

Organize the Unorganized Against Imperialist War For the 40-Hour Week

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STATE'S LIARS IN GASTONIA CASE MIX THEIR STORIES

WAR GAME TO BE STAGED THIS THURSDAY

Cannon, Planes, Poison Gases Figure in Display

Show War Development Hurl Ton of Steel Over Thirty Miles

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Altho almost every other department of United States armed forces have ready reserves in peace-time industry that can be changed overnight to war industries, the ordnance department still lags behind, according to an announcement by Maj. Gen. Clarence C. Andrews, chief of the army ordnance division, United States army.

Major General Andrews made his declaration in connection with an announcement that on Thursday there will be held at the Aberdeen, Maryland, proving ground a display of virtually every important development in ordnance industry since the world war.

Tim of Steel 30 Miles
The largest gun in use in this country is a giant seacoast rifle, capable of hurling a ton of solid steel thirty miles will be used in the display. The exhibition will open early in the morning with an exhibition of the army's new 50-caliber machine gun and a 37-mm. automatic cannon. There will also be an exhibition of the most improved design of guns for anti-aircraft use with full strength service charges of explosives.

Display Air Forces
Strided the army has made during the past year in the development of mechanical field equipment, anti-aircraft artillery and aerial warfare will be demonstrated for the first time in public.

Standard Field Artillery
Batteries of field artillery demonstrating the new 75-mm. gun recently adopted as standard for the army are to be seen. This type of gun fires a 35-pound projectile fifteen miles. While the guns roar from the ground airplanes will perform stunts over head.

PIONEERS BACK FROM U. S. S. R. Trip to Soviet Union a Lasting Memory

The first American Workers' Children's Delegation to the Soviet Union arrived in New York yesterday on the Berengaria, after completing a tour of Soviet Russia.

The Delegation includes: Jessica Taft, New York; Herbert Halpern, New York; Marion Smuckly, Detroit; Della Morelli, Pittsburgh; Shelly Strickland, Philadelphia; Elmer Macdonald, Gastonia; Albert Soron, Canada; and was under the leadership of Frank Shiffman, national director of the Young Pioneers of America.

The delegation went on an invitation from the Russian Pioneers and attended the International Congress of Pioneers in Moscow.

More Southern Mill Towns Send Hurry-Call to the Daily

Workers Must Answer Their Appeal! Send Funds At Once to "Rush the Daily to the Southern Workers" Drive

Workers in a score of southern mill towns and villages sent hurry calls for the Daily Worker—"the union paper"—as the southern mill workers know it—over the week-end.

While the mill workers of such Georgia mill centers as, for instance, Aragon, Barnsville, Dalton, Rome, Cartersville, Dunwoodie, and many other towns appeal for the Daily Worker, they tell us that they are being flooded daily with copies of the Gastonia Gazette, the murdering, labor-hating sheet of the Gastonia mill bosses.

Calling for the paper which fights for them, and deceiving the sheet that calls for their murder if they dare oppose the mill bosses who enslave them! The militant American workers will not let this continue!

After the mill workers of Aragon read the Daily Worker they called for the union in which both the white and the Negro workers are members," writes a Negro textile worker of that village. The Aragon workers heard of the Daily Worker from a Gastonia striker, sent for some copies of it, and now demand that the Daily keep coming to them every day.

Similar demands have come from hundreds of workers in scores of other mill towns in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia.

Yet the great financial burden it would entail to send Daily Workers to all the mill villages demanding their "union paper" makes it necessary for us to call on the militant workers to come to the aid of the exploited mill workers of the South—to see to it that their appeals for the Daily Worker every day is answered.

Through the Daily Worker, the way will be prepared for one of the greatest phases of the class struggle in the history of the American working class—the coming great battle of the mill workers throughout the South against their exploiters.

Against their exploiters, who have unlimited millions behind them with which to circulate the vicious "Gassy Gazette"—the workers must match their dollars—and rush the Daily Worker into every mill town and village in the South.

The mill workers of at least 200 mill towns in the South are awaiting daily bundles of the Daily Worker, all the while refusing to read the murderous Gastonia Gazette with which they are being deluged.

They are waiting for the militant American workers to take that action which will bring them the Daily Worker every day.

NMU LEADS FIGHT ON AVELLA WAGE SLASH PROGRAM

Boss Reduced Pay of Entry Men to See If They'd Fight

Retreated Temporarily Give Men Other Jobs; Militants Watching

AVELLA, Pa., Oct. 4.—The National Miners' Union stands ready to lead the miners of the P. & W. mine here in active strike against the wage cut policy of the bosses. The management of this mine is testing out the resistance of the men with a form of wage cut which they can retreat from, or press to a logical conclusion, whichever they wish, and depending on how the workers act.

Entry Men Cut.
On Sept. 19th the entry men in the P. & W. mine learned that a wage in the form of a cut in yardage has taken place. The cut was for 60c to loaders and 10c for cutters per yard. When this cut was confirmed by the Pitt boss a large number of the entry men walked out. All of the entry men refused to work in the entries under this cut. The management immediately transferred them to rooms and pillars and tasted that the entries would shut down for a year.

Local Union 104, National Miners' Union, immediately called a special meeting to consider action on this question of wage cut. This special meeting of the local established following facts:

1.—That the threat of the coal company to shut down the entries for a year is a bluff, as the miners

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Combined Gastonia and Marion Protest Meet in Chicago on Oct. 8

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—On Tuesday, Oct. 8, 8 p. m., a mass meeting will be held in Chicago at 2457 West Chicago Ave., to which Juliet Stuart Poyntz will bring a message from the battlefield of the textile strikers of the South.

She has been national field organizer for the International Labor Defense in the Gastonia strike region and comes direct to Chicago from the South. She has had an intimate glimpse of the conditions which have led to the mass revolts among the textile workers—not only in Gastonia, but also in Marion, North Carolina, which has recently been the scene of the most cowardly bloody attack upon workers known in the history of American capitalism.

With Poyntz will come Max Harris, a young striker from Gastonia, who will also speak at this meeting on conditions in the mills of the South. The meeting will be a combined Gastonia and Marion protest meeting.

Twenty Hour Strike Won at Jahnecke Dock
NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 6.—One of the shortest strikes ever known in New Orleans was won

MacDonald Honored by His King

Ramsay MacDonald, whose career has now been crowned "by the great honor of a telegram from His Majesty"—a typical court sycophant's phrase, such as the courtiers of the Czar were wont to mouth—began his political life as a candidate for parliament of the bourgeois Liberal Party.

Labor Betrayal Here



POLICE BEAT UP DEMONSTRATORS

Tammany Hall police to the number of about one thousand who were protecting J. Ramsey MacDonald on his arrival in New York, broke up a demonstration shortly after 11 a. m. yesterday outside Pennsylvania station, Seventh Ave. and 32d St., when the British premier took the train for Washington where he will spend the next few days with President Hoover.

Anna Pagrebusky was arrested and held in \$500 bail for trial on Oct. 7th. She is charged with disorderly conduct. The International Labor Defense is in charge of the defense.

As soon as MacDonald stepped out of his automobile, decorated with American and British flags, the demonstrators, members of the Communist Party, Young Communist League, All-America Anti-Imperialist League and the International Labor Defense raised their banners denouncing British imperialism. More than a score of workers were beaten

COMMUNISTS HIT GARDNER TERROR

Governor's Message Is War Declaration

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 6.—Over the signature of Bill Dunne, representative of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, a statement from the Party was issued here today on the reign of terror against the textile strikers.

It calls attention to the Marion massacre, where workers were shot in the back for the most part, and others murdered and wounded as they retreated from a volley of shots and tear gas bombs fired by the deputies. It says:

"Governor Gardner again appears, this time in a more ambitious scheme of mass murder, as the state executioner of the mill workers, as he

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when 600 Jahnecke Dry Dock shipbuilders and boiler-makers returned to work within 20 hours. They struck against a "dog watch" shift from midnight to morning, which would have cut down their overtime.

CONTRADICT FIRST TESTIMONY WHILE TRYING TO IMPROVE IT; DUFFY AND NEAL BOUGHT OUTRIGHT BY BOSSES

Released Gastonia Defendants Actively Building Organization to Save Fellow Workers; Buch, Shechter, Melvin at Meetings

U. T. W. Misleaders Seek to Compromise Strike; Appeal to Governor Who Is Mill Boss and Enemy of Workers, to "Investigate"

ORGANIZERS IN TEXTILE MEET

NTWU Plan to Defeat Bosses' Drive

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 6.—A mass protest meeting here today against the murder of Ella May at Gastonia and the five strikers slain in the Marion massacre, had as speakers Vera Buch and George Saul. Buch was recently released from a murder charge in the Gastonia case. While the Manville-Jenkes prosecution is trying to railroad the seven defendants in Charlotte, their released comrades are carrying on organization work among the southern workers.

Saul appealed for support for the International Labor Defense against the bosses' terrorism.

