

## Nov. 7, 1917---And Today

Twelve years ago this day the workers of old Russia, who had overthrown the czar the previous March, went further and claimed the exclusive right to state power to belong in the hands of the workers, and enforced the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat by armed overthrow of the capitalist class power then represented by Kerensky's provisional government.

The workers of Petrograd, mobilized and armed the Red Guard of the revolution, fighting the counter-revolutionary "Cadets" for control of the nerve centers of the city; the soldiers and Kronstadt sailors who obeyed the order of the Revolutionary Military Committee to seize the Winter Palace, the red sailors of the cruiser Aurora, who steamed up the Neva stripped for action to rain shells on that nest of counter-revolutionary resistance—these were dramatic symbols of the passing power from one class to another on that historic day twelve years ago.

But these events only introduced events on a grander scale as the toiling masses of the First Workers' and Peasants' Republic, fought for years and over every mile from the Baltic to the Pacific and from the Arctic coast to the Bleac Sea—driving back the invading armies of world imperialism, crushing the counter-revolution within, fighting famine and typhus and the criminal blockade designed to starve and destroy the Soviet power.

Let us honor today, as the future will honor till the end of time, the numberless proletarian heroes who fell in those years of ceaseless battles. Let us rejoice today, as future generations will always rejoice, that their sacrifice was not in vain, and that the Soviet Power still rules over one-sixth the land area of the earth. Nor let us forget that the help which the whole world's working class gave in those days of need, must be given again and in fuller measure in the coming days of trial when the imperialist powers, desperately bent on retaining dominance in a world divided into two hostile camps—the capitalist camp and the socialist camp—again seek to destroy the Soviet Power by fire and sword—by poison gas and airplane.

And let no one forget that as these lines are read, another great drama of revolution is proceeding throughout the Soviet Union in the form of socialist construction under the Five-Year Plan of industrialization, and that the keynote in this offensive against capitalism is the socialization of agriculture, the establishment of great government farms and enormous collective farms aided by the government.

"Every revolution, if it is a real revolution," said Lenin in 1917, "reduces itself to a shifting of class positions." And no other one being so symbolizes the present course of proletarian revolution today as the Soviet Union, as does the socialization of agriculture.

Nor is it lacking in drama, this historic struggle, presented on the 6,000 mile wide stage of the Soviet Union—and beyond in the division of class forces it crystallizes throughout the world. We ask the reader to visualize the ocean of revolutionary energy unchained in the Soviet proletariat and poorer strata of peasantry, which is responsible for the astounding statistics.

Last year in the Russian Federated Soviet Republics alone (Europe and Siberia) there were only 1,976,000 acres in state farms, while this year there were 13,585,000 acres; that is this exclusive of Soviet Ukraine, where the whole Five-Year Plan provided for only 3,211,000 acres in state farms, but where in the past year alone more than the total hoped for in five years' time, or 3,600,000 acres, were won for socialized agriculture from capitalist individual production, that the Five-Year Plan provided for 36,000 big collective farms, but that 57,000 are already working; that the world's biggest single farm, the "Giant" in the Caucasus, plows 197,000 acres under socialized ownership.

With these revolutionary attacks on the remnants of capitalism, the defenders of capitalism, not only in the Soviet Union, where the rich trader "kulak," joined with the priest, the scheming Nepman trader and a few renegades from Communism, meet and must meet short shrift from the stern justice of the proletariat, but also abroad every foe of the Soviet Power openly or covertly raises a hostile protest in this revolutionary advance.

Thus we see, here in America, Lovestone the renegade from Communism and supporter of the Bucharin opposition to the Soviet Five-Year Plan, conceals in silence his opposition to the bringing of agriculture into socialist Soviet economy, the outstanding factor of revolutionary importance in the Soviet Union today. How important it is, Lenin told in 1917, saying:

"Outside of common tillage of the land by agricultural workers under the condition of applying the best machines and using the advice of trained agriculturists, there is no way out from the yoke of capitalism."

It is precisely because the Soviet proletariat and poorer peasant strata are today throwing off that yoke of capitalism, that in all countries the mouthpieces of the imperialist enemies of the Soviet Union are uniting in a wall of lament and hatred. And the Lovestones, Brandlers, et al, who sneak about the fringes of the Communist movement trying to cause doubts in the minds of honest workers are a part, inescapably, of the class forces on the other side of the barricade. No one can play at being a Communist while following the policy of the bourgeoisie. No weasel words or sly deception can hide the plain fact, that in the great battle for socialism in the Soviet Union, Lovestone is on the side of world capitalism, for it is absurd to imagine that one can support capitalism in the Soviet Union and socialism in America.

When twelve years ago today, the Russian proletariat cut the Gordian knot of capitalist contradictions with the sword of armed revolt, it succeeded only because a slick tongue of falsifiers of revolutionary policy could stand before the Bolshevik logic of Lenin and the forces of history. Today, Lenin lives in his teachings, and historical forces foreshadow an onrush of world revolution. For every class-conscious worker, the Communist Party has one word of counsel—"Forward!"

## STOCKS FALL ON WALL ST. AGAIN

The New York stock market slumped again yesterday. The bulls failed to come when called. A lot of little sheep who believed statements by bankers, economists, President Wheeler, John D. Rockefeller, and others like that, all insisting that this was the era of Hoover prosperity and that prices would surely rise, are clipped, skinned, and their hides are hanging on Wall St.

Peculiarly significant is the collapse of Radio stocks, which fell off yesterday 14 1/2 points, and are down to 29. U. S. Steel, lost 1 1/2 points. United Aircraft lost 13. Automobile stocks failed heavily. These are the key industries, boom periods in which have kept alive the so-called "Hoover prosperity" long after it would normally (under capitalism) have turned into a depression. Their collapse yesterday fills all the prophets with gloomiest forebodings.

Some apologists for the system, which has already resulted in widespread unemployment in the shoe industry and others, and seems bound to bring about still more, claim that the deflection of money from Wall St. will "improve industry." Today's trading, as much as Monday's, although the exchange was open only three hours, gives the lie to that argument. The companies are failing; not saving money.

## Tell of 5-Year Plan at '12th' Celebration in Pittsburgh Nov. 10

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 30.—The achievements of the five-year plan industrialization plan and the seven-hour day won by Soviet workers and peasants through the Bolshevik revolution will be hailed in speeches to be given at the celebration of the Twelfth Anniversary of the revolution here Nov. 10. The event will be held at 8 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum Auditorium, 35 Miller St.

The South Slave Dramatic and Singing Society, "Bratstvo," and the Ukrainian Chorus and Ballet will lead in a musical program. Jewish revolutionary songs will be rendered by the Freiheit Singing Society.

Pat Devine, District Organizer of the Communist Party, under whose auspices the celebration is held, will be among the speakers.

"DANGEROUS THOUGHTS" (Wireless by Imprecator.) TOKIO, Nov. 5.—The Tokio police have arrested numerous students of the Tokio University, the Art Academy and the Agricultural College. The police allege they have discovered a Communist organization with many ramifications among the students. Japanese imperialism has a law against "dangerous thoughts."

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

## Grain Pours in to Moscow on 12 Anniversary

### 30 Tanks Presented to Red Army

**BULLETIN.**  
Thirty war tanks were presented to the Red Army today as part of the Twelfth Anniversary celebrations. They were built in Soviet factories and financed by money raised by the defense fund known as "Our Answer to Chamberlain."

(Wireless by Imprecator.) MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 6.—With a total of nearly 5,000,000 Communist Youth and Pioneer, speeding the flood of produce and grain shipments throughout the country, of which latter 3,900,000 tons for this year are already in the hands of the government, this city is feverishly preparing to celebrate the Twelfth Anniversary of the overthrow of Tsarist and capitalist power by the workers and peasants and the now sure triumph of Socialist Construction.

All centers in Moscow are decorating with flags, with transparents (four-sided frames wrapped with banners and slogans in the center of which lights are turned on at night), with temporary monuments and big electric signs in the shapes of the figure Twelve.

Everywhere there is a spirit of joy—as the theatres and clubs prepare to display slogans on industrialization, the building up of Socialism and the World Revolution.

