

Subway "Accidents" Are Not Accidents! The Companies Hire Few Workers and Overwork Them at Small Pay. What They Care For Is Profits, Not Lives. Tammany Aids Them as All Capitalist Parties Do.

Daily Worker

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The Textile Barons' Guerrillas Attack---

The great convention of the National Textile Workers' Union had a very impressive opening last night at Paterson. Unquestionably it will make history for the American working class.

The action of the Muste group and of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers Section of the company union, the United Textile Workers, trying in cooperation with the employers and a Paterson judge to interfere with the convention, is exactly what would be expected of a gang that has so completely showed its desire to fight the workers, and help the employers as in the Elizabethton and Marion strikes.

In each of the big strikes the U. T. W. has entered so far, the workers have been sold out and sent back to low wages and the black list. In each case of such treason the U. T. W. chiefs have had the help of the state or federal agents.

In Paterson, the local magistrate tells the so-called "pickets" belonging to the company union that their union is all right and they are free. No need to wonder what he will say to National Textile Workers pickets in the big silk strike approaching!

The workers will come to the National Textile Workers' convention tonight—not to Muste's mass meeting by which that faker seeks to distract their attention from the main job of organizing a big militant National Textile Workers' Union, to carry on the struggle so gloriously begun in the South, in New England, and soon to come in the New Jersey and other silk mills and dye houses.

The workers will not believe the slanderous attack issued by the Full Fashioned Hosiery bureaucrat, Holderman, who says that the N. T. W. raises money under the false pretense of assisting a hosiery strike he is himself misleading. They know the N. T. W. raises money for the coming silk strike, and for its own southern campaign.

This vicious lying attempt to blacken the N. T. W., this sudden endorsement of the U. T. W. by the local judge, and Rev. Muste's attempt tonight at a diversion, are so many attacks in the rear by the guerrilla forces of the textile bosses, whose main aim is to prevent any organization but a company union under A. F. L. auspices and the bosses' control in the textile industry. The workers will know them for what they are, and will rally to the National Textile Workers' Union.

What Is Karolyi's Position?

Michael Karolyi sails for New York December 28. Some time before, he notified the Anti-Horthy League—the American-Hungarian anti-fascist organization—that the League is entrusted by him with the organization of all his American-Hungarian mass meetings. By his attitude he sought to give the impression that he was following the line of the International Anti-Fascist Congress held in March, 1929, at which he was present.

However, according to the news carried by several capitalist papers two or three days ago, Karolyi has promised the Rand School, controlled by the American social fascists, that he would speak at a meeting organized by the Rand School.

If Karolyi knows the social fascist character of this school, and, in spite of that, accepts an invitation from them to speak, then, of course, he cannot present himself as anti-fascist. One cannot be an anti-fascist in Hungarian relations and be allied to the social-fascists in American relations.

The Hungarian social fascists, the Peysers, Garamis and Buchingers, have recently made a new pact with the bloody fascist government of Horthy by which they take the lead in the anti-Soviet war preparations. They attacked from behind the political prisoners on general hunger strike and the Salgotanyan miners who were in a heroic struggle against the united forces of Bethlehem and Peyer.

The socialist party plays the same role in the United States. It attacks the strikers from behind, as it did the Gastonia strikers, and the defense campaign.

In its campaign of calumny against the Soviet Union, the socialist party is on the same front with Green and Woll, who exceed even the capitalists in their incitement for war against the Soviet Union.

If Karolyi was aware of the character of the Rand School—that it is an American social-fascist organization from whose forum the speakers of the third party of the American capitalist class attack the new revolutionary unions, the Communist Party and the Soviet Union, and every revolutionary anti-capitalist, anti-fascist movement—if Karolyi knew this and in spite of that he accepts the invitation of this Rand School, then this is the old Karolyi, the petty bourgeois politician who at the time he was president of Hungary proved by his actions that he is an enemy of the working class. If this is true, then he is an "anti-fascist" in phrases only and is about to find again his place openly in the camp of the enemies of the working class.

Judgment of Karolyi's attitude toward fascism by the class-conscious workers must necessarily be based, not upon his words, but upon his deeds. His deeds will prove whether he is an enemy of fascism or a hidden friend of theirs, standing on the same platform with the social fascists. In this case, every anti-fascist would fight against him.

"Mobilize for Struggle" Is Point in Textile Resolution

The draft of the main resolution which will be submitted to the Second National Convention of the National Textile Workers Union by its national office is entitled: "The Present Situation and the Tasks of the Second Annual Convention of the National Textile Workers Union." It reads as follows:

1. There is a deep and growing crisis in American industry. Rationalization—the speed-up and stretch-out—have immensely increased production with a sharp and steady decrease in the number of workers employed.

This increased production has flooded the domestic market since workers, the great majority of the population, receive in wages only a fraction of the values they create by their labor power.

Unemployment showed a steady growth even during periods of so-called prosperity. The speed-up and the intensification of labor—and the introduction of highly specialized "labor-saving" machinery added ever larger numbers to the ranks of the permanently unemployed and the partially employed.

Sections of the working class already have begun counter-offensives.

In all capitalist countries this same process is at work. The capitalist class tries always to put the burden of cheaper production upon the working class. Unable to sell the entire output of industry in the

home country, a certain percentage is thrown into the world market. International competition for the world markets and for sources of cheap raw materials becomes keener.

Imperialist war, which is capitalist competition carried to its final conclusion, is today an imminent danger.

The Soviet Union The existence of the Soviet Union for more than twelve years, with the steady building of socialism there has strengthened the world's working class and weakened the imperialist rulers. The imperialist governments, driven from the soil of the Soviet Union by the Red Army and the united force of the

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Proletcos Restaurant to Reopen in Few Days

Difficulties arising out of relations with hostile business elements who have become especially antagonistic since the Palestine events have compelled the temporary closing of the Proletcos Cooperative Restaurant which has been and continues a serviceable and profitable undertaking.

Negotiations are proceeding towards the reopening of the restaurant within a few days under conditions which will make possible even better service to its many patrons.

NATIONAL TEXTILE WORKERS CONVENTION; PLAN FOR STRUGGLE

Sell-out Experts of A.F.L. Converge Upon City Trying to Stop Workers Own Organization

Militant Union Answers Slander About Money; Workers Contribute to Strike Funds

While hundreds of textile workers under the leadership of the National Textile Workers' Union are on strike in New England, and hundreds of delegates from the whole textile region of America are gathering at the second annual convention of the N. T. W. in Paterson today, the Muste group of fake

progressives and the United Textile Workers' Union are rushing to the aid of the employers.

Yesterday the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers lone bureaucrat in Paterson flashed into the local papers with a slanderous statement that the National Textile Workers' Union was "collecting money under false pretenses." He charges that the N. T. W. is collecting money for the Mutual Knitting Mill strike here, which is still under control of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, and that the money is actually to be used for the N. T. W. southern campaign and the silk strike which is certain to come soon.

The N.T.W. has already sent a reply to the press, pointing out that it is not pretending to raise money for the Mutual strike. N.T.W. organizers offered some time ago their solidarity to the Mutual strikers, but the Full Fashioned Hosiery officials refused to permit any assistance from the N.T.W. The N.T.W. has been openly and energetically raising funds for the organization of the Southern textile workers ever since the Gastonia strike, and particularly now, that the Second National Convention is certain to arrange a greatly intensified organization campaign for the South. The drive is being energetically supported; it has also openly and frankly asked the workers to give donations to the fund for the coming silk strike, for conditions and speed-up in the silk mills and dye houses are so bad that the workers must battle.

Holderman's motives for this slander and his appeal on the basis of the National Textile Worker Union is all the more understandable when it is considered that the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers is affiliated with the United Textile Workers, which has a long record of sell-out and treachery to labor in the South, and is the spear point of the A. F. L. southern drive against real workers' organizations there.

Both the U. T. W. and the F. F. H. W. are controlled by the Muste group. The Reverend Muste himself has rushed to Paterson to fight what he knows is the greatest enemy to his plan to swindle and sell out the textile workers. A Muste parade is to march through the streets during the first session of the N. T. W. second annual convention, tomorrow, and in the evening Muste will address a meeting at which he can persuade to attend. The object is to interfere with the convention as much as possible.

The U. T. W. gang has already secured the support of the local courts. The magistrate who sat in the case of forty-one pickets arrested at the Mutual shop freed the pickets, and lauded the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers. This, the Paterson workers recognize immediately, is preparation for terror through the courts, when the silk strike starts, under the leadership of a union, the National Textile Workers, whom the judge will not approve of. It is an attempt to convince the workers that the U. T. W. will receive favorable treatment, and they should join it instead of the N. T. W., also to establish reputation of "friend of labor" for the capitalist courts of Paterson, so that defense for the arrested silk pickets will be inadequate.