Buch attacked the United Textile Workers for the appeal of their officials to Governor Gardner Saturday that he investigate the Marion massacre. She pointed out that Gardner, a big mill owner, who gives the signal for each new terror with his proclamations for each new revival of lynch gangsterism and black hundred's operations, is an enemy of the workers.

U. T. W. Gang Fails.
A meeting was held Saturday night in Greenville, at which Sophie Melvin, Wm. Murdock, and Phifer spoke in the outdoors as all halls were denied the workers. The U. T. W. sent a group to break up the meeting, but it didn't work.

At Norfolk, Amy Shechter and Delmar Hampton appealed to the workers to support the International Labor Defense. The meeting was at the Arcade Theatre. Another meeting is being held tonight at Winston-Salem, from which militia was shipped to try and break the Marion strike. Saul and Buch will speak here.

At all these meetings there are distributions of the Gastonia Labor Defender, and of the Daily Worker, and steps are taken to form or to enlarge existing branches of the I. L. D.

Deputies Murdered Strikers.
MARION, N. C., Oct. 6.—R. W. Baldwin, president of the Marion Manufacturing Co., which called out the sheriff's force and thereby started the Marion massacre last Wednesday, refused yesterday to consider the compromise to settle the strike which F. G. Gorman, vice president of the U. T. W. offered him.

In Saturday's session of Judge Harding's court, where the white-washed investigation of the murderous deputies goes on, striker witnesses testified that Sheriff Adkins, and his deputies, W. A. Fendor, Robert Ward, Broad Robbins, Bill Biggerstaff, Taylor Green, and Charles Tate, fired on the workers.

Saw Killers.
A. L. Stewart, a striker, said: "I neither saw nor heard any shots fired from the ranks of the strikers," also that he saw no other strikers armed with walking sticks except George Jonas, one of those killed.

Another striker, Thomas Patten, denied that the strikers were armed, and said:

"Looked like they shot to kill anything they came to. 'Clean them up, clean them out,' the sheriff was shouting."

"I saw Vickers fall and I saw Jonas lying wounded and bleeding up against the fence, with handcuffs on his hand," Patten said.

Sheriff Counts Votes.
Sheriff Adkins walks freely about town, out on bonds supplied by the Marion Manufacturing Co., and bewails the effect the shooting may have on his political ambitions. He says:

Marion Massacre Pleases President of Textile Mill

MARION, N. C. (F.P.).—"Son, you say there were 60 to 75 shots fired?" parried Pres. Baldwin of the Marion Mfg. Co., interviewed by your correspondent on the massacre of Oct. 2. "Well, if there were, I'll say the sheriff and his men were good marksmen."

"If I ever I organize an army, they can have jobs with me. There was three tons of lead used in the world war to kill every man. Here we used less than five pounds and four are dead and 20 wounded. Damn good, I say."

This statement was made to the reported on the night of Oct. 3 by Pres. Baldwin in the presence of four newspaper men. The quotation, in the above words, was released for southern papers.

FLIERS SAFE IN CRAIG, ALASKA

Motors Die in Storm; Plan Chicago Greet

CRAIG, Alaska, Oct. 6.—Two of the four Soviet aviators making a 12,500 mile flight from Moscow to New York in the monoplane Land of the Soviets, missing since Thursday when it left Sika for Seattle, made their way to this tiny settlement on the Prince of Wales Island on Saturday. They reported the plane had been forced down by motor trouble at Waterfall, 12 miles north of here, after its crew had narrowly escaped disaster.

Flying only a few feet above the water, with a severe electrical storm endangering their huge machine, blinded by rain and fighting a terrific wind, the airmen had managed to cover 200 miles when the left motor suddenly went dead.

Two of the fliers remained with the Land of the Soviets, which was moored after considerable difficulty in the heavy wind, the others setting out for aid. Resumption of the Seattle hop will probably be halted for a week while the left motor is replaced and the right repaired with parts which will be shipped from Seattle.

CHICAGO, Ill. (By Mail).—Preparations for a mass reception to the four fliers from the U. S. S. R. have been completed by the Chicago Reception Committee, headed by the Friends of the Soviet Union.

Upon their arrival here, the Soviet airmen will be met at the landing field by representatives of the committee, who will greet them in the name of the Chicago workers. Following the field reception there will be an automobile parade through the heart of the city.

An option on the Chicago Stadium, 1800 Madison St., which has a capacity of 26,000, has been secured for Monday, Wednesday and Friday, Oct. 7, 9 and 11. If the aviators arrive on one of these three days, an indoor reception with speeches, a concert and presentation of banners and tractors for the Soviet Union will be held immediately after the parade, which will end at the Stadium. In case the emissaries of the Soviet workers and peasants arrive here on Tuesday or Thursday, that day's reception will end with the parade, the indoor demonstration being held the next day.

Gary and Milwaukee will send delegations of workers by automobile. Many cities in this industrial area, including Gary, Milwaukee, South Bend, Whiting and Indiana Harbor, are raising funds for the tractor campaign.

friend and they had confidence in me. "But if I should have to run now they wouldn't give me 10 votes. They have all turned against me."

CAN'T AGREE ON VITAL DETAILS

Slip Shows Police Had Plot to be Called In

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 6.—The mill bosses' prosecution will attempt tomorrow and Tuesday, with the testimony of their few remaining perjurers, to railroad to prison sentences which are merely slow death, Fred Erwin Beal, Louis McLaughlin, William McGinnis, Joseph Harrison, K. Y. Hendricks and Clarence Miller, leaders of the southern organization drive of the National Textile Workers' Union, and Gastonia strikers.

The police who accompanied Chief Aderholt on his raid on the Workers International Relief Tent Colony at Gastonia, June 7, will tell over again the stories they offered the jury in the first trial, the mistrial.

"Select" Jury.
Three-quarters of the jury in that trial came voluntarily to the defendants after they were discharged and declared they never would have convicted anybody on such obviously false stories. But this is another jury, selected from among non-workers by judicial order, and with only 28 peremptory challenges allowed the defense, instead of the 168 they had at the first Charlotte trial.

The prosecution says its evidence will all be in by Tuesday, after which the defense will put on something over a hundred witnesses.

The prosecution takes great liberties with its evidence. Witness Saturday freely changed the testimony they gave at the first Charlotte trial.

Twist Previous Evidence.
Mrs. Connie Neal, who operated a boarding house in Gastonia on June 7, told again her story of K. Y. Hendricks' running into the house after the shooting, and saying that Aderholt was the shooter.

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Kraemer Mill Workers Play Cards at Machine Until Boss Surrenders

NAZARETH, Pa., Oct. 6.—A walk-out of the "white strike" variety, with a pronounced threat of a more complete strike to fall brought the bosses at the Kraemer textile mills here to terms.

When Kraemer night workers became convinced that the 12-hour shift was way too long, 14 decided at 3 a. m. that they had done a night's work. The night foreman refused to give them passes, whereupon they played cards. They reported back to work the following evening, were barred from the machines, whereupon the entire night force shut down their machines and refused to work. Pres. Schmidt, seeing a strike looming, permitted the 14 to return to their machines. Now the workers are planning a final strike against the 12-hour day.

Protest Mill Terror at Baltimore Meeting

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 6.—Both-schiff Francis, Negro editor of the "Liberator," of the Virgin Islands, will speak at a mass meeting to protest against the mill owners' reign of terror in the Gastonia and Marion strike areas at 1619 Druid Hill Ave. at 8 p. m. tomorrow night.

Francis recently served 15 months in jail for his exposure of American imperialism.

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

POLICE BEAT UP DEMONSTRATORS AGAINST FAKER

McDonald Guarded by Over Thousand Cops

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Morris Fine and Ben Brenner were most severely assaulted. Hundreds of patrolmen who lined the street from the Battery to Pennsylvania Station at intervals of 10 feet, were on the alert to stem any demonstration. Scores of mounted police, motor cycle police and detectives also helped to protect the labor leader and betrayer from the wrath of the workers of New York. The demonstration started as soon as MacDonald stepped out of the automobile. Due to the unusually large amount of police present, the demonstrators were not able to reach the front of the Penn station, which was carefully guarded by hundreds of patrolmen. Assembling on the right side of the street in front of the Pennsylvania Hotel, the workers raised the banners and three hundreds of leaflets issued by the Communist Party into the crowd, some of which blew near MacDonald.

Workers Attacked. Also simultaneously with MacDonald getting out of the car, about 100 motor cycle policemen jumped off their machines and sailed into the line of workers holding the banners. Hitting right and left with their fists, they quickly broke up the demonstration. They were assisted by patrolmen who were lined up along Seventh Ave. to the number of about 2,000. Due to the large number of police, the demonstrators were outnumbered almost 10 to one. The banners were torn up, some of the workers being driven into the hotel, while others were chased by the police in the direction of 33rd St. and Sixth Ave.

30 Feet Away. By the time the demonstration was broken up MacDonald had entered the railroad station and was on his way to Washington. Although the demonstration took place less than 30 feet from the British labor imperialist, he never turned his head in his direction. However, he looked worried and apparently knew what was going on. Having confidence that the Tammany police would protect him and beat up the workers, he leisurely entered the station guarded by one of the largest detachments of police ever assembled to guard an individual in New York.