Seventeen hundred thousand members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, over a million of whom are workers in the Ukraine, the Urals, Siberia, etc., are sending presents, Red tractors, cement, steel, etc., to aid in Socialist construction.

Several power plants, numerous factories, including four of the greatest glass factories in Europe, are opening on the anniversary.

Smirnov, Boguslavsky, and many other Trotskyites, have utilized the occasion to make a new declaration of renouncing their allegiance to the Communist Party.

Throughout the country the workers are rejoicing at the reception of the Land of the Soviets in America, news of which has just reached here.

The American workers' delegation has reached Moscow.

Describing the preparations for celebrating the Twelfth Anniversary, Walter Duranty, the capitalist N. Y. Times correspondent in Moscow, admits "today the Soviet snip steers full speed toward socialism, smashing private enterprise and initiating as the ice-breaker Khrushchev smashes the ice of Leningrad's river Neva."

A capitalist news source reports from Moscow that today's Izvestia (Continued on Page Three)

## Detroit Workers Hear Foster Hail U. S. S. R. Triumphs at 'Twelfth'

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—Some 1,200 workers gathered at Danceland Auditorium here to celebrate the 13th year of victorious proletarian revolution in the Soviet Union and the marked success of the first year of the Five Year Industrialization Plan. Wm. Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, was principal speaker. The demonstration was called by the Communist Party.

"The Soviet workers and peasants," Foster said, "have not only demonstrated the superiority of Socialist-planned economy over the chaos of capitalist production. They have also proved they can carry through the five year plan in four years."

Many workers answered appeals to join the Party, which began a membership campaign at the anniversary meeting. The campaign aims at developing a mass party, especially in Detroit, to aid organization of the auto workers.

"National Miners Union Tainted and Destructive, Contaminated With Communism," declares its headlines

## Terror Stalks Thru U. S. As U.S.S.R. Workers Celebrate

### Resist It By Joining I. L. D. on Twelfth Anniversary of Workers' Revolution

Today, while the working class of the entire world is celebrating the glorious achievements of the twelve years of the Russian Revolution, Nov. 7, 1917, White Terror, sweeping the capitalist world, is spreading to all parts of the United States.

The International Labor Defense, which raises its voice in greeting the workers and peasants of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics on the triumphant first year of the

## COMMUNISTS IN AMBRIDGE DEFY TERROR AT MEET

### Woodlawn Defendants on Stand Tho Menaced with Bombs and Jail

### Bosses Order Arrest Fishwick Explains Seditious Charges

AMBRIDGE, Pa., Nov. 6.—A meeting from which hundreds of workers were turned away by loudly announced threats to raid and arrest but which was attended, nevertheless by about a hundred, heard Pete Muselin, of the Woodlawn case, defy the bosses' terror, and call for more and sharper resistance to it. Muselin, with stirring words, reviewed his own case, and that of his co-defendants, Milan Resetar and Tom Zima, all convicted in this country of state sedition, in what is known as the Woodlawn case, because at a birthday party for Zima's daughter, police broke in and arrested these three and others for having Communist leaflets and papers in the house. The U. S. Supreme Court recently rejected an appeal.

Try To Speed Sentences.  
The three Communists are scheduled to start their five year sentences Nov. 25. But Saturday they were held in court on a contempt charge, to try and force them to begin serving at once, and to smash this protest meeting. District Attorney Craig, a tool of the Jones & Laughlin Co., the real prosecutor of the Communist workers, swore in court that the meeting could not take place.

An hour before the meeting, Sheriff Kennedy and three deputies, with Charles Branyon, a Jones & Laughlin detective, and 30 other detectives and state troopers stationed themselves at the hall, tried to terrorize the chairman, and displayed a lot of tear gas bombs.

Even this flaunting of force did not prevent the first open Communist meeting held in this steel country since the origin of the Woodlawn case. The meeting was a test of strength, and the Communist Party came out very well.

Pat Devine, district organizer of the Communist Party, addressed the meeting with Muselin, saying: "The Communist Party must organize its members for the fight. It is a fight between the working class. The workers are necessary to the industries."

"The employing class may take away one, two, three, or even three thousand of our workers, but they cannot take us all. We must organize to protest against them taking our leaders. We must make them free our leaders unconditionally, and all our other comrades who have been convicted not for a crime but because they fought for their class."

"There are two kinds of justice; one for the working class and one for the employing class. Our comrades were sentenced to five years of hard labor because of their political views and activities."

"Albert Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, a member of the cabinet, was sentenced to only one year in jail last week for accepting \$100,000, a bribe, in return for handing over the people's property to another man," Devine added.

Why the Chicago Arrests

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Nov. 6.—The Belleville Daily News Democrat, a pro-Fishwick capitalist paper, publishes a long article in a recent issue giving away the reasons, as seen among coal operators and their agents in the U. M. W. A. for the campaign of terror and arrests on seditious warrants of 34 workers' leaders in Chicago, including District Organizer Hathaway of the Communist Party.

"National Miners Union Tainted and Destructive, Contaminated With Communism," declares its headlines

## Penna. Village Blaze Destroys Food Supply; 300 Face Starvation

LEWISTON, Pa., Nov. 5.—Over 300 workers of the village of Hawestown face starvation because of the destruction of the village food supply by fire.

The fire destroyed today the Hayes Refractory Company, which stores the bulk of local food and which controls the village.

## Protest Rises Over Fascist Terror Abroad

The Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, through Secretary Gino di Bartolo, calls attention to the fate menacing Umberto Terracini, elder of the Italian Communists. He says:

"From the penal house of Florence where Terracini received some medical treatment, the fascists want to take him back to the murderous penitentiary of Santo Stefano where some months ago he was near to death.

The hideous and savage regime existing in this typical fascist prison worsens a situation which is already painful and tragic, and kills even the strongest of men.

"This prison has already turned Umberto Terracini into the shadow of a man. His weight was reduced to 90 pounds. Totally exhausted, he would certainly have died if the world-wide protest of the proletariat had not compelled the fascists to transfer him to a less nefarious prison.

Still Try to Kill Him.  
"But it is clear that fascism still depends to deprive the Italian working class of its best leaders; it is clear that fascism wants to"

(Continued on Page Three)

## ROCHESTER TUUL TO HEAR FOSTER

### Talks Saturday After Buffalo Meet

ROCHESTER, Nov. 6.—Rochester workers will be given a revolutionary estimate of the Toronto convention of the A. F. of L. when William Z. Foster, national secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, compares the class-collaboration scheme of the A. F. of L. with the campaign for militant industrial unionism launched at the Cleveland T. U. U. L. convention on which he will report. He will speak this Saturday at Lithuanian Hall, 575 Joseph Ave.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—Thousands of steel workers will recall the great steel strike led by William Z. Foster in 1919 when the national secretary of the T. U. U. L. talks on the program of the Cleveland convention, especially as it affects steel at Elmwood Music Hall, South Elmwood and Virginia Sts., at 8 p. m. this Friday.

Final preparations for the meeting have been completed by the local T. U. U. L., whose headquarters are at 200 Elliott St.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6.—Continued distribution of 15,000 leaflets popularizing the Cleveland T. U. U. L. convention, is expected to result in a packed hall when League Secretary William Z. Foster tells Cleveland workers of the industrial tasks confronting them in his report on the League convention tomorrow. Foster will speak at Moose Hall, 1008 Walnut St., at 8 p. m.

The meeting has been widely advertised by groups like the Building Trades Industrial Union, the Auto Workers' Union, the Progressive Needle Workers Group, the Metal Workers' Industrial League and the Workers Inter-racial Club. The latter organization is actively mobilizing Negro workers for support of the T. U. U. L. program.

and couples up the Belleville convention of the National Miners Union with the arrests in Chicago where "The Chicago police and state attorney's office have united in what was termed a drive to oust Communism from the city," as the News Democrat says.

This frank admission bears out the theory that the terror drive in Chicago was at least partly arranged by the coal operators, who realized that the miners of the Illinois coal fields were breaking away from the U. M. W. A. and preparing for a struggle with the operators, and that the Communists would surely be in the front line of the fight.