RENOUCE BUKHARIN. MOSCOW (By Mail).—Comrades Maretzki and Astrov, two of Bukharin's supporters, have now published a declaration in which they condemn the opinions of Comrades Bukharin, Rykov and Tomski and their own support of these opinions.

Emergency! Membership Meeting Monday, Dec. 23, 8 p. m. Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave. An important development which involves the interests of the entire Party will be reported on and dealt with. A members of District Two meetings are called off. Bring your membership card.—Secretariat Dist. 2, C.P.U.S.A.

New Drop in the Stock Market Shows Crisis Growth Another fall in the stock market yesterday caused a loss of five points or more on the most "sound" stocks, and other securities fell 15 to 17 points. The break yesterday, in one day, cancelled approximately half of the "advance" above the lowest point of the recent panic, while some important stocks, especially Montgomery Ward, fell to a lower level than at any time during the recent crash.

The latest fall in the stock market follows the recent tremendous increases in unemployment throughout the country and the growing economic crisis.

Miners Daughters Arrested on Picket Line



Women of miners' families arrested by Illinois state militia at Taylorville, some of them with torn clothing from the brutality of the attack upon them, and their own militant resistance. Five hundred militia were sent to Taylorville at the first request of the coal owners on the second day of the strike. Over a hundred pickets have been arrested.

NEGRO MASSES IN WIDE REVOLT

British "Labor" Rule Shoot Oppressed

(Wireless by Imprecorr)

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Not only have the native demonstrations in Nigeria, British West Africa, against increased taxation been fired upon by the police, who wounded eighteen, but other demonstrations in South Africa of the native Negro population have been similarly attacked.

Great demonstrations were organized on December 16 in several South African centers against the oppression of the natives by British imperialism.

At Potchefstroom, reactionary whites shot up the demonstration, wounding seven. At Cape Town, a thousand Negroes participated in the demonstration at which the effigies of General Smuts and Premier Hertzog were burned.

Dispatches Friday from African points stated that in Southern Nigeria, and apparently extending over a wide area, the Negro population is in revolt against the oppressive rule of British imperialists. The shooting occurred at Opo on Monday.

A second climax is said to have been reached after the recent shooting of eighteen Negro women, when a mail boat from Calabar was met with such hostility at Itu that it had to turn back without discharging cargo. Revolutionary outbreaks also occurred at Umokoroshi.

Indications are that the whole area is in revolt and that troops and police are holding only some of the towns. The area mentioned in dispatches extends west from Calabar to Owerri and from Afikpo south. Port Harcourt is mentioned as being the point of arrival for troops from Algor and Ibadan. Orita is noted as being held by the troops.

At Opo, it is stated that the Negro women showed extreme bravery, attacking the troops and trying to seize their rifles. The troops are natives officered by British whites.

PITTSFIELD WEAVERS GAIN. PITTSFIELD, Mass. (By Mail).—A hundred striking weavers at the Pontusac Woolen Mills have won a cent a yard increase in wages.

Stalin's 50th Birthday Greeted by World's Workers

(Wireless by Imprecorr)

MOSCOW, Dec. 20.—Telegrams are arriving from everywhere congratulating Joseph Stalin, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on his 50th birthday which is Saturday.

The Government Commission publishes a list of an additional 192 factories employing 200,000 workers where the seven-hour day is being established.

Joseph Vissarionovich (Dzhughashvili) Stalin, General Secretary, Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of the Soviet Union was born December 21st, 1879, the son of a peasant of the Gubernia of Tiflis.

In 1892 Stalin entered school and at the age of seventeen he was already at the head of students' political circles. In 1899 he was expelled from school for "infidelity," and then devoted himself entirely to Party work.

In the summer of 1898 he entered the Social-Democratic organization in Tiflis. When his activity drew the attention of the police upon him, he changed his residence to Batum at the end of 1901, after a search had been made for him. Here, together with the Social-Democratic worker, Kandelak, Stalin founded the first illegal Marxist group.

In 1902 he was arrested in connection with a strike then going on in Batum. He was one of the organizers of the Batum demonstration at that time. The end of 1902 and all of 1903 he spent in the prisons of Kutais and Batum. He was then sent to Siberia for three years. After escaping from Siberia, Stalin

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International Wireless News

(Wireless by Imprecorr)

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Great demonstrations of unemployed took place here yesterday, demanding special assistance for the winter. Despite heavy cordons of police around the city hall area, thousands of the jobless broke through and succeeded in demonstrating before the city hall. The police attacked the demonstration brutally and with shooting on the Alexanderplatz, where two were seriously wounded. The workers stoned the police and fought back for a long time.

(Wireless by Imprecorr)

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 20.—The federal arbitration court of Australia has ordered a resumption of work at the Rothbury mines and others on strike on the terms prevailing before the dispute. The New South Wales State Government is refusing to obey the order and is declaring that it will continue to work the mines with scabs.

On Monday, the Rothbury mine was the scene of battle between strikers and police guards, in which one striker was killed and many wounded. A demonstration of 30,000 here Wednesday in protest was attacked and 30 workers were sent to hospitals.

N.T.W. Leads Strike in Treco Knitting Mills; Fights Discrimination

The workers of the Treco Knitting Mill, 24 West 25th St., who last month won a strike under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union, are on strike again, this time for an equal division of work in the shop, and against the boss' discrimination. It is slow in the mill and the boss laid off workers, discriminating against the most active in the union. The whole shop has gone out determined to strike until these are reinstated and an equal division of work is gained.

MINERS PREPARING FOR NATIONAL STRIKE, 1930; EXTEND LOCAL STRUGGLE

District Board Lays Basis for Intensified Organization Campaign in Preparation

Joint Rank and File Strike Committees; Call to Smash Terror; Class Divisions in Militia

BULLETIN.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill. Dec. 20.—A fire in the home of the chief deputy here is being made the excuse for an attempt to frame an arson charge on some of the strikers. There are no arrests yet. Frank H. Woods, president of the Ogara Coal Co., told 300 U. M. W. A. and coal company officers yesterday that he was "cooperating with the U. M. W. A. for war on the Communists." He said, "I believe in the U. M. W. A." He declined to pay higher wages.

(To be Continued) By JACK JOHNSTONE. (National Organizer of the Trade Union Unity League.)

WEST FRANKFORD, Ill. Dec. 20.—A national general strike next fall, when the Anthracite agreements expire and built on the results of the present strike of Illinois miners and the intensive organization campaign of the National Miners' Union that accompanies them, was the decision of the Illinois District Board of the N. M. U. in its latest meeting.

The text of the resolution adopted at the board meeting is as follows:

"Ten thousand miners responded in a number of local strikes to the call of the National Miners' Union to struggle against wage cuts, the check-off, the bad conditions and speed-up underground, etc. This expresses the growing hatred of the miners for the company unionized United Mine Workers of America.

The program of the Illinois State Convention held by the N. M. U. in Belleville last October, to fight against the check-off and for improved conditions for the miners by a series of local strikes, is broadening out into a national campaign in preparation for a national strike of all bituminous and anthracite miners in the fall of 1930.

Class Character. "The immediate use of five companies of Illinois militia in the Springfield and Taylorville district, the threats of deportation by the U. S. department of justice, the deputizing of Lewis and Fishwick gangsters on the instructions of the coal operators, followed by the fascist terror in Franklin County, shows clearly the class character of the struggle. So does the open declaration of Sheriff Pritchard that his forces are to be used to protect the interests of the United

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NEED RELIEF FOR STRIKING MINERS

Tag Days in New York Today and Sunday

"Support the Workers International Relief Tag Days" is the message sent by Pat Toohy, secretary-treasurer of the National Miners Union, to the workers of New York.

The Tag Days, which will be held this Saturday and Sunday, are expected to raise thousands of dollars for the relief of the striking Illinois miners, as well as for the shoe and needle trades workers of New York.

Toohy's appeal, sent from the heart of the strike area, stated: "The Illinois miners, under the leadership of the National Miners Union, are fighting a life and death battle. The bosses have called in all their allies, their strike breaking agents of the United Mine Workers, hired gangsters and the forces of the state, in an effort to crush our struggle. But their most powerful weapon is starvation. They are trying to starve the Illinois miners into submission.

"Relief is needed at once. Men, women and children are without food. The workers of this country must support the campaign of the Workers International Relief. The Tag Days arranged for Saturday and Sunday in New York will be the means of raising substantial sums of money for immediate strike relief. New York workers, you must not fail us. Support the W.I.R. Tag Days. Help us win this struggle which will be a victory for the entire working class."

Hundreds of volunteers are needed to thoroughly canvass every section of the city in order that thousands of dollars for strike relief may be raised. They are asked to report at the following stations: Central Station, 799 Broadway, Room 221; downtown Workers Center, 27 East Fourth St.; Workers Center, 1179 Broadway; Trade Union Unity League, 26 Union Sq.