Some of the banners that were displayed read: "The Enemies of the Workers are the Socialist Party and the American Federation of Labor who Support War Preparations." "There are no worker-prisoners in the Soviet Union." "Release the 33 Bombay Textile Strikers—Release the Seven Gastonia Strikers." "MacDonald, Betrayer of the British General Strike, Came Here to Prepare for War." "Gastonia and Bombay Textile Strikers Unite Against the Common Enemy, British and American Imperialism."

"Daily" Building Searched. The Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square, headquarters of the New York district of the Communist Party and the Daily Worker, was searched by members of the Bomb Squad and patrolmen under command of Detective Patrick McCarty, all yesterday morning. Arriving at 8:30 a. m. they scrutinized every one entering the building which they searched several times.

Working Women Mass Rally for Gastonia to Be Held October 17

Working women in New York who have been supporting the southern textile workers will again show their solidarity at a mass meeting Thursday, Oct. 17, at 8 p. m. at Irving Plaza Hall.

When they heard that the southern textile workers had come out on strike against the inhuman stretch-out, the \$8 to \$12 weekly pay envelopes, the 60 to 65 hour work week, they knew the tasks of the northern workers was to send strike ammunition, food and clothing, to keep the southern strikers from being starved back to the mills.

The majority of mill workers are women and children. They represent the poorest paid workers. In all southern mill towns women have two major jobs—the mill and the home. In the early evening women can be seen walking to the mill. They usually carry a small package—a biscuit and fat back—their mid-night supper, eaten while the boss is not looking.

Workers in New York vote again on November 7. They can voice their opposition to the bosses' police who club picket lines, graft-ridden government, rotten housing system, high rents, etc., by increasing the Communist Party.

Ford Worker Militants, Many Organizations Hit Gaston Prosecution

KEARNEY, N. J., Oct. 6.—The shop committee in the Ford Motor Co. here adopted the following resolution on the Gastonia case:

"After hearing Vera Buch explain the situation in Gastonia we, the members of the Shop Committee of Ford Motor Company in Kearney, N. J., speaking in the interest of 5,000 workers, denounce the outrageous proceedings by which the bosses intend to commit wholesale murder on the leadership of the embattled textile workers of the South fighting under the banner of the National Textile Workers Union of America.

"We desire to express our complete solidarity with the Gastonia defendants and pledge our utmost support, even to the extent of agitating for a strike, behind the drive of the International Labor Defense to free all of the prisoners. They are in jail because they dared to do what the shop committee in Ford's is also trying to do, organize the mass of workers into a fighting union for better conditions and for freedom of the working class."

Another resolution analyzing the struggle of the textile workers in the South, defending the right of the workers to strike, to picket and to defend themselves against murderous attack, has been adopted by 84 organizations; union locals, Finnish Workers Clubs Scandinavian Workers Clubs, Slovak Workers Clubs, farmers clubs, an dthe big national industrial unions. The Carribbean and British sections of the International Red Aid have passed this same resolution.

Charges Against Two ILGW Thugs Dropped

Charges against the two right wing thugs who assaulted and nearly killed Jack Jacobs of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union on Aug. 2, were dismissed when they were brought before Magistrate Weil in Jefferson Market Court. Samuel Markewich, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union attorney, appeared as lawyer for the two guerrillas.

COMMUNISTS HIT GARDNER TERROR ON MILL WORKERS

Governor's Message Is War Declaration

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did in the case of the murder of Ella May. The Marion massacre occurred the day after the governor's statement directed against the Communist Party and the working class appeared.

And Shooting Followed. "This statement was a new declaration of war on the workers of North Carolina by the capitalists and their government. There was no delay in opening fire. The Marion massacre must be regarded as another bloody act in the general offensive now going on against the workers and their living standards."

"Governor Gardner's three column newspaper statement was a death warrant for the Marion mill workers. It was likewise intended to be a death warrant carried out by long prison sentences for Fred Beal, Louis McLaughlin and the five other members of the National Textile Workers' Union now on trial in Charlotte for defending themselves and their union against precisely the same kind of a mass murder conspiracy which Judge Townsend, the governor's official representative, helped to organize in Marion, and which had his blessing."

Political, Industrial Action. "The Communist Party calls upon all workers, regardless of color or union affiliation, to unite around a program of militant industrial unionism and working class political action in election campaigns, a program including preparation for a strike in basic industries to end the reign of terror launched by capitalism and its government and to solidify the entire working class around the struggle against the speed-up and stretch-out systems and the danger of a new imperialist war, for which all these terrorist attacks on the workers are preparations on the part of the Wall Street government and its various sections."

Prepare for Big ILL Revel Next Saturday

Preparations now being made for the New Proletarian Autumn Revel of the New York District of the International Labor Defense indicate that this year's event will be the most elaborate the ILLD has ever held. The revel will take place next Saturday evening in Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St.

7 Bronx Communists Sentenced to Prison

The trial of 17 young workers, arrested more than a month ago in the Bronx, took place yesterday before Magistrate McKinery in the Sixth Magistrates Court, 161st St., the Bronx. Seven of the workers were convicted and are now serving jail terms. The charge against the other 10 was dismissed. They are all members of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League.

Wiggins Memorial Meeting at Danceland Auditorium

Saturday, Oct. 19, 8 p. m.: Concert and dance for Gastonia given by Women's Branch ILLD at Kinder Theatre, 539 Kenilworth. Sunday, Oct. 20, 2 p. m.: Grand Concert for Gastonia Relief, given by WIR at Finnish Hall, 14th and McDermott Sts. Sunday, Oct. 20, 8 p. m.: Dance and entertainment for Gastonia, given by Northern Progressive Ladies Society at Carpenters Hall, 335 Aiger. Sunday, Oct. 27, 1 p. m.: City-wide Joint ILLD-WIR Conference for Relief and Defense at ILLD Hall, 3752 Woodward Ave. Sunday, Oct. 27, 4 p. m.: Gastonia Protest Demonstration in Cadillac Square. Tuesday, Nov. 12, 8 p. m.: Movie "A Trip to the Soviet Union" and "Gastonia" given by WIR in Danceland Auditorium, Woodward near Forest.

MARYLAND

Baltimore I.L.D. Meet. The International Labor Defense has arranged a meeting to be held next Monday, Oct. 7, at 8 p. m., at the Druid Hill branch of the Y. M. C. A., 1815 Druid Hill Ave. The main speaker at this meeting will be Rothschild Francis, Negro editor of the "Liberator," of the Virgin Islands, who is on a short visit to this country and is making a short tour for the International Labor Defense.

ILLINOIS

Chicago Red Festival and Dance. A red festival and dance will be given by Section 4 of the Communist Party on October 19 at 8 p. m. at District Headquarters, 2921 W. Division St. for the benefit of the District Workers School.

INDIANA

Gary Mass Meet for Gastonia. Gary workers will hold a mass meeting for Gastonia prisoners on Sunday, October 13, in the afternoon at Turner Hall, Juliet Stuart Poyntz of the I. L. D. will speak.

MICHIGAN

Detroit Activities. Detroit functionaries meeting of the Communist Party Friday, October 11, 7:30 p. m. General membership meeting Friday, November 1, 7:30 p. m. Welcome to Polish Party members Trybuna Robotniczy—Yomans Hall, 3914 Yomans Ave. Hamtramck. Concert for Gastonia by Aldo Choir, Lithuanian Hall, 35th and Verner Highway, October 12.

1,400 STEEL CAR WORKERS STRIKE TO FIGHT CUT

Form Industrial Union at Hamilton, Ont.

(By Mail)

Over 1,400 workers of the National Steel Car Corporation have tied up the leading plant of this "most industrialized city in the dominion."

They joined a strike declared by 350 men in the erection department when the company attempted to enforce a 50 per cent wage cut early this month. Led by the Trade Union Educational League, they presented counter-demands, which were immediately refused.

Ukrainian, Scotch, Polish, English and Lithuanian, the workers are expressing their united determination for victory by mass picketing at the plant. Over 800 joined the National Steel Car Workers' Industrial Union, organized in the heat of the struggle.

The alliance of police and employers against the strikers was joined at the start by alleged "labor" councillors, Sam Lawrence and Middleton. Lawrence openly fought the relief appeal from the floor of the Hamilton Independent Labor Party.

Six men are held on the customary charges of "intimidation and assault." They are being defended by the Canadian Labor Defense League.

Urging their fellow-workers to support the fight, the strikers ask for money to be rushed to the Hamilton Strike Relief Fund, J. MacDonald, secretary, Communist Party of Canada, 163 1/2 Church St., Toronto, 2, Ont.

ANTI-IMPERIAL WORK SPEEDED

Simons Returns From Tour

A report of preparations being made by the militant American workers to aid the struggle of the colonial workers against imperialism was brought to New York Friday by William Simons, secretary of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League upon his return from a tour for the League. Simons started on his tour on Sept. 15, at Philadelphia, and addressed the workers of that city, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Gary, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and St. Louis. He spoke in the latter city October 2.