## WIRES ENDORSE MINERS MEETING IN BELLEVILLE

### National Miners Union Calls Watt To Face Trial

### Tried to Get Checkoff Hail "Mass Split" From U. M. W. A.

STANTON, Ill., Nov. 6.—Telegrams of solidarity with the Illinois miners have come from as far as Seattle in the West and Pennsylvania and West Virginia in the East. The National Miners' Union stands solid against enemies within the organization as well as outside, and unanimously endorses the Belleville Convention's demands that John J. Watt cease his bureaucratic and disruptive methods and return to Pittsburgh to face trial before the national board, according to the wires received in Stanton yesterday and today from executive boards of eleven districts.

Maurice Taburiaux, district president of Indiana, also wired confirmation of the charge that Watt attempted to collect the check-off for the members of Local 601 of the N. M. U. employed in the American No. 1 mine through the medium of the company union there, the Knox County Miners Association. Only the immediate veto from the national board averted this maneuver, Taburiaux's telegram declares.

Watt Tries To Dodge.  
A letter signed by Watt and addressed to the national office was read by Pat Tooney at the Belleville Convention when the question of the new union's fight against the check-off and Watt's refusal to follow the line laid down by the rank and file was under discussion. At this time, although he did not deny his signature when the letter was placed before him, Watt remarked to the convention that a rubber stamp with his signature was kept in the national office to stamp official communications. The verification of Watt's position from the Indiana local and the district board was wired immediately after the Indiana miners read announcement of this matter in their local papers.

Adkins Evicting Strikers.  
MARION, N. C., Nov. 6.—Sheriff Oscar Adkins began today evicting 20 families, many of them containing the widows and orphans, made when he and his deputies slaughtered six pickets in front of the Marion Manufacturing Co. mill here.

The eviction papers were issued by Magistrate T. B. Cogley. The North Wilkesboro unit of the North Carolina militia stands with rifles and bayonets ready to open fire or stab down any mill workers who might object to having themselves, family and furniture dumped out on the street.

In an election replete with charges and evidence of fraud, terrorism, bribery, fixing of voting machines so that the opposition votes could not be registered, Tammany Hall was recorded as Wall Street's most useful party, and Walker was elected mayor with a plurality of 497,165 over Major La Guardia, republican, his closest opponent. La Guardia got only 368,384 votes. The Tammany ticket was victorious everywhere except in Queens, where the entrenched republican party machine elected the borough heirs.

The Communist vote was: Weinstein, for Mayor, 5,622; Hall, for Comptroller, 6,050; Wicks, president of the board of aldermen, 5,975; Engdahl, president of the borough of Manhattan, 5,795.

Thomas, the official protest candidate, showed that there is a real swing to the left in the masses of workers, who of course did not realize that he merely heads another capitalist party. The Norman Thomas vote was 175,676. Thomas got only 39,574 four years ago. The fact that those voting for Thomas knew and cared little about the socialist party is indicated by the approximately half of the Thomas vote (90,716) recorded for Solomon, socialist, for comptroller.

The Communist vote was heaviest in the industrial sections.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 6.—Workers voted in numbers not yet tabulated for Communist candidates: Edward Mrasko, for mayor; John Gombos, for city treasurer; Louis Lovass, for city clerk; and William Sacher for town clerk yesterday. The last campaign meeting of the Communist Party was at Cannon and Main Sts., where a clear-cut class program was explained by Communist speakers in opposition to the socialist meeting across the street.

The socialists tried to represent the Communists as "bomb-throwers." But Communist candidates pointed out that their party stands for a decisive fight against the system of exploitation, the speed-up, and the wage cut drive of the bosses. It exposed the graft in the Yellow Hill and Grand St. bridge scandals, the tax juggling and other notorious swindles, as parts of the system.

## Minersville Dance

MINERSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 6.—Elaborate entertainment will be offered by the Minersville International "Lab. De" at its concert and dance for the benefit of the Gastonia Jail at Workers Hall, Third St., Saturday, Nov. 9.

## More Identify Mill Thug Who Shot Ella May

GASTONIA, N. C., Nov. 6.—Horace Wheeler, one of the gunmen of the Lora Mill, member of the gang of mill bosses, superintendents and professional thugs which murdered Ella May, was twice more identified today by witnesses to the shooting, as the one who actually fired the fatal shot.

The whitewashing proceedings going on in Judge P. A. McElroy's court here could not prevent workers from picking out of the line of arrested men those whom they saw firing on the workers in the truck, in which Ella May and 20 other Bessemer City textile mill hands were riding home, after vainly attempting to break through the terror bands surrounding the speaking place in South Gastonia, Sept. 14.

Witnesses have told how the truck was headed off by one gangster car and thrown over, and how a carload of men with guns came up and opened fire on the occupants of the truck.

Julius Fowler, a crippled man in the truck, walked along the line and picked out Wheeler. He said Wheeler was standing on the left side of the road, and that Wheeler fired his shot at Ella May just before the truck collided with the car sent ahead to block its way.

Charles Shope also identified Wheeler as being present, and also Fred T. Morrow and L. H. Thompson as members of the killing gang.

Morrow was in the machine that stopped the truck.

The men under arrest so far for the killing are: Yates Gamble, Fred Morrow, L. M. Sossman, Jack Carver, Horace Wheeler, W. M. Doyters, Lowery Davis, O. H. Lunsford, Troy Jones, Theodore Simms, George Fowler, Howard West, Ray Carver, W. H. Holbrooks, L. H. Thompson, and F. F. Haney.

Adkins Evicting Strikers.

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## 'More Dailies,' Ask Georgia Mill Hands; What Is the Answer?

### Macon, Thomaston, Forsythe Workers Call For Militant Paper

National Textile Workers' Union organizers who gave out N. T. W. leaflets and Daily Workers in the Georgia mill towns of Macon, Forsythe and Thomaston report that in all these places the workers were anxious to have meetings with the N. T. W. organizers—and demanded more Daily Workers.

The workers in Macon and in Forsythe, new to the class struggle, knew that they were reading their own newspaper when they read their first copies of the Daily Worker—and read therein the North Carolina mill workers' side of the struggle against slavery and terror—where before they had received only the mill owners' side.

Before, these Georgia mill workers, had access only to the Georgia mill and power bosses' press—that pack of lying sheets led by the "Atlanta Constitution"—which called for murder against the mill workers of Georgia who dared to follow the leadership of the National Textile Workers' Union.

As for the mill town of Thomaston—especially here were the workers glad to hear from a fighting industrial union and a fighting paper—for the United Textile Workers' Union had entered here once before and had left its sly trail of betrayal behind.

"Never again will we have anything to do with the labor fakery"—that's how it stands with the Thomaston mill workers. They want the fighting N. T. W.—and they're demanding the fighting Daily Worker.

## COMMUNIST VOTE DOUBLES IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

### Negro Worker Heads List of Communists in N. Y. Ballot

### Walker Wall St. Choice Bridgeport Labor Hear Socialists Exposed

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 6.—The Communist vote was double that of the previous election, although extremely high balloting prevailed. Only a hundred thousand votes were cast, less than half the number of registered voters, for 47 "non-party" candidates, and of these Louis Todd, Communist supervisor got 6,000 votes and Henry Gliksohn, Communist for supervisor got 3,550.

Under the curious California election laws put through under the new Senator Johnston's gubernatorial administration, no parties show on the California ballots, and all candidates are "non-partisan." But this fact does not prevent the workers from knowing who are the Communists, and voting for them in increasing numbers year by year.

An election that was characterized in most cities throughout the country by a substantial increase in Communist votes, in New York City displayed particularly the reaction of the workers against race prejudice. There is clear evidence that much of the Communist vote was counted out by sabotage of the voting machines, but the highest vote for any Communist candidate recorded in New York City was 6,050 for Otto Hall, Negro worker and candidate for Comptroller.

The Communists got a clear cut class conscious vote, as the socialist party was praised, flattered, and deliberately boomed by the capitalist press and speakers who devoted almost as much attention to it as to their rival party opponents.

