

Socialist Rivalry in Drive to Rush Daily Worker South New York Unit Challenges Other Workers' Groups

Socialist rivalry among the workers and peasants and their organizations in the Soviet Union, Socialist rivalry in industrial construction in the first workers' and peasants' republic, is one of the big forces in pushing over the Five-Year Plan for Socialist construction. And Socialist rivalry between the workers of the Soviet Union and the workers of the other European countries is an idea that is spreading like wild-fire among the European workers.

The idea is for the Soviet workers to increase constructive work, and the workers in capitalist countries to intensify the fight against fascism, social-fascism and capitalism.

And now here's yet another form of revolutionary rivalry—in the "Drive to Rush the Daily Worker."

The members of Unit 7F, Section 3, of the Communist Party, in New York, get the credit for originating this dandy idea.

They've pledged \$2.50 a week to adopt the mill town of Greenville, S. C., and see to it that the mill workers of Greenville receive the Daily Worker.

And Unit 7F, Section 3, challenges all of the units of Section 3 in making collections so that the Daily Worker can be rushed to the southern workers!

Step into it, all Communist Party units, and all working-class groups.

Take up the challenge of Unit 7F, Section 3! Don't stand by doing nothing while your fellow workers in the South appeal to you to rush the Daily Worker to them!

Adopt a southern mill village, and see to it that the Daily gets to the workers there regularly!

Below the coupons today we're printing the first part of the list of those who've responded to the appeals of the southern mill workers for the Daily Worker.

Daily Worker,
26 Union Square, New York City.

Here's my part toward sending the Daily to the southern workers.

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

FOR ORGANIZATIONS

(Name of Organization)

Address.....
City and State.....
Amount.....

am. Farmer, Protectors, N. Y. C.	5.00	Jack Lennox, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00
off. New York City	5.00	Nick Marx, N. Y. C.	1.00
Alma Lutz, N. Y. C.	1.50	Finch, N. Y. C.	1.00
Vand. Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.50	Unit 15, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
Dolph, N. Y. C.	1.00	Unit 16, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
braham, N. Y. C.	2.00	Unit 17, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
Medes, Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.00	Unit 18, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
James, N. Y. C.	1.00	Unit 19, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
Pasarski, Sec. 2, N. Y. C.	1.50	Unit 20, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
Section 2, Unit 11F, N. Y. C.	2.50	Unit 21, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
to P. Publishing, N. Y. C.	1.00	Unit 22, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
lected at the Bazaar, N. Y. C.	7.20	Unit 23, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
section 2, N. Y. C.	1.00	Unit 24, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
ster Penick, Lake Beulah, Wis.	1.50	Unit 25, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
Geisler, N. Y. C.	1.50	Unit 26, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
scob Edelman, N. Y. C.	1.00	Unit 27, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
Latwin, Sec. Org., N. Y. C.	1.00	Unit 28, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
l. Steinberg, N. Y. C.	1.00	Unit 29, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
mes Bowman, N. Y. C.	1.00	Unit 30, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
to P. Publishing, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00	Unit 31, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
rona, N. Y. C.	1.00	Unit 32, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
rris, N. Y. C.	1.00	Unit 33, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
Latwin, Sec. Org., N. Y. C.	1.00	Unit 34, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
Roche, Brooklyn, N. Y. C.	1.00	Unit 35, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
Charles, Kanner, N. Y. C.	1.00	Unit 36, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
Slaff, N. Y. C.	1.00	Unit 37, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
Charles, N. Y. C.	1.00	Unit 38, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
op Nucleus No. 1, Sec. 1, N. Y. C.	2.50	Unit 39, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
all IIP, Sec. 2, N. Y. C.	2.50	Unit 40, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
ank Hips, Jr., Baltimore, Md.	5.00	Unit 41, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
Murphy, Bklyn., N. Y.	5.00	Unit 42, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
arry Luff, N. Y. C.	1.00	Unit 43, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
Zollinger, Chicago, Ill.	2.00	Unit 44, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
Zini, No. Little Rock, Ark.	1.00	Unit 45, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
Walberg, River Forest, Ill.	1.50	Unit 46, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
m Sakara, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00	Unit 47, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
Federick, Chicago, Ill.	2.00	Unit 48, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
alter Zepolita, N. Y. C.	1.50	Unit 49, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
T. Hammermark, Chicago, Ill.	13.00	Unit 50, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
ank J. Milstrom, St. Joseph, Mo.	1.00	Unit 51, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
Mich.	2.00	Unit 52, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00
ta Percy, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00	Unit 53, Section 2, N. Y. C.	2.00

ICKERS SEE NO HEALTH IN APPLE Armour Bleeds These Workers

SEATTLE (F.P.)—Although Apple Week throughout the state of Washington finds commercial bodies handing out canned publicity to the wonders of this "wealth of health producing" fruit, 7000 men at the National Fruit Canning Company do not rapeseed or the ruddy apple.