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Overcrowded Subway Cars Trapped by Fire; Many Workers Injured

At least eighty persons were seriously injured when a fire in the electric cables on the B.-M. T. line trapped the passengers of two six car trains in the tunnel under the East River early yesterday morning. Hundreds of others were cut and bruised. Many of the injured were workers on the way to their jobs.

As a result of the overcrowded trains, thru which the subway companies increase profits, the passengers found it almost impossible to reach the doors when they were opened, and many broke windows and jumped out. Then they had to walk a considerable distance thru the smoke filled tunnel.

MINERS PREPARING FOR NATIONAL STRUGGLE FOR DEMANDS IN 1930

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Mine Workers. So does the telegram from Fishwick thanking Pritchard for his assistance. So do the actions of the I. W. W. leaders in Collinsville, where, in cooperation with the superintendent of a struck mine they conducted strike-breakers through the picket lines to scab in the mine. This all shows the unity of action between the I. W. W. leaders, Lewis and Fishwick, the coal operators, the state and national governments, against the efforts of the miners to better their conditions. It should convince the most skeptical miner of the necessity of building a class conscious industrial union.

"Scab or Jail."

"Back to work or go to jail or be deported," is the battle-cry of the enemies of the miners. Machine guns, tear bombs, black jacks, raiding of the N.M.U. district office and of private homes, occupying the miners' hall in Taylorville by the militia, arrests, slugging of men and women alike, and even on their own doorsteps—these are the means used to intimidate, terrorize and subdue the miners, in an attempt to compel them to submit to slave conditions and accept the boss-ridden United Mine Workers of America company union.

"That the terroristic methods have hindered the speedy spreading of the strike is true, but the terror, while temporarily retarding the miners' struggle, is a lesson in the class struggle and tears the cobwebs and democratic illusions from the minds of thousands of miners. It draws them into the National Miners Union, and destroys the last lingering hope in the United Mine Workers.

"The strike called by the tri-district convention in Zeigler, Dec. 1, is a strike against the coal operators, but the National Miners Union realizes that the Lewis-Fishwick company union is a tool of the coal operators. This company union is the front line trenches for the coal operators, who decide through the check-out that the miners shall belong to it. The coal operators court in Springfield will decide which gang of crooks administer their company union, and the miners have no say about that except through the action expressed in tearing up the U. M. W. charters and affiliating themselves to the National Miners Union.

Use State Troop.

"Wherever the Lewis-Fishwick gunmen are not strong enough to force these misleaders' leadership on the miners, the sheriff, machine guns, and armed deputies are used, as at Buckner and Coello. The militia is also used to force Lewis or Fishwick on the miners, as at Taylorville and Kincaid. Even the dying I.W.W., through Forrest Edwards (its general organizer), supports the boss-owned U.M.W. company union, at Collinsville. The fact that the rank and file are not allowed to speak except at the point of a gun or bayonet shows the growing resentment of the miners against the bureaucrats and their support of the

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Brooklyn Workers Athletic Club. Is having a membership drive. All workers are welcome. The club has a sport and also educational program. It meets every Tuesday and Wednesday at 8 to 11 p. m., also Sunday 12 to 4 p. m. at 157th Street, Bklyn.

Workers Laboratory Theatre. Casting for the next production begins this week at the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Sq., Saturday, Dec. 21. Meetings Monday, Friday and Sunday at 8 p. m. Information at Workers School office.

Nearing at Harlem Forum. "The Negro Under Imperialism" will be the subject of a lecture by Scott Nearing at the Harlem Educational Forum, Sunday, Dec. 22. The Forum meets every Sunday, 2:30 p. m. at 235 W. 125th St.

Dramatic Circle. Will give a concert and play at the Harlem Progressive Youth Club, 142 Madison Ave., Saturday, Dec. 21, 8:30 p. m.

Class in Trade Union Problems. Morris Rosen, National Secretary, Building Trades Section of the T. U. L. will take the class Monday, Dec. 23. It is conducted by Herbert Dunn every Monday at the local office, 130 E. 54th St. at 7 p. m. Special admission 25 cents to those not registered.

Workers Co-op. Colony. Will hold election for board of directors Saturday, Dec. 21. Voting will be from 12 noon to 8 p. m. in the Colony auditorium. Every member should vote.

Vanguard Youth Center Dance. The V.Y.C. will give a dramatic recital and dance, Sat. Eve., Dec. 21 at 2700 Broadway, E. in the room. Prominent band, all welcome.

Women's Council. Council 14, of Middle Village will have a banquet on Saturday, Dec. 21, at 8:30 p. m. at their headquarters, 1 Fulton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Council 21 will have a housewarming on Saturday, Dec. 21, at their new meeting place, 229 Schenectady Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., at 8:30 p. m.

Plainfield Council of N. J. will have an official opening of the membership drive which will be held at the local office, now carrying on, with an organizational talk and entertainment on Sunday night, Dec. 22, at 8:30 p. m. at their meeting place, 215 West 2nd St., Plainfield, N. J.

Gastonia Strike Play. The Sacco-Vanzetti Branch, I.L.D., is giving a dramatic performance of "White Trash," a play dealing with Gastonia strike, produced by Workers Laboratory Theatre, tonight at Rose Garden, 1247 Boston Rd. Dancing will follow the play and refreshments will be served. Admission 50 cents.

Greek Branch I.L.D. The Greek Branch I.L.D., N. Spadokias, meets Sunday, Dec. 21, at 16 W. 21st St. at Amalgamated Food Workers Union. All members must be present.

"White Trash" in the Bronx. Workers Laboratory Theatre will give a dramatic performance of "White Trash" for the benefit of Sacco-Vanzetti Branch of the I.L.D., Saturday evening, Dec. 21, at Rose Garden, 1247 Boston Rd. Dancing will follow the performance; refreshments will be served; a good time assured. Admission 50 cents. All Bronxites please attend.

TO CUT WAGES OF CLEVELAND STREET CAR MEN

A. F. L. Fakers Play Bosses' Game

(By a Worker Correspondent) CLEVELAND, Ohio (By Mail)—There seems to be no bottom to the depth to which labor fakers can descend in order that they may be patted on their shoulders by the employers of labor and stand good for a soft job.

The only reason that the fakers at the head of our local union, Division 268, of the Street Car Men's International, have not been "promoted" is, because there are no swivel chairs vacant at present in the company's sanctum. Two of these swivel chairs are already occupied by one-time officials of our union, and the sooner our present officials join their fellow "lickspittles" the better for us.

The dirty game that these sycophants of the bosses have been playing (Continued on Page Three)

Urged to Aid Miners on W. I. R. Tag Day

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Shoe Workers Union, 16 West 21st St.; Needle Trades Union, 131 West 28th St.; Jewish Workers Club, 108 East 14th St.; Harlem: Workers Center, 143 East 103rd St.; Harlem Labor Center, 235 W. 129th St.; Unity Co-operative, 1800 Seventh Ave.; Finnish Workers Club, 15 West 126th St.; Hungarian Workers Club, 350 East 81st St.; Non-Partisan School, 143 East 103rd St.; Scandinavian Workers Club, 15 West 126th St.

Bronx: Workers Center, 1380 Wilkins Ave.; 715 East 138th St.; United Workers Co-operative, 2700 Bronx Park East, Brooklyn: Workers Center, 2901 Mermaid Ave., Coney Island; 48 Bay 28th St.; 1373 43rd St.; 764 40th St.; 56 Manhattan Ave. Long Island: 29 Chester St.

T.U.U.L. Supports Tag Days. The metropolitan area, Trade Union Unity League, calls upon all members of the new unions and trade union groups to rally to the Tag Days, which will be held on Saturday and Sunday, December 21 and 22, 1930, organized by the W.I.R. and I.L.D. The proceeds of the tag days will provide funds for unions now engaged or preparing for general strikes, miners, shoe workers, textile workers, etc.

Youth to Compete at Anti-Religious Dance

The Christmas Eve dance of the Young Communist League besides being one of the finest affairs of the year, will also be a general strike next Fall. That weakness must be overcome by building N.M.U. locals, overthrowing through a series of local strikes, fighting for the immediate local improvements, by spreading the local strikes to a statewide and eventually to a national scale.

Lecture and Affair for "Liberator"

On Sunday evening, December 22, at 8 p. m., at the Unity Co-operative Colony, 2700 Bronx Park East, there will be a lecture and entertainment for the benefit of "The Liberator," the official organ of the American Negro Congress, which recently resumed publication as a weekly paper.

Engdahl to Lecture on "Error in the U. S. A."

A lecture, "The Reign of Terror in the U. S. A.," will be given this Sunday, Dec. 22, at 8 p. m., at the Workers School, 26 Union Square, by J. Louis Engdahl, National Secretary of the International Labor Defense. Admission 25 cents.