He reported on the world anti-imperialist congress at Frankfurt and the recent Montevideo conference to which he was a delegate. "I found the workers of the cities I spoke in greatly interested in the colonial question, and in those cities in which there was already a branch of the League, the branch was strengthened. In the other cities new branches were started," said Simons. "Concrete plans were mapped out,

Two Freed Gaston Prisoners Greeted at Red Press Bazaar

Today, Tomorrow Last Chances for Workers of New York to Lay in Year's Supply

Thousands of New York workers gathered at the Daily Worker and Morning Freiheit Bazaar in Madison Square Garden last night to greet K. O. Byers and Russell Knight, two of the Gastonia prisoners who have just emerged from the shadow of the electric chair.

The pallor of prison was on the faces of the militants but their zeal for the union was unchecked. "It feels good to be free," they told the workers, "but we won't feel right until Beal and our six comrades are freed."

Byers, a 20 year old worker who has been in the mills since 14, and Knight, 24, who shows the blemishes of small-pox he contracted while in jail, described the gangs that are out to lynch union organizers and workers in the South.

"Mill bosses, superintendents and the law," they said. "These are the ones who are out to kill and to lynch. These and some gangsters to help them."

Amid the thunderous cheers of 10,000 workers, Russell Knight, in a remarkable speech that would have done credit to the most finished revolutionary speaker declared: "We will not rest until our seven comrades have been freed. As for myself, the period spent in prison and the danger of the electric chair did not frighten me from my duties. I am going to continue in the labor movement and work for the organization of the 300,000 southern textile strikers."

His friends and fellow workers, K. O. Byers, reiterated Knight's militant stand, saying: "We came North to rouse the workers to save our seven comrades who are threatened

FALL TERM OF WORKERS SCHOOL OPENS MONDAY

Many Courses to Teachers Offered

All classes for the Fall term of the Workers School will open on schedule during the week of Monday, Oct. 7.

On Monday evening, at 7 p. m. promptly, classes in Marxian Economics I, American Trade Union Problems, History of the C. P., U. S. A., Fundamentals of Communism, and English II, IV and V, will begin.

Classes in English I, Public Speaking, Program of the C. I., History of Class Struggles I, History and Problems of the Revolutionary Youth Movement, The Pioneer Movement and its Tasks, will begin at the second hour, 8.30 p. m. on Monday.

The School reports a heavy registration for all its courses; and it has been found necessary to organize additional classes to take care of the demand for Principles of Marxism I, Fundamentals of Communism, English I and Program of the C. I.

All students should register without further delay, so as not to miss the opening sessions of the classes. All students on assigned scholarships from Units, shops, etc., who have not completed their registration are urged to call at the school immediately to be enrolled for the functionaries courses.

QUAKE IN ITALY

FABRIANO, Italy, Oct. 3.—A brief, undulatory earthquake was felt here today. There was no damage.

Communist Candidates in San Francisco on Fighting Platform

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—Two Communist candidates will participate in the November 5 San Francisco elections for the Board of Supervisors, Henry Gliksohn, an iron worker, and Louise Todd, a member of the Young Communist League. The election is conducted on a "non-partisan" basis by the capitalists, where dozens of so-called "good men" are running for the highest municipal body, raising "important issues," like garbage incinerators, street car muddle, the deficit of the municipal auditorium, etc.

The Communist candidates raising the slogan of "class against class," will bring the real issues before the San Francisco workers; capitalist rationalization, unemployment, war danger, racial discrimination, police brutalities against the workers, in Gastonia, and in San Francisco, as well.

including a campaign of education on the struggles of the colonial workers; campaigns to get individuals and organizations affiliated to the League, and plans for mass meetings and demonstrations for the colonial workers."

Durant Motor Co. Lays Off 600 Metal Workers Closes New York Plant

Six hundred workers of the metal division of the Durant Motor Co. plant in New York, the last remaining operating unit, were laid off Sept. 30, and the plant will close down by October 15. All these workers were unorganized.

Needle Trade Meeting for Gastonia, Tuesday

The needle trade workers of New York, who have been active in the defense of the Gastonia strikers, have determined to redouble their efforts in order to save the remaining seven Gastonia strikers from 30 year terms of imprisonment, and will hold a conference Tuesday night at Irving Plaza.

Ben Gold, Rose Wortis, Louis Hyman and Harriet Silverman will speak. The meeting will begin at seven o'clock.

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WORKERS CALENDAR

OHIO

Shop Nucleus Affair for Gastonia. In order to draw the workers more effectively into the Gastonia drive an affair is being held at the District Headquarters, 3646 East Fourth St. on Saturday, October 12 at 8 p. m. All workers, particularly those working in shops, are invited to this affair.

PENNSYLVANIA

Phila. Y. C. L. Dance. The third annual dance of the Y. C. L. of Philadelphia, Pa., will take place at the Progressive Library 6025 Girard Avenue on Saturday evening, October 12. Admission 25c.

Phila. I. L. D. Conference.

Monthly conference of the International Labor Defense, Philadelphia District will be held on Monday evening, October 7, at Ukrainian Home, 712 N. Sixth St. All delegates are requested to attend without fail.

Phila. Gastonia Meet.

A large conference for Gastonia defense and relief is called for October 11 to be held at the Grand Presidency Hall, 1823 Arch St. All delegates desired by organizations are urged to attend.

St. Louis Youth-Pioneer Affair.

An affair will be given by the St. Louis Youth Communist League and Young Pioneers on October 25 at the Labor Union. The Pioneers are preparing a musical play which was never yet shown in the United States. All sympathizers and organizers are invited. Refreshments will be served. Proceeds will be used to build the above two organizations.

Kansas City YCL Picnic.

The YCL of Kansas City, Mo., district picnic postponed from Sept. 15 and 16 will be held Oct. 19 and 20. District headquarters are at 314 S. 15th St., Kansas City, Mo.

MICHIGAN

Detroit Program for Gastonia. Detroit Program for Gastonia, Michigan, Oct. 11, 8 p. m.; 20th, Mar

CHICAGO WORKERS! GREET THE SOVIET FLYERS AT THE FLYING FIELD NEW CHICAGO STADIUM 1800 West Madison Street at the huge concert and reception in the Collect money for tractors to present to the Soviet Union through the flyers SEE THE "LAND OF THE SOVIETS!" SEE THE SOVIET FLYERS! Chicago Reception Committee for the Soviet Flyers Auspices: FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION 2850 Logan Boulevard, Humboldt 0843

Attention Los Angeles Workers! 4th Annual International Concert Saturday Night, October 12, 1929 COOPERATIVE AUDITORIUM, 2706 Brooklyn Avenue CALMAN LUBOVISKI Violin Virtuoso ADELE CUTLER Movietone Dancer "BEZBOZHNIKI" Russian Sketch TICKETS FIFTY CENTS Auspices: INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

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American Finance Imperialism Busily Intriguing for Control of Reparations Bank

PROPOSES BROADER POWERS AS A CENTRAL 'CLEARING HOUSE,' WITH REPARATIONS SECONDARY

Americans Lining Up Backing Among Other Nations Against Great Britain

Seek Control Over European Finance, But Guard Power of U. S. Federal Reserve

BADEN-BADEN, Germany, Oct. 6.—That the Hague conference of the League of Nations settled nothing but what should be the outlines of a new conflict between the imperialist powers, is seen in the first getting together of the delegates to the organization conference on the "Bank for International Settlements," which itself clearly is a misnomer as it settles and can settle nothing.

The American delegation, which has the job of squelching opposition, particularly British, is busily intriguing to gain a weight of authority on its side, by what is termed "intimate personal talks" to probe the views of other delegations.

Bank Power Big Question. Greater than any other question appearing on the surface, is the scope of the bank's powers. On this, three supposedly separate views are reported:

"1. To reduce (though why the term 'reduce' should be used for functions not yet established except as subtle American propaganda) the bank to a reparations receiving station, taking over the functions of the Agent General for Reparations under the Dawes Plan."

This seems to be the British proposal, as it logically flows from their international financial position of defense against American financial power, though the reports given out do not state which delegation proposes this.

"2. To make the bank a clearing house for banks of issue."

This second idea is openly espoused by the American delegation, which "explains" their determination to "limit" the bank's function to that of a clearing house for central banks (of the various nations), including the receiving of reparations under the Young Plan. This obviously makes reparations the secondary rather than the primary business of the bank, and would open the way for aggressive American finance imperialism to gain actual control under the innocent-sounding idea of it being a mere "clearing house."

"3. To establish a world super-bank competing with financial institutions already operating internationally."

U. S. Anxious To Control. This third idea is unidentified as to origin, but its statement reveals certain things. Firstly, the fact that the American delegation opposes this, is not proof that they have not given initial currency to the idea, since by opposing it in favor of the second they can appear to be ready to give way to opposition which not only fears American control, but any control over national interests—at the same time securing through the "clearing house" arrangement the practical essence of control.