Standing in their feet for eight hours on a floor wet and cold, with a minuter for lunch, they do not seem to see Apple Week in the big of the posters do. Perhaps the fact that the rate of pay on piece work ranges from \$8 to \$10 a week is something to do with their responsibilities.

"My friend and I stood it for a bit," said a woman, "and when I found that we would have to take our work pay for the following week we quit. We got \$13.20—the minimum rate—for the first week. It's the same way with lots of the women on both shifts. The pay is coming and going all the time. The turnover is high. A lot of the women have working husbands and are earning a little to supplement their wages. Most of the force is beyond middle age."

The question was asked as to why minimum wage law did not apply for the first week. The woman explained that an employer has 40 days an apprenticeship period before is compelled to pay the full rate, a practice of paying it the first week is for a bait.

The apples are peeled by machinery and dumped on long tables

SOVIET BUILDS HUGE INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

MOSCOW, Nov. 12.—Providing for construction of a chain of huge cement plants, grain elevators, flour mills and factories for several industries, the Soviet government yesterday signed a contract involving \$110,000,000 with an American engineering company. Several million dollars of machinery is included for equipping the plants.

Five enormous flour mills with daily capacity of 2,000 barrels each will be built. Four cement plants will increase production from 15,000,000, as at present, to 21,000,000 barrels per year. Payments will be made periodically to the company in dollars. Forty-five American expert engineers will be engaged and the firm will train fifteen Soviet engineers in America.

Aid Daily, Gaston in Sioux City '12th' Meet

SIoux CITY, Iowa (By Mail).—Sioux City workers, led by the Communist Party celebrated the Twelfth Anniversary of the October Revolution at a mass meeting attended by over 200. Roy Stephens, district organizer of District Ten of the Communist Party, collected \$13.92 for the Daily Worker and Gaston relief.

where they are "trimmed" (soft spots and unpeeled portions removed) by the women. A machine sometimes will handle 16,000 apples a day. 10,000 is the average. The five women on each machine each receive 12 c per thousand. Some workers are known to have made as much as \$3 a day but the fruit was unusually sound and they put in overtime.

This concern is a subsidiary of the Armour Co.

US Toilers Get Socialist Farm in Soviet Union

Consider Flight Completed Here

The workers and peasants of the U.S.S.R. have agreed to assign a collective farm of over 1,000 acres, complete with tractors and livestock, to the American working class for development, the national headquarters of the Friends of the Soviet Union, United States section, announced yesterday.

At the mass reception in the Polo Grounds here last Saturday, Alexander Trachtenberg, member of the F.S.U. executive committee, presented the Soviet fliers with an order for 15 tractors, donated to the Soviet working class by New York toilers, and on behalf of the thousands of workers affiliated with the organization made a formal request for the farm.

This was granted through the international office of the Friends of the Soviet Union in Berlin, which cabled the U. S. Section yesterday (Continued on Page Two)

WALL STREET IS HIT BY NEW LOW

Tammany Bank Shame
Hushed by Smith

While stock prices crashed still further yesterday to new record lows, Tammany politicians were trying vainly to hush up the scandal around the "suicide," James J. Riordan, president of the County Trust Bank, of which Al Smith is a director. Also they were trying by publicity puffs to assure all and sundry that the bank's accounts were perfectly all right.

But on the Stock Exchange the County Trust stock itself closed at 260 bid, 300 asked, compared to day before yesterday's close of 283 bid, and 310 asked.

As to the scandal of it, Chief Medical Examiner, Dr. Charles Norris, filed an official report stating positively that Tammany's recent candidate for President of the United States, Al Smith, had asked him to "delay the report until the close of banking hours the next day noon, November 9"—"which procedure I adopted," Norris adds.

On the day of Riordan's death, Smith had visited Riordan's home, says the Medical Examiner, stating that "in the interview with ex-governor Smith, he stated that he was anxious to find out where Mr. Riordan was, and went to the Riordan home and interviewed Molly (a servant) whom he knew very well on account of his close association with Mr. Riordan. She told him Mr. Riordan was not in."

LAY-OFFS BEGIN IN NAVY YARD; AFL AIDS GOVT.