Interracial Dance Tonight

An interracial dance will be held this evening at St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St. The dance is held under auspices of the Harlem Tenants League. All workers are invited.

Communist Activities

Attention of Y.C.L. All members of the Young Communist League are instructed to appear at the district office on Saturday, Dec. 21, for a special mobilization. A roll call of each unit will be taken, and no comrade will be excused. Don't fail—special mobilization.

Young Communist League, District 2. Will hold a hike on Sunday, Dec. 22. The hike will be to Clover Lake, Staten Island. All League members and young workers are to meet at the South Ferry waiting room. We leave on the Staten Island Ferry at 9 a. m. sharp.

Concert-Dance. Boro Hall Unit, Section 6, will hold a concert at 56 Manhattan Ave., Williamsburg, Saturday, Dec. 21, 8:30 p. m.

Unit 1F, Section 1, Attention. In view of the Party membership meeting, all members of Unit 1F are asked to be in the section headquarters at 6 p. m. sharp. The meeting will be held.

Unit 12, Section 3 Executive. The Executive Committee of Unit 12, Section 3, will have a very important meeting on Monday, Dec. 23, at 6:15 p. m. sharp, at the section headquarters.

Unit 12, Section 3. On Thursday, Dec. 26, at 6:30 p. m. sharp, a very important meeting will be held of Unit 12, Section 3 in section headquarters. Every member must be present and on time.

Workers School Classes. Classes will be held as usual Dec. 24 and 25. Fall term ends Dec. 23, except for late classes, and is celebrated by costume and play at the school for that night (New Years Eve) at Rockland Palace, 155th St. and 8th Ave. Tickets 75 cents in advance and \$1.00 at door.

"Metropolis" and "Streets of Sorrow" at Film Guild

The Film Guild Cinema will present, commencing this Saturday, a double-feature program headed by the Ufa master-film "Metropolis." The cast includes some of the best German artists such as Brigitte Helm, Gustave Froelich, Rudolph Klein-Rogge, Heinrich George and Alfred Abel.

On the same program, the Film Guild will revive the first screen effort of Greta Garbo, "Streets of Sorrow."

At the Film Guild Cinema, the Junior Film Guild will present eight special children's morning showings of "Peter Pan," commencing Dec. 15 and continuing through Jan. 1.

TOYTOWN STAGE PRESENTATION AT LOEW'S PARADISE

"Untamed," starring Joan Crawford in her first all-talking picture, comes to Loew's Paradise Theatre for the week beginning today.

On the stage, Chester Hale's revue, "Toytown," is the attraction. Fortunelle and Ciriline, acrobats; Karlton Emmy and His Mad Wags, canine performers; Ivan Triesault, and Aileen Clark, are other features on the program.

GABRILOWITSCH SOLOIST WITH PHILHARMONIC TOMORROW

Gregor Piatigorsky, violoncellist, will make his debut with the Philharmonic orchestra, playing the Dvorak 'Cello Concerto. He will be heard at the Carnegie Hall concerts of Thursday evening, Friday afternoon, and next Sunday afternoon. The program for his first two appearances will be completed by Vaughan Williams' Fantasia on a Theme by Tallis and Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony; for his last by Mozart's Overture to "The Magic Flute" and Glazounov's Fourth Symphony.

Tomorrow afternoon at Carnegie

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"Metropolis" and "Streets of Sorrow" at Film Guild

Hall, Ossip Gabrilowitsch will be the soloist, playing the Schumann Piano Concerto. His performance will be preceded by the Fragments from Handel's "Alcina" and followed by Beethoven's Third Symphony.

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MUSIC AND CONCERTS

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CARNEGIE HALL Sat. Eve., Dec. 28, at 8:45 (Students) Soloist: GREGOR PIATIGORSKY, 'Celloist Mozart—Dvorak—Glazounov

CARNEGIE HALL Saturday Morning, Dec. 28, at 11 Soloist: ERNEST SCHELLING, Conductor Program illustrating Harp and Percussion Soloist: SALZEDO HARP ENSEMBLE Arthur Judson, Manager, (Steinway)

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Workers Costume Ball

New Year's Eve Tuesday, December 31

ROCKLAND PALACE 155th St. and 8th Ave. (Take Sixth or Ninth Ave. "L

Lies of Nicaraguan Lackey Bump Into Butler's Remarks

Imperialist Confession of Butler Don't Mix With Imperialist Apology of Moncada; "La Prensa" of Argentina Gives Hot Reply in Comment

Nicaraguan dispatches which gave the speech of "president" Moncada at the opening of his lackey "congress," a speech in the best manner of an imperialist and undoubtedly written for him by the American consul at Managua, has received a counter-blast from "La Prensa," of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Moncada, of course, followed the line of General Smedley Butler's recent remarks to the effect that Nicaragua candidates who opposed "our man," in this case, Moncada, were "declared to be bandits." Moncada told the Nicaraguan congress, for foreign consumption, of course, that "the disorders in Northern Nicaragua are purely banditry."

Moncada went on to praise the United States and the marines for alleged "free elections," and attacked those in Latin-America who criticized Yankee imperialism. Butler, in his urgent remarks told how "free" Nicaraguan elections were, by saying that the marines got together all the supporters of Moncada to "register for the elections," held the registration office open only long enough to have them register, then decree that only those registered could vote.

A Sovereign Lie.
Moncada likewise got off the astonishing remark that: "I consider my country independent and sovereign," and went on to attack what he said was the "criminal propaganda against public security and peace which is being circulated by foreign and Nicaraguan Communists."

"La Prensa" of Buenos Aires is not a Communist paper. On the contrary it is likely to be indirectly speaking for British imperialism, which is interested just now in causing all trouble possible for American Latin-American workers, the only real anti-imperialist force. And Moncada's lying statements gives it

a wide-open chance. It says in answer the following:
"The statements of the citizen now occupying the presidency of Nicaragua only show to what extent the opinions of complacent politicians can become warped when they consent to foreign violence and the delivery of their national institutions into slavery under a foreign power," the paper declares.
"The United States orders and superintends every single official act of the little republic. Foreign delegates control all the acts of the administration, train and command the troops, conduct war against the rebels, plans and direct the contracting of foreign loans, direct work for the opening of the interoceanic canal, audit the expenditures of the public funds, oversee elections, and, in a word, act as though they and only they hold authority to regulate everything that goes on in the country."

These facts reveal that the president was far from stating the truth when he informed congress that Nicaragua was absolutely sovereign and independent. It is only necessary to recall how the recent elections were organized to realize his statement was untrue.

"The Latin-American protest is far from being unjust. That protest is not concerned with the fate of politicians who are constantly begging the support of foreign powers. The American continent is not interested in knowing that a surplus in the budget indicates economic restoration under foreign occupation, not interested that peace had been re-established by the force of foreign troops imported to slaughter those who oppose the government and who are labeled bandits. Latin-American opinion is not going to change just because in enslaved countries there are authorities who consent to foreign invasion and profit by it."

CARMEN FAKERS FOR THE BOSSES

(Continued from Page One)

ing this last six years or more is now about to culminate in a cut in wages and a vicious speed-up. The way the yoroked shows conclusively collusion with the bosses. It also brings out clearly the fact that these fakery have insidiously converted our once militant local into a camouflaged company union. It was under the guise of creating more jobs that these fakery managed to put across their latest trick.

They began a loud lamentation for the men that are being displaced by the rationalization of industry. They pretended they were deeply concerned for the street carmen that also being displaced by the introduction of buses all over the country, suggesting that the introduction of an eight-hour day would create more jobs.

Without seven-eighths of the men knowing anything about the matter a resolution was steamrolled through at a "packed" meeting asking the company to post sample eight-hour schedules, ostensibly for the men's approval or disapproval. An amendment to the motion that we also in accepting the eight-hour schedules, also that the stretch-out be limited to 10 hours, was deliberately ignored by the chairman.

Well, sample eight-hour schedules have been posted and the men cajoled into accepting them. The "lay-out" of the runs are worse than the nine-hour schedule we are working at present. Many of the runs are stretched out from 11 to 13 hours and are of three swings.

Not only does it mean a cut in wages of a dollar to \$1.50 per day for all of the men, but no new men need be employed because no new runs have been created, except a few rush-hour "trippers," which are generally worked by disciplined men. It also means that we will have to do the same amount of work in eight hours that we are now doing in nine.

Well, the question is, how are we to fight these misleaders of ours? Our brothers in Buffalo, Philadelphia, New York and New Orleans have been sold out and so were we sold out in 1924 in order that the delegates to the republican convention might not be inconvenienced.

My answer is, street-car workers, get together and form station committees, then elect a central committee. Start agitation for an increase in wages, for straight eight-hour runs, convert our disguised company union into an industrial union by organizing the buses, line, shop, yard an drackmen into our union. Then we will be in a position to flout the order of the Supreme Court which denies us closed shop conditions. This is a proposition that our betrayers cannot undertake because they are sworn enemies of real unionism, industrial unionism.

