible among comrades such as Westerlund in regard to resisting the repressions of the social-fascist trade union bureaucracy, it is such conditions that give rise to views such as Grimlund's re necessity of supporting capitalist rationalization, etc.

The Executive Committee of the Comintern has repeatedly drawn the attention of the leadership of the Swedish Communist Party to the opportunist tendencies in the activity of the Party, calling it to energetic struggle against Right opportunism. In its letter of October 10, 1928 and May 2, 1929, it recommended the mobilization of the whole Party to resist opportunist tendencies. It did everything in its power to give the C. C. itself an opportunity to make good its mistakes. But this method of influencing your C. C. did not have any results. The first of these E.C.C.I. letters was not even brought to the notice of the Party. This compels the E.C.C.I. to demand openly, before the whole Party and with its active cooperation, that the C.C. rectify the Party line and make good the opportunist mistakes which had been committed. There must be throughout the Party, from the bottom to the top, a serious discussion of questions connected with the political line of the Party and its organizational work, the present minority of the C.C. being guaranteed full possibility of defending its views before the Party. In this discussion, all problems must be dealt with on the basis of principle; there must be no room for opportunist attempts to obscure questions of principle by secondary matters, to conceal by misleading maneuvers, the true meaning of the line of the Comintern and of the disagreement with this line on the part of some comrades, from the Communist workers of Sweden.

The discussion on the Open Letter of the E.C.C.I. must contribute towards bringing to light the opportunist elements in the Party, towards the renewal of the leading cadres and to the self-purging of the Party from the hangers-on and alien elements. Only such a discussion, on the basis of principle, will strengthen the real Leninist unity of the Communist Party of Sweden, and the latter will know how to deal a very sharp rebuff to all those who attempt to shake this unity.

The E.C.C.I. recommends that a Party Congress be called not earlier than within four months to sum up the results of the political work done in regard to the rectification of the Party line. Side by side with criticism of past mistakes, the Party will have to give at this Congress, as well as during the inner Party discussion, a concrete form to its tasks in the struggle against war, capitalist rationalization, social fascism and pacifist illusions. It will also have to give a concrete form to the tasks set by the Tenth Plenum of the E.C.C.I.: conquest by the Communist Party of the leading role in the labor movement in Sweden, giving economic struggles a political character (problem of the mass political strike), firmer establishment of the Party in enterprises by means of reorganization on the basis of factory nuclei, consolidation of the influence of the Party in trade unions accompanied by elaboration of concrete measures to resist the infamous disruptive work of the reformist bureaucracy. The entering of new sections of female workers and youths into the class struggle as a result of capitalist rationalization makes it the duty of the Communist Party of Sweden to devote particular attention to these strata. Furthermore, the Congress will have to replenish the leadership of your Party by comrades who became conspicuous in the course of recent class struggles, and will have to give an opportunity to all who wish honestly, sincerely and in a Bolshevik manner to make good their mistakes under the vigilant control of the Party and with its energetic help.

The Presidium of the E.C.C.I. expresses the firm conviction that only on the basis of such self-criticism will the Party continue to grow and to bring new life into its ranks. The Presidium is convinced that your Party, which has been able in the past to resist unanimously all attempts to sabotage the decisions of the Comintern, will profit by the experience of the Bolshevik Parties of other countries, overcome energetically opportunist and conciliatory tendencies in its ranks and will become in the near future one of the foremost and most capable sections of the Communist International.