The socialist party in this election was grooned to catch the protest vote, and did so, as is indicated particularly by the extent to which the Rev. Norman Thomas, the best known and the ultimate peak of respectability in his very respectable ticket, ran ahead of his fellows on that ticket.

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# REVOLUTION ON THE ORDER OF THE DAY AS WORKERS AND FASCISTS PREPARE FOR ARMED STRUGGLE

(Wireless By Imprecors)  
VIENNA, Nov. 6.—Motions are going on in the Labor Chamber concerning settlement of the Stockerau struggle. The participants are representatives of the reformist Metal Workers' Union and the Christian trade union. The social democrats have no objection to the reinstatement of the three fascists ejected by the Metal plant workers, the three being members of the Christian trade union. This is a continuation of the socialist tactics aiming at cooperation with the Christian, nationalist and other bourgeois trade unions.

Party was held on Nov. 2 and 3. It was pointed out that the Stockerau events prove the impossibility of a peaceful solution of the Austrian crisis, in spite of the cooperation of the so-called "democratic" fascists in establishing a fascist dictatorship. The revolutionary upsurge of the working masses was noted as too advanced for the crisis to be solved by means of negotiations. The crisis is nearing its culmination and the Austrian situation is immediately revolutionary. The struggle against the fascist dictatorship is already a struggle for power. It is the duty of the Communist Party to lead a bold and aggressive fight for power.

## TUUL, NTW SCORE FASCIST TERROR

### Demand Hungarian, Rumanian Amnesty

(Continued from Page One)  
Intensify the persecution of the best champion of the Italian proletariat. Thousands of political prisoners are in the same condition as comrades Terracini. If the world proletariat does not act in time, our comrades, courageous leaders of the proletarian revolution, will meet with the fate that has doomed Rossi, Riva and hundreds of others who died as a result of the tortures inflicted upon them. The Anti-fascist Alliance of North America calls upon all the workers of the United States to protest against fascism and to prevent the slow but sure assassination of our comrades.

The Trade Union Unity League has issued the following statement denouncing the terror in Hungary, Roumania, and other fascist countries:

"Matyas Rakosi and other brave Communist leaders, who dared to continue working for the emancipation of the Hungarian workers in spite of the fascist regime of Horthy and his henchmen, are being tortured to death in the capitalist hellholes in Hungary and Roumania. The same thing is taking place in Poland, Italy and in many other imperialist countries. Leaders of the militant working class movement are being murdered or sent to prison for the rest of their lives, in order to prevent the rising revolutionary onward march of the working class.

"The Trade Union Unity League calls upon the workers and members of the militant trade union movement and further calls upon those militant rank and file workers in

## Polish Workers Throw Off Socialist Control and Fight the Police

WARSAW, Nov. 6.—The fake fight of the socialist party leaders in the Sejm (parliament) against the invasion of parliament by Pilsudski's officers recently, and Tuesday's practical dissolution of the Sejm (supposed to be a month's postponement) by order of President Moscicki, Pilsudski's handy man, was taken up seriously by the socialist workmen at Lwow, Gracow and Lodz, where the socialist leaders were unable to restrain the workers from clashing with the police through-out Tuesday night. This fact, coupled with the miners having forced the reformist leaders to call a one-day protest strike at the non-fulfillment of wage demands, show that the militancy of Polish workers is escaping from the control of the socialist leaders.

## POLISH MINERS SHOW SPIRIT

(Wireless by Imprecors)  
WARSAW, Nov. 5.—Under pressure from the membership the trade union of miners has convened at Kitowatz, a delegate conference of three Polish coal districts. The conference resolved on a one-day protest strike against the non-fulfillment of the workers' demand. The upper Silesian miners have joined the strike.

## RAMSAY'S TRIP NOT FOR PEACE

### Admits No Claims of Empire Surrendered

LONDON, Nov. 5.—MacDonald today reported on his American trip, causing a stir among the conservatives when he said, "I went to America, not as a party leader but as a national representative." Baldwin agreed with this, and announced that "a deep debt of gratitude" was due MacDonald for his services to British imperialism adding cryptically, doubtless with a view to the coming war with America, that "Anglo-American negotiations are above party consideration."

Although he made much of the joint declaration he signed with Hoover, that war between U. S. and England is "unthinkable" and spoke vaguely of some naval arrangement which the world has been deluded into thinking was a "reduction," when asked pointedly if he had committed Great Britain to any particular position as to the coming five-power naval conference, MacDonald shook his head.

To other questions, MacDonald replied that he had made no commitment with respect to "belligerent rights" of Britain to rule the seas "beyond a promise to consider the matter." He said that the question of general disarmament "was not raised" with Hoover, and added that everything with reference to the five-power conference would be done only after consultation with the "proper experts"—which means that the naval commanders of Britain will aid the "labor" government in its policy of protecting imperialist interests. MacDonald deserved Baldwin's compliment.

## Grain Pours in to Moscow

(Continued from Page One)  
calls upon Nikolai Bukharin and other Right Wing oppositionists to acknowledge their mistakes and admit that the Party's economic and agricultural policy is correct. Izvestia says that the success of the Five Year Plan in the first year prove the Right Wing's mistakes.

In the United States Twelfth Anniversary celebrations that have thus far been arranged are:

Elizabeth, N. J., Sunday, Nov. 10, 8 p. m., 408-12 Court St.; Bayonne, N. J., Sunday, Nov. 10, 7:30 p. m., 82 W. 20th St.; East New York, N. J., Nov. 10, 3 p. m., 349 Bradford St. Speaker: John Williamson; Passaic, N. J., Sunday, Nov. 17, 2 p. m., 25 Dayton Ave. Speaker: Louis Baum; Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 17, 8 p. m., Workers Cooperative Center, 252 Warburton Ave. Speaker: George Powers.

Twelfth Anniversary celebrations were held in Newark last Saturday and in Perth Amboy last Sunday.

Remember, the International Labor Defense rallied the masses of the world to protest and prevented the 16 Gastonia workers from BURNING ON THE ELECTRIC CHAIR. It is still fighting to save the remaining seven who have already been sentenced. It will carry the fight to the highest courts of the land.

BUT IT IS UP TO THE WORKERS TRU MASS PROTESTS TO DECIDE WHETHER THE I. L. D. WILL SUCCEED!

The I. L. D. is now conducting a drive for 50,000 new members and for an immediate fund of \$50,000 to be available at the time of the appeals for the Gastonia case, January 15.

CELEBRATE THE TWELFTH Anniversary of the Russian Revolution by joining the International Labor Defense.

Down with the capitalist terror, the preparation for new imperialist wars!

Long live the Soviet Union!  
J. LOUIS ENGDahl,  
National Secretary,  
International Labor Defense

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

## 'LABOR' RULE IN INDIA JUST LIKE BALDWIN REGIME

### Arch Hypocrites Use Deceitful Words

LONDON, Nov. 6.—As if seeking to prove again that the MacDonald government is full raven even more hypocritically imperialist than the Baldwin regime, the question of India is again the plaything of jest between Tory and "Labor" in the House of Commons. When MacDonald's correspondence with the Simon Commission was published, revealing that the "labor" government agreed with that reactionary Commission on a proposed conference of British and Indian bourgeois nationalists in which the feudal native princes were to be brought into check even so much as the bourgeois demand for dominion status, a storm arose in India.

To quiet this, the "labor" government authorized the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, at Delhi, to make a speech mentioning dominion status as the "goal" toward which India and Britain might "strive" for India (as though there were some supernatural force restraining Britain from freeing India). But the Viceroy's speech aroused the Conservatives at London and Lord Reading in the House posed three questions: 1. The reasons for saying such things without consulting the Simon Commission; 2. Whether the "conditions" of former declarations and acts on the subject are still effective—these "conditions" being such as to make the promises mean nothing at all; 3. Whether the Viceroy's statement means "any change in the policy or time when dominion status will be obtainable."

To these Lord Parmoor, replying for the "labor" government, said that the former (Tory) declarations would retain full force, that the Viceroy's statement referred to the "goal" of British policy (which might be inferred to be reached some centuries in the future), and stated that the Simon Commission "did not object" to the instructed speech of the Viceroy in India.