Write to the Trade Union Unity League, 2046 East Fourth St., Cleveland, for information about the way to organize an industrial union for all the carmen to beat the bosses and the amalgamated traitors.
—ARMAN No. 2.

Chiang-Kai-Shek Just A Bit Previous in His Claim "Revolt Ended"

Shanghai dispatches stating that Chiang Kai-shek declares that "revolt has ended in China," beat other dispatches contradicting this idea about six hours on Thursday.

Exen Chiang Kai-shek admitted that "Communist or Red troops" still were active in Hupeh province, were thought to have units throughout the Yangtze valley and were expected to give the government serious trouble. But Chiang claimed that the purely military revolt "had ended."

While Chiang may have won new "marvellous victories" with the use of Wall Street's ammunition, known in China as the "silver bullet," that is to say by bribery of opposing generals, latest dispatches Thursday state that 80,000 troops of Feng Yuhsiang under Lu Chung-Lin, have left Tung-Kwan on the border between Shensi and Honan provinces, to make a drive to capture Cheng Chow.

INTO THE SHOPS.
Take your greeting lists into the shop and mills thereby informing the workers that The Daily Worker is six years old, that they should subscribe.

STALIN BIRTHDAY.
(Continued from Page One)

resumed his revolutionary work.

In 1908 Stalin was arrested again in connection with an affair of the Babinsky Committee. In prison once more, Stalin was exiled for another three years to the Gubernia of Bologodskaya.

In 1909 he escaped to Baku, returning to his revolutionary work with an unswerving devotion. This time, too, he was arrested, and tsarism vented its hatred in a six-year exile to Solvichegodsk. After one year, Stalin escaped to St. Petersburg, but before several months elapsed, he was arrested while on the business of the Central Committee of the Party. Several months more of imprisonment, and again three years of exile in Bologodskaya Gubernia. In December, 1911, Stalin made another successful escape. But in April, 1912, he was again exiled, this time to the Region of Narynsky. By September, he was again in St. Petersburg.

Another breathing spell of intense revolutionary work until March, 1913, when he was again arrested and banished to the Region of Turukhansky, to the little village of Kureika, in the Arctic circle. And here he stayed until the Revolution in March, 1917.

After the March Revolution, Stalin became the editor of the "Pravda," the "Worker and Soldier," the "Workers' Path," and the "Worker." In 1919-1920 Stalin was People's Commissar of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection. In 1920-1923, he was a member of the Revolutionary War Council of the Republic. For his war services, Stalin received the Order of the Red Flag. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and of its Presidium.

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

TEXTILE RESOLUTION

(Continued from Page One)

workers and toiling peasantry, and unable to rob and oppress the masses numbering 150,000,000, are driven into sharper struggles with each other. But their main attack is directed against the Soviet Union as the fatherland of the world's working class.

Hoover's fascist council is the latest step in the imperialist war preparations and for placing the whole burden of the present industrial crisis on the working class.

As an affiliated union of the Trade Union Unity League — the American Section of the Red International of Labor Unions — and in accord with our duty as workers, we must rally the workers in our industry for the struggle against capitalist rationalization and the imperialist war danger.

Practical Steps
This is our main task. Practical steps for carrying on this struggle must be taken by our convention.

1. The organization of the workers in the textile industry — Negro and white — into our militant union is the basic method of enabling the textile workers to carry on the struggle against rationalization, unemployment, the war danger and for defense of the Soviet Union. Our union must organize and lead all struggles of the textile workers.

2. The will of the masses to struggle against increased robbery and oppression increases at a rapid rate. The wage-cutting offensive of the bosses has already started. It will become nationwide. The pressure on workers is becoming unbearable. We must make the fight against wage-cuts the rallying slogan for mass struggles.

3. Since our last convention we have won the leadership of important struggles, especially in the South. Following its classic policy of suppression the American capitalist class and its government have jailed our most loyal members and sentenced them to a living death in prison. At the same time, in North and South Carolina, fascist terror was organized against our union. Only the mass protest of hundreds of thousands of workers in the United States and other countries saved the lives of our comrades and only the support of the working class enables our union to withstand the drive of the bosses and their government and come out stronger than before.

4. The heroic defense of our union headquarters in Gastonia on the night of June 7 by our members and the carrying forward of the campaign for their liberation by our union and the International Labor Defense under the slogan of the right of workers to self-defense against the armed attacks of bosses' gunmen, troops, and deputy sheriffs, and the other armed forces of capitalist government, while at the same time we intensified our organization campaign, has been a tremendous source of inspiration to the whole American working class and more than any other struggle has definitely established the National Textile Workers Union as the militant leader of the exploited workers of the South and North.

Held to Correct Course

5. In the severe struggles it has led, our union has had to encounter and overcome the most serious departures from the line of the Trade Union Unity League, the program of the Red International of Labor Unions, and our own special policy and tactics for the textile industry, on the part of a section of the former union leadership.

Albert Weisbord, former secretary of our union, opposed our whole policy in the South and in particular the slogan of the right of workers to self-defense. He fought publicly against the line of our union, and resigned his post right at the peak of the struggle in and around Gastonia. It was necessary to remove him.

Ellen Dawson, a former member of the executive board, not only failed to carry out the instructions of the executive board but wrote an article against our union in an enemy paper.

Eli Keller, who replaced Weisbord as secretary, supported Dawson against our union and failed to carry out the tasks assigned to him. It has been necessary for the executive board to take the necessary disciplinary steps against these elements to protect the integrity and unity of our union.

7. The impermissible position taken by these elements springs from their lack of faith in the working class and in their failure to understand the great radicalizing effect upon the working class, and especially the terribly exploited textile workers, of capitalist rationalization and the burden of the increasing military preparations of Wall Street government.

The great tasks which face our union as the leader of the struggles of the textile workers cannot be carried out unless we at the same time struggle against, expose and deprive of their power to do harm, all such elements as those mentioned.

Fight Opportunism.
Opportunism is the deadly enemy of the textile workers as it is of the whole working class. Our line is the line of the class struggle in this imperialist epoch when the class lines are sharply drawn. All influence of the capitalist class in our ranks must be eliminated.

Every struggle we engage in must be carefully prepared and examined to ascertain mistakes, the reasons for them and the responsibility for them. There must be the most searching criticism of action and leadership. The membership must be encouraged and trained to detect all manifestations of opportunism, any tendency to move away from

the class struggle program of our union.

Only in this way can our union carry out its revolutionary tasks, only in this way can a fighting collective leadership be built.

8) The destruction of all racial prejudices, the struggle for destroying the poison injected by capitalism into our ranks—hatred of and discrimination against Negro workers—is one of the most important aspects of the fight for class struggle unionism and the program of the Trade Union League.

Our union stands for full social, economic and political equality for Negroes and no compromise on this issue can be permitted. We must systematically educate our members and unorganized workers to the importance of this slogan for unifying the working class and especially must we emphasize this demand in all our struggles where Negro workers are involved.

Great progress has been made by our union in the south in this respect in spite of serious shortcomings but still more attention must be given to this field of work.

The Muste Fund.
9.) The American Federation of Labor leadership is the agency of the bosses whose task is to prevent and sabotage all struggles of the workers, to corrupt the working class, to make it cowardly and obedient, to stop the organization of the unorganized, to lead the working class into the camp of its enemies.

The so-called Muste group which dominates the United Textile Workers tries, by the use of militant phrases and treacherous pretenses of organization work and leadership of strikes it cannot prevent, to cover up the true character of the American Federation of Labor of which it is a part.

Both the U. T. W. and its parent body are interested in the low-paid workers in basic industry only to the extent that they can betray them. Their base is small percentage of highly paid workers whose better standard of living is obtained at the expense of the unorganized and low paid workers.

Against the A. F. of L. leadership and especially against its most dangerous section—the U. T. W.—we must carry on a continual campaign of exposure and open struggle. We must win the masses of the textile industry for militant unionism on the basis of the betrayals of these social traitors and our correct program and courageous leadership of their struggles.

Especially in the South where the U. T. W. backed by the A. F. of L. is preparing a whole new series of betrayals must we intensify our campaign against them and at the same time speed-up our work of organizing the unorganized.

Developing Struggles.
11.) Our view of the present situation is that of a period of developing struggles in which sharp class battles around the daily issues in the industry have already taken place. We must give special attention to the unification of these struggles, we must weld them into a battle line of workers throughout the whole industry. In addition to our economic demands we must have political demands which will raise the level of class consciousness, broaden the struggles and unite them.

Emphasis must be placed on such slogans as the right of workers to self-defense against the attack of capitalist mercenaries, the unconditional liberation of our class war prisoners, the disarming of the fascist bands of the bosses, etc.