Secondly, while American finance capital wants to control European finance through the bank, it by no means wants the bank to be such a "world super-bank" as would limit or supervise the American Federal Reserve.

Upon this specific issue of jealous guardianship of American interests, the American delegation is as touchy as any other, laying down as unconditional that, whatever the bank's scope may be, the Federal Reserve of America must have a veto right on whatever operations of the bank affect American finance. They cite as an example, and a very important example, that should the bank wish to sell bonds in the United States, the approval of the Federal Reserve would have first to be secured. Apparently, the prospective bonds against reparations, one of the big "successes" of the Hague conference, may thus be issued only by consent of American finance capital.

EMPIRES CLASH AT AFL MEETING

(Continued from Page One)

A request from the Canadian government that it will kindly vacate the hall it hired for the convention, the biggest in Toronto, so that an entertainment for MacDonald can be given there. Canada, after all, is still a part of the British empire.

New Orleans Still Strikes.

Green explained to the council today that the New Orleans strikers were still stubborn, and that they refuse to accept the sell-out agreement arranged for them by Green in person, and the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees. Something will have to be done about this in the convention, Green's line at present being to conceal the fact of the revolt of the rank and file, and lay the blame on the company.

A. J. Muste, of the fake progressive group in the A. F. L. is expected to appear at the convention and be squelched. However, it will serve to advertise Muste, who is not dangerous to the Green leadership and will enliven proceedings, and give opportunity to many amount of Anti-Red propaganda.

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

U.S. Angry at Power of British Influence in Argentine Affairs

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 6.—The Argentine Senate is now discussing a bill already passed by the lower Chamber of Deputies, to nationalize petroleum. This is a new source of irritation to American imperialism, to add to many others based on Argentina favoring British capital.

Washington dispatches plainly state Yankee anger at favors shown the British Royal Dutch Shell, at Argentina's coldness toward the Monroe Doctrine, her excuses at not attending the Pan-American conferences, her failure to sign the Kellogg Pact and delaying discourteously in inviting Hoover to visit.

American oil companies are known to be in frequent conflict with other Latin America governments which are not hostile to America, but wish to collect their fees as lackey of it by insisting on oil wells being let run a full capacity, in order to get royalty money when the companies want to cut down production to hold up oil prices on the world market.

rest" in the southern textile industry, and what the National Textile Workers Union is fighting to overcome, is contained in the following figures:

The workers living under these conditions are rallying for the great Textile Workers Conference to be held October 12 and 13 in Charlotte, along with the southern convention of the Trade Union Unity League, which will come at the same place October 13. These two conferences will lay the basis for a broad and militant movement against southern mill owners' exploitation of labor, against low wages, stretch-out, long hours and the mill village slave pen system. They will create organization into militant unions of southern labor, to carry through this fight.

\$12.91 Wage. An average wage of \$12.91 a week, about \$7 below the average paid in the New England textile industry, is the rule in the southern states, according to statistics found in the 1929 Census of Manufactures of the United States Government.

The average hourly wage rate for common labor in all industries, according to the United States Department of Labor, in 1928 was 44 cents, except in the southeastern states, which paid 29 cents. There is thus a difference of 15 cents per hour in the average wages of the unskilled labor in the North and South.

The following scale of wages was tabulated in the Census of Manufacture for 1929 by the United States Government.

STATE	WEEKLY WAGES
Alabama	\$15.67
Georgia	12.53
Mississippi	10.61
North Carolina	13.28
South Carolina	12.65
Tennessee	12.75
Average	\$12.91

The average number of hours work weekly is between 55 and 60. Women work nights in every southern state. About 30 per cent of the women work at night. In North Carolina the mills may legally work children between the ages of 14 and 16, sixty hours a week if they have completed the fourth grade in school. The laws of other southern states are just as bad. But even these laws, are not enforced. In a recent investigation it was found that nearly 10 per cent of the workers in the mills went to work before they were 12 years old.

Wages Really Lower. The actual wage received in the Gastonia section has been much lower than this. Worker after worker has testified to \$7 and \$8 weekly wages. The bosses have tried to represent that the use of company houses, and "social services," "welfare," etc., makes up for the low wage in money. In flat contradiction to this is the evidence of the workers, who show that the company houses are unsanitary, cold in winter, sweltering in summer, without adequate bathing, lighting and water supply.

Most mill villages have pumps or open dug wells, one for every five or twenty families, and the water has to be carried and stored. Furthermore, furniture, groceries, and clothing bought at the company stores is a source of profit, through high prices, for the companies. Thus, an investigation committee of the Durham, N. C., central labor union found that the diet of a mill hand in cotton mill villages, where practically all the income is spent for food, is sausage or fried "fat back" for breakfast; corn bread or biscuits with "fat back," beans or potatoes for dinner, with either sugar or milk but seldom both, for the coffee. The supper was a repetition of the dinner. What green vegetables used were scarce, and confined for the most part to cabbage. The average grocery bill, including kerosene for lamp lights, was \$12-20 a week. Men's and women's clothing in the company stores was 40 per cent higher than the standard retail price. Furniture (mill houses are unfurnished) is 50 per cent higher. Practically all the buying is done on the \$1 down and \$1 a week plan, which keeps the worker in peonage to the company which owns the store.

Engdahl Blasts Exploitation. J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, stated in reference to the wages paid hours of labor in the

BOMBAST FADING WITH NANKING'S DISINTEGRATION

Bankrupt, Disunited and Disgraced

SHANGHAI, Oct. 6.—No publicity puffing can longer disguise the fact that Chiang Kai-shek's "government" at Nanking is nearing collapse. It is now begging the American Oil Company to pay taxes in advance, to obtain \$5,000,000, the company to get 20 per cent rebate on the normal total of tax levied.

Nanking needs money badly to try, as usual, to bribe some of the militarists now turning against it, to remain loyal. The disintegration of Nanking's authority is visible on every hand. The fake "left" Kuomintang "reorganization" group flaunt manifestos against Chiang Kai-shek on Shanghai's streets. General Fang Chen-wu, removed from office as Governor of Anhui and commander of 40,000 troops, was imprisoned at Nanking but has escaped from prison under Chiang Kai-shek's very nose and rejoined his army.

Chang Fa-kwei's "Ironsides" are hewing their way toward Canton to proclaim it independent under the fake "left" or "reorganization" group of Wang Ching-wei, with the well known British subsidized Kwangsi troops cooperation. It is now confirmed that Feng Yu-hsiang is moving troops south toward Hankow, claiming Shensi province is unable to furnish food.

Indicative of Chiang's precarious position, is the hope expressed by the "reorganizationists" (who until now demanded that he resign) that he will not resign, as they now hope to see him disgraced by defeat in war. Nanking policy toward the Soviet Union has brought nothing but ridicule to Nanking and ruin to Mukden, and in the north there is report of the re-establishing of the old Anfu military clique of generals in a bloc against Nanking.

NMU LEADS FIGHT ON AVELLA CUTS

(Continued from Page One)

well know this impossibility. 2.—That this yardage cut in entry rates was but a feeler to gauge the sentiment of the miners: if this cut went through without resistance then the company would know they could put across as many more cuts as they wished.

Watches Boss. The special meeting decided that it could not call a strike in support of the entry men, as the base for such a strike was removed by the transference of the men to other working places. However, the local union decided that in the event there is a wage cut in the P. & W. mine, a special meeting shall be called to undertake the necessary measures to stave the wage cut.

The pitt boss promised the men 45c. for each car of slate loaded in the entries, but Mr. Hall at a meeting of the bosses emphatically forbade any dead work in the entries. Local Union 104, N. M. U., emphatically advises the men to refuse to work in the entries unless the yardage is paid, urges the miners to join the National Miners' Union, fight the wage cuts, fight the company union, the U. M. W. A., and to fight any discharges or discrimination.

Exposes U. M. W. A. The N. M. U. has issued a statement, explaining the situation to the miners, and pointing out that strike action is the only thing the boss really pays much attention to. The statement says:

"There are some men in the P. & W. mine who still support the United Mine Workers of America, and who believe that the U. M. W. A. is 'coming back.' Some of these men are very sincere and to them we wish to point to the record of the U. M. W. A., a record of sell outs and betrayals as bad as union has ever been damned with. The strikes since 1919 have been 'won,' even the last strike of 1927-28 was 'won.' The miners know that all the strikes have been won for the coal operators and lost by the miners. The 'winning' was of such nature that the U. M. W. A. lost over 400,000 members, and what remain of it today is only through

South: "The mill owners are trying to smash by violence and murder the National Textile Workers' Union because it is mobilizing the mill workers for a struggle against starvation wages, stretch-out, child labor and long hours."

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WILLIAMSON MINERS STARVE

Slave Wages and High Prices in W. Va.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

WILLIAMSON, W. Va. (By Mail)—It is early morning and the fog hangs low and heavy as the coal miners go to work. It will soon be winter and colder and gloomier than ever, with rain and snow.

See what kind of life the miner leads. Up early in the morning and after a frugal breakfast goes to the mine. The miner must buy some \$40 worth of equipment before he can go to work. The commissary prices are about 35 percent higher than the stuff is worth. The miner must also furnish his own light and explosives.

