

WORKERS FIGHTS
Workers-Farmers Government
To Organize the Unorganized
Against Imperialist War
For the 40-Hour Week

Daily Worker

NATIONAL
EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

VI, No. 178

Published daily except Sunday by The Comradely Publishing
Company, Inc., 36-28 Union Square, New York City, N. Y.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1929

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$6.00 per year.
Outside New York, by mail, \$6.50 per year.

Price 3 Cents

OPENLY PACKING GASTONIA JURY: "RAILROADING" CASE

A Danger Signal for the Whole Working Class

At this moment the working class faces one of the most critical periods in the whole sanguinary history of the Gastonia struggle. The defendants are being railroaded to rot away their lives in prison. The so-called "impartial" judge, Barnhill, is aiding the mob leader and prosecutor, Carpenter, carry out the decisions of the mill owners.

It would be the sheerest folly to imagine that the blood-streaked capitalist class and its fascist bands have changed their policy of staging a campaign of murder and terror against organization of the working class. From the beginning of the Gastonia conflict the mill owners, their paid lackeys, their police, their prosecutors and their state governor, the mill owner, O. Max Gardner, have invariably pursued one objective—to crush through organized violence, "legal" and illegal, the militant labor movement that will otherwise force the capitalists to engage in additional labor costs some little fraction of their millions that have been distilled from the very life blood of men, women and child slaves.

That there is no crime too monstrous for these despoilers of labor to invoke in order to crush the movement to abolish the speed-up, starvation wages, long hours, child labor, the resultant unemployment and other effects of capitalist rationalization, the dead body of Ella May Wiggins bears testimony.

As we told our readers yesterday, the dismissal of the charges against nine defendants and the reduction of the charges against the remaining six from first degree murder to second degree murder was a strategic move on the part of the mill owners state government made only in order to advance on more favorable ground against the National Textile Workers' Union and the defendants. To regard this move of the workers' enemies as constituting, in itself, a victory for the working class would be a dangerous illusion. This action of the prosecution can lead to the greatest defeat of the working class in Gastonia. And it was intended for precisely that purpose. It was a counter-move against the mass pressure of the working class. It was the culmination of a whole series of events, carefully staged by the mill owners, their governor and the prosecution, all calculated to throw dust in the eyes of the working class of the United States and of the world that had rallied in mighty protests against the monstrous conspiracy to railroad to their deaths the most determined and valiant working class fighters. That the jury is being packed is evident. Judge Barnhill insolently ruled that the fact that prospective jurors are eligible to serve even though they believe the defendants guilty. It is a plain case of railroad.

The conference between Governor Gardner and other mill owners held last week at Raleigh, capital of the state, laid down the strategy to be pursued in the present situation, as well as to lay plans for dealing with future eventualities arising out of the class struggle in the South. No attempt was made to conceal the fact that a program of anti-labor legislation, designed to cloak with legality the crimes against labor, was decided upon. The conference recognized that laws made in the past when North Carolina was almost solely an agricultural state are somewhat awkward for dealing with the problems of crushing the workers in the newly industrialized South, that is, for covering with legality all the crimes of violence of the capitalist class. Too much room is left to crimes that cannot be made to appear in the dirty garb of capitalist law. The conference dealt with the present situation by devising means of making use of the existing machinery to crush militant labor through legalized murder.

The reduction of the charges is designed, as we said yesterday, to expedite the selection of a jury that can be relied upon to convict. It was the large number of peremptory challenges that the defense had in the first trial that made it possible to select a jury partly reflecting the mass sentiment of the working class population against the mill owners' ryan. The mistrial revealed that the majority of the former jury would have voted to free the defendants. In the present case the number of peremptory challenges is reduced from 168 to 28. Thus the prosecution hopes to secure a jury that will not reflect the deepening resentment of the community against the mill owners, but will be subservient to the mill owners and bring in a mill owners' verdict. Let no worker think that the verdict for second degree murder means anything other than the verdict for first degree murder—DEATH!

The mill owners and their state government have not given up hope of killing the defendants. They have only abandoned the electric chair for another form of death to the leaders of the strike—long years of Kautsch torture in state prison, until actual death ends their agony.

Meanwhile Governor Gardner, as spokesman for all the mill owners and all the capitalist class, indulges in weasel words about the mill owners pursuing a softer policy toward labor—talking of increasing wages and reducing hours on the basis of unity of all classes, but without a unia. This is, of course, nothing but hypocrisy, intended to destroy the union and to defeat the movement for militant labor organization and forge the chains of slavery more firmly upon the workers.

The working class of the United States and of the world that has rallied in such numbers to the defense of the Gastonia victims has forced the mill owners and their government to indulge in the latest strategic move, to maneuver for more favorable ground from which to carry on their assaults against the workers in Gastonia and vicinity and their vanguard, the Communist Party.

It is not the capitalist court that will determine the outcome of the Gastonia trials, but the working class. Working class demonstrations must be increased many fold. The drive to organize the unorganized mill workers into the National Textile Union must proceed with giant strides.

The fight against capitalist rationalization and for the economic demands of the working class must embrace hundreds of thousands who will hurl their mass power against the greedy mill owners and create defense committees in every mill to stop the murder campaign of the mill owners and their lackeys. The fascist thugs of the mill owners must be disarmed by the mass power of the working class.

Workers everywhere must rally in greater and more determined numbers to save the Gastonia prisoners from the vengeance of the capitalist class.

Prepare to meet the insolent challenge with a mass strike that will stop the Gastonia murder plot!

Int'l Labor Defense Calls for a National Conference

400 Delegates Will Attend Big Gathering in Pittsburgh from December 29 to 31.

Push Drive to Gain Fifty Thousand New Members by January First

The International Labor Defense, conducting the defense of the seven Gastonia strikers, whose trial resumed Monday in Charlotte, N. C., has issued a call for its fourth national conference Dec. 29, 30 and 31 in Pittsburgh, Pa. More than 400 delegates will come from every part of the land to plan further campaigns against the increasing governmental drive against the workers of America.

GASTONIA FOCAL POINT FOR LABOR THUGS SHOOT AT MILL UNIONIST

Oehler Cites Struggle in South as Example

On the eve of the renewed trial of the Gastonia case, and three weeks before the date of the great Charlotte conference of textile workers, Hugo Oehler, southern organizer of the National Textile Workers' Union, states:

"A local point of which to examine capitalism in America today is the situation in the Gastonia area. Since April, 1929, the struggle of the textile workers under the leadership of the National Textile Workers' Union has been intensified and sharpened and before us are looming big class struggles. The Gastonia struggle to this fast tempo has brought to the fore in its sharpest forms the class struggle within the social order and the class struggle. On the one hand is the increased penetration of northern capital and its hegemony over the former sluggish feudal conditions of the South, and on the other hand is the worsening of the workers' conditions and the radicalization of broader strata of the American proletariat.

T. U. U. L. SHOWS WAY IN PHILA.

Lead Floor Layers and Cleaners to Victory

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 1.—Proving that the new militant unions under the guidance of the Trade Union Unity League are strong and capable of victorious struggle in the American-plan open shop Philadelphia, are the demands won by the Hardwood Floor Layers' Protective Union and the Window Cleaners' Protective Union.

Both of these unions, organized under the new trade union center, are made up principally of native born workers heretofore unorganized. After three weeks of intensive struggle, 700 workers who answered the strike call of the floor layers' union, secured a clean-cut victory from the bosses. This victory has heartened all the building trades workers of this city.

Although an extremely young organization, the Window Cleaners Protective Union of Philadelphia, 400 members are already enrolled, the majority of which are Negro workers. After intense struggle involving arrests of pickets and beatings by hired thugs, the Employers' Association signed an agreement with the union, granting shorter hours, a wage increase and better conditions.

NEWS FLASHES

WARSAW, Oct. 1.—Police raided and devastated the Marxist workers' Publishing House "Kisaska," arrested Manager Ostrowski, Salesman Maciaszek, bookkeeper Maryanski and Mieczkowski, the editor of the proletarian Freethinker paper "Mysl."

VIENNA, Oct. 1.—Socialist leaders, asked what the socialist party would do at the fascist Heimwehr march on Vienna, said they not only would not permit their followers to attack the fascists, but would prevent their followers from fighting even if attacked.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—Eleventh congress of the Young Communist League of Germany opened yesterday with giant youth demonstration here.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—Two of the largest German banks, the Deutschebank and the Disconto Gesellschaft, are merging with the assistance of American capital. The new bank will have control over most industrial undertakings and will exert a decisive influence on German industrial capital. The first result of the merger is a mass dismissal of bank employees by rationalization through unification.

MELLON COURTS TO TRY ACCORSI, FRAMED WORKER

New Cheswick Victim To Be Extradited To Pennsylvania

Prepare Murder Trial

ILD Starts Mass Drive to Save Worker

Only three days after Mellon's courts in Pennsylvania turned in the brazen verdict of "not guilty" in the farcical trial of three coal and iron policemen for the brutal torture and murder of John Barkoski, a miner employed by the Pittsburgh Coal Company, the machinery of these same courts has been set in motion for a totally different purpose: to convict, if possible, a worker on a framed murder charge. Salvatore Accorsi, of Staten Island, is the worker, and he is charged with having fired the shot that killed state trooper Downey shortly after the breaking up of a Sacco-Vanzetti protest demonstration in Cheswick, Pa., on Aug. 22, 1927.

To Fight Case in Pennsylvania. Yesterday the scene of the fight to save Accorsi shifted from the state of New York to Pennsylvania, when Isaac Shory, attorney for the New York District of the International Labor Defense, appearing in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, withdrew the appeal from the decision to extradite Accorsi to Pennsylvania. The appeal has been based on the ground that, since Accorsi had not been indicted in Pennsylvania, the extradition papers signed by Governor Roosevelt were insufficient. Since the appeal was originally filed, however, Accorsi has been indicted, making it necessary to fight the case in Pennsylvania now instead of New York.