12.) More than 25 per cent of the workers in the textile industry are jobless. The crisis in the textile industry with its unemployed army of

more than 250,000 is part of the general crisis.

The struggle against unemployment must be a central point of our work. We must organize the unemployed workers in our industry side by side with those who have jobs.

The A. F. of L. looks upon the unemployed as enemies. We look upon them as allies in the struggle.

A special program must be worked out for combating unemployment. We must raise the demand for social insurance of all kinds, including unemployment insurance, for maintenance of the unemployed by government funds, the administration of unemployment relief by committees of workers elected by workers themselves, we must begin preparations assisting in the setting up of a national organization of unemployed workers in connection with all other revolutionary unions.

Young Workers.
13. The speed-up and stretch-out, the simplification of the productive processes by machinery, the starvation wages of adult workers have brought hundreds of thousands of young workers, boys and girls into industry. Especially is this true of the textile industry, where more than one-half of the workers are boys and girls.

These young workers have special grievances. Their wages are lower even than those of adults. Their health suffers from long hours, they are deprived of an opportunity to secure even formal education.

The youth section of our union must be greatly strengthened. It must be able to rally and lead the masses of working youth in the industry on the basis of their own special demands and in solidarity with the adult workers.

14. More attention must be paid to the organization of women workers. A woman's department must be established.

The National Office of the union

has not established its authority sufficiently. The connections with the districts have been weak or non-existent. The National center has been unable to really lead the whole union. These weaknesses must be corrected. New capable workers must be brought into the center. In all districts fresh leadership must be developed systematically.

15. This weakness of the center has resulted in very little attention being paid to the elementary organizational base of our union—mill committees. Our mill committees are too weak. We have not enough of them in proportion to our membership. This must be corrected.

Need Mill Papers.
It is not surprising that with such little attention paid to the formation of mill committees that we have practically no mill papers. Mill papers are one of the best means of organizing the unorganized and giving lead to all struggles, establishing the leadership of our union. Following the convention papers must be established in a number of decisive mills. Every effort must be made to have these papers issued by workers themselves.

17. Without a union solidly based on mill committees and with neglect of shop papers, it is impossible to carry out a correct strike strategy. The elementary tasks of organizing mill committees and establishing mill papers must go side by side with the study of the strike strategy of revolutionary unions.

The R.I.L.U. resolution on this question and that of the T.U.U.L. must be given wide distribution. Facing the textile millionaires and their imperialist government, together with the social-reformists, we can only lead textile workers in successful struggle if we know the relationship of forces, the weak spots in the enemies' armor, if we are able to mobilize the workers at the right time, if we are able to deliver a blow with our full force at the opportune moment.

We must be able to develop and

use new forms and methods of struggle, such as rank and file strike committees, broad conferences of unorganized and organized workers, mill committee conferences, partial strikes, etc., in line with our general strategy of a mass struggle in the entire industry, and the organization of the workers in the industry around our leadership.

18. Our organization work must be planned carefully and our organization campaigns carried out in accord with this plan and not accidentally as has happened too often in the past.

19. The closest connections must be maintained with the Trade Union Unity League and with the Textile Workers International of the R. I. L. U. The T.U.U.L. is our authoritative directing center. It is the leader of the struggle for revolutionary unionism in the United States and its instructions are binding upon us in accord with the principle of democratic centralization of authority.

20. We must establish clearly before our whole membership and the unorganized workers that our immediate objective is a broad strike struggle for our demands—economic and political. All organizational measures must be planned and carried out with this in mind.

21. Our union has been tested in bitter struggles. We are still weak numerically, but we have found that our program and tactics have been in the main correct. Our union alone will organize and lead the million textile workers in struggle against the bosses and their government.

Under the leadership of the R.I.L.U. and the T.U.U.L., its American section, we will go from our second convention united for the coming class conflicts, sure in our belief in the revolutionary will of our class, confident of its final victory over its class enemies—the capitalists, their agents in our ranks and their imperialist government.

Our slogan is Mobilize for Struggle!

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- 1002 SOUTHERN BLVD. (Near Aldus St.)
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PARTY RECRUITING DRIVE

Challenge From Coast to Coast

Today, when we see the leftward swing of the masses everywhere especially among the young workers, our immediate task is to build the Young Communist League based on the factories. To date the California District has been very quiet about its membership drive and Young Worker Drive.

At Secretariat meeting, December 10, we took up the Membership Drive and Young Worker Sub Drive. We challenge the California District to double its membership and triple the number of Young Worker subscribers by the two-month period, ending February 15.

Let's go with action, and let the central office decide who succeeds best.

Forward under the slogan of Revolutionary Competition to a mass Young Communist League.

SECRETARIAT DISTRICT 15.

Chester, Wilmington, Get Busy Recruiting

By RAY GILBERT.

ONE of the most important industrial sections of District Three is Section Four, Chester, Pa., Wilmington, Del. Here one can find many factories employing thousands of workers in each. Some of the most important industries are located in this section. Dupont Powder, Hercules Powder, Bethlehem Ship Building, Harrison Chemical Works, Ford's Plant, Viscose and Irving Textile Mills, which could be turned into war industry overnight; in short, many large factories of the marine workers, textile, etc.

BIG STRUGGLES LOOM.

The characteristics of the third period can be seen here fully. Rationalization of the industries is being rapidly introduced to an even larger degree here. The speed up is getting more unbearable almost daily. The workers are forced to produce almost twice the previous amount, with even a lowering of wages, instead of raising them. Lay-offs, unemployment is prevalent in most of the mills. At the Aborford textile mill, despite the introduction of the stretch-out system, only 425 instead of previous 1,500 looms are running. At the Ford plant, which is now almost at a standstill, the bosses called in the foremen and told them this: "As we are going to raise the wages, you must make the workers make it up by producing more. Keep the fast ones, fire the slow ones." The contemptible scheme is to fire and then rehire the workers at lower wages, at the same time speeding them up to make more profits for the "Humanitarian Henry." The trick is accomplished by making the workers believe, that they really mean to raise the wages.

Because of these terrible conditions prevalent within the factories, discontent and readiness for an offensive fight, can be seen among the working population in the towns of this section. A large percentage of the workers here are Negroes, the most exploited section of the working class.

At many of the plants the workers are speaking of calling strikes. The great majority of the workers in this sections are unorganized. The conditions for the building of the TUUL and the Communist Party, here are good.

Shortcomings of Party.

The Communist Party here, however, has many shortcomings, standing in the way of its entrenchment in these highly important war industries. Pessimism, defeatism; e. g., ("We are too weak to do anything") right social democratic orientation: ("We are too busy with our fraternal clubs"); white chauvinism is not entirely, as yet eradicated; some stopped coming to the meetings and told their children from the YCL and YP not to go also, since we made headway with Negro

connections, here. Petty squabbles among the comrades. Inactivity and passivity. All this, despite the fact that in several large plants we already have Party members working; while in other plants we have many good connections. Meetings have been irregular, and often C. P., TUUL meetings have not been held for weeks, and even for months.

The section conference held Sunday, December 8th, in Wilmington, Del., decided to remove these shortcomings and obstacles that stand in the way of the building of the movement here. This gap between the subjective and objective conditions for Communist work here, will be wiped out. It already took definite steps to: 1. Build the Communist Party and the fractions. 2. Build shop nuclei and shop committees. 3. Build the TUUL. 4. Build the A. N. L. C. and Tenants League. 5. Build the Marine Workers League.

At the coming S. E. C. meeting a resolution in regards to the C. P. drive Dec. 10 to Feb. 10, as applied to this section, is going to be worked out. We are a little late, but we shall work harder than ever to entrench the Communist Party here, within the shortest possible time.

53 New Members in Chicago During First Week of Drive

At the best Chicago city membership meeting held in over a year, the results of the first 6 days of the recruiting campaign were announced. 53 members was the total taken in and distributed as follows:

Section 2—Stock Yards industry—11 members	
Section 3	8 members
Section 4	9 members
Section 5	16 members
Gary	4 members
Milwaukee	1 member
St. Louis	4 members
Total	53 members

Of these 53 workers, 11 are Americans and 2 were recruited directly into existing shop nuclei. These results were illustrated on a huge chart, mounted at the front of the membership meeting and were received with great enthusiasm by the membership when announced.

Revolutionary competition in the recruiting drive is in full swing in Chicago with every nucleus and the mass of the Party membership determined to surpass the district quota of 600.

Recruiting Young Workers

Dear Comrades:

We comrades of the Upper Bronx, No. 1, agree to challenge you comrades of Harlem on the following bases:

- (1) To make good our quota of twenty new League members (proletarians).
- (2) To get three new Negro young workers.
- (3) To fulfil our quota for sixty subscribers to the "Young Worker."

All this to be carried out by the end of the drive.