On entering the mine, you find a 36-inch vein of coal with a soft top. The result is that the miners must work in a kneeling position. They put in many braces to support the top. No pay for this.

After an arduous day in the mine the miner comes out to find that a state mine inspector has condemned part of his equipment. He must buy new equipment at the company store.

Let's visit the company store. We find a fair assortment of second class merchandise at higher than first class prices.

The miners live in company houses. They are mere shacks, some lacking windows and others

with no windows at all. The good will of the coal operators, who wish to maintain the U. M. W. A. as a check to real organization, the National Miners' Union. The Superintendent at the P. & W. said that he would join the U. M. W. A. This is what all of the bosses are saying and doing. In the open shop W. Va. and Kentucky the coal operators are signing the miners in the company stores into the U. M. W. A., because its their union; defending their interests and not the miners' interests. Lewis said in 1927 in the convention: "We will do anything to protect the interests of our friends, the coal operators. The operators now force the men to join the U. M. W. A. to join the U. M. W. A. to protect Lewis' interest."

Other Wage Cuts. The statement calls on the miners to all join the N. M. U. and wage a real fight against wage cuts. A leaflet recently issued by the N. M. U. tells of other wage cuts, saying:

"The Pittsburgh Terminal and other large companies have made another big cut. Recently they cut the day men from \$5.50 and \$5.00 down to \$5.00 and \$4.50; pick miners from 85c to 75c per ton; machine loaders, from 58c to 52c per ton; cutters, from 11c to 10c per ton, etc. Many companies are cutting still below the 1917 scale. Hours are increased. No deadwork paid for, such as slate, rock, water, timbering, etc. Safety conditions are neglected, causing a higher toll of death. The tonnage system is practically abolished everywhere. No checkweighman! No Pit Committees! Some companies are installing the infamous screen coal system which the miners drove from the industry years ago. The companies use the spy and blacklist system. The miners are robbed right and left by the 'pluck-me' company stores.

"The bosses will beat the miners down still more unless the miners fight back. The operators will try to beat you down to the conditions existing in the Southern states. In Kentucky and elsewhere the miners load out an entire 'cut' of coal for the flat rate of \$2.57; which is an average of 16 cents per ton."

IN THE SHOPS

The Club Rules Army Jail at Governors Island

(By an Ex-Soldier Correspondent)

I am an ex-military prisoner of the U. S. Army. I was tried by a general court-martial and found guilty. I was given a stiff sentence, which included also a dishonorable discharge. The general court-martial is the highest court the army has.

The sentence for those found guilty of desertion is usually from 1 to 2 1/2 years at hard labor, and dishonorable discharge. I was sentenced to serve at the Atlantic Branch, U. S. disciplinary barracks at Governor's Island, N. Y.

This military prison can be seen from the Battery, New York City. It is a round, red building with old guns on top of it. When I arrived there, I was finger-printed and given a dark-reddish brown suit. It had my number, on both knees, and on my back.

I became a number without a name.

I was then taken into the executive office, where the sergeant on duty gave me a lecture. "We try to treat you like a man here," he

said, "but if you misbehave, we will start shaking it."
This sergeant often gave us "man to man" talks with a club shaking in his hand.

Once he took a parole prisoner who "had had a few drinks in him" across the yard and up the tower steps. All at once we heard a noise, which to many of us sounded like he had hit his club against the steps, but not he had hit the parole prisoner on the head, knocking him unconscious.

He was relieved from duty a short time. To add insult to injury he was put back on duty, in the executive office.

In this prison there are two tiers of cells. There are 25 cells there.

In each cell there are 10 double-decked beds, five on each side. One man sleeps on top and one on bottom. A cell when filled holds 20 men. In each cell there is a wash-bowl and a toilet. During the many months I was there, about 300 men were always confined there. We were worked very hard.

To Be Continued.

LOW WAGES PAID WORKERS IN N Y HOSPITAL

Miserable Conditions Added to Long Hours

(By a Worker Correspondent)

The Presbyterian Hospital (Medical Center) is the newest private hospital in New York, and the biggest ever seen. In this hospital many workers slave—food workers, laundry help, etc.

The working conditions here are miserable. We work 10 to 12 hours a day, and we are paid only \$15-\$17 a week. The help is fed the worst food possible, rotten meals that would give a man ulcer of the stomach. These are the conditions in health institutions under the capitalist system. There is only one way for the hospital help to get rid of these rotten conditions, that is to organize a strong union and then we could get human conditions.

—Hospital Workers.

GUATEMALA QUAKE THREATENS

GUATEMALA CITY, Oct. 6.—The volcano Santa Maria was alarming the populace of surrounding villages today by throwing great quantities of ashes.

Two great lakes were formed near the village of Chimaco in the central department of Chimaltenango, the water rising through crevices in the ground. Authorities were working to dispose of the increasing amount of water.

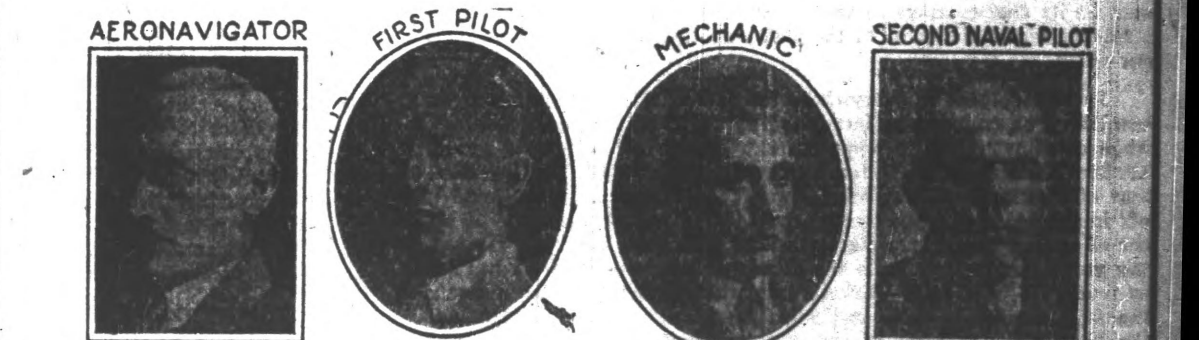
INFORMATION WANTED—Anyone aware of the whereabouts of Nick March, communications with N. Y. C. 211 E. 46th St., Apt. 11, N. Y. C. something very important. See me at once.

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Out-of-town delegations are asked to report at offices of F. S. U. at 3 p. m. on day of the reception.

International Youth Day and the New Line in the Young Communist League

The present period of increasing radicalization and sharpening struggles brings before the Young Communist League the problem of becoming a mass League. In order to accomplish this the League must review its work and bring in new methods of work, more adapted to the present conditions. Our first test was the Red Day. After the partial success in the Red Day the International Youth Day became a further test.

The analysis of the results of the Red Day proved conclusively that neither the League nor the Party were yet ready for the struggles to come. To a great extent the membership was passive and did not mobilize for work. In the League we saw that too many past traditions exist in our work and hamper it. That is why in the period between Red Day and International Youth Day we made efforts to correct the situation.

The International Youth Day carries with it militant traditions of the struggle against war. In the U. S. A. it also carries with it a history of passivity, of small meetings limited in many cases to the membership of the League and the Pioneers. It has not as yet traditions of militancy in our own country. In the whole past history of the League we had only one outstanding good Youth Day meeting and that was in Chicago in 1927 where over a thousand workers attended. Since the League as a whole was not militant, the Youth Day meeting even there was not marked by any militancy in spite of the attendance.

The CI decision created a new basis for our work. The League began to prepare for militant struggles. The test of this militancy was to be first the Red Day and then the International Youth Day. The League was the life of many Red Day meetings. But there were as yet too many shortcomings.

In Philadelphia an indoor meeting was held and while the YCL did organize an outdoor demonstration after the meeting, there was a lack of organization, lack of preparation. Many comrades underestimated the militancy of the workers. In its analysis of the Red Day, the League did not spare itself and found that it did not do enough work, that it failed to attract large numbers of working youth, even commensurate with its influence.

Profiting by the experience of the Red Day, the League in Philadelphia began preparing for Youth Day even before the Red Day. The whole League was activated. Membership meetings held during the campaign showed an attendance of over 80 per cent of the membership. Unit attendance jumped to 80 or 90 per cent. Already with its face towards the large shops, the League consolidated its work by the establishment of a nucleus in a radio plant employing 14,000 workers and the issuance of a shop paper.

As a main method of mobilizing the working youth for the Youth Day, the Bureau had instructed all units to hold an open air meeting each week and end up with two in the week preceding the Youth Day. All Negro connections were visited individually and brought to League meetings. Over fifteen open air meetings were held in Philadelphia alone attracting over 1500 workers. Over one hundred connections were secured at these meetings, held largely in Negro sections. Over ten thousand unit leaflets were issued for this campaign, mimeographed and printed. Besides this 12,000 National League leaflets were imprinted for the various shops and distributed. Committees visited every sympathetic youth organization.