Reward Labor Fakery
for Part in Selling
Workers Out

Old Hands Lose Jobs

Féverishly Make Shells
for Coming War

Another lay-off of workers in the Brooklyn Navy Yard is due to take place in a few days. This first lay-off is going to be the signal for further big lay-offs in the yards, say Navy Yard workers.

Last week, on election day, at about the same time that John P. Frey, a fat boy of the metal trades department of the A. F. of L., was boasting because he and the navy department officials were pals, 60 Navy Yard men, some of whom had worked in the Yards for 10 and 15 years, were given five days notice, and since then 30 laborers have gotten notices, too.

Curiously enough, just a few days before, the same John P. Frey, who boasts about what pals he and the Navy and Army officials are, and (Continued on Page Two)

IMPORT THUGS IN IPSWICH STRIKE

Strikers Face Them
and Labor Fakery

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 12.—Plug-uglies, imported by the Ipswich Hosiery Mill bosses here as scabs from Kenosha, Wis., are attempting to terrorize strikers who have been out for several weeks. The Ipswich workers struck when the company refused any longer to deal with them as union members.

The strikers are hemmed in on two sides, facing both the company's imported thugs, which were lent by the Allen-A Company of Kenosha, and on the other hand having the sword of the sell-out hanging over their heads, for the strike is being led by the notorious Hosiery Workers Federation, to which militant strike action is anathema.

The imported thugs, recently stung by jeers of the workers of this town, who are all for the strikers, retaliated for this by rushing out of the mill in full force and attacking a small group of men in the street, whom they thought were strikers. Actions like this are common for the thugs.

Manager Lufkin, the mill manager, stood by approvingly while the scabs attacked.

Miller, One of Gastonia 7, Assails Liberals' "Justice"

They Would Coat Capitalist Exploitation With
Sugar Pills, He Tells New Republic

Clarence Miller, one of the seven Gastonia defendants, writes from his cell in Mecklenburg county jail to the editor of the New Republic magazine, correcting some serious misinformation that magazine has recently given out about the Gastonia case.

The letter, quoted in full below, illustrates the sharp conflict between the point of view of militant labor, represented by Miller, and the intellectual, "liberal" approach of the New Republic. Miller's letter says:

"As one of those convicted to imprisonment of 17 to 20 years in the Gastonia case, I would like to use the correspondence section of your magazine to answer some of the editorial views expressed on our case in your issue of October 20th. The views expressed can be (Continued on Page Two)

Gastonia 7 in Letter to Centralia 8

Hail Renewed Drive to
Release Letter

Promising to do everything in their power to aid the release of the Centralia prisoners, the Gastonia prisoners have written them in connection with the renewed mass campaign to secure the freedom of the jailed Washington workers. The letter follows:

Mecklenburg County Jail,
Charlotte.

Dear Comrades:

It was with great interest that we learned that a renewed campaign is to be started for your release. With long prison terms facing us and after having already been in jail almost a half a year we well realize what the ten years you have served meant. You like we, were "guilty" of two crimes, one that we were workers trying to organize to fight against this damnable system of exploitation and that we defended our (Continued on Page Three)

Great Welcome for Beal in His Home Town

Lawrence and Boston
Workers Greet Him

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 12.—Five hundred workers, welcoming Fred Beal to Boston, carried him on their shoulders through the station and the street, amidst cheers for the Gastonia mill workers and Beal's fellow workers facing long terms in prison.

The workers' welcome was sponsored by the International Labor Defense. Beal's father came from a sick-bed in Lawrence to greet Fred in Boston.

Beal, accompanied by the I. L. D. organizer, Zelnis, received another great welcome on his visit to Lawrence, his home town, and the scene of long years of slavery in the mills for Beal. Beal and Zelnis addressed several workers' clubs in Lawrence.

Large mass meetings for the defense of the Gastonia class prisoners are being arranged by the International Labor Defense in such textile mill centers as Lawrence, New Bedford, Fall River and also in Boston.

Fred Beal and K. Y. (Red) Hendryx, two of the seven Gastonia defendants, are ready to greet the workers of New York at the big mass welcome at New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., Friday night, but whether any other defendants will be present depends on the workers of this city and the rest of the country.

When the mass welcome was arranged by the New York District of the International Labor Defense, it was thought that all seven defendants would be released on bail in time to be present. But thus far contributions and loans have been sufficient only to free Beal and Hendryx. The \$5,000 quota assigned to New York for the freeing of Clarence Miller has not yet been raised. All workers are therefore urged to rush contributions or loans at once to the office of the New York I. L. D., 799 Broadway, Room 422.