"There is no change in policy." That the speech of the Viceroy was intended to mean nothing more than to salve the dignity of the Indian nationalist bourgeoisie and enable it to parade before the masses as having attained something, is obvious. But to placate nervous imperialists at home, the British news agency in India sends messages stating that the Viceroy's declaration "delivered a severe blow to the growing movement for complete independence." Of course it has done nothing of the sort and the workers and peasants of India whose leaders the "labor" government imprisons at Meerut are long disillusioned, both with their own bourgeoisie and those of England represented by MacDonald.

## GET YOUR COSTUME FOR THE NEW MASSES BALL

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## MEN AND VERMIN ARE MINGLED ON DAM BUILDING JOB

### State Jobs Upstate Are Hell

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
A hundred miles north of here on Highway 22 at a place called Wassica is a big state job of 100 million dollars. Forty-eight buildings for a children's insane asylum are under construction, 24 of which are already up.

The job will last two years more. Steamfitters and mechanics work 40 hours per week of five days but the unorganized shovel stiffs work from 7 to 84 hours a week at a wage of 50 cents an hour.

A state and city of New York dam is also being built at Conklingville, five miles from Hadley, N. Y., and 65 north of Albany. I worked on both jobs this week, four days at the dam, and one was sufficient in both places are unbearable. Both dumps are alive with vermin, double deck bunks, and lots of booze and gambling.

Lots of new men sleep on bare springs in Wassica, without mattresses or covering especially men who live on the job. You may or may not get the vermin infested rags to cover you, if you pay your fare and six dollars office fee to the employment shark here on South Street.

They push the slaves as they please on both jobs. A dope fiend

was the commissary. He has booze and gambling at Wassica and charges \$1.50 a week for garbage and flop. Two hundred men are bled in like sardines in a box in a dirty old barn. All this has been going on for more than two years in both jobs.

Organized labor gets 45 cents an hour here on the job. The Conklingville dam is a 36 million dollar job, besides a power house across the river, a road place for the Communists to organize the workers.

J. F.

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

# IN THE SHOPS

## Amer. Ry. Express Workers, Organize! Fight the Fakers!

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
CHICAGO (By Mail).—Here is more about the conditions of the workers in Chicago on the American Railway Express Co.

In the freight houses and among the expressmen the membership of the union is composed largely of those holding more responsible jobs. About 90 per cent of the checkers are members. They receive 78 cents per hour. The truckers and callers get only 36 to 54 cents per hour, and only about 20 per cent of their number is organized.

About 30 per cent of those handling mail at the depots are organized. Truckers get 52 cents per hour, sorters and car loaders 54. There

is little effort put forth to increase the membership.

It may truthfully be said that in no department have the union members received concessions or conditions through any visible effort on the part of the union leaders.

The vital question now confronts us, what must the express workers do? Several things are necessary if they wish to prevent even worse conditions than those now facing them.

For one thing they must put out of their minds all ideas of brotherly co-operation between the company and the workers. All employers intend to get as much work done for as little wages as possible. They

care not one particle about the welfare of the workers.

Another thing the workers must do is stop relying upon labor leaders, arbitrators and commerce commissioners. All the experience of the past shows these agencies to be tools of the employers.

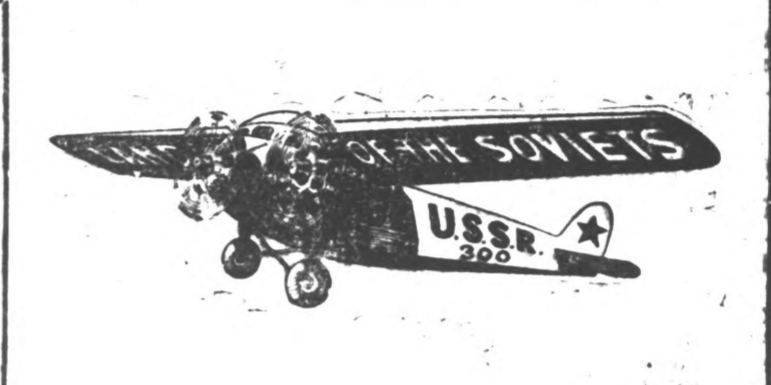
Above all the express workers must go together. All barriers between steady men, 90-day men and extras must be torn down. They must forget their party differences and remember that in the eyes of the company they are all slaves.

If there is any feeling of brotherhood or co-operation it should be extended to the slave and not the slave driver. Every express worker must be organized. The extra men may be hard to reach because of the uncertainty of his employment. But he must be organized. Three fourths of the extras have been working around the express sheds for a year or more. For intelligence and militancy they are the equal of the steady workers. Fees and dues must be made low enough that the extras can afford to pay them. A drive must be launched to bring all freight houses and mail platforms into the union. If these things cannot be accomplished by the present union one should be organized that can accomplish these things.

It is very plain that the hope of the express worker as of the railroad worker lies in an industrial union composed of every worker in the entire industry and free from the fossilized ideas of the old trade union leaders.

The working class cannot simply lay hold of the post-war state machinery, and wield it for its own purposes. This new Commune (Paris Commune) breaks the modern state apparatus.

AMERICAN RY. EXPRESS WORKER



## Monster Reception and Concert

### to the 4 Soviet Fliers

### to be held at POLO GROUNDS

155th Street, at Eighth Avenue

Saturday, Nov. 9 at 6:30 p. m.

100-PIECE ORCHESTRA ARNOLD VOLPE, Conductor

IVAN STESCHENKO

Celebrated Russian Basso of the Chicago Grand Opera

OTHER EXCELLENT FEATURES

Each Flier Will Greet the American Workers

All Seats Protected from Rain

Get Your Tickets in Advance

(All 75c tickets have been sold.) \$1.00 and \$1.50 each

Tickets to be obtained at the office of the Friends of the Soviet Union, 175 Fifth Ave., Room 511; Cooperative Restaurant, 28 Union Sq.; Russky Golos, 64 E. Seventh St.; St. Marks Theatre, 133 Second Avenue

## "MORE DAILIES," ASK GEORGIA MILL HANDS; WHAT'S THE ANSWER?

### Macon, Thomaston, Forsythe Workers Call For Militant Paper

(Continued from Page One)  
the Daily Worker to these mill towns; every such dollar is a body blow against the mill owners of these towns. Workers, deliver those body blows, now! Tomorrow we'll publish a partial list of workers' groups that have adopted mill towns of the South.

Will your group be on that list? Can it say it is showing its solidarity with the southern mill workers if it's not on that list?

Daily Worker,  
36 Union Square, New York City.  
Here's a crack at the southern mill bosses in the shape of a contribution to the "Drive to Rush the Daily South."  
Name.....  
Address.....  
City..... State.....  
Amount \$.....

## FOR ORGANIZATIONS

We,.....  
(Name of Organization)

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

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



# PARTY LIFE

## Active Units!—Not Ticket Agencies

The following quotation from a recent letter to the National Office is a good demonstration of how NOT to conduct a unit meeting:

- "At the meeting of Unit 8F, Section 1, District 2, the following calls for financial support were made at the meeting held on Oct. 16:
- Section affair, tickets per member . . . . .25
  - Women's Committee Affair, per member . . . . .50
  - Ad in Election Rally Journal, per member . . . . .50
  - Honor Roll for Election Rally Journal . . . . .25
  - Ad in Russian Revolution Issue Labor Defender . . . . .50
  - Daily Worker Election Issue, per member . . . . .25
  - Madison Sq. Garden Election Rally, per ticket . . . \$1.00
  - Ad Bazaar Journal, per member . . . . .50
  - Daily Worker Sustaining Fund, per member . . . . .25
  - Daily Worker Campaign for South, per member . . . . .25
  - Purchase Labor Defender and Communist, per member . . . . .35
  - Banner for Soviet Fliers, per member . . . . .50
  - Mobilization of Members for Tag Day
  - Gastonia Collection Lists and Tag Day
- \$5.10

Many of these are recommended as compulsory by the Unit Executive. Is it any wonder why new members don't come back to meetings—why members drop away—when instead of the units having a political and organizational content, our Party units are turned into Ticket Agencies. The outstanding thing about this is that it demonstrates that neither the section or district organization department are coordinating the work of the Party.