Accorsi was arrested on June 13 on the charge made by a Pennsylvania state trooper that he (Accorsi) was the man who fired the shot that killed state trooper Downey. The state troopers had brutally attacked the Cheswick Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration, ruthlessly clubbing men, women and children. Ten workers are still facing charge of inciting to riot, disorderly conduct, etc., in the Cheswick case, the original charge of murder having been dropped because the so-called evidence proved too flimsy for even the coal barons' courts. The need of finding a scapegoat, however, ultimately resulted in the arrest of Accorsi nearly two years after the events despite the fact that he was not even present at the demonstration.

Plan Mass Campaign. A vigorous fight to save Accorsi is now being planned by the national office of the International Labor Defense, which is preparing to develop a broad mass campaign in his behalf. The widespread indignation on the part of workers everywhere as the freeing of the murderers of Barkoski will be utilized to thwart the efforts of the Mellon-controlled courts to send an innocent worker to the electric chair or to a long jail term.

The New York District of the International Labor Defense, in a statement issued yesterday by Rose Baron, secretary, declared that "the arrest and indictment of Salvatore Accorsi on a charge of murder is a palpable conspiracy in which the state of Pennsylvania is seeking to rind a scapegoat by hook or crook, its attempt to fix murder charges on other workers arrested after the shooting of state trooper Downey having fallen through. That the state of New York was perfectly willing to aid Pennsylvania in this frameup of an innocent worker is evident from the readiness with which Governor Roosevelt signed a warrant for extradition even before Accorsi had been indicted."

Boylan, UMWA Faker, Betrays Strike of 4000 Loomis Miners

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. (By Mail)—The strike of over 4,000 hard coal miners in Loomis, Pa., was betrayed by Boylan, president of District 1, U.M.W.A. The company made some concessions to a very small group of miners. Boylan called off the strike with a promise that the grievances would be "adjusted." The miners went back to work, but with a conviction that the U.M.W.A. is not protecting the interests of the rank and file and that it is but an agency of the coal operators.

JUDGE PASSES VENIREMEN WHO SAY THEY BELIEVE UNIONISTS GUILTY AND STATES HIS FINAL DECISION ON JURORS

Six of Defense's Only 28 Challenges Used with One Juror Selected; Worker Veniremen Call Defendants Innocent; Others Say "Guilty"

Those Passed by Defense Exposed to Visits by Mill Owners' Agents Before Prosecution Begins Formal Questioning of Them

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 1.—When court adjourned, five jurors had been passed. J. L. Todd, rural mail carrier; E. L. Moore, employee of the local Ford Motor Company plant; J. A. Helms, farmer; A. L. Hill farmer; and Zeke Johnson, retired capitalist.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 1.—The utter impossibility of obtaining an impartial jury under the changed procedure consequent upon the reduction of charges against the seven National Textile Workers' Union leaders whom the mill owners' prosecution lawyers are busily trying to place in prison for terms that are practically life sentences, was amply demonstrated in the court room here today.

Selection of the jury from a special panel of 100 summoned yesterday by Judge Barnhill began in the Gastonia case this morning. The reduction of the number of defendants and of the charges on those remaining from first to second degree murder cuts the defense peremptory challenges to 28. During the trial starting the last of August, later declared a mistrial, each venireman was examined first by the prosecution and then by the defense, final acceptance lying with the defense. Now that the state has been forced to acknowledge the weakness of its perjured testimony and reduce its demands in the way of prospective sentences, the system is quite different, and much more prejudicial to the strikers on trial.

STATE PICKS 12. Now the prosecution examines the veniremen until it has picked twelve sufficiently prejudiced to be acceptable to those who fight unionism.

TUUL FIGHTING LOOSE WILES CO. STRIKE BREAKING

Calls Workers to Stop Shipments From N. Y.

The National Office of the Trade Union Unity League, 2 West 15th St., New York, took steps yesterday to combat the announced plans of the Loose Wiles manager in Kansas City to break the strike of his 1,000 employees there by shipping biscuits from the plant on Long Island.

Recently the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company installed in its plants a new method of speed-up called the "manit" system. This is nothing less than the further intensification of the slave-driving system carried on in all other industries.

Catch Boss Lying. Mr. McQueeney, the general manager of the plant, in a statement to the capitalist press, tried to show that the workers under the "manit" system earned more in wages than under the old system. This was branded as a lie by the workers on strike, and answered by a demand to abolish the speed-up, and by a demand for the 5-day week and 8-hour day. Mr. McQueeney further assured the capitalist press that the New York plant of the company will fill the orders for the Kansas City plant. Thus he believes he will defeat the strike of the Kansas City workers and force them to work under the intensified speed-up conditions of the "manit" system. But the fight of the Kansas City workers is also the fight of the New York workers!

"The National T.U.U.L. calls upon all workers in the industry to come to the assistance of the striking workers in the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company in Kansas City, and to develop this strike throughout the entire industry. Leaflets calling upon the workers in the other plants of this company to fight against the new speed-up system being installed

BULLETIN. CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 1.—When court adjourned, five jurors had been passed. J. L. Todd, rural mail carrier; E. L. Moore, employee of the local Ford Motor Company plant; J. A. Helms, farmer; A. L. Hill farmer; and Zeke Johnson, retired capitalist.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 1.—The utter impossibility of obtaining an impartial jury under the changed procedure consequent upon the reduction of charges against the seven National Textile Workers' Union leaders whom the mill owners' prosecution lawyers are busily trying to place in prison for terms that are practically life sentences, was amply demonstrated in the court room here today.

Selection of the jury from a special panel of 100 summoned yesterday by Judge Barnhill began in the Gastonia case this morning. The reduction of the number of defendants and of the charges on those remaining from first to second degree murder cuts the defense peremptory challenges to 28. During the trial starting the last of August, later declared a mistrial, each venireman was examined first by the prosecution and then by the defense, final acceptance lying with the defense. Now that the state has been forced to acknowledge the weakness of its perjured testimony and reduce its demands in the way of prospective sentences, the system is quite different, and much more prejudicial to the strikers on trial.

STATE PICKS 12. Now the prosecution examines the veniremen until it has picked twelve sufficiently prejudiced to be acceptable to those who fight unionism.

Not until these twelve are chosen, by the prosecution, does the defense counsel get an opportunity to examine them. The defense must exercise peremptory challenges to eliminate the most prejudiced or get them excused by the judge for cause, which means frank admission of fixed prejudice.

Then the defense must examine the veniremen and choose twelve. These twelve are then passed by the defense to the prosecution and final acceptance thus lies with the state.

Previously the defense had two rights it loses now: a large number of peremptory challenges, and the fact that final acceptance rested with it.

NORTH CAROLINA WORKING MOTHER ANSWERS BARRY

Lies of the Capitalist Press Shown Up

BESSEMER CITY (By Mail).—One of the writers for a New York capitalist paper wrote that the workers down here are happy and contented. It is a lie. We are not happy and by no means contented. Who could be with wages so low as ours and food so high. There is nothing left after we pay our grocery bill. I have five children and my husband doesn't make but \$20 a week. We have to send our children to school when they haven't enough clothing to keep them warm in the winter.

I had pellagra about two years ago but discovered it in time to take a treatment. The doctor said it was due to my working too long and to overworking and breathing in cotton lint and bad air.

I have now joined the National Textile Workers Union and will fight for better conditions.

Put my letter in the Daily Worker and through the Daily Worker I urge all fellow textile workers to join the N.T.W. and help us all win.

—A WORKING MOTHER FROM BESSEMER CITY.

Robert Barry, N. Y. Evening World correspondent in Gastonia, is the lying reporter this worker refers to.—Ed.

First Juror Accepted.

During the morning session of court only one juror was accepted by both the defense and the state. He is J. L. Todd, a rural mail carrier for the past 23 years. Todd said he had heard a lot of talk about the Gastonia case, and the events of the struggle from which it arose. He stated that, "Some one killed him (Chief of Police Aderholt, who was shot during a murderous raid he led on the Workers International Relief Tent Colony at Gastonia, and for whose death the seven unionists are being tried), but I don't know who or whether it was justifiable killing. I don't belong to no union, but I reckon that workers have the right to organize if they want to. No, I ain't got no prejudices agin' Northern organizers nor the strange doctrine they preach. Yes, of course, I think people has the right to defend themselves agin' the police when attacked. They ain't got no more right than anybody else to invade private property unlawfully."

All the other eleven prospective jurors chosen by the state were either excused by the judge for open and firmly fixed prejudice or were peremptorily challenged by the defense.

Six Challenges Gone.

Then from nearly fifty other veniremen the defense passed, up to the middle of the afternoon, eight more, final acceptance of which rests with the state. The first three of these were a painter, a granite cutter and a mechanic who said they had formed no fixed opinion.

Of its only 28 peremptory challenges, the defense used six to get one juror. The judge made it necessary to use the peremptory challenges in order to eliminate several who at first admitted that they thought the defendants guilty and that they could not enter the jury box with the assumption that they were innocent. They admitted also that they would take evidence to remove this prejudice. Nevertheless, when the judge asked them whether in spite of this presumed conviction of the guilt of the workers on trial, they could assume the duty of a juror to weigh the evidence and give the defendants a fair and impartial trial, they answered, "Yes." Thereupon the judge said:

Continued on Page Three

MOVIE OPERATORS GAIN.

BUFFALO, N. Y. (By Mail).—Organized movie operators at the Genesee and Strand Theaters have won union working conditions after a strike.

Children's Delegation to USSR Returning Friday

Will Spread Message of Solidarity Thruout United States; MacDonald on Same Boat

Returning from a three month's tour of the Soviet Union, the first American workers' children delegation to the USSR will arrive in New York on Friday, October 4. They are coming aboard the liner Berengaria. On the same boat with the delegation, which was sent by the Young Pioneers of America early this summer, is J. Ramsay MacDonald, the "Labor" premier of Great Britain. MacDonald is on his way to pay a "visit" to President Hoover, and confer with him on "disarmament."

The delegation, which left in July, includes workers' children from all sections of the country, selected from the basic industries. The delegation includes a child of a textile worker in Gastonia, a Negro boy, a

Continued on Page Three

CHARLOTTE MEET EXPOSES PLANS OF MILL BOSSES

Human Interest Stunt Means Speed Up

(Continued from Page One)

At their twenty-first annual convention, this meeting not like the past conventions was one where the textile bosses were mobilizing their forces for their onslaught against the rising movement of the southern textile workers under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union. The editorial of the Southern Textile Bulletin for July 11 says: "The association which ordinarily concerns itself with the problem of machinery operation, chose at this convention to turn aside from technicalities to study the people who stand at the machine in the mill. In doing so it very properly recognized the most important factor in every industry—the human element."