We comrades of Upper Bronx No. 1, understanding our revolutionary competition with your unit, in order to fulfil our quota place ourselves at the complete disposal of the League. We pledge ourselves to become soldiers in the ranks of our League and to do whatever work is assigned to us. To attend meeting regularly, to pay dues, and in that way strengthen our League.

Speed up the membership drive!

Cleanse your League of all undesirable elements!

Forward to a mass Young Communist League!

Yours for a successful membership drive,

UPPER BRONX, NO. 1.

HERE COMES KENTUCKY!

By Fred Ellis



The Haitian Masses in Motion

By HARRISON GEORGE.
(The First of Two Articles.)

THE Haitian newspaper, the "La Presse" of Port-au-Prince, in its issue of November 25, publishes a letter (which space forbids be here reprinted in full) from the officials of the newly formed National Workers Party of Haiti, addressed to Antoine Pierre Paul, revealing the formation of this party and appointing him to act as its spokesman before the American imperialist government. Paul was one of those first arrested in the strike and martial law which took place after the publication of the letter, which reveals, in the formation of this new party, one of the most

and ticket was achieved by only a very small margin. In practically no case was the drive for our platform and ticket taken to the membership and the workers in the shops by the union leaders but only to the top committees.

The Lovestonites in citing the reasons for the failure of many of our comrades to respond actively in the organization of the campaign through fighting in the factories and mass organizations, say that this failure arises out of a "leftist" attitude towards the election campaign, namely the attitude that the election campaign is not a revolutionary method of struggle. In answer to the Lovestonites it must be pointed out that the source of the failure of many of our comrades in this period to participate actively in support of the Communist platform and ticket is not due to a leftist appreciation of election campaigns but is rather due to an opportunist resistance to raising the Party banner in mass organizations and before the workers generally. It is in this way that one can understand the failure of our language bureaus and our fractions in other mass organizations to build up the necessary support for the Communist ticket and candidates.

Our Own Amateurishness.

The last important shortcoming which it is necessary to cite here is the amateurishness of our Party in the campaign methods that we employ. I refer especially to the entirely inadequate and monotonous leaflets that we issue; to the failure to circulate voters list especially in proletarian sections of the city, to use the newer methods of propaganda which are available to us such as moving pictures or at least stereopticon views; of carrying on our open air meetings in more modern fashion with loud speakers attached to trucks, etc. It should be interesting in this connection to study not only the methods of the Communist Parties in other countries but also the methods of the bourgeois parties in the U. S.

Positive Sides of the Campaign.

The sharp criticism introduced in this article may lead some comrades to think that there were no positive sides to the campaign. This of course would be entirely untrue. We have only to cite the fact that this year our Party comrades collected more signatures during the election campaign in one month's less time than last year. And that this signature collection was carried through in accompaniment with serious political agitation such as did not mark previous campaigns. We can also point to the fact that several hundred new members joined the Party during this period. The campaign open air meetings which were carried through received in the main splendid response from the workers who showed tremendous interest in the issues raised by our Communist Party.

The election campaign of the Fall of 1930 will be a more important one in certain respects than was this last election campaign. Through correcting our errors, through eliminating the shortcomings and strengthening of our Party both ideologically and organizationally will be able to achieve that measure of support for our Communist ticket and platform which the workers in growing numbers are ready to give.

significant turning points in the history of the Haitian people.

Every worker conscious of his class and its historic mission to destroy capitalist imperialism, every worker who is an internationalist, will give deep and responsive welcome to the first steps, however faltering and errant, of the oppressed workers and peasants of Haiti on the path of class struggle. Every worker who sees mirrored in the miseries of the Haitian workers, his own class sufferings and his own complaints, will feel a tug at his heart-strings as he reads such simple tragedy as the following paragraph on the sufferings of the Negro toilers of Haiti:

"Since 1915, each year is worse than the preceding one. Today, we are reduced to such a state of suffering and privation that laughter and joy have deserted our workshops where, even during our most sanguinary revolutions, a worker's song stimulated our arbor and rendered agreeable the labor begun. Today our places are occupied by foreigners. Tricked, despised, without work and bread, the working class, which constitutes the life force of the nation, languishes in the darkest misery, having before it no perspective of amelioration."

Every American worker must, moreover, feel a sense of responsibility for tearing away the hand of American imperialism which is choking the life out of the Haitian worker. American imperialism, which under the hypocritical pretense of bringing "progress, culture and peace" to the Haitian people, is robbing, cheating and murdering them.

The revolutionary workers of America fully acknowledge this responsibility and, led by the Communist Party, only a few days ago turned out by thousands in the streets of New York to protest the crimes of the American government, proving, when they met the same sort of brutal attacks as are visited upon the Haitian workers, that they stand ready to sacrifice their blood and freedom for the oppressed toilers of Haiti, for the fighting solidarity of the international proletariat of which they are a part.

Every revolutionary worker of the United States, therefore, will be glad to know that the toilers of Haiti, isolated from international contact by the watchdogs of imperialism and its vile native lackeys led by Borno, have been touched by the tremendous tide of history and have awakened to their interests as a class of political importance in society, as a class distinct from other classes.

True, the realization of distinct class interests, in the case of the signers of the letter (the officials of the National Workers Party), is grievously inadequate to carry through the ideas which it sets forth. Because a class distinct from other classes must also have a program distinct from other classes, and from this basic division must flow organic dependence upon other classes, must forge from its own blood and sinew the only leadership upon which it can and must depend to direct its struggles.

Hence it is a serious error for the Haitian Workers Party to have limited its program perspective to the same demand as that the bourgeois opposition, a mere "restoration" of imperialist capitalist government by native capitalist government. Thus the letter speaks for "the restoration of our institutions," the mere turning over "little by little as the American element leaves the place, in the different branches of public administration, to the Haitian elements which will have been trained to assume the functions now occupied by American officials."

The function of American officials is to rob and oppress the Haitian workers and peasants, whose interests cannot be advanced by "restoration" of present governmental institutions, but by their destruction and replacement by a government of workers and peasants only. The formation of a Workers' Party is the symbol of an historic advance, hence by a program of

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS AND LABOR

By MYRA PAGE.

(Continued)

There are but few mill hands on a mill hill. The companies see to this. Also, only those whose work at the mill makes it necessary to live in the village would do so. Occupational experience of villagers is limited, with rare exceptions, to farming and mill life. Approximately one-half of villagers are second or third generation mill workers, while the others are fresh recruits from the lowland and mountain farms.

A child born on a mill hill has little choice of a career before him. The chances are nine to one that he will go into a cotton mill. He may become a dirt farmer or agricultural laborer, but Poor Whites and Negroes both know this to be a poor alternative. If the child is a girl the chances are 99 to 1 that she will work in the mill or marry a mill hand, or both. In talking with approximately 385 mill families living in five Carolina mill villages, these are the facts which came to light:

OCCUPATIONS OF POPULATION FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE, IN FIVE CAROLINA MILL VILLAGES.

Village	Percentage Engaged in:		
	Men	Women	Total
A	95	100	61
B	87	100	44
C	90	100	56
D	94	100	59
E	97	100	50
Average	93	100	52.2

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN VILLAGE BY FAMILIES, IN FIVE CAROLINA MILL VILLAGES.

Length of Residence (years)	Villages					Average of Five Villages
	A	B	C	D	E	
0-4	48	39	65	53	85	58
5-9	23	43	15	23	8	23
10-14	9	9	8	8	8	8
15-19	9	9	9	9	9	9
20-24	9	9	9	9	9	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

While mill hands find it hard to leave the trade altogether, they can move from village to village, looking for a better break. Southern mill owners have never been able to curb labor turnover to their satisfaction. A moving van is a common sight in a mill village. These textile workers, like rural forebears, take their dissatisfaction out in restless roaming about. This is a common but unfruitful method which unorganized and underpaid workmen use everywhere, until they learn that the real way to accomplish improvements for themselves is through their organized efforts.

Nearly one-half of the mill families with

whom we came in contact had been staying in the village where they now lived, two years or less. Almost two-thirds of them had been in town less than five years, and only one-eighth had been there as long as fifteen years.

A recent study on "Lost Time and Labor Turnover in Cotton Mills" by the U. S. Bureau of Women in Industry, revealed that the time lost by workers trying for jobs for short periods in other mills comes nearly three times as great a per cent of absence in the South as in the North. The rate for the South was 10.2 per cent, and for the North, 3.9 per cent. Southern mill operatives are even more dissatisfied than their northern fellow workers, because of lower wage rates, lack of union rights, company ownership of villages, and the greater stigma on mill work in the South. With increased earnings a marked tendency develops to remain in one place longer.