"If you want to hear the Gastonia defendants speak Friday night, provide the money to free them," is the message of the I. L. D. to New York's militant workers.

START TRIAL TO RAILROAD 112 MARION STRIKERS

More Evictions as
Attempt to Jail
Workers Begins

Mill Hands Aroused
Northern Exploiters
Scared by Militancy

BULLETIN.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 12.—The great militancy displayed by the mill workers of Gastonia and vicinity under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union, and by the Marion workers despite the misleadership of the United Textile Workers Union fakers, has caused a sharp decline in the number of inquiries from corporations wanting to move their textile mills and other plants, or to establish new branches in North Carolina.

Previous to the rebellions on the part of the North Carolina mill workers, the mill bosses of the North had looked on the Carolina workers as docile sheep, incapable of resisting their slave conditions. Southern chambers of commerce had advertised widely in trade periodicals and financial papers, urging northern exploiters of labor to come to North Carolina, stating that the workers here were "loyal, willing to work for small wages and long hours, and would have nothing to do with labor unions."

The militancy displayed by the workers in Gaston County and in Marion has effectively given the lie to these statements, with the consequent scaring off of northern slave-driving concerns desirous of coming here for low-paid labor.

MARION, N. C., Nov. 12.—While the evictions of more families of the most militant of the strikers of the Marion Manufacturing Company here were being made today, the first of a series of trials involving 119 mill strikers and some officials of the United Textile Workers' Union began today.

Bosses Try Tricks in Trial.

In the attempt to railroad over 100 mill workers, two tactics of the bosses and their courts stand out. One is the attempt to throw a cloak of seeming impartiality over the (Continued on Page Three)

MAGYAR TOILERS LEAD I. L. D. DRIVE

Demonstrated Against
Horthy in Cleveland

"Down with the Horthy terror!" was the demand raised before the Hungarian consulate in Cleveland, when the International Labor Defense and members of the Communist Party held a demonstration.

The noon-day throngs formed so large an assemblage that the mounted police rode into the demonstrators, and tore down the signs.

Louis Sass, organizer of the Hungarian section of the International Labor Defense declared, upon his return from Cleveland and a nationwide tour, that the Cleveland workers, especially the Women's Club and the Uj Eloré Building Club were most active in the drive for 50,000 new members for the I. L. D.

He returned from a tour of 15 cities with 300 signed membership cards. The Hungarian workers are leading the way in the drive for membership, many of them having chosen delegates for the Fourth National Conference of the International Labor Defense Dec. 29, 30, and 31.

Sass reported new Hungarian branches of the I. L. D. in Milwaukee, Gary, Hammond, Cleveland, Trenton, Akron and Youngstown. Nine organizations in Chicago endorsed the I. L. D. and pledged to send delegates to the conference in Cleveland.

Sass reported a Philadelphia conference of all Hungarian branches to aid Gastonia. New York Hungarian workers are establishing a school for voluntary Hungarian organizers to visit cities and organize for the International Labor Defense, Sass announced.

FIGHT MINEOLA, GASTON VERDICT

"Save the Mineola-Gastonia victims!" will be the slogan of needle trades workers who will meet in mass protest against capitalist class "justice" applied in both cases at 7:30 a. m. tomorrow at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. The meeting is called by the Joint Board of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

The report of the Gastonia Labor Jury appointed by the Cleveland convention of the Trade Union Unity League will be a feature of (Continued on Page Two)

Chicago District Pioneers Convene

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Working-class children representing all the basic industries will meet at the District Eight Young Pioneers convention, to be held Friday, December 27, at 7:30 p. m., at People's Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Avenue.

Ten Years Jail for Flying the Red Flag in Cal.

Beal Writes of West
Coast Terror

By FRED BEAL.

For flying a Soviet flag at their summer camp, five Los Angeles women workers have been sent to prison. Three of them are mothers. One of the five, a 19-year-old girl, Yetta Stromberg, is sent to jail for ten years. The other four for five years.

California is the same state that has kept Mooney and Billings in prison for thirteen long years—on perjured, frame-up evidence. What California has done to Mooney and Billings, to the five women workers, to scores of other workers is not isolated in the United States. North Carolina can more than match it with the murder of Ella May, with the murder of six Marion strikers, with floggings and kidnappings of National Textile Workers' Union organizers.

Pennsylvania can match it with Salvatore Accorsi, whose life is in danger framed-up with charges of murder—with four separate cases of sedition at present—with three workers, Resetar, Muselin and Zima going to jail for five years charged with sedition—with the murder of Steve Barkoski. Every state in the United States can match California, the land of orange groves and jails, with a long list of working-class oppression.