After twenty-one conventions these bosses "properly recognized the most important factor in every industry" and the only reason they "properly recognized" this issue was because the textile workers had at last started strikes and were definitely launched on an organization campaign to unionize the entire industry. They recognized this issue to do all in their power to smash the workers movement and to drown in blood this movement if necessary.

These gentlemen have turned their study to how to control their labor power because the "docile, satisfied, low paid, American workers" who worked 60 to 70 hours a week in the mills; men, women and children, have revolted and are fighting for better conditions.

"The industrialization of the South, the shift of the cotton spinning center to the Carolinas and the intense speed-up has radicalized greater numbers of workers. With this keen international competition to further reduce the wages of the workers and speed them up to keep their rate of profit up. Present Harris, at the conference, speaking of this competition said: '1915 China had 31 cotton mills with a total of 1,008,985 spindles and 4,564 looms. They have increased until in 1928 they have 129 mills with 3,688,098 spindles and 17,788 looms. Extremely low wages and favorable conditions have allowed the Chinese mill owners to show large profits.'

Low Wages in South. "In the first place the low wages are only comparable to the wages of the textile workers in the South, relative to the standard of living in the respective countries. As to Chinese mill owners—in the main the mills are owned by American, British and Japanese capitalists. President Harris continues: 'We can meet our part of this in two ways: first by producing goods of superior quality. This should be an easy matter with our education and highly skilled southern borne people. Second, we must find ways and means of lowering our manufacturing cost.'

The only remedy the bosses at this convention have—is to lower the manufacturing cost and the only way they have to do that is to speed up the workers and reduce the wages. 300% Gain Not Enough. Secretary Cobb reported: 'For example, your operatives are producing 50 per cent, 100 per cent and in some instances as much as 200 per cent more than they produced a few years ago, and the bosses want to increase this speed-up greater than 100 per cent and 200 per cent and while this increase in production has taken place the government report of the Department of Labor shows that the wages of these workers decreased. The southern textile workers are producing 100 per

LABOR NOTES

"PROSPERITY."

McKEESPORT, Pa.—The bosses at the McKeesport Tin Plate Company here have just announced a new method of dishing out our share of Hoover "prosperity" to us workers. The entire force will work one week on and one week off, that is, with a vacation—without pay—every other week. We are expected to support ourselves and our families on the \$40 to \$65 a month we will receive working that way.

FIVE PER CENT RAISE SOP TO WORKERS.

MARION, N. C.—In an effort to avert the threatened re-strike of their workers, who were sold out by the United Textile Workers officials, the Marion and Clinchfield mills have announced a "voluntary" wage increase of 5 per cent in both piece work and hour scales.

This raise merely puts the contents of the workers' pay envelopes back at the pre-strike figure, as hours had been reduced from 60 to 55 by the management, without a compensating increase in wages.

SHIPBUILDERS ON STRIKE.

NEW ORLEANS.—Four hundred members of the local shipbuilders' union, employed by the Jahneke Dry Docks, Inc., went out on strike when the company announced a "dog watch" shift was to be put into effect. The union men are supported by nearly 100 non-union men, who also protested against the change in operation by striking.

As conditions are now and have been for many years, the shipbuilders and boiler-makers do not have work every day of the month. A number of the men were recently laid off for two weeks.

WINDOW WASHERS ORGANIZE.

ST. LOUIS.—Window washers in St. Louis have just organized and a city-wide campaign is recruiting many new members.

KENTUCKY GRAFT CHARGE.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 1.—"Corruption, fraud, favoritism, discrimination and bribery" were cited by the Franklin County grand jury when recommending impeachment of members of the state highway commission and the chief engineer today.

The jury has already indicted eight state officials on graft charges. These include Gov. Flem D. Sampson and 25 book publishers.

and boiler-makers' union, employed by the Jahneke Dry Docks, Inc., went out on strike when the company announced a "dog watch" shift was to be put into effect. The union men are supported by nearly 100 non-union men, who also protested against the change in operation by striking.

As conditions are now and have been for many years, the shipbuilders and boiler-makers do not have work every day of the month. A number of the men were recently laid off for two weeks.

WINDOW WASHERS ORGANIZE.

ST. LOUIS.—Window washers in St. Louis have just organized and a city-wide campaign is recruiting many new members.

KENTUCKY GRAFT CHARGE.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 1.—"Corruption, fraud, favoritism, discrimination and bribery" were cited by the Franklin County grand jury when recommending impeachment of members of the state highway commission and the chief engineer today.

The jury has already indicted eight state officials on graft charges. These include Gov. Flem D. Sampson and 25 book publishers.

TUNNEL WORKERS RESENT SELLOUT

Deep resentment against their sellout by the American Federation of Labor officialdom, who worked hand in hand with Tammany Hall politicians, was expressed yesterday by scores of tunnel workers betrayed Sunday at a union meeting held at Manhattan Lyceum. Instead of winning their original demands, which the workers were willing to continue to fight for, they were sent back to work with a \$1.50 a week increase, which is below the union scale.

Negro and white workers, interviewed yesterday by the Daily Worker, stated that they have confidence in the program of the Trade Union Unity League. The chairman of the strike meeting on Saturday refused to allow the T. U. U. L. program to be put to a vote, as plans had been made to sell out the strike the next day.

Needle Trades Meet for Gastonia Will Be Held Thursday

A meeting of shop chairmen of cloak, dress, fur, millinery and tailoring shops will be held Thursday at 7 p. m. at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., to discuss plans for raising funds for the Gastonia prisoners now on trial at Charlotte, N. C. Representatives of many unorganized shops are expected to be among those represented.

Harlem Tenant League Wants State Rent Law

"Thousands of Harlem tenants face eviction," reads a statement issued last night by the Harlem Tenants League, Richard B. Moore, president, "who in many cases are unemployed, and when working receive the lowest wages. They are the most oppressed workers in America. It is criminal that they should remain in such conditions. It is for these thousands of tenants that the Harlem Tenants League will fight for to enact a permanent state rent law."

WOMEN OVERALL STRIKERS WIN.

PANA, Ill. (By Mail).—A four weeks' strike by unorganized girl and women operatives at the White Hall overall factory was won by the workers. They demanded a wage increase and better sanitary conditions.

ILD CALLS FOR CONFERENCE OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

400 Delegates to Meet Dec. 29-31.

(Continued from Page One)

The Southern mill bosses, the International Labor Defense is recruiting 50,000 new members by Jan. 1, 1930, to protect American workers and guarantee their defense when thrown into prison for their labor activities.

In Center of Terror.

The conference, to be held in Pittsburgh, city of steel and close to the mine lands of Andy Mellon in his state, Pennsylvania, is in the direct vicinity of such famous mines as Cheswick, Woodlawn, Tapelohany, Salvores Accorri. The I.L.D. is still fighting on behalf of the victims in these cases.

The call for the convention says: "The capitalist governments are becoming more and more brutal in their attacks on the workers. Since the Third National Conference of the I.L.D. held in 1927, we were faced with the serious problem of taking care of thousands of cases, which grew out of the miners' strike, the textile strike, needle trades and shoe workers' strikes. The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti left behind it a trail of persecutions of workers who participated in the movements and demonstrations to save these victims from the clutches of capitalist justice: the attempt to railroad to jail a score of miners in Cheswick, Pa., the imprisonment of Harry Carter, in Boston, the attempt to send Salvatore Accorri to the electric chair on the charge of killing a state trooper after the Cheswick meeting in 1927. Tom Mooney and Warren Billings are still rotting in jail, as are the Centralia I. W. W. prisoners.

"In Gastonia the textile workers are waging one of the most heroic struggles in the history of the American labor movement against misery and starvation, for their right to organize and strike. Twenty-three leaders of the strike and union organizers are on trial and are in grave danger of being sent to the electric chair or to long terms of imprisonment. We must not permit the textile barons to snuff out the lives of the leaders of this great textile strike. Other cases of the I.L.D. are too numerous to be enumerated here. Every day brings new arrests of workers in various parts of the country.

4,000 Truck Drivers May Go on Strike

Four thousand truck drivers, members of the Teamsters Union, Local 202, may go on strike within 48 hours unless their demands for shorter hours are met. The drivers handle the produce that is shipped out from Washington Market. It comes to New York on the Erie and Pennsylvania railroads.

Food Fraction Meet Off Until Tomorrow

The meeting of the food workers fraction, scheduled for tonight, has been postponed until tomorrow due to the Trade Union Unity League Conference at Irving Plaza. The fraction meeting will take place tomorrow at 8 p. m. at 26-28 Union Square.

Bronx Trial Thursday

The trial of the 18 workers, including Sidney Bloomfield, arrested Aug. 1 at an International Red Demonstration in the Bronx has been postponed until Thursday, when it will take place in the 161st St. magistrate's court. The International Labor Defense is in charge of the defense, with Jacques Buitenhout as attorney.

DEMONSTRATE FOR CLASS PRISONERS.

BUKAREST (By Mail).—In many cities, so in Kischinew, Czernowitz, Brasov, Targomures and others demonstration were held, protesting against the attempt to railroad 50 workers to death and long prison terms in the trial of Temesvar and demanding the stoppage of the trial and release of all political prisoners.

Great Variety of Commodities at Daily and Freiheit Bazaar

Affair Opens in Madison Square Garden This Thursday; 100,000 Workers Attend

The four-day Daily Worker and Morning Freiheit Bazaar, which opens in Madison Square Garden this Thursday, will offer to the workers of New York an amazing variety of clothing, millinery, household goods, etc., equal to the stock of the largest department stores, and all at amazingly low prices, made possible by the cooperation of the militant workers organizations. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers will have a booth at the bazaar, and there will be booths stocked with goods, shoes and slippers, shirts and leather goods, caps, army and navy underwear, neckties, suspenders, cloaks, furs, dresses, white goods and millinery.