On the day of the demonstration three thousand special leaflets were distributed at Atwater Kent and a noon day meeting was held at which in spite of a drizzle over 200 workers attended.

Eight open air meetings and four indoor meetings were arranged for the eve of Youth Day. Because of a veritable downpour these open air meetings were not held.

For the demonstration itself intensive preparations were made. For weeks the League and the Pioneers drilled and learned how to march and sing. Dozens of banners were prepared and for the first time in Philadelphia five great cartoons drawn by one of the local comrades, showing John Porter, the electric chair and Gastonia workers, the Soviet Union and the attack upon it by China and the imperialist robbers, etc. The picture of John Porter headed the demonstration. All demands of the League were included in the slogans. The uniformed ranks of the League and the banners of the various organizations marching with it made a great impression on the workers.

The columns assembled about ten blocks from City Hall Plaza and with singing and cheering marched. A solitary cop tried to stop the march but gave it up.

At City Hall Plaza over 700 workers attended the demonstration. The speakers, among them one of the organizers of the National Textile Workers Union, were received with applause and cheering.

After the demonstration the whole crowd marched to a hall about three blocks away and packed it in what the comrades reported was one of the most enthusiastic meetings held in Philadelphia.

From the indoor meeting over 300 workers marched back to the headquarters. The next day, in spite of the constant rain, over 250 people attended the first League rally at the Pioneer Camp.

Ten young workers, all of them working in large plants, joined the League at the Youth Day meeting and rally.

As a result of the drive a new shop nucleus was established in a radio plant employing 7,000 workers and ten workers besides those that joined at the meeting joined the League.

Unquestionably the campaign was a success. It is necessary to analyze its shortcomings as well as see the reason for its success. We must not repeat the error of the past campaigns. We must consolidate our gains.

In Philadelphia as everywhere the radicalization process is moving upward. The tremendous increasing speed-up in the radio plants, the wage cuts amounting in some cases to thirty-five and forty per cent (Philco-Radio from \$7.20 for an operation to \$4.30), the lay offs of tens of thousands of workers (Atwater Kent Radio, six thousand laid off in the space of three weeks) drives the workers leftward. A number of strikes have taken place recently. More are coming. The working youth particularly feels the attack of the bosses. It is beginning to react. A number of workers from the great radio plants attended the IYD meetings. This radicalization of the workers places before the League the problem of organization, now more sharply than ever before.

In its preparation for the IYD, the League considered this and organized its work accordingly.

In Philadelphia the Lovestone renegades secured no hold in the League. Let them deny radicalization. The League membership in the shops feels it and reacts to it. Because of the defeat of the opposition in the Philadelphia organization, we have been able to unite the League for mass work.

Real Communist discipline was created. This, combined with a conscious desire to do work, helped us carry thru the campaign. There were no leaves of absence, no transfers, no breaches of discipline. All members attended to the work. Those that did not were cleansed from the League. Their place was taken by active American workers.

But there were many shortcomings. Too many. The entire absence of anti-imperialist work, the poor work of the industrial department, and other committees, the bad work among children (only 50 Pioneers at IYD meet) underestimation of the work among Negro youth and the presence of not more than 20 Negro workers at the meeting, the poor cooperation of the Party and the evident underestimation of youth work by Party members, all of these factors indicate that we are not yet ready to occupy our position at the head of the struggles of the workers.

Much more activity is necessary. With the organization of the T.U.U.L. we can and must do more work among workers in the shops in basic industries. We have yet to reorientate ourselves further to the war industries. Too few of us work in large shops as yet. Too few connections in the armed forces.

History itself is defeating the renegade opposition. The League will help the Party in smashing the remnants of the social democratic traditions. In constant struggle for Bolshevization against the right wing, with self criticism under the banner of the YCL and the Party leadership, the League will move forward towards the conquest of the working youth—towards becoming a mass Young Communist League.

"RUSH THE DAILY WORKER TO THE SOUTHERN WORKERS" By Fred Ellis



Thousands of appeals for the Daily Worker, the "union paper," as the mill workers know it—have come from hundreds of southern mill towns and villages. Militant American workers must answer these appeals by sending contributions to the "Rush the Daily to the Southern Workers" Drive.

The Sellout of the Tunnel Workers Strike

By A. L. FISHER

The Patrick McGovern Construction Co., which has a contract with the city to install a new water system from Yonkers to Astoria, L. I., at the price of 44 million dollars and to be completed within six years, was to pay prevailing scale of wages and to have all necessary safety devices on the job, according to the contract.

The workers, of course, did not get the prevailing scale of wages. The work in the shafts is very dangerous with little or no safety devices. The men work as far as 500-600 feet below surface with the water sometimes reaching their belts, due to inefficient pumping devices. These men were forced to work long hours, with no overtime pay, in order to complete the work in time.

As a result of these conditions, on September 23 at 3 p. m., several hundreds of workers went on strike. They demanded \$1.37 1/2 an hour for drillers instead of \$1.00; \$1.12 for helpers and muckers instead of 80 cents and 65 cents an hour respectively.

More escapes, better pumping devices, etc. The strike that was called by the Compressed Air, Foundation and Sewer Construction Workers Union, Local No. 63, affiliated with the A. F. of L., found a splendid response in those workers. Irish, Negro, and some Italian workers have united to fight their common enemy, the Patrick McGovern Co. The number of strikers increased daily. The shafts were almost completely tied up, with the exception of three or four, where the company with the aid of the Tammany police succeeded to operate the shafts with strikebreakers.

While these workers were almost 100 per cent on strike, the blasters and engineers union also affiliated with the A. F. of L., ordered their members to continue to work, on the ground that they had a "verbal agreement" with the McGovern company that no sympathetic strikes shall take place. Mr. Flynn, the delegate of the blasters' union, told his members that if they strike, they will be fined.

This open treachery on the part of the officials of the blasters' and the engineers' unions enraged the strikers and one after another would rise at their strike meetings to denounce the strikebreaking of these officials and demand that these workers strike. Due to the militancy of the strikers and due to the open strikebreaking activities of the blasters' and engineers' union officials, many blaster and engineers left the shafts and stroke in solidarity with the other workers.

But as the strike developed it became obvious that the officials of the union did not call the strike to better the conditions of the workers. This was evidenced by many outstanding facts. In addition to the mild demands put forth by these officials, they have tried by all means to extinguish the militancy of the strikers. They have tried to convince the workers that by sending a committee to Governor Roosevelt or LaGuardia, the bosses' nominee for mayor in New York, that they will help the strikers. They have been telling the strikers that the law is on their side and will not allow Patrick McGovern to exploit them. What law! The laws passed by Tammany Hall to which Pat McGovern is a generous contributor! They have not once mentioned the fact that mass picketing is necessary. Not one attempt was made to force the officials of the blasters' and engineers' unions to call their men out on strike. In short, it became obvious that they were working for the interests of the bosses.

The building and construction workers section of the Trade Union Unity League, realizing that these workers are being sold out by the A. F. of L. officials, warned the strikers of this. It put forth its own demands, which met with great enthusiasm on the part of the workers. Our leaflets were read eagerly, our speakers were met with tremendous applause. Time and again after our speakers got through the strikers unanimously voted to continue the strike until all demands are gotten.

The building and construction section of the T.U.U.L. put forth the following demands in contrast to the A. F. of L.:

- (1) Six-hour day for all workers in the shafts.
- (2) Five-day week.
- (3) Immediate installation of proper safety devices.
- (4) Hot water and rub-down facilities.
- (5) Full time pay for workers when ill or for accidents on the job.
- (6) Recognition of union, immediate discharge of all strikebreakers.
- (7) No discrimination against Negroes.
- (8) An increase in wages to be equal to the prevailing weekly scale of wages.
- (9) Double pay for overtime.

But the T.U.U.L. did not have any illusions. We knew that in order to get these demands the present leadership must be shoved aside. And we urged the strikers to take matters into their hands by establishing rank and file committees in charge of the strike, mass picketing, more Negro workers on the committees, decrease in initiation fees, election of shaft committees, etc.

The "leaders" of the strike began to feel shaky, for these demands found splendid response in the strikers. They had to make haste. And when on Saturday, September 8 it was proposed at the meeting to send a committee to ask the T.U.U.L. for help and to ask George Powers, who spoke at their meetings to volunteer his services to the strikers. Mr. Lynch, the business agent, said that he is seeing red. But the workers did not care if it was red.

The militant spirit with which the T.U.U.L. urged the workers to fight and the demands put forth by the T.U.U.L. appealed to the workers and the cry of red did not scare them at all. Being afraid that the workers would adopt the recommendations made Mr. Moran, vice president and chairman of the meeting, adjourned the meeting hastily. He said that the proposals "may be brought up next day."

On Sunday, at 2 p. m., they hired an exceedingly small hall and packed it with the "good boys." Hundreds of strikers were kept out. At the meeting the executive committee reported of a settlement with McGovern of \$1.50 a day below prevailing scale of wages, completely forgetting the rest of the demands. In order to make the strikers believe that it is a victory for them, they invited other fat officials of the A. F. of L. to "congratulate" the boys. And thus the strike was victoriously sold.