This bad example, which is by no means an exception, should teach us to observe the following:

1. Every DEC should control all affairs arranged. While limiting the number of affairs, those agreed upon will bring in greater revenue.
2. Absolute prohibition of collections in the nuclei unless passed upon by the District Office.
3. We must not take the road of least resistance. All Party affairs must be brought to the workers in the shops, unions, etc. In this way we will gain mass support.
4. The auxiliaries shall fulfill their function as bridge organizations and organize their activities to reach the non-Party workers, instead of being parasitic organizations on the Party.
5. The Nucleus Executive must meet regularly before every meeting and work out the agenda and activities of the meeting, thus eliminating all these unnecessary appeals.
6. The Party members must be called upon first, to support the Party as such, which also means the national office, and its activities. The Party finances must be put on a budget and rational base.—W.

## Statement by District Disciplinary Committee of the Young Communist League, District 2 on the Expulsion of Harry Eisenman

The Disciplinary Committee of District Two, Y. C. L., at its last meeting expelled Harry Eisenman from the ranks of the Young Communist League. Eisenman was expelled from the ranks of the League for expressing views of the crassest form of white chauvinism.

However, not only did Eisenman have views intolerable for a League or Party member on the question of race equality, but generally had proven himself to be a degenerate irresponsible type, not fit for membership within the ranks of the Communist Youth.

The expulsion of Eisenman is part of the general drive of the League to cleanse its ranks of all unhealthy and irresponsible elements. The Young Communist League will not only drive out its ranks those elements who openly accept the counter-revolutionary right line of Lovestone, but also all elements who in this period of growing class struggles show any manifestations of a right ideology, whether same be expressed through white chauvinism or in general irresponsibility.

D. DAVIS, Secretary.

## Against the International Right

The following telegram was sent to the Swedish Young Communist League at Stockholm, Sweden:

"We hail the Swedish Young Communist League for its militant struggle against opportunism within the ranks of the Communist Party. We are confident that the Swedish Communist Party and the Young Communist League, under the leadership of the Communist International and the Young Communist International, will defeat the Klibo-Samuelsen group as we have annihilated and smashed the Lovestone renegades. Keep up the traditions of your League as an example to others! Clean the ranks! Intensify the revolutionary struggle against Swedish imperialism!"

Executive Committee, Young Communist League of the U. S. A.

## THE LITTLE ENTENTE AND HUNGARY IN THE ANTI-SOVIET WAR FRONT

By LOUIS KOVSEK.

After the world war the "Little Entente," Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, and Roumania, was organized as a means of security of the "victorious" states against conquered Hungary, Austria and Bulgaria, for keeping these states armed only to the extent sufficient for oppression of their workers, peasants and national minorities, and for assuring the rule over the territories taken from them.

The relation between the Little Entente and their former "enemies" has definitely changed. While there are still deep-seated differences between the states of the Little Entente and their former "enemy" states, reflecting the antagonism within the imperialist camps of France, Britain and Italy, and to some extent the imperialist expansionist aims of every one of these states, these differences take secondary place at present. Historical changes altered the basis of the Little Entente. It is not a sentinel over the spoils of the world war any more—it has become a unifying force of the great imperialist powers in the Balkans for war against the Soviet Union.

The empty promise of Masaryk, president of Czechoslovakia, to return the territory taken from Hungary, is aimed at giving a helping hand to the Horthy government of Hungary in disarming its own followers, who still want armed revision of the Trianon "peace" treaty.

### A DIFFERENT ENEMY.

No matter how empty this promise is, it is welcomed by the bloody fascist government of Hungary, which wants to get rid of its own irredentist program only in order to participate actively in the anti-Soviet war preparations. This irredentist program was used by the Horthy government for years to divert the attention of the oppressed workers from their class enemies at home to the irredentist foreign policy. But this irredentist propaganda had to be stopped for the sake of unity with the Little Entente. And it really has been stopped, signaling the readiness of the Horthy government to unite with its "enemies" against the Soviet Union.

In place of the "external revision" there is the new slogan of "internal revision," that is, "democratization" of Hungary. The murderers of masses, the Horthyites, wholeheartedly accepted this slogan put out by the social "democrat" fascists, and now with phrases about "democratization" on their lips, they are murdering hundreds of political prisoners who are on a hunger strike for over two weeks.

### DEMAGOGY OF "DEMOCRACY."

The slogan of the Hungarian MacDonalds having been accepted by these hangmen, they appointed Julius Gombas, master of the art of insinuation, as minister of war, whose first official act was the revival of the law abolished 70 years ago, permitting the lashing of soldiers. In the name of "democratization" they made a sword attack against thousands of workers who, under Communist leadership, demonstrated against the fascist terror.

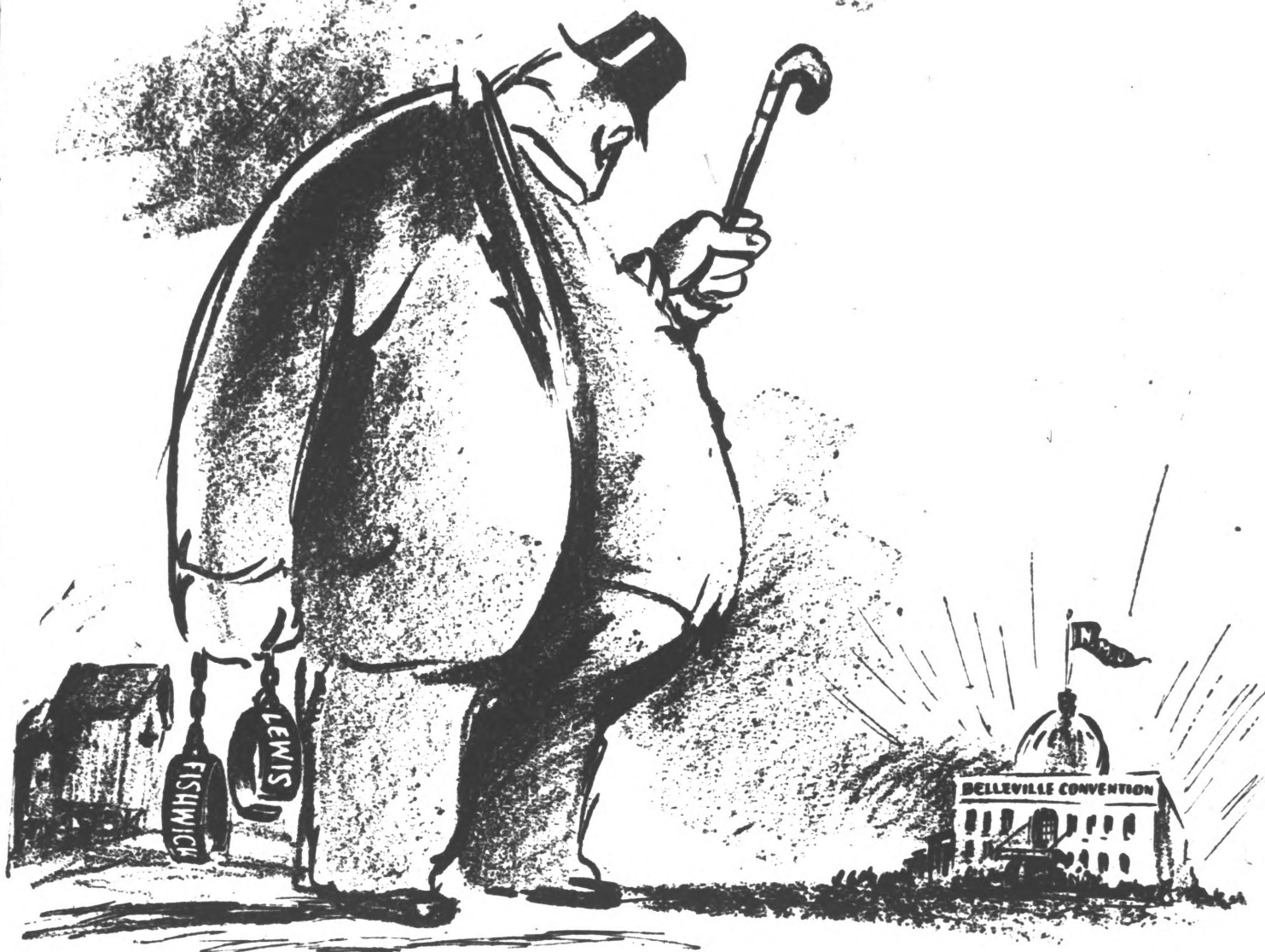
The tomb of Comrade Lowy, fearless fighter for the cause of the working class, murdered with "artificial feeding" when he was on hunger strike in prison, will be a monument to the pact of the social "democratic" fascists and the Horthy government.