VITAL BARBERS MEET TONIGHT

All militant and progressive barbers are urged to attend the meeting of Local 900, Barbers Union, to be held at 8:30 o'clock tonight at New Harlem Casino, 100 W. 116th St.

The Trade Union Unity League, Barbers Section, urges that at tonight's meeting the members of the local remove the investigation committee which has not followed out the instructions of the membership and elect a committee of workers interested in the welfare of the barbers. The committee that was elected, instead of representing the wishes of the membership, removed President Daniels from office and fined him \$5500 because he has been fighting the reactionary group in the union.

The statement further points out that the reactionary Epstein-La-mote clique is responsible for non-union barbers working in union shops, while members of the organization are walking the streets looking for a job. It also urges the membership to ignore the threats of the clique that they will remove from the job those voting against them, also that they will beat up the militant members. It adds that the T. U. U. L. will protect the left wing and progressive members of the union.

"Rope's End" a British Thriller

"ROPE'S END," a British thriller with an all-English cast is now at the Theatre Masque after a successful run at the Ambassador Theatre, London. Based to a certain extent on the famous Leopold case of several years ago, it will be greatly enjoyed by all murder and mystery play fans. Well written by Patrick Hamilton and staged by Reginald Denham, with competent actors and actresses it is a play worth while seeing.

In addition to being an entertaining play it has its merits in exposing the social activities of the capitalist class and their children. While the action of the play takes place in London, it very easily could be either New York or Chicago. Yes, even the ultra-respectable Boston!

JIM CROW IN MOVIES.

HOLLYWOOD, Cal. (By Mail).—Because the film "Queen Kelly" had a Negro priest as a character, Will Hays, czar of the movies, has banned the picture. Even Negro fakers are barred on the screen.

TRANSPORTATION STRIKE.

ERIE, Pa. (By Mail).—Over 200 workers of the Scott Transportation Co. of Erie have struck for better conditions.

"ST. PETERSBURG" IN PHILA.

"The End of St. Petersburg," probably the most appealing film that has come from Sovkino, dealing with the revolution, will be shown at the Film Guild Cinema in Philadelphia the week of September 30. None of the actors are professional, the cast being selected from hitherto untrained people.

PHILADELPHIA Arthur Hammerstein presents "The END OF ST. PETERSBURG"

The motion picture that has thrilled the world!!! CINEMA GUILD 1630-MARKET STREET Spruce 2325

HOLD N. Y.-N. J. METROPOLITAN MEET TONIGHT

Foster To Report At TUUL Conference

Hundreds of delegates are expected to attend the Metropolitan Area Trade Union Unity Conference to be held tonight at 7 o'clock at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St. William Z. Foster, general secretary of the T. U. U. L., will deliver a detailed report on the recent Cleveland Trade Union Unity Conference.

The conference will open a campaign for the organization of the unorganized workers, and will take up the question of activities in the American Federation of Labor Unions. The organization of Workers Defense Committees to protect working class meetings and institutions will also be on the agenda.

Local T.U.U.L. Tasks.

Henry Sazer, secretary of the New York delegation to the Cleveland conference, will discuss the tasks of the T.U.U.L. in the New York and New Jersey area, and will present a program of work for the delegates to act upon.

Postpone Metal League Meet Until Wednesday; Sympathizers Invited

The next meeting of the Metal Workers Industrial League, which was scheduled to take place next Tuesday has been postponed until Wednesday, Oct. 2, due to the fact that the Metropolitan Area conference of the Trade Union Unity League will take place Tuesday night at the same hall, Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl.

At the meeting Wednesday, the Metal Workers League of New York will be established on a dues paying basis and plans adopted to extend the influence of the League. All metal workers, who are in sympathy with the program of the League are invited to attend.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. PARK DAIRY RESTAURANT

N. E. Cor. 324 & Diamond Sts. GIVE US A TRIAL AND DECIDE FOR YOURSELF. Come Yourself and Bring Your Friends with You.

CLEVELAND MASS MEETING AND CONCERT

Eleventh Anniversary of the Communist International Tenth Anniversary of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. At MOOSE HALL, 1000 Walnut Ave. Sunday, October 6, 1929, at 2 P. M. Fine Concert—Well Known Speakers—Admission 50 Cents. Sponsors: Communist Party of the U. S. A., Young Communist League, Young Pioneers of America. District & Dist. Office, 2046 E. 4th St.

WORKERS CALENDAR

ILLINOIS Chicago Youth Conference for Gastonia.

A conference of youth organizations for the defense of the Gastonia strikers will be held in Chicago at the Communist League in Chicago on Sunday, October 6 at 10 a. m. at the headquarters of the Chicago Communist League. This conference is being held under the auspices of the Provisional Youth Committee for the Gastonia Defense. All youth organizations are requested to send three delegates to this conference. Proceeds will be used to build the above two organizations.

MARYLAND Baltimore Interracial Dance.

The Young Communist League will hold an interracial dance on Thursday, October 3 at the Elk's Home, 1425 Madison Ave. Dance music will be supplied by Harold Steptan's orchestra. The date which was originally scheduled for Friday, Sept. 27 was postponed so as not to conflict with a protest mass meeting at which Sophie Melvin, one of the sixteen Gastonia strikers and organizers, whom the mill bosses are trying to railroad to the electric chair, will speak.

PENNSYLVANIA Phila. Y. C. L. Dance.

The Young Communist League of the Y. C. L. West Philadelphia Unit will take place at the Progressive Library 4825 Girard Avenue on Saturday evening, October 12. Admission 25c.

Gastonia Mass Meet in Cleveland.

A mass meeting in defense of the Gastonia strikers will be held in Cleveland on Saturday, October 5 at 8 p. m. at 1510 Holmes Ave. (cor. of Nottingham and London Road.

MISSOURI St. Louis Youth-Pioneer Affair.

An affair will be given by the St. Louis Young Communist League and Young Pioneers on October 20 at the Labor Lyceum. The Pioneers are preparing an unusual play which was never yet shown in the United States. All workers and sympathizers are invited. Refreshments will be served. Proceeds will be used to build the above two organizations.

OHIO Phila. Italian Labor Sports Club.

The Philadelphia Italian Labor Sports Club will hold a dance Saturday, October 5 at the Italian Progressive Institute, 1508 Tasker St. Profits from equipment of basketball team.

Offices of the Daily Worker

in various sections of the country. — Send your Subscriptions; Advertisements; Bundle Orders and Announcements through the following offices:

CITY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	REPRESENTATIVE
Boston, Mass.	88 Causeway St.	Haymarket 6098	A. Ross
New Haven, Conn.	38 Howe St.		Peter Chaut
Hartford, Conn.	1083 Capitol Ave.		Nina Gotkin
New York, N. Y.	26 Union Square		A. Wagenknecht
Buffalo, N. Y.	200 Ellicott St.		L. Johnson
Rochester, N. Y.	164 Berlin St.		F. Wojcik
Philadelphia, Pa.	1124 Spring Garden St.	Poplar 4299	M. Silver
Pittsburgh, Pa.	806 James St., N. S.	Cedar 8819	E. P. Cosh
Baltimore, Md.	1206 E. Baltimore St.	Wolfe 9104	I. Keith
Cleveland, Ohio	2046 East 4th St.		John Frohmols
Toledo, Ohio	1217 Delancey St.		E. Miller
Detroit, Mich.	1967 Grand River Ave.		Robert Woods
Chicago, Ill.	2021 West Division St.	Armitage 4088	S. T. Hammermark
Milwaukee, Wis.	551 National Ave.		M. Rosenberg
Kansas City, Mo.	207 East 14th St.		E. Peterson
Minneapolis, Minn.	310 So. Third St.		Wm. Dietrich
Denver, Colorado	1018 15th St.		Geo. O'Hanrahan
Seattle, Wash.	201 Occidental Ave.		Mike Daniels
San Francisco, Cal.	1740 O'Farrell St.	West 3250	Leon Mabile
Los Angeles, Cal.	Room 308, Stimson Bldg.		

A Remarkable Offer!

FREE with every yearly sub a copy of

"I Saw It Myself"

By HENRI BARBUSSE

Author of "UNDER FIRE"

A brilliant series of sketches and stories of the "War" and "White Terror" as experienced by Barbusse himself or by reliable eye-witnesses. A masterpiece by the greatest living Communist writer.

WITH EVERY SIX MONTHS

A Special Edition of **Under Fire** or **Red Cartoons of 1929** by HENRI BARBUSSE or FRED ELLIS and JACOB BURCK

These Offers Are Only for a Short Time Rush in Your Sub.

DAILY WORKER (Check off which you want.)

Enclosed find \$..... for..... year..... months

Sub to the Daily Worker. Send me..... as a premium.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....

Rate Outside New York

One Year \$5.00

Six Months 3.50

Three Months 2.00

"Release the Meerut Prisoner!" Communist Demand at "Labor" Party Conference

SPEAKERS BOAST OF GAINS IN IMPERIALIST MASSACRES, BUT SHRINK FROM WORKER CRITICS

Vague Postponement of Election Promise to Repeal Anti-Trade Union Law

Thomas Apologetic on Unemployment and Offers Nothing But More Promises

(Wireless by Inproccor.)
LONDON, Oct. 1.—The conference of the "Labor" Party opened at Brighton yesterday under the chairmanship of the government Minister of Transport, Morrison.

Morrison's speech was a hymn of praise for the government's policy and successes, including the successful policy of imperialist blood-letting in Palestine. Referring to the unemployment problem, the speaker made vague allusions but avoided exact information.

Regarding the "Labor" promise to repeal the Anti-Trade Union Law and of re-introducing the seven-hour day in the mines, Morrison declared "these questions are being treated."

Despite precautions taken to prevent the entry of Communists into the convention hall, Lovell, secretary of the Red Aid, an Indian, and the Communist leader, Palms Dutt, succeeded in being admitted and in shouting protests against the "labor" government's treatment of the trade unionists being tried for treason to the British crown at Meerut, India.

Indian students and English workers together toured the town with banners and leaflets protesting against the Indian policy of the "labor" government and demanding the release of the Meerut and other prisoners.