This is in the land of "democracy" of "liberty." The working class of America has opened its eyes. It sees what class justice means. It finally sees one set of laws exists for the poor and another for the rich.

Workers, you are at present fighting to free the Gastonia prisoners and let me remind you workers that bail has not yet been raised—that the five remaining prisoners are still in prison. You must free them at once. You must also protest for the freedom of the five women workers of Los Angeles. You must demand that Bella Mintz, Esther Karpiloff, Yetta Stromberg, Jennie Wolfson are freed. There is only one method of effective, powerful mass protest—and that is through the mass defense organization—the International Labor Defense.

All workers who want to protest against such cases as the Los Angeles, Gastonia, Marion, Mooney and Billings cases should join the International Labor Defense in its drive for 50,000 new members. All workers' organizations should send delegates to the fourth national conference in Pittsburgh, December 29, 30 and 31. And all workers and organizations and friends should send funds which are vitally necessary, at once, to the national office at 80 E. 11th St., Room 402, New York City.

An account of the terror in California, written by Yetta Stromberg, appears in this edition of the Daily Worker.

Yetta Stromberg, Given 10 Years Jail Tells of Terror

Ku Klux Klan and American Legion Headed
Active Forces of Reaction

(By YETTA STROMBERG)
LOS ANGELES, Cal. (By Mail).—The case of the children's summer camp at Yucipa, Cal. concluded at the San Bernardino county court on Wednesday October 23rd with the conviction of six of the seven defendants upon felony charges. One more link has been added in the chain of capitalist justice. The breaking up of the children's camp and the subsequent arrest of seven of those engaged in the establishment and maintenance of the camp is not separate and apart from the general trend of events, but is part and parcel of the brutal, unceasing, offensive campaign of the bosses against the working class.

Three weeks after the opening of the camp a raid was upon it headed by the American Legion. Literature and general camp material was (Continued on Page Three)

POLICE BREAK ARMISTICE DAY MEET; JAIL 35

Hold Workers in Wash.
Incommunicado in
Terror Drive

Cops in Brutal Attack
Penn. Workers to Defy
Steel Trust Terror

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 12.—A demonstration of hundreds of Seattle workers, led by the Communist Party, was broken up by police here yesterday. Great brutality was displayed by the police who charged into the workers who were demonstrating against the imperialist war plans.

Thirty-five workers were arrested, and are being held incommunicado. Banners carried by the demonstrators calling on workers to turn imperialists into a war against the capitalists and pledging the defense of the Soviet Union, were confiscated by the attacking police. Among the workers arrested were Stein, Perli Lovitt, Laurie, chairman of the Anti-Imperialist League, and many others.

The Young Pioneers, Dircloel, Imignon and Hobson were sent to the House of Detention last night. Habeas corpus proceedings on behalf of the arrested are planned for today. The International Labor Defense is defending the arrested workers.

PITT WORKERS CELEBRATE '12th'

Defy Terror Against
Militants

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 12.—Joining thousands of American workers throughout the country in celebrating the Twelfth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, 500 workers attended an enthusiastic meeting arranged by the Communist Party of District 5 at Labor Temple, 35 Miller St., Sunday evening.

Although the Communist Party of Pennsylvania, by the operation of the Flynn sedition law is virtually illegal in this state, the workers, many of them from steel plants, came to the meeting to hail the achievements of the first workers' and peasants' republic.

Pat Devine, district organizer of the Communist Party in District 5, was the principal speaker. He told of the struggle of the Russian workers and peasants to protect the fruits of the October Revolution in the face of counter-revolution, conspiracies by the imperialist powers and of the gigantic task of rebuilding a nation shattered by the years of war. Devine contrasted the conditions of the workers in the U. S. S. R. with the miserable conditions of the workers in America, especially in Pittsburgh, where the workers are exploited in the most brutal fashion, and are the victims of the speed-up and of a vicious industrial spy system. A number of workers joined the Communist Party in response for his appeal for new members.

Other speakers included Rose Clark, of the Young Communist League of Cleveland who has just returned from Gastonia. For the first time in the history of the Communist Party, she reported, Russian anniversary meetings are being held in the heart of the South.

Charles Gunn, organizer for the National Miners Union, acted as chairman.

A varied program of entertainment included revolutionary songs by the Freiheit Gesangs Society; Hobb Songs by J. Simons; violin selections by John Doyle, accompanied by K. Doyle and selections by the Ukrainian ballet.