Right now there is a strike wave in Hungary. Miners, woodworkers, building workers, and others, are on strike. New Mass trials of Communists, new arrests—and at the same time social-demagogic slogans on "democratization," the bringing home of the chief leaders of the socialist party from abroad, making intensive use of the "left" social democrats like Rustem Vambery, all these go to prove that the revolutionary feeling of the working class at this period of the growing crisis in world capitalism is developing at rapid tempo.

In Czechoslovakia the growing crisis is compelling the ruling classes to come to an understanding and to place the social fascist

## THE DIFFICULTY IS HOW TO SLIP THEM ON

By Fred Ellis



# Nat Turner, Negro Champion and Martyr

## Put to Death By the Bourgeoisie of the South, November 11, 1831

By CECIL BRIGGS.

On November 11th, when the bourgeois democratic state celebrates its victory in the "war to make the world safe for democracy," the Negro masses of America whose experience with bourgeois "democracy" has been bitter in the extreme, will do well to seek inspiration, not in a victory which means nothing to them and which, in spite of their part in it, did not help to better their condition one iota, but rather in an event of tremendous significance to them as an oppressed group under bourgeois democracy.

It was on November 11th in 1831, that the daring Nat Turner was put to death by the white slave-holders of Virginia following the collapse of the slave revolt he led.

John Brown invaded Virginia with 19 men, and with the expressed resolution to take no life but in self defense. Nat Turner, more resolute and capable, attacked Virginia from within, with only six men and with the determination to spare no life of the slave-owning class until slavery was completely crushed.

Upon the night of August 31, 1831, Nat Turner with his six followers set out upon their mission from the woods on the plantation of Joseph Harrison. As swift and stealthy as the Arab and white slave traffickers on their murderous missions through Africa, the black men passed from plantation to plantation, from house to house of the oppressors, not pausing, not hesitating, in the grim work of retribution. In one thing they were more humane than white and Arab raiders of African towns and homes: there was no gratuitous outrage beyond the death-blow itself, no insult, no mutilation; but in every house they entered, that blow fell on man, woman and child, no member of the white ruling class was spared. They entered only the homes of the plantation owners and overseers. The poor whites they didn't molest. From every house they took arms and munitions. On every plantation they found willing recruits; these tortured slaves, so obsequious before their cruel masters the day before, so prompt to sing and dance and clown before his northern visitors, were all eager to chance their lives in the battle for liberty. Eagerly they grasped musket and sword, eagerly they followed the daring revolutionary.

The white slave-owners and their families quaked with fear in memory of wrongs inflicted upon the insurrected slaves, of Negroes savagely beaten, of many wantonly murdered. Remembering countless Negro women habitually polluted—the sisters and wives of the insurrectionists—the whites feared for their women a fate worse than death. But this fear was needless.

With a force of sixty adherents, Nat Turner judged it time to strike

to the forefront in the oppression of the working class and its leader—the Communist Party—and in the preparation for war against the Soviet Union.

### LOVSTONE'S PALS.

The Czechoslovakian "comrades" of Lovestone, Messrs Hais and Jilek, are actively helping the anti-Communist acts of the government and the social fascists, and are trying to weaken the Party's struggle for defense of the Soviet Union.

In August they held a big military maneuver, the biggest ever held in the country, under the supervision of President Masaryk and a social fascist leader.

In Lupeny, Roumania, the bloodbath following the militant resistance of the exploited miners to the armed forces, was only a signal light of the onmarching revolution. Here the social democrats have less influence than in many other countries, so they are only helpers of Manin's hangmen.

In Jugoslavia, the military-fascist dictatorship created with the aid of British and French imperialists vainly hopes to break the fighting spirit of the proletariat and poor peasantry by mass arrests and murder. Since the birth of the dictatorship 40,000 workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals have been arrested and more than 10,000 are still in prison. In four months alone, 39 workers have been murdered, in the hope by this terror to clear the road of opposition to war on the Soviet Union. But the Communist Party, despite the growing terror, is at the head of the leftward swinging working class, peasantry and national minorities. The social democrats are detested by the workers and they can get but few silver pieces for their police-agent services.

### PROOF OF WAR PLANS.

In all these countries the preparation for war against the Soviet Union is developing rapidly. The capitalist "Journal de Geneve" on Sept. 4, published a document proving that the Little Entente has its plan all perfected for military invasion of Soviet territory. It says in part:

"Jugoslavia agreed to open the Dalamation harbors for munition shipments, intended for use in the war against the Soviet Union. The munitions will arrive from France or some other country, at Cattaro and Spalatio. It will reach the Russian frontier through Zagrab, Boudabrod, Zimony, Ujvidek, Szabadka, Arad, Temesvar and old Roumania."

The visits of generis of Pitzudski to Bucharest, Prague and Budapest, and the investigation of the Horthy government for war against the Soviet Union with their slogan of "Rescue the 10,000 Hungarian war prisoners still suffering in the lead mines of Soviet Siberia" (a pure fiction!), all serving the same purpose. They are all in line with the preparations of the Hoover-Wall Street government and that of MacDonald for the counter-revolutionary war against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, for the defense of which every worker and poor farmer must fight against his "own" ruling class.

at the county seat, Jerusalem. This plan was eminently wise, and the revolt would have had a different history had not other counsel prevailed. Three miles on the way to Jerusalem, the insurrectionists had to pass a plantation owned by a man named Parker. Some of the men wished to stop here. Nat Turner was opposed to this, feeling that any delay might prove ruinous to his plans. Finally, however, he yielded, and it proved fatal. During the stop, a party of thirty armed white slave owners came up suddenly, dispersed the small guard at the gates and attacked the main body of the revolutionaries. The slaves responded to this attack with a volley of shots and a reckless charge on their armed masters, whereupon the latter broke and fled. Pursued they were saved from annihilation only by falling in with another band of whites. Turner, faced with overwhelming odds, withdrew his men in perfect order. Later that night, however, he was attacked by superior forces and most of his men scattered. With only a few men left, Turner agreed that it was best for these to scatter and try to enlist more of the slaves for a fresh offensive.

At the outset, all his plans had succeeded; everything had gone as he predicted; the slaves had responded eagerly to his call; the master class had proved itself cowardly and incapable in the face of the revolt. Had he not been persuaded to pause at Parker's plantation, he would have been master of Jerusalem with its huge stores of arms and munitions and would have been able to arm great numbers of slaves. His capture of Jerusalem would have further demoralized the slave holders. His exploits had already caused utter demoralization, not only in Virginia, but throughout the slave-holding section. Finally, if pressed, he could have taken refuge in the Dismal Swamp and there sustained his force indefinitely against the enemy, while he rallied additional forces to the cause of liberation.

All sorts of rumors filled the air and were reflected in the newspapers of that day. Reports flew thick and fast; the militia was said to be in retreat before the revolutionaries; the regulars had been defeated; thousands of slaves had joined the revolt. Blind panic took possession of the guilty white slave owners. Only with the arrival of U. S. troops and naval detachments did they recover from their scare, and then not completely until the capture of Nat Turner.