At Tuesday's session J. H. Thom-

GASTONIA FOCAL POINT FOR LABOR

Oehler Cites Struggle in South as Example

(Continued from Page One)
On the one hand is a conscious movement of the workers in the current of class struggle in the South under revolutionary leadership, and on the other hand the terrible methods of the bosses, their government, their press, their black hundreds, trying to smash the budding movement of the proletariat.

New Political Struggle.

"The economic struggle of the textile workers in Gastonia against Manville-Jencks and Co. developed within a few short weeks from an industrial conflict to a political struggle that has laid bare the capitalist front and has brought to the fore three currents: racial, sectional, economic and political.

"The rationalization and worsening of conditions in the textile industry was answered by a wave of strikes in the South in over a dozen mill centers in the spring of the year. In Gastonia, the cotton spinning center of the United States, the strike, led by the National Textile Workers Union against the Manville-Jencks Co. for less than a year ago and the abolition of the stretch-out soon developed to the bitterest struggle of capital and labor that the country has seen for some period.

Every Weapon Used.

"The Manville-Jencks Company and the textile bosses used every conceivable method to check the organization of the workers into an industrial union. They used the gun, the police and the courts. They used the National Guards, the state power and the press. They used the Loyal 'committee of one hundred' and the black hundreds. They are attempting to use the electric trolley against Fred Beal and twelve others. They tried to outlaw the N.T.W.U. by the arrest of Geo. Hill and seven others, charged with an attempt to overthrow the government. They use the spy, hoodlums and the officials of the U.T.W. They used the black hundreds to flog our organizers and attempted to lynch our organizers. They murdered Ella May and will murder more if possible. They have filled the jails with our leaders.

"But the union marches on and the class-conscious workers accept the leadership of the Communist Party. The American proletariat of the South have joined hands with their brothers of the North and West who have a revolutionary tradition. The white workers of the South must join hands with the Negro workers and march together forward to victory.

Attempt at Massacre.

"The struggle in Gastonia is leading the way. As soon as mass picketing was established the National Guards came in as strikebreakers and did all possible to defeat the strike. The headquarters of the N.T.W.U. was demolished by black thugs, the mill owners mob, while the militia looked on. Next the Workers' International Relief relief supplies were destroyed by this organized mob of bosses and superin-

Jailed Chinese Eastern Workers Plan Hunger Strike Against Terror

HARBIN, Manchuria, Oct. 1.—The 1,200 Soviet citizens held in the Sungbie internment camp as prisoners, in the absence of war and without charges being put against them, threaten to begin a hunger strike today unless the Chinese authorities either prefer definite charges against each prisoner or release him.

Another demand is that the retirement allowance, which is due each railway worker when he leaves the service, be immediately paid to those who resigned their positions when the Chinese seized the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The demands, accompanied by the threat of a hunger strike, were placed in the hands of the German consul, who is showing himself hostile to the interests of the Soviet citizens although Germany agreed to look after the interests of Soviet civilians in China in the absence of Soviet-Chinese relations.

PASKING JURY IN GASTONIA TRIAL

New Way of Choosing Is Blow At Defense

(Continued from Page One)
ified them, and the defense had to resort to peremptory challenges to keep them out.

This attitude of the judge is of course flagrantly unfair, and makes ridiculous the pretense of impartiality.

Visited By Boss Agents.

Furthermore, after the defense had accepted the veniremen as jurors and until they are finally accepted by the state, they are permitted to wander around town at liberty between sessions of court, and are subject to influence from the mill owners' agents. This gives the Manville-Jencks agents every opportunity to reach these prospective jurors and if they cannot be "fixed" they will be challenged by the prosecution.

Class Divisions.

Prejudice against or sympathy with the defendants is even more pronounced than at the other trial here in Charlotte. Very few veniremen claim to be impartial. This morning there were 25 middle class property owners examined, and all but two openly admitted prejudice. There were 11 farmers, most of whom own their own farms, and ten skilled and four unskilled workers. Altogether, 26 of these veniremen said they had such fixed prejudice that they could not be impartial.

Ten of them pretended that despite their prejudice they would be fair. Nine others were convinced that the defendants were innocent and five had not formed any opinion definitely, they said. Two stated that up to yesterday they thought the defendants all guilty, but since the state released some of them, they thought all must be innocent.

Beal Defies the Terror.

Red Beal, leader of the Gastonia strike, and Southern organizer of the National Textile Workers Union actively functioning until the bosses started to railroad him through the courts, defied the mill terror in a statement yesterday.

"The mill owners," Beal said, "will abandon their present tactics when they find they cannot frighten us away. Our organizers are carrying on, though handicapped by the necessity of undercover methods, and we will call a series of textile strikes after the Southern conference we plan to hold here Oct. 12. "I cannot and will not accept the view that we should retreat from the field now, and leave it to the United Textile Workers, the A. F. of L. organization. First, I do not believe they would do much actual organization work among unskilled textile workers. They never have and I don't think they ever intend to."

A. F. of L. Won't Organize.

"There is a sharp clash over policy between the Northern and Southern A. F. of L. groups, as was revealed at their Rockhill (S. C.) conference Sunday. It already is apparent that the reactionary forces in control of the A. F. of L. and the U. T. W. will not permit a widespread Southern campaign. Every federation convention for the last ten years has passed a resolution to organize the workers of the South, but nothing ever has come of it. We are going to stick."

T. U. L. SHOWS WAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

(Continued from Page One)

working conditions and safety precautions. Immediately following this, independent firms not allied with the Employers' Association signed the agreement.

Only three firms have not signed, and a vigorous fight is in progress with daily picket lines.

These victories have centered the attention of large masses of exploited, unorganized workers upon the new trade union center, the Trade Union Unity League, and its militant direction.

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

MANY GENERALS IN THE FIELD, FLOUT NANKING

New Loan Is Floated to Disband Troops

SHANGHAI, Oct. 1.—Nanking is, for the second time, issuing a loan of \$70,000,000 for disbandment of troops, of whom there are over 2,000,000. Last January a conference of rival generals "agreed" with tongue in cheek, to disband their troops, and in February a loan of \$50,000,000 was issued to carry it out.

But nothing of the kind happened. Instead, the money was used trying to squelch the Hankow and Kwangsi rebellion of last March, which lasted till May. Then more millions were used to forestall an attack by Feng Yu-hsia from Honan. And, to top it all, the attack on the Soviet Union in Manchuria has been a costly affair burdening the treasury which exists on a deficit and is wholly dependent on the pleasure of imperialist bankers.

The new loan of \$70,000,000 bears interest at 8.4 per cent and bonds are sold at 98, to be redeemed in 100 installments by 1937, "secured" by customs receipts, which by this time are loaded with debts of \$332,000,000 total of new loans, not to speak of the old ones of past decades whose totals are fearful. It must be noted that Nanking's own figures show that of its total annual income of \$450,000,000, military expenses take \$398,000,000.

The numerous militarists controlling regions and provinces in all directions, not only continue to collect and keep for themselves all local taxes, but cynically capitalize Nanking's chatter about national unity by asking it to pay their soldiers' wages.

Moreover, not only refusing to disband armies without Nanking pays all the accrued back wages, these generals themselves, after being bribed heavily to pay formal allegiance to Nanking, are now in large proportion, taking the field against Nanking in the new armed struggle to oust Chiang Kai-shek from power.

PIONEERS WILL LAND ON FRIDAY

Delegates Will Spread Message Thru U. S.

(Continued from Page One)

child of a needle trades worker in New York, an auto worker's child from Detroit, a miner's child from the coal fields near Pittsburgh, a boy representing the workers' children of Canada, and a representative of the Non-Partisan Jewish workers children schools. The leader of the delegation is Joe Schiffman, national Pioneer director.

The Young Pioneers, in a statement issued yesterday, say, "The return of the first workers' children delegation to the workers' fatherland, the Soviet Union, should be greeted with joy by every worker's child in this country, and by the entire working class.

"This delegation will give a report to the children, telling them about the conditions of the workers children in the Soviet Union. It will tell about the progress made by the Russian workers under a workers government.

"It is very significant that our delegation should be coming aboard the same ship that carries J. Ramsay MacDonald, head of the 'socialist' government of England.

"This 'socialist' sent troops to Palestine to shoot down the Arab workers and peasants when they revolted against the rule of the British imperialists and their Zionist tools. It was he and his 'labor' ministry that broke the strike of the half-million textile strikers in Manchester, England, this summer.

"MacDonald is only continuing regime of the bosses, even though there is supposed to be a labor government in power. The labor government is only another instrument in the hands of the English bosses against the workers.

"There is a sharp contrast in these two delegations. MacDonald is coming to form a united front with the American bosses' government in order to attack the only workers' and farmers' government, the U.S.S.R.

"On the other hand, the children's delegation is coming back to the United States to rally the working class children, and all the workers for the defense of workers' Russia."

The Pioneers are planning to hold a huge meeting, the time and place of which is to be announced in the near future, to greet the delegation. It will be held in a large hall, with prominent speakers representing many working class organizations. This meeting will be held jointly with the Communist Party and the Young Communist League of the New York District. The Pioneers also plan to tour these delegates throughout the country, spreading the message of international working class solidarity among children all over the United States.



HARD SLAVERY ON 'MUNORLEANS'

Gaston Demonstrators Are Freed At St. Louis

(By a Seaman Correspondent)

A few days ago I shipped on the S.S. Munorleans of the rotten Munson Line. I worked several days aboard this madhouse. They didn't even pay shipping board wages which is about \$2 higher than the Munson Line pays.

There was only one man in the galley to do the cooking and baking; the steward would not hire another man until the ship signed on the crew, thus saving the company \$15 to \$19 for a few days.

The food they gave us was terrible. Rotten eggs for breakfast, stinking meat for dinner, and no fruit at any time unless you bought your own.

The wages are so poor that only seamen who are absolutely destitute will slave on Munson liners. The sleeping quarters are filthy, no electric fans, although the officers have them. The crew have to sleep in the hot rooms or on deck, and you may get ill or not, just the same.

Seamen must wake up and join the Marine Workers League, based on ship committees. Then they will get better conditions by having a fighting union in back of them.

Turn to Communists of South African Negroes A Arms Imperialists

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Oct. 1.—The wide response which the policy of the South African Communist Party received from the native Negro workers and peasants in the last election, and the success met by the adherents of the Red International and Labor Unions against the Amsterdam reformist Negro leader, Kevdvalie, is giving alarm to British imperialism.