Wages earned by southern mill workers are low and their hours long. South Carolina law allows mills to work an eleven hour day and a fifty-five hour week, while North Carolina permits a sixty hour week. Most mills run the maximum number of hours, while overtime in busy periods is widely practiced. In some villages men told me of working seventy-two hours a week. Many mills work day and night shifts. The lower wages and longer hours prevailing in southern mills, as compared with the forty-eight hour week and wages current in northern mills, accounts for the shift of the textile industry southward.

The average yearly wage for all textile workers in South Carolina for 1919 was \$758.73, for North Carolina \$730.12, and for Massachusetts \$897.17 (U. S. Fourteenth Census, Volume VIII). The 1925 Biennial Census of Manufacturers showed the average wage of cotton goods workers in South Carolina to be \$631.38; for North, \$640.12; for Massachusetts, \$854.00, and for the United States as a whole, \$806.39. The southern mill owners have objected to this comparison of money wages of northern and southern textile workers, on the basis that it does not take into account the differences in cost of living of the two mill groups, but their objections have been proven invalid. A study by the National Industrial Conference Board, a manufacturers' organization, of the comparative cost of living in northern and southern textile towns, revealed that the cost of living in the southern districts is actually higher than that in the North, lower rents in the South being more than offset by higher food prices. Studies show that \$1,510 is the minimum amount on which a family of five can live in the Carolinas—about two-and-one-half times the actual amount earned by a mill worker there. Differences in wages and hours cannot be explained away in terms of cost of living, but are due to the pressure of union demands and social legislation in the northern region, and the relative lack of this pressure in southern territory.

(To Be Continued)

Down with Pennsylvania Terror!

By PAT DEVINE.

PENNSYLVANIA terrorism has received a temporary setback in the verdict of not guilty handed out in the Accorsi frameup. The well laid plans of the State went astray. The sickeningly grotesque summary of the prosecution attorney was too raw.

When he alluded to "our glorious institution of state troopers carefully selected from the best manhood of the country who did everything possible to peacefully disperse the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration" the prosecutor overstepped himself.

All Pennsylvania knows the morbid brutality of these hounds of "justice." Too often have they smashed in the heads of militant workers. Too often have they ridden down women and children.

The jury which returned the favorable verdict was evidently swayed by the undoubted general desire of all but the most corrupt sections of the working class—the American Legionnaires and the bosses—for the abolition of the state troopers. The obvious bankruptcy of the state's case had much to do with the verdict. It was a clear effort to take the life of an innocent worker as revenge for the justified killing of a brutal colleague. It did not succeed.

Don't Be Fooled.

While the working class has good reason for exultation for having snatched one of its members from the bloody hands of Prussianized Pennsylvania, we must not be fooled.

The legal machinery of the state, supported by all the power of the bosses was all set to murder Accorsi. Their failure does not mean that workers may expect "justice" in the future. Only the bosses get justice in the capitalist courts.

Accorsi was freed because of the splendid fight made by the International Labor Defense

historic retrogression it does not answer the demands placed upon it.

Again, the letter speaks in a way which shows this party of workers distrustful of their own abilities and power. Though they are "the life force of the nation" they turn to "good Haitians," people evidently outside their own ranks, from which "to choose a leader," and confusing the ability to lead a struggle with the ability to write petitions and orate in scholarly language, they invite intellectuals not only to share leadership with them, which is natural and correct so long as such intellectuals subordinate themselves to the common cause, but to "be our leaders," apparently without even the slightest direction or control by workers, since they address Pierre Paul as one "in whom to confide the elaboration of our program," to—"make such declarations as you will find necessary."

One might well wonder why workers form an organization at all, if they turn over, carte blanche, the entire function of their organization, which should consider and decide collectively, to one man, however loyal to their interests he might be.

But there are other and deeper weaknesses in the policies of the National Workers Party of Haiti, which we will mention in a following article.

and the Communist Party. The innumerable meetings and protests held throughout the country undoubtedly saved Accorsi.

One might well ask why Accorsi was not murdered as Sacco and Vanzetti were. Conditions in the country have changed considerably since the two militant Italian workers were murdered.

Today capitalism is in crisis. The working class is on the move. Gastonia is a glorious example of this.

Illinois, where the National Miners Union is leading thousands of militant miners in struggle against the bosses is another example. There, the miners on the picket line are being met by the full force of the bosses backed up by the bayonets, machine guns and bombs of the militia.

Every fight of the working class today is a political fight which smashes at the very foundations of capitalist society.

The recent Wall Street crash, which President Hoover is endeavoring to minimize was another sure sign of the instability of this supposedly all powerful structure of American and world capitalism.

In such a situation the bosses have to be very careful not to be too clean cut in their disregard for the lives of workers—and also to be very careful to try and preserve the faith of many workers in capitalist justice. Hence, the very weakness of the state's case against Accorsi, which ordinarily would have been sufficient to convict, will be used everywhere as a sign of the "justice of the capitalist courts!"

Already, the simon pure liberals are beaming. Justice has been vindicated they say. We may expect an exuberant statement from the Civil Liberties Union telling the world that at last brutal Pennsylvania has seen the error of its ways and is approaching a more humane standpoint. Workers must reject this viewpoint.

Remember that as Accorsi left the court house a free man, our three militant Woodlawn comrades, M. Reseter, T. Zima and P. Muselin were incarcerated in the Allegheny county workhouse for five years. Our Woodlawn comrades committed no crime. They were convicted for being members of the Communist Party.

It is well also to remember that at this very moment the state cossacks are on their way to frame up another worker. The Cheswick "riots" from which the Accorsi case developed are not yet dead. Ten workers are still under indictment for sedition. Undoubtedly the long arms of the law will stretch out for a victim who must pay for the death of the trooper. Instead of losing our fighting spirit and sensitivity to struggle because Accorsi was freed, we must sharpen our weapons and prepare to defend whomever the next victim will be.

Build the Communist Party.

The bosses feel they can release ordinary workers of whom they are not afraid, in order to continue the illusions about capitalist justice. However, they take no chances with militant class conscious Communists.

It is well that the Communist Party has started a membership drive. Hundreds of workers will join our Party on the wave of this movement of revolt. We must prepare ourselves to take advantage of it.

THE COMMUNIST ELECTION CAMPAIGN

By S. A. Darcy

Article II.

THE lack of initiative from below brought with it many organizational shortcomings in the New York election campaign of our Party. Thus the assignment of speakers and publicity for every local meeting was the task of the District Committee, while the procuring of committees for these meetings were the tasks of the section committee or unit. Thus there was a big gap between the speakers and the committees for the meetings, making for endless difficulties. Sometimes the speaker did not come on time and so the committee which came felt justly outraged, and other times the exact reverse would take place. This lack of contact between speakers and committees can be overcome through the encouragement of initiative from below; the establishment of section campaign headquarters which shall have attached to itself a certain number of speakers so that the entire work of organizing the local meetings shall be in the hands of a single committee thereby avoiding confusion. Another example of this same tendency to deprive lower Party organs of their initiative was the choosing of all local candidates by the District Committee. This put the section committee in the position of Party organizations which lack political authority. And this also considerably weakened the campaign.

But even in District Committee there were considerable shortcomings in the very way that the work was organized. There was too much tendency to centralize the whole campaign in the hands of a special campaign committee, taking the campaign away from the regularly functioning Party apparatus. The worst result was that the Party did not carry the campaign into the shops.

It was inevitable that all these shortcomings in the organization of the work should have found reflection in the results obtained. Thus out of approximately 500 street corner meetings arranged during the campaign, about 20 per cent never took place and a consider-

able number of the balance were carried thru in a very poor fashion. Only about 130 factory gate meetings were arranged and even out of this startlingly small number about 25 per cent took place. These failures were largely due to the lack of coordination between the various sections of the Party in its work.

No small shortcoming in this campaign was the character of our candidates. Most of them did not participate in the campaign. Many of them were not even in town during the time the campaign took place, but were in other parts of the country. Out of our 36 candidates we were able to a certain number of 34 as to their participation in campaign activity. If we take the number of times they spoke at election meetings as a barometer we find the following:

Candidates who never spoke, 9; candidates who spoke one to three times during the entire campaign, 19; Those who spoke about six times, 12; those who spoke regularly (twice a week), 3.

From these figures it can be seen that the cadre of comrades who should have made the best leaders in the campaign were useless and even a hindrance.

Do Shortcomings Show Left or Right Danger?

Our shortcomings in regard to the lack of response from the language organizations were so manifest as to hardly need citation. Thus practically every meeting arranged by our language propaganda bureaus were failures. Many bureaus did not even attempt to organize meetings. Similarly those organizations which are friendly to the Communist Party, such as the various relief and defense organizations, and the left wing trade unions were either not at all or hardly mobilized for the drive. In some unions the agitation for the Communist platform and ticket was so weak that where in other matters as for example participation in anti-war demonstrations under United Front auspices it was possible to get the entire organization to respond, in this case the endorsement of the Communist platform