In reviewing this strike we must come to the following conclusion: 1. That the A. F. of L. officials have once again proven its servility to the bosses, closely connected with the bosses parties (the colling upon Roosevelt and LaGuardia for "help"). 2. That the officials of the A. F. of L. are acting as strikebreakers for the bosses and therefore must be fought (refusing to call out

THE PEASANT MOVEMENT

The Presidium of the International Peasant Council to the National Peasant League of Mexico in Vera Cruz.

The Nationalist Peasant League of Mexico is faced with the necessity of conducting a merciless struggle against the government which has gone over to the side of the imperialists and concluded a close alliance with the Catholic Church, with the rich landowners, with the counter-revolutionary officers corps and with all the other forces of reaction. At the moment, the government is conducting a policy of white terror against the revolutionary peasant leaders, and is thus preparing the way for an open attack upon all the achievements of the revolution and for the re-establishment of all the old privileges of the rich landowners, the priests and the capitalists.

In this critical moment, a number of Communist officials of the Peasants League, including its leader, Ursulo Galvan, have gone over to the side of the reactionary government, the rich landowners, the priests and the foreign capitalists. The International Peasant Council (The Peasant International) has decided to expel Ursulo Galvan from its ranks on account of this treachery and declares that any attempt on the part of Galvan to speak in the name of the Peasant International, is a deception of the peasant masses. The Peasant International appeals to all the members of the League in Vera Cruz and in other parts of Mexico, to distribute declarations amongst the broad masses of the Mexican peasantry. The Peasant International demands the condemnation and the expulsion of Ursulo Galvan and of all other traitors to the cause of the working peasants and the agricultural proletariat, from the ranks of the League.

The Peasant International is firmly convinced, that the exploited masses of the village poor will continue, despite the treachery of their leaders, to oppose energetically the reactionary plans of the government, and, in alliance with the working class, will continue their merciless struggle against the rich landowners, the capitalists and the imperialists, for the establishment of a real workers' and peasants' government in Mexico.

The Presidium of the International Peasant Council.

I SAW IT MYSELF
HENRI BARBUSSE
Translated by Brian Rhys
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THE RED MAID

(Continued)

Among this group—exiles in the very heart of their country—this tender-hearted rationalist, this mystic with a logician's mind, found her combative spirit to revolt both strengthened and quickened. For this was a secret little circle of fiery souls, comparable to those bands hidden away in the catacombs in the days when Christianity was a people's religion, ground under the Roman heel. Later, when speaking of this period in her life, she would say: "We kept our eyes fixed ahead." She led the austere and ascetic life of a poor school-mistress, bought old clothes and boots in the Temple Square in little second-hand dealers' shops. She incurred debts because she used to buy books, and above all because she bent in pity over every victim, every sufferer. She who had given her all to the cause of revolution could not but give freely to others of all that was in her hands, her head, her heart. And if she ever had tender feelings other than for her mother they were never revealed—even though stories will have it otherwise—and doubtless she was reluctant to confess them even to herself.

Then came the Franco-German War: then the defeat and the fall of the Empire. Afterwards came that great upheaval of a martyred people—the Commune. Now was revealed the treachery of those bourgeois republicans who were 'democrats' only in so far as they were opposed to that half-caricature, the descendant of Napoleon I. Now came the bitter deception: men learned the perfidy of those whose 'solid front' was solely turned against the Emperor. Now that the bourgeoisie themselves were enthroned, their one thought was to be rid of the common people; fear and hatred could plainly be read in their eyes.

This little school-mistress, dark-eyed and dark-robed, threw herself body and soul into the Communist cause. She preached revolt and organized it. Dressed in men's clothes and gun in hand, she went down into the mud of the trenches, into the hail of bullet and grape-shot. She was Revolution incarnate, now that she knew bourgeois liberalism to be a hollow mockery, and understood the hideous hypocrisy that had moved the great bourgeois republican, Jules Favre, to embrace her theatrically in public, at the same time as Ferre, before the crowd—the better to choke the life out of them both and out of those who stood behind them, with his Judas kiss.

In the defeat that followed, in the suppression of that revolt, she played her full part and more. Only a miracle saved her from the rifles, machine-guns and bayonets of the army of Established Order, from the drunken hordes of the 'avengers' let loose in Paris, inciting, striking, torturing and killing haphazard in the streets. And sometimes even the crowd, poisoned by the vile catch-words of 'peace and order,' heaped insults on the vanquished.

For all these poor creatures and tools, who know not what they do, she showed her pity; pity, too, for those who carried out the orders of the blood-thirsty regime—pity wide and deep, such as is bred of intelligence. When she saw the pale-faced Bretons firing on the Communards, she said: "These men do not understand. They have been taught that they must fire on the people, and they believe it; they are believers. Money, at least, is not their inducement. Some day they can be won over by being taught to believe in justice. Above all, we have need of those who do not sell their services."

THE STRIKE MOVEMENT IN FRANCE

The strike movement in France increased tremendously in the last year. In spite of the relatively improved capitalist economy, the wages of French workers remain on a very low level, representing only about 2-3 of the wages of German workers and less than half of the wages of American workers. The French workers' real wages are only about 60 per cent of pre-war scale. From October, 1927 to April, 1929, retail prices increased 29 per cent, while nominal wages decreased from two to five per cent.

The continued decline in real wage became an important factor in increasing the competitive ability of French capital on the inner, as well as on the international market. Every raise in real wages puts French capital in a less advantageous position in the struggle for world markets. To avoid this, the French bourgeoisie puts up the most determined resistance to the labor movement, mobilizing against the workers, parliament, capitalist courts, the police, militia, the social democratic and christian trade unions.

On June 25, the French parliament with a majority of all capitalist (including the social democratic) votes, against the 12 Communist representatives, passed a law for compulsory preliminary discussion of all struggles between workers and employers. Before calling a strike or declaring a lockout, both sides must enter into negotiations. However, while employers who declare a lockout without preliminary negotiations are liable to a very small fine, workers organizations and individuals who, without negotiations, "provoke a strike," are to be fined 10,000 francs.

Law Favors Reformists. The employers will enter into negotiations, but only with the social democratic unions which follow a policy of class collaboration and whose leaders always betray striking workers' interests. The revolutionary Unitary Trade Unions will be declared illegal and destroyed, stroyed through large fines imposed on them—or so capitalist hope!

Another sneaking but important attack on labor is the law proposed by the socialist deputy, Hervare. The representatives elected by the workers in the mining industry to watch for safety of the mines, a very important victory for the workers, will, under the law, be abolished and replaced by inspectors appointed by the Minister of Labor on recommendation of the reformist trade unions.

Troops In All Strikes. In the last six months the courts have increased activity in aid of employers. For the smallest strike, strikers are charged with "violation of the freedom of work" for scabs or with resistance to police or militia. Active workers are brutally ailed in wholesale fashion, whether or not they participate in the given strike. Not one strike passes without intervention of the militia of "mobile guard."

The strikes in the last few months; in Comenot, where 80 per cent were women; in Paris building trades; on the docks of Bordeaux; in the textile factories of Rouen; the building trades of Marseilles, Dungeurque and other places, were all accompanied by demonstrations against the repressive measures of the government.

Reformists Defeat Strikes. Government reaction works in conjunction with strikebreaking by the reformist trade unions, which fight preparations for strike and try to avoid them through compromise with employers. The smallest concession is touted by them as a "great victory." Practically every defeat of the workers comes from this treachery of the reformists. In many big factories where 90 per cent of the workers were unorganized, and hence not influenced by the reformist union bureaucrats, strikes there were carried on energetically, with good class solidarity and ended in victory.

Nothing can stop the growing strike movement. In the first five months of this year 494 strikes occurred, involving 173,000 workers. Outstanding among them were two strikes of four or five thousand agricultural workers of the Arles district and the general strike of the Paris postal employees on June 4. The French agricultural workers live in the most terrible conditions; their wages are miserably low, and their hours very long. Of the three or four million only 30,000 are organized.

Red Unions Lead. The strike demonstrated the awakening of the agricultural proletariat. In spite of the police terror the nearly 5,000 agricultural workers of Arles won the eight-hour day, better wages, better food and living quarters. This strike, led by the militant Unitarian Trade Unions, which are affiliated to the R. I. L. U.

In almost all strikes the workers demanded an increase in wages, the eight-hour day and recognition of representatives elected by the workers to guard their interests. In most of the strikes the workers won wage increases. This was at one followed by further rationalization by the capitalists and more intensive exploitation of labor, which in reality lowers wages. Therefore, the strikes which ended victoriously created conditions demanding new struggle on a much higher level.

the blasters and engineers on strike). 3. That the workers are ready to accept the program and leadership of the T.U.U.L. (response to our speakers and literature). 4. That the T.U.U.L. is the only organization fighting for the interests of the workers and for the unity of all the workers. 5. That the craft system of organization cannot serve the workers any longer.