In an attempt to check this, Premier Smuts urged before the Assembly that "tighter" laws be made to bar all white Communists from even entering areas populated heavily by Negroes.

Additional precautions taken are to forbid all Negro meetings as unlawful, naturally to check Negro Communist workers.

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

IN THE SHOPS

Misleaders of Laundry Drivers Work for Bosses

(By a Worker Correspondent)

In this letter I want to bring to the attention of the working class another case of brutal outrage of the will of the rank and file membership of the Laundry Drivers Union, Local 810 by the misleaders, the officials of the Teams and Chauffeurs International of New York, who enjoy over \$100 a week salaries, squeezed out of the meagre wages of the membership—\$4 a month dues and high taxes.

The last strike of Local 810 which involved five laundries in the Bronx was lost mainly because of the rotten craft unionism of the A. F. of L.

The workers saw how instead of spreading the strike through every section of the laundry workers, inside and outside, and in that way shutting down every laundry involved, workers in other sections of the laundry, being unorganized, were scabbing and gave the bosses a chance to break the strike by having them handle bundles delivered by scab drivers.

The corrupt A. F. of L. officials betrayed the workers by crippling

the strike. This is especially true of the business agent Rosenzweig of Local 810.

Rosenzweig Ousted for Betraying. The executive board of Local 810 was forced because of the open acts of betrayal by Rosenzweig of strikes in the Bronx and because of the fierce criticism by the rank and file members of Local 810 at the union meetings to bring Rosenzweig on charges of selling out and gross betrayal of the last strike of five laundries in the Bronx and he was tried by the membership.

At this trial it was proven that he, the leader of the strike, served strikers with injunctions of one of the bosses of the laundry against his striking and sending the men back to work and in this way compelling them to desert the ranks of the strikers; and killing the morale of the strike; and did everything to serve the bosses causing the strikes to be lost.

The betrayed membership incensed with a feeling of hatred against this voted by a great majority in a secret ballot to oust him from his job as business agent.

TUUL FIGHTING LOOSE WILES CO.

Calls Workers to Stop Shipments From N. Y.

(Continued from Page One)

in their plants, in support of the struggle of the Kansas City workers, will be issued. This leaflet will further call upon these workers to organize shop committees in their plants, and lay the basis for a militant union in the industry."

Strikers Are Girls.

The majority of the workers in the Kansas City plant are young girls. Those in the cracker department struck first, and the others followed them last Friday. The following day a mass meeting was held at the call of the Trade Union Unity League in Kansas City, and voted to establish a strike committee, mass picketing, and to call for the strike to spread to other cities.

The Bakery and Confectionary Workers Union, A. F. of L., then stepped in, and called a meeting in the labor temple. This same union made a sell-out agreement with the bosses earlier in the year, for a general wage-cut, longer hours, and less paid holidays. They pursue a policy of selling the "union label" to small shops.

Food Workers' Statement.

The Food Workers Industrial League, affiliated with the T.U.U.L., issuing a statement to all Loose-Wiles workers, in Long Island, Chi-

cago, Pittsburgh, Boston, etc., calling them to support the Kansas City strikers, says: "This strike was forecast at the Trade Union Unity Convention, when delegates from all over the country emphasized the need to set up shop committees in the big, unorganized factories, where the workers face new exploitation daily through new automatic devices, travelling belts, etc., which, instead of adding to labor's productivity, force a greater expenditure of energy, more nervous strain, and a higher rate of accidents. In the small shops, the A. F. of L. is doing the bosses' dirty work by providing 'efficient' workers, capable of enduring long hours of speed-up. The task of the Food Workers' Industrial League is to fight against such methods, and to lay the basis of its organization inside the large factories as the beginning for building up a national industrial union for all food workers."

JAIL REICH COMMUNISTS.

BERLIN (By Mail)—In the neighborhood of Stuttgart the former district leader of the Red Front Fighters League has been arrested. In Stuttgart itself the police have arrested a number of Communist workers who formerly belonged to the R. F. F. L.

An indictment for high treason has been filed against the responsible editor of the Communist "Arbeiterstimme" (Workers Voice) in Dresden for referring to the Reichsbanner murder demonstration in connection with the attack of the Reichsbanner upon the Berlin workers on Aug. 6.

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class.

The October Issue — a Full Book Number of

NEW MASSES

SHORT STORIES — DRAWINGS — ARTICLES — POEMS — BOOK REVIEWS by Scott Nearing, Michael Gold, Em Jo Basabe, Joseph North, Jack Woodford, Wm. Dickens and

LENIN ON WORKING CLASS LITERATURE

15 cents—\$1.50 a year. New Masses, 112 E. 19th St., New York

Answer the Attacks of the Social Fascists Against the

DAILY WORKER

and

MORNING FREIHEIT

by getting behind the

BAZAAR

at

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Eighth Avenue, 49th and 50th Streets

OCTOBER 3, 4, 5, 6

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday

Leave all your buying for those days because Madison Square Garden will be turned into A FOUR-DAY DEPARTMENT STORE

Thursday, October 3rd.....	50
Friday, October 4th.....	50
Saturday, October 5th.....	\$1.00
Sunday, October 6th.....	50
Total.....	\$2.50

Combination for all four days \$1.25

On Sale at Daily Worker, 26 Union Square, New York

'PROUD TO BE A MEMBER OF THE N.T.W.-STRIKER

"We Will Continue to Fight in Gastonia"

(By a Worker Correspondent)

GASTONIA, N. C. (By Mail)—I will write you a few lines to tell about conditions for the workers of the South. It is hell for the textile workers right down here in Gastonia, because the Manville-Jencks Company has bought out the law and thugs and sent them out to beat up our men and kill our women and do all the dirt they can.

Comrades, don't you see how they tried to railroad those sixteen textile workers to the electric chair? We are fighting a battle for better conditions, for the eight-hour day and more pay so we can send our children and bring them up to fight the stretchout system.

We want all our children to be Pioneers and that is what my boy is—a Young Pioneer. We want better conditions and we are going to have them.

I have worked in mills all over the South and it is bad for the workers everywhere. We must fight for our rights.

We are no more in the class of the textile bosses than dogs. Sisters, comrades, I am proud to let the people over the South know that I am a member of the National Textile Workers Union and the International Labor Defense. I am doing all I can to help win the victory for the workers. So if you are not a member of the N.T.W. take the advice of a girl striker and sign it now.—G.W.

COMMUNISTS EXPELLED FROM SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM (By Mail)—The Crown Council decreed the expulsion of Albert Schneider, a German subject, from Swedish territory for alleged Communist activities on Aug. 1. Another German Communist, John Buchmann, is also to be expelled from Sweden as he entered the country without permission.

POLISH 'FREEDOM OF PRESS'

An Ukrainian paper in Chelm, "Nashe Shitza," had to stop its publication, as all editors have been one after another, arrested.

MASSES OF WORKERS

ARE LINING UP WITH THE I. L. D.

Have you joined yet?

Has your union, your fraternal organization, joined?

District after district are lining up for the big membership drive of the International Labor Defense. The Cleveland district is touring four organizers who will visit more than 100 cities in the drive. Philadelphia has arranged a tour for Sonia Kroll, who will cover the entire Lehigh Valley for the drive.

Morris Childs, of the Chicago district reports: "At our next meeting of the City Central Committee we will discuss in detail the organizational drive where we hope to recruit thousands of new members. We are planning to arrange an extensive tour throughout the district.

"In Chicago, in the newly formed International Branch of the I.L.D. on the South Side, 55 new members showed up at the last meeting—85 per cent of them were Negro workers. Twelve new Negro workers joined. We will continue this work in the Negro sections of the city and district."

Other Districts Are Getting in Line

Help build a mighty defense organization capable of meeting the growing white terror of the bosses. For further information communicate with the National Office of the International Labor Defense at 80 East Eleventh St., N. Y. C.

PARTY LIFE

OUT WITH THE DISRUPTERS

Unit 14f, section 3, distr. 2, passed the following motion at its meeting Sept. 9: "After a most thoro discussion on the 10. jenum and the urgent need for the elimination of all remnants of factionalism in the CPUSA, our unit decides for a stern fight against all those at present working within the Party in the interests of the Lovestone renegades and backs wholeheartedly the line laid down by the 10. plenum and followed by the CC of the CPUSA.

Our unit also condemns and repudiates the rabid antiparty speech of J. O. Bentall made at our unit meeting."

Voting for this resolution 16 members, against Bentall and his wife.

The Worcester Section committee adopted a resolution demanding the removal of Ball already in August and spoke about the raiders of the NO:

"We assure these tools-of the bourgeoisie that we will stand erect with the CC and fight stubbornly for the American section of the CP against all our enemies. We ask the members of the Party who take a conciliatory attitude towards the renegades so that they can be placed where they belong: in the camp of the bourgeoisie."

Liars in All Their Glory

By KARL REEVE.

The series of articles now being run in the New York Evening World are proof of what the National Textile Workers' Union has known since the beginning of its campaign against the speed-up in the South, that the struggle of the southern textile workers is not against one mill—the Manville-Jenckes—or against the employers of one section of the country. In the campaign of the National Textile Workers' Union for the eight hour day, against the speed-up, and for higher wages, the union is faced with the opposition of the entire strength of U. S. finance capital, the entire strength of the government, city, state and national.

In its determination to drive the National Textile Workers' Union, the International Labor Defense and the Communist Party out of the South, in other words their determination to prevent the organization of the mill workers into the union, the Manville-Jenckes company and the southern mill owners have merely to beckon when they need help, to enlist the support of the New York capitalist daily, which goes through its contortions of lies and slander in a manner from which even the Gastonia Gazette and the Charlotte Observer may well take lessons.

The front page article of the World on Sept. 19 is as filthy, as fascist, as much a call to murder of workers, as much a tissue of cheap lies, as anything the Gastonia Gazette ever produced. There is "no terror in Gastonia County," we are told. Just a few of the boys good naturedly "spanking" a few "wild reds" who are a nuisance anyhow. Whereas the mill owners' mob which nearly killed Ben Wells, did it savagely because he was a union organizer and under the slogan, "Down with the union," the World deliberately lies and says the mob was against "the reds."