Nor was the range of these insurrectionary alarms confined to Virginia. Every slave-holding state was in the throes of terror! In Delaware there were arbitrary arrests and executions of slaves suspected of militancy. In North Carolina, many slave owners fled with their families to the swamps. In Alabama, the master-class trembled at the report of a joint conspiracy of two wronged races: the Indians and the Negroes. In Tennessee, in Kentucky, terror manifested itself in widespread arrests and murders of slaves. In Maryland, in Georgia, it was the same. But the greatest terror was in Louisiana. Captain Alexander, an English tourist, arriving at New Orleans at the beginning of September, found the whole city in tumult. Reports flew thick and fast of Negro uprisings throughout the South. And the state of mind of the master class was not helped by the reports which were constantly arriving of insurrections in Brazil and the West Indies.

The fact of thousands of white men in arms in all the slave state did not inspire the master class with any great sense of security. "Had not the blow been struck before by only seven men? Was not Nat Turner still at large?"

Meanwhile, the main cause of demoralization of the master class, the daring leader of the Virginia insurrection, was made the object of the most desperate search. Thousands of men hunted him in groups of one hundred and more. Huge rewards were offered for his capture. Several times the slave owners breathed with premature relief as false reports of his capture appeared. It was not, however, until October 15th that his whereabouts were discovered, and so able was he in concealing or in defending himself as the need might be, that it was not until October 30th that he was finally captured.

With Nat Turner captured, the slave owners launched a bloody reign of terror against the Negro slaves. Negroes were murdered in cold blood irrespective of whether they had taken part in the revolt. The slave owners were actuated by the usual motive of the ruling class of discouraging future rebellions against their exploitation by striking terror into the hearts of the slave—or working class. It was a reign of terror as ruthless, and as purposeful as that which the French ruling class wreaked upon the French workers following the collapse of the heroic Paris Commune.

Most of the revolted slaves refused to surrender, preferring to die fighting, to accepting the fate in store for those who fell into the hands of the enraged master class. Of those captured, many were tortured to death, maimed, and subjected to nameless atrocities. Any slave who showed the slightest spirit, or was noted for intelligence, was put to death by the slave owners who were in terror at the thought that there might be other Nat Turners among their slaves.

Nat Turner took his capture with the utmost equanimity. Cool and fearless to the last, he made no denial of his leadership of the revolt, but like a good revolutionary he utilized the courts of the master class as a tribunal from which to thunder his denunciations against the oppressors of his race. He was sentenced to death on the 6th of November, 1831, and was executed six days later, in November 11. Even his enemies record that "he met his death with perfect composure," that "he betrayed no emotion, and even hurried" the executioner in the performance of his duty." Not by the slightest movement of limb or muscle did he give any satisfaction to the huge crowd of sadistic slave holders who gathered to witness the "execution."

Unlike the Negro petty-bourgeois misleaders of today, Nat Turner sought no personal advancement nor affirmed loyalty to a system under

# THE CITY OF BREAD

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(Continued.)

Another mujik oined them. Good company . . . good talk to listen to.

"But why do you never get off the train, young fellow?"  
"What for?"  
"Oh, I stretch your legs a little."  
Mishka smiled.  
"What do I need to stretch my legs for? . . ."

The peasants had eaten their fill of warm food, and were growing more cheerful. Three of them lay with their heads in the laps of their wives, three had untied their pouches to count their money. One had a whole mountain of Czarist notes, another a lapful of silver. The men whose heads rested in the laps of their wives struck up a song. Yeropka ran around trying to sell his wath.

All day long beggars kept passing through the car: women with babies, barefoot mujiks. They gathered the bones that had been discarded and stared through the car doors with terrible sunken eyes. They wept, they pleaded, they stretched out their hand imploringly. The sight of the hunger-agony of these strangers was terrible to Mishka. If only the train would leave this place quickly. It was a good thing the mujiks believed him, else he would have been thrown off the train . . . Then he too . . .

During the night the mujiks began to clamor, stamping through the car in alarm. Yeropka came running through like a madman. "The engine-driver refuses to go any further! In the last car they're making a collection for him. If we have to stay here it will cost us more."

"How much must we give?"  
"A hundred rubles a piece."  
"Ach, the robber!"  
"Be quiet, Uncle Ivan, don't start cursing! If we stay here, it will cost us more."

The mujiks sat around in a circle in the dark, crowded car, quivering beards thrust forward, like ragged gnomes. Reluctantly they undid their trouser buttons, and with trembling hands drew out from their underclothes the carefully concealed ten-ruble notes. Hard earned is the mujik's kopek! The bills rustled in the darkness, matted beards wagged, colliding with one another.

"Have all given?"  
"All."  
"How about the boy?"  
"That's right, wake him up."  
"Hey there, nephew! Give money!"  
Mishka thought of hiding his head in the sacks, but his legs would stick out, and if he hid his legs, his head would show. And the mujiks were standing around like jack-daws, pulling at him from all sides.

"Can't you hear?"  
"Give us some money!"  
He mustn't stop to think long, they would get suspicious, but he couldn't go ahead without thinking first. Mishka raised his head, feeling around hesitatingly in his pocket.

"Who has a knife?"  
"What for?"  
"The money's sewed in my lining."  
"Masha, give him a knife!"  
Mishka discovered a piece of paper in his pocket, picked up at some station, and holding it out in his shaking hand, he said in a loud voice:

"Who's collecting the money? Here, take it."  
"How much?"  
"A hundred."  
The darkness of the car had saved him. Yeropka clutched Mishka's note in his sweaty fist and ran to find the engine-driver. Mishka's head whirled with excitement and relief, his heart beat stormily for happiness.

What a crew! Tell them a yarn about an uncle, they believe it! Give them paper instead of money, they take it!  
Either Mishka had great luck or the mujiks were very stupid. Strange!

Still things were bad enough. Yeropka might return and say: "Throw this thief out of here! It was paper that he stuck into my hand . . ."

Mishka pressed his head between his hands in dismay and tried to think. He might make fun of Yeropka, the Buzluk mujik, but beneath his shirt fear stabbed at him like a sharp thorn.

Yeropka returned and whispered to the mujiks: "All fixed! We'll travel three hundred versts with this engine without a stop. We've struck a good engine-driver this time. 'I', he said, 'comrades, will get you there in a second, because I understand completely the fix you are in.'"  
"That means it's all right then?"  
"Absolutely."  
"That's good!"  
And Mishka smiled to himself in the darkness:  
"It is very good."  
(To be Continued.)

## A Home for All Virile Captains

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Captain George Garro-Jones, well-known as a former liberal member of parliament, informed Prime Minister MacDonald by letter today of his intention to join the labor party.

Garro-Jones said he believed that "all virile and progressive opinion, if it is to be effective, must identify itself with the great movement of which you are leader."

which his race was oppressed. He was "no soft-tongued apologist" in defending the rights of his race, but like the fearless Frederick Douglass, an uncompromising fighter against the ruling class of the day; the slave owner, he was a revolutionary fighter, in every sense of the term. When he struck for the liberty of his enslaved race he struck without fear, without hesitation. He sought the absolute destruction, the annihilation of the class responsible for the sufferings of his race. He struck at this class "without a toub of compunction, a word of exultation, or an act of outrage." And he knew the use of terror to strike fear into the hearts of the enemy class.

While his plans did not succeed, Nat Turner nevertheless made his mark upon American history, and particularly upon the history of the oppressed Negro masses of America and upon the abolition movement. The famous hand of abolitionists, whose fearless eloquence prepared the white masses of the North for the move of the northern industrialists against southern competition through the price-cutting slave system, were but the unconscious mouthpieces of Nat Turner and other famous slave insurrectionists.

The Negro masses, whose oppression today, more than sixty years after "emancipation" is in many respects more deadly than under chattel slavery, should strive to keep our revolutionary traditions alive as an example in the present phase of that long struggle our race has waged for real emancipation. The names of Nat Turner, of Gabriel, of Denmark Vesey, and of that famous revolutionary of Haiti, Toussaint L'Ouverture, should be indelibly engraved upon the consciousness of every Negro throughout the world. The revolutionary lives and deeds of our heroes must be made the example and guides for the prosecution of the struggle against the vicious capitalist system under which we suffer today as wage-slaves and exploited tenants.

Celebrate November 11 as Nat Turner Day!