SAILOR SLUGGED IN "INSTITUTE"

800 Meet to Denounce
Church's Mistreatment

Eight hundred workers gathered outside the Seaman's Institute Sunday night in an indignation meeting because of another case of mistreatment of seamen. The Seaman's Institute is a church and boss owned rooming house at 25 South St., and is deliberately intended and advertised as an institution for spreading Christianity, and making better servants out of marine workers.

About 6:30 a sailor was brutally beaten by institute thugs in a private room called by the seamen. (Continued on Page Two)

LAY-OFFS BEGIN IN NAVY YARD; A. F. L. AIDS GOVT.

A. F. L. Fake in With Govt. Bosses

(Continued from Page One)

How much he is doing for the Navy yard workers—this same A. F. of L. faker received a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the U. S. Army. That was a reward to Frey for the fact that he was always shouting for a bigger navy and army to all workers of this and other countries. That's what a Navy Yard worker wrote the Daily at the time.

Workers Robbed of Vacations.

Among the 90 slated to be laid off in the first group are ex-service men and veterans of the Spanish-American War. After working in the Navy Yard a year, a man is entitled to 30 days' vacation with pay. Many of the men laid off had but a month, some as little as six days to go, before their year would be up.

Navy Yard men remember how last April 25, when the 10,000 ton cruiser Pensacola was launched, William Green, Frey, O'Connell and a host of other A. F. of L. falsified men patted the admirals and Wall Street men on the back, saying how they were happy to help launch the big Pensacola which was designed to blow thousands of workers to smithereens.

At the launching of the Pensacola, "Harmony Banquet" was held, for which the Navy Yard workers had to buy tickets or lose their jobs.

Besides Green, there were present at the launching a host of other loyal servants of the Wall Street Government. Among them were included:

Charles Frances Adams, secretary of the navy and exploiter of thousands of Massachusetts textile workers; Secretary of Labor James J. Davis; Joseph Ryan, president of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council John Sullivan, president of the New York State Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L.; James O'Connell, president of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department; Peter J. Brady, president of the Federation Bank and Trust Co. a "labor" bank, and many admirals and naval dignitaries.

The launching of the 10,000 ton Pensacola gave the lie to the shouting of Wall Street's government that it wanted "peace and disarmament."

Lay-off Shows A. F. L. Fake Up.

And what's happened to the Navy Yard work since, including the present lay-off, gave the lie to William Green, Frey, O'Connell, and the whole thieving pack of A. F. L. scoundrels, who told the workers at the banquet what the A. F. L. had done and what they were going to do for the Navy Yard workers.

Said a Navy Yard worker to a Daily Worker reporter yesterday, "This lay-off looks to many of us Navy Yard workers like the start of a whole series of lay-offs."

"The A. F. of L. is powerless to do anything; all those fakers do is to crawl to Washington begging for work, for more cruisers to be built at the Brooklyn Yard."

"They're now dickering for a new wage scale. The machinists here want \$1 an hour, but they'll get no backing from the International officials. We expect a cut, or maybe a measly increase of a cent an hour."

More Lay-off to Come.

"This lay-off is only the beginning. They generally furlough the men, but this time the men laid off will have to start anew if they are hired again—losing all seniority."

"Why, the A. F. of L. has a foreman as one of its officials, the secretary of Local 556, Machinists Union, and that fellow's speeding us up."

"What the men should do here is join the Metal Trades Workers League of the Trade Union Unity League. That's the organization that's based on shop committees of the workers, and it don't crawl on its belly to fight."

While men are being laid off, workers at the Navy yard yesterday revealed to the Daily Worker, the government is feverishly rushing thru a big army order for shells, and the men at the Navy Yard are working on the cases for this ammunition, threatening them.

Speedup Gets Worse.

The speedup at the Yard is getting worse daily. At the same time the Yards officials, while the A. F. of L. fakers look on silently, are putting out all sorts of tricks on the men, such as putting on an apprentice instead of a man, etc.

In laid off making a fighting demand for a 40 hour week for first and second class machinists, who at present are working a six day week, the A. F. of L. men have kept helping the Yards officials kid the workers along by promising another cruiser. This kidding was to fool the men into being willing sheep and believing their jobs secure.

But the present lay-off and the others to come have pulled the wool off the Navy Yard Workers eyes, the men say.

Join the Metal Workers League!

They now see that whenever slack periods occurred at the Yards the delegates from the fake Metal Trades Council rushed up to Washington to belly-crawl for work. The fakers, say the Yards workers, have had many a good time spending the union's money on these nice trips.