The very hirelings of Manville-Jenckes, Bulwinkle, a very bad lawyer but an expert mob leader, Dr. Johnson, who evicted children from their homes when they had small pox and said, "They're not sick"; the mill superintendents who were identified more than once as leaders of the mobs against union organizers, are paraded in the World as virtuous people who "decried violence." The world, publicity agent for the mill owners, finds everything getting along lovely in the Manville-Jenckes mill. Only the old women workers, we are told are "sour." Of course no mention is made of the twelve-hour day, which, combined with the speed-up and low wages, caused the strike. The speed-up farms, in the World, into the "remarkable dexterity" of the workers. The "dope book," the company store which keeps the workers perpetually in debt to the mill, turns into a benefactor of the workers in the World's columns.

The cold blooded murder of the unarmed Ella May Wiggins by the Manville-Jenckes mob, is slurred over, just a little accident of the mischievous but well meaning "community." The homes of the workers are a little dirty, some of them, but that is the fault of the workers. There is a little overcrowding, and "an unhealthy condition arises from the fact that night and day workers move in and out of beds on too short headway." But, says the World, the cottages are "neat."

The lies spread about the Gastonia strikers' delegation to Washington, of which the writer was in charge, are repeated and added to by the World. A mysterious "interview" with one of these workers is "reported." "We were told not to take a bath," says this mysterious person interviewed. Of course, the name of the member of the Washington delegation is not given. This is not necessary when lies are manufactured against the workers. The Baltimore Sun said the Washington delegation was typical of thousands of starved mill workers and the only "order" given the delegation was to tell the truth as to their conditions.

The World blantly turns the pellagra-ridden, notoriously underfed, starving and overworked Southern textile workers into happy, well-fed, contented, well paid workers for the altruistic, profit spinning, Big Brother, the Manville-Jenckes company. All we have to do is to shut our eyes to the child labor, the fact that most of the mill workers have been to school less than four years, and large numbers not at all.

"Some of the mill workers have been through high school." All we have to do is to shut our eyes to the crushing out of children's lives in accidents in the Manville-Jenckes, to ignore the figures of average wages of \$10 in the Manville-Jenckes mill, to ignore figures of huge profits.

All we have to do is to forget the tearing down of the union headquarters by the Manville-Jenckes mob, of the eviction from the homes by the Manville-Jenckes deputies, of the kidnapping, murder and bayoneting, beating and wholesale arresting of strikers and union organizers by the Manville-Jenckes agents; of the fact that the 16 strikers and organizers who led the strike are in jail, charged with murder and that those who were known to have murdered Ella May and half killed Ben Wells are at liberty; to forget that Solicitor Carpenter, and other city and county officials and police were leaders of the mob; that the Manville-Jenckes company pays the city's expenses for prosecuting union members, that the Manville-Jenckes, in the person of the notorious Bulwinkle, defends every degenerate like Troy Jones, when he gets "playful" and throws dynamite, murders defenseless women, or beats young girls.

Let us "forget" that Ella May was murdered. Let us "forget" that armed gangs, with the cooperation of the government authorities, are roaming the roads spreading terror, trying to prevent meetings, and lynch union men.

It is healthier for a reporter for a Wall Street paper to "forget" these things. Ask the reporter for the Daily News Record, who, when he went inside the Manville-Jenckes mill during the strike, was almost lynched because he had interviewed union organizers. Ask Leggett Smith, of the Charlotte Observer, who was naive enough to think he could talk to Fred Deal, and got knocked on the head with a blackjack and learned his lesson. Ask R. O. Williams what pressure was exerted on him by the mill owners to try to get him to doctor his stories for the Raleigh News and Observer. Ask Catledge of the Baltimore Sun the same question.

The present situation, the united efforts of the capitalist class, of the Wall Street banks controlling the textile industry, and their government, brings the Gastonia Gazette and the New York World to the fore in all their glory. What the mill owners want now, and what they are getting in the World, is a direct inciting to work they will unharmed, and praised, to the mill owners' mob, on the union members, a direct invitation, to beat, slug and murder union organizers.

The mill owners are determined to save their profits. They are determined to get rid of the National Textile Workers' Union. And any dirty little job like praising murderers of unarmed women, or inciting to lynch union members, or lying about conditions, or glorifying lynch law, police brutality, and Manville-Jenckes murder—the World, the paper of Wall Street, is glad to do for the class of which it is a part.

GASTONIA 1929: CLASS AGAINST CLASS

By Fred Ellis



The Peasant Movement in the Philippines

The Philippines are a purely agrarian country. The predominant form of economy on the Islands and the chief occupation of the population is agriculture. The agricultural population, including the agricultural workers, comprises no less than 85 per cent of the total population. (The population of the Philippines is 12 millions). Despite the fact that the density of the population in the Philippines is far less than in a number of neighboring countries such as Indo-China, Indonesia, China, and in spite of the vast tracts of land which are not cultivated and have no title (as for instance in the Southern Islands), where one-third of the area of the Philippine Archipelago is populated by less than a million semi-nomads, the position of the Filipino peasantry is very bad indeed.

According to the census of 1918, there were 1,855,276 individual peasant farms in the Philippines, more than 932,000 of which, that is, about half, owning not more than 0.35 Hectares of land each; about 500,000 farms had less than one hectare each, and 435,259 farms were on rented land only. There were over 90,000 land estates which were rented or used for plantations, large stats with over 100 hectares of land each numbering more than 9,500, of which about 1,000 were in the hands of native landowners and the rest belonged to the foreigners.

Thus the entire cultivated land of the Philippines is so divided that 5 per cent of the owners have 70 per cent of the land, and only 30 per cent of the cultivated land falls to the share of 95 per cent of the peasant farms.

The peasantry's lack of land is constantly being aggravated by the natural increase in the population and the further breaking up of the already small peasant lots. Thus, for instance, during the period from 1903 to 1918 the average amount of land owned by the farms decreased from 1.6 hectares to 1.24 hectares, while since 1918, in view of the intensified development of plantation cultivation of the peasantry's position is still further increased. The eviction of peasants from the land rented by them and often cultivated by them from generation to generation, is becoming a mass phenomenon; owing to the arbitrariness of the local authorities not only renters are evicted but also peasant small-holders who are unable to prove their right to the land, and illiterate peasants as often as not being absolutely unable to do this. "This all pursues the aim of creating the greatest possible reserves of cheap labor power for the big capitalist plantations which are continually growing.

Besides this, the domination on the market, of monopolist organizations, which dictate their prices for the chief agricultural products such as sugar cane, hemp, tobacco, coconuts, and so on, the income of the peasant farms decreases to the very limit. It is natural, therefore, that in view of all these conditions, the living standards of the Filipino peasantry are very low.

The position of the peasant-renters, is still worse. The predominant system of renting is the share-system, when if the renter has his own cattle and equipment, he pays the owner half the harvest, while if he uses the owners cattle and equipment he has to pay two-thirds of the harvest. Of course, the peasant-renter gets no discount in his rent in the case of the not infrequent natural calamities, such as bad harvest, typhoons, floods. As the half or third of the harvest which is left to his share is not even sufficient to cover his most vital requirements, the renter usually contracts absolutely hopeless debts, which make him completely dependent on the land-owner, who advances the renter seed for his new sowing or even rice for his food at fabulous interest. The usurious activities of the landowners—the scourge of the Filipino peasantry—are very extensively developed. The insolvent debtor (and debts go down from generation to generation), becomes the absolute serf of the creditor, forced to work off his debt together with the whole of his family. This peonage system is even now very widespread in the Philippines, despite the fact that the laws reinforcing this system have been annulled, for the difficult position of the peasant is better measure for enslavement than any of the laws. In all the peasant uprisings, which are very numerous in the history of the Philippines, and even now, the question of the struggle against the usurious practice, the struggle against peonage, plays a very important part.

At one time, under the threat of the detachment of the Southern Islands (The Southern Islands for the Archipelago—Mindanao, Palawan and others—are the least developed, populated by semi-nomad Mohammedan tribes, who are hostile to the Christians, who mostly populate the rest of the Philippines. This enmity is artificially kindled by the Americans, who desire to separate the Islands in order to use their lands for vast rubber plantations), the Government of the Philippines began to carry out a policy of colonizing these islands, subsidizing the peasants who migrated to them. However, under the pressure on the one hand of part of the bourgeoisie, who feared that the sources of labor power would be exhausted, and, on the other hand, of the American Governor-General, the Parliament refused to endorse the necessary sums, and this practically put an end to the colonization.

The agricultural workers comprise a very considerable section of the agricultural population of the Philippines. They number more than 2,000,000, practically half of them being women and children. There is no need to state that the position of these workers is extremely bad.

Their working day, which is not limited by legislation, usually lasts from sunrise to sunset; for instance, when gathering the sugar-cane at the plantation work is carried on in two shifts—day and night, despite the fact that according to official government data the working day lasts 9 1/2 hours—while wages are so low that even when several months less the family work, their earnings do not suffice for a more or less tolerable existence. The official living minimum in the provinces is 1 peso 82 centavos (1 peso is about 2 shillings), while the average wages for an adult worker, according to official data are 82 centavos, women getting 49 centavos, and adolescents 40 centavos. In reality the wages received are far lower.

All available investigations into the history of the Philippines from the beginning of the Spanish rule (over 300 years ago) and during the 30 years of American reign are full of peasant uprisings, and as the inevitable consequence of the unbearable position of the peasantry. Last century alone numbered over 100 uprisings.

At the beginning of the present century, exhausted by the arbitrary measures dealt out by the Americans to the participants in the first Philippine national revolution of 1896-1898, the peasant movement down. However, a new revival of the movement set in in 1916-1917, and from 1917 to 1925 there were 54 instances of so-called agrarian disorders, which involved over 50,000 participants.

During this period the peasant movement acquired more organized forms. In 1917 the first Peasant Union was organized, which conducted the renters strike, lasting for about two years, leaving the field at the very height of the season. Of course, it needs no saying that all supposable repressions fell to the share of the strikers—they were evicted from the houses, arrested on the accusation of supposed spoiling or stealing the property of the landowners, and were thrown into prison for long terms. Despite the deprivations endured by them, however, the firmness of the union members, their unanimity, increased the authority of the organization, and the number of peasant unions began to grow rapidly, and in 1922 at the first peasant congress of the Philippines the "National Confederation of Peasants and Agricultural Workers of the Philippines" was founded, uniting the formerly disunited peasant unions, having a membership of over 15,000. As formerly, the present influence of the conference, however, covered a far larger number of peasants and agricultural workers.

The Confederation, led by a group of people revolutionary inclined, devoted to the cause of liberating the Filipino peasantry, is developing its activities along the only correct line—close connections with the labor movement of the Philippines. The Confederation affiliated to the largest workers' organization of the Philippines—the Workers' Congress, and through the Congress it is affiliated to the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, and is thus drawn into the orbit of the labor and national revolutionary movement of the colonial and semi-colonial countries in the Pacific. Since the present year the Confederation has likewise been a member of the League Against Imperialism.

A new revival of the peasant movement is now taking place in the Philippines.

The intensified offensive of capital in agriculture and the growing investments, partially of native, but chiefly of American capital in the big plantations, are accompanied by all sorts of evasions of the agricultural laws of the country and the mass impoverishment of tens of thousands of peasants and renters estates as a result of the peasants being deprived of the plots of land cultivated by them, which by the labor of generations have been transformed from the swampy and wild lands of former days to flowering fields.

The mass eviction of renters of which we have already spoken is taking on unprecedented dimensions.

The consequences of this agrarian policy are already being felt in the growth of urban unemployment and the offensive on the wages of both urban and agricultural workers.

This policy naturally provokes the indignation of the peasantry which is expressed in the growing wave of the peasant movement.

The peasants act in a united front with the labor movement of the Philippines in this protest and resistance to the intensified exploitation of the toiling masses by the united forces of American imperialism and native capital.

The recent workers' and peasants' demonstrations in May in protest to the mass eviction of peasantry attracted ten of thousands of participants.

The Confederation of Peasants and Agricultural Workers, which leads the peasant movement of the Philippines, at its last Congress drew up a militant program of action for the peasant organizations.

This program, which has become the watchword of the growing peasant movement, contains the demands and call for the struggle for: (1) national independence of the Philippines; (2) for improving the position of the peasantry by nationalizing the big estates and monastery lands; (3) for improving the position of the renters by decreasing the rent, prohibiting evictions, discounts being provided for in case of natural calamities, prohibiting compulsory labor and peonage; freedom of coalition, word, press, strike, and pickets, etc.; (4) with regard to the agricultural workers—for the eight-hour day for adults, weekly rest day and two weeks' vacation annually; for the recognition of the unions and collective agreements, social insurance of the workers at the expense of the employers or the state and old age pensions, and for the immediate extension of factory legislation to the agricultural workers.

Position of Workers in China

All eyes have been following up the heroic struggle of the Chinese workers during the last few years. Attention has been called to their bitter living and labor conditions, the harsh treatment they receive, their miserable wages, or the incredible length of the working day in China were it not that these matters deserve the constant attention of everyone. Is it possible to forget, even for one moment, that in some branches of industry in China, the working day lasts 20 hours? Can we pass over this? Is it not time to raise the alarm?

In all branches of the small-scale industry and the handicraft trades, where hundreds of thousands of workers are employed, the "normal" working day is somewhat shorter, although a 14 and 16-hour day is by no means rare.

Thus, the Chinese worker spends nearly all his life in the factory, in unsanitary conditions, amid the din of the machines. Seventy per cent of the workers are not allowed any days off at all throughout the course of the year, the only exception being perhaps the Chinese New Year. Frequently, the workers eat their meals while tending the machines, for in many of the enterprises, even in the largest, no meal intervals are allowed. Add to this the almost prison-like regime existing in the bulk of the enterprises, where the workers have to get special passes even to go to the lavatory, the abuse they suffer at the hands of the foremen, the frequent and unwarranted discharges, coupled with the absence of all safety measures—and we have a clear picture of what labor conditions are like in China today.

The absence of elementary safety appliances is directly responsible for the numerous accidents that occur daily in the factories. The workers crippled in this way, unable to support themselves any longer, are thrown on the streets to starve. Material support in such cases depends wholly on the good will of the employer, but even so, these maimed workers can expect nothing more than a couple of dollars. Only when a fatality occurs does the bereaved family receive 20 or 30 dollars, and then not always!

Should we scan the wage-rates in force we see that things are just as deplorable. The following table shows the average monthly nominal wage obtaining in the various industries (in Chinese dollars):

	Men		Women	
	Unskilled	Skilled	Unskilled	Skilled
Cotton Mills	9	26	7.5	19
Railroad Shops	15	23	—	—
Mining Trades	14	22	—	—
Silk Spinning	19	22	7.5	9
Other Industries	10	15	5.5	12

Children receive from 10 to 20 cents a day. There are branches of industry where wages are lower still. For example, in the canning industry the monthly wage of the women workers fluctuates between \$2.40 to \$10.50, the men getting from \$2.40 to \$15. In the sma shops we find juniors as well as children working only for their board, which consists of a miserable ration. Many different forms of exploitation exist in China. In the central provinces, for example, the employers frequently pay their workers part in money and part in kind, e.g., after working a whole month, the workers receive from one to three dollars in money, the balance of their earnings in maize, rice and beans.

Thus the wages of the Chinese workers are truly miserable as made clear by the figures given above. But we only get a true idea of the actual position of things when we remember that a worker employed in a Shanghai cotton spinning mill has to spend two weeks' wages to buy a pair of leather boots, a month's pay to buy a pair of sheets, one day's pay to buy two pounds of pork, etc.

Much light on the actual position of things can also be gleaned from a study of the worker's budget. Let us take a family of four (husband, wife and two children), where both the husband and wife are working receiving between 17-18 dollars. To live, such a family must make the following expenditures: 30 kgs. of rice—\$8; vegetables and seasoning—\$5.50; heating and lighting—\$1.50; rent and taxes—\$2; tobacco and drinks—\$1; miscellaneous expenditures—\$2; total, \$22. This budget does not include a single cent for meat, or for fats, or for the nourishment of children. It is so meagre and poor in every respect that it would be impossible to take off a few cents to purchase a paper or a school-book for the children, to mention such items alone.

But the workers never receive even these miserable wages in full. Fines are deducted. This always makes big holes in their wages. In China the workers are fined on the slightest pretext, which includes late-coming if only for a few minutes, to talk to one's neighbor during the work, failure to carry out foremen's instructions, and so on.

The foremen pocket a substantial part of the workers' wages since they arrange for the employment of the workers. Usually they employ their own countrymen when requested by the employers to get more workers. The employers and the workers having only to do with the foremen in all financial matters. They pay off their workers and cheat them in the most unscrupulous way by paying the men "small money" having received themselves from the employers "big money," which means that the men lose on an average 30 percent of their wages. The workers have to pay the foremen a definite sum of money, amounting usually to a month's or six weeks' pay, for being employed. Afterwards the foremen have to be continually bribed if discharge is not to follow the good relations maintained.

Although the workers of China work inhumanly hard, they also out a miserable existence in semi-starvation. Not only are they unable to gratify their cultural needs, but they have not even time to think about them. Their living conditions are just as bitter and unsanitary. Living practically in holes in the ground, without any conveniences whatever, where a box takes the place of a table and a newspaper is used as a sheet (and frequently there are no newspapers to be used at all), we find that the working class districts are so overpopulated that several families are forced to live in one tiny room. Young children are left by their mothers unattended at home or are taken to a factory, where the children spend their childhood.

Hunger drives not only men and women but even children to seek work at the factories. The capitalists willingly employ them since female and child labor is very cheap. On the average, 40 percent of the workers employed in the Chinese enterprises are women. In the Chinese textile mills of Shanghai this percentage is 57 percent, in the foreign mills, 70 percent. In the Chinese enterprises of Shanghai the children comprise 13 percent of the workers employed; at the British mills, 17 percent, and at the Italian and French mills, 46 percent.

It was the inhuman exploitation of the capitalists that compelled the Chinese workers to take up the struggle. Several remarkable victories were won by the working class during 1925-27 when the revolutionary wave was at its height. Wages were increased. The working day was shortened. Labor conditions were improved. The workers raised their political status.

However, the victory of Kuomintang reaction put an end to all these gains. On every hand we see wage-cut being introduced. For example, the wages of the Kwangtung ferrymen were reduced by 20 percent; dockers' wages came down by 30 percent; the seamen lost 19 percent; and so the list could be continued. The abrogation of premiums and rewards has also indirectly reduced wages. In Wuhan, for example, no premiums have been paid out since the cost of articles of first necessity is continually going up.

Although wages are being cut, both output standards and working hours have been increased. For example, hours were lengthened by one hour and output standards increased by 25 percent on the railroads, and in the arsenal and cartridge factory of Kwangtung. In the textile mills the workers are now tending three looms instead of two, and so on.

But this is not all. Mass discharges and the agrarian crisis have increased unemployment. No figures are available showing the position of things throughout the country. We only know that in Wuhan there are more than 100,000 unemployed; in Shanghai more than 75,000 (which refers only to the members of the yellow and fascist unions); in Peking there are more than 100,000 unemployed. Besides this, there are no less than 100,000 unemployed seamen in China at the present time.

There is no doubt at all that the workers will commence a counter-attack to repel the onslaught of the bourgeoisie. Numerous strikes are being undertaken in China today to defend existing conditions. But there are also strikes to improve things. The working class of China is not laying down its arms. This is compelling the Nationalist Government and the Kuomintang to endeavour to get control of the labor movement, to get the workers to renounce a consistent class policy for "peace in industry."

Why, the Kuomintang Government has endorsed the basic features of the Draft Labor Law, where an eight-hour day is given prominence as well as minimum wage-rates, rest days, accommodation leave for women workers, etc. All subject to a host of reservations. It is clear that the present draft measure will never be put into execution for many a day to come.

The position of the Chinese workers is very similar to that of the workers of India, Indonesia and other colonial and semi-colonial countries. All the workers of these countries are equally interested in improving their conditions. Their interests are one and the same. They must unite their forces to struggle against the present system.