"All the work of the A. F. of L. has been concentrated on the pension fund instead of on a fight for better conditions in the Yards," said another Navy Yard worker. "That's

WORKERS CALENDAR

NOTICE

Notices in this calendar cannot be run for more than three weeks before the event or affair is scheduled to be held. This is due to lack of space.

ILLINOIS

Joe Hill March, L. L. D. Dance. Saturday night, November 16, the I. L. D. Joe Hill Branch will give a concert and dance for the benefit of the Gastonia Defense and Relief Fund. The dance will be held at 3517 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago.

Chicago "Russian Evening." Russian evening and dance Saturday, November 16, at Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., under auspices of Nucleus 509, Communist Party.

Chicago Youth 12th Anniversary. Special youth celebration of the 12th anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be held on Sunday, Nov. 24, at 8 p. m. at the Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Special youth program. Mass meeting and dance later in the evening.

Chicago Working Women Meet. All Chicago organizations of working women and working-class housewives are urged to send delegates to the annual conference of the Chicago League of Working Women, to be held Sunday morning, December 15, at 10 a. m. at the Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Avenue.

Chicago Watch November 16! Section Four, Communist Party, will give a concert and dance for the benefit of the full time workers school, Saturday evening, Nov. 16, at 8 p. m. at the Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Division St., Admission 50 cents.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia Y. C. L. Dance. Third annual dance given by the Stranahan Y. C. L. will be held on Friday, Nov. 15, at Parkway Hall, 51st and Ridge Aves., Danforth from 8 to 11. Kol Kat's Orchestra.

Y. C. L. Dance in Pittsburgh. A city and district dance, arranged by the Young Communist League of Pittsburgh will be held Saturday, December 7, at 120, in Turner Hall, 1721 Jan St., Pittsburgh. Symphonic organizations are asked not arrange conflicting affairs.

Pittsburgh Workers Forum. Max Saltzman will speak on "The Barons of the Textile Industry" at the Pittsburgh Workers Forum at Walton Hall, 210 Stanwix St., Sunday, Nov. 17, 8 p. m.

OHIO

Labor Sports Dance, Exhibition. A dance and athletic exhibition will be held under the combined auspices of the Labor Sports Union and the Young Communist League of the Trade Union Unity League at Merrell Hall, 1900 W. 25th St., Cleveland, on Nov. 16, 8 p. m. All sport clubs, youth organizations welcome.

Y. C. L. Youngstown Dance. Dance for the benefit of Gastonia defense to be given by Y. C. L. on Thursday, November 14, 8:30 p. m. at Music Auditorium, 1028 Mahoning Ave. Music by Nudd's "Bonny Blue Boys."

Cleveland Pioneer Meet. The Young Pioneers will join with the Young Communist League in a mass meeting to fight the Community Fund and demand free care fare for children at Gardina Hall, 6931 St. Clair, Nov. 15.

Cleveland Banquet. The annual banquet of District Six will be held on December 7, Garden Hall, 6021 St. Clair Ave. Dances on Nov. 16 and 17. Banquet opens at 8 p. m. Saturday and on Sunday the program begins at 2 p. m. Entertainment, workers choruses, speakers. Lunch will be served from 4-5 p. m. Dance begins at 8:30 p. m.

US TOILERS GET SOCIALIST FARM IN SOVIET UNION

Turn Down Fliers Plan to Span Atlantic

(Continued from Page One)

"Collective socialist estate of 400 desatins, 45 tractors, 300 cows and other livestock taken under patronage F.S.U., U. S. Section. Detailed description and pictures on way."

The F.S.U. is the outgrowth of the Friends of Soviet Russia, which during the dark days of counter-revolution, famine and blockade rallied tens of thousands of workers in this country to the aid of the Soviet workers and peasants. That this demonstration of friendship has never been forgotten by the Russian working class was shown in the speech of Shestakov at the Polo Grounds when he said:

"During the entire flight over the territory of the U. S. S. R., from Moscow to Petropavlovsk and Kamchatka, at every landing point we were met by large groups of Soviet citizens who asked us to transmit our sincerest greetings to the toilers in America, upon our arrival in the United States. They asked us also to express their gratitude to the Friends of the Soviet Union for the aid rendered them during the difficult year of famine in 1921."

Decide Not To Fly Atlantic.

Because of the grave dangers to be faced on a trans-Atlantic flight at this season of the year, Osoviakhim, the Soviet Aviation Society, has deemed it best not to grant the four U. S. S. R. fliers of the Land of the Soviets permission to span the ocean and return to Moscow by air, Semeon Shestakov, chief pilot, announced yesterday.

"We consider our flight completed," Shestakov told the Daily Worker. "Our further plans call for a return to Moscow within a short time. We take this occasion to thank again workers' organizations and individuals who have greeted us for their warm and cordial welcome."

In the first workers' republic, where cut-throat capitalistic competition has been eliminated and the workers and peasants are in control, all possible precautions are taken, and no cost is too great or too long to insure the safety of the proletarian pilots.

The safety of air travel in the U. S. S. R. is indicated by the fact that during the last three years, out of a total of 1,716,875 miles flown with 10,052 passengers, there were only three injuries and four deaths due to accidents. Here in the U. S., the aviation casualty list exceeds this record in a week.

The cablegram from J. S. Unschlicht, Osoviakhim vice chairman, to the fliers reads as follows: "The President of the Osoviakhim, while greeting your readiness to fly the Atlantic, cannot accept your proposal, in view of the particularly difficult meteorological conditions prevailing at the present time of the year."

Fight Class Verdicts

(Continued from Page One)

the meeting, which will hear speeches by Fred Beal, (just released from the Charlotte jail on \$5,000 bail furnished by the International Labor Defense), Ben Gold, and others.

"Needle Trades Workers, the Minocola-Gastonia comrades are in danger," the N. T. W. I. U. call declares. "It is your duty to save these leaders from the clutches of our class enemies. Only through your determined action to break this frame-up will you bring these comrades back to our ranks."

"Arsenal" Shows Invincible Revolutionary Labor at War

At Workers School Forum Sunday

"Arsenal," now at the Film Guild Cinema, is another fine picture from the Soviet Union, a film that seems to happily combine some of the purely experimental features of such pictures as "The Man With a Camera" recently shown at the same theatre, and the substantial discoveries in film art, first appearing in America through "Potemkin."

The present picture is a series of realistic incidents of the Ukrainian bourgeois and Soviet revolutions, so arranged as to tell a story through symbolism. You are shown the description, trench warfare, and starvation at home. Czar "Nicky" writes in his diary how he killed a crow, there is no time for explanations. Such is our revolutionary life and death.

There is a scene where one of the intellectuals of Petlura's government tries to shoot a Red soldier captive. The Bolshevik walks directly up to him, refusing to be shot in the back, and tears the gun from his hand. The next flash shows a dead white guard. On the contrary, one of the white guard executioners is pictured shooting down an unarmed man after another, grim, and thin lippled.

The final scene is an exaggeration of the spirit of the whole film. The principal character is caught by a Petlura patrol after his machine gun has jammed, and he has hurled the cartridges at the enemy. They try to shoot him, and he does not fall. They wonder if he is wearing armor, and he tears open his shirt showing his bare chest. He says: "There is something here you cannot kill." It is symbolic, perhaps slightly mystical, but on the other hand, can be given a realistic interpretation—it could be simply a dramatic incident in which soldiers of the white army, not sure they are right, nervous, shoot to miss. Anyway they fade away, and leave the worker standing triumphant. So it is with the whole picture, in lesser degree.

The direction and scenario are by Alexander Dovzhenka, the photographer by Demutsky, setting and costumes by V. Muller and I. Spinel.

The picture takes its name from an arsenal, where the machines are utilized both as part of the story and a symbolical background, in a way foreshadowed by "The Strike of St. Petersburg." The workers strike when Petlura wants shells. They defend their arsenal by force of arms. One Red soldier dying in an outpost skirmish is taken home on a gun limber, in a magnificent dash over barren rolling country—beautiful scenic effects, and laid at the feet of his family. But the arsenal is in danger, they dash away, stopping only long enough to say to his wife or mother, "Well, here he is. There is no time for explanations. Such is our revolutionary life and death."

The League secretary is just back from a national tour in which he popularized the achievements of the Cleveland convention.

"Come early if you want seats," is the advice of the school. Many workers were crowded out at the opening of the forum last Sunday.

Sailor Is Slugged

(Continued from Page One)

"the chamber of horrors" and used before for such purposes.

After being slugged, he either jumped in desperation, or was thrown out of the second story window. Bosses ran out and immediately dragged him back to prevent his name from being taken by those who saw the incident, and he was rushed to a hospital.

Harry Sizemore, active member of the Marine Workers' League, Harry Hynes, secretary of the Marine Workers' League in New York, and George Mink, national organizer of the M. W. L., spoke to the crowd of marine workers which rapidly assembled and many in the crowd came down afterwards to a meeting in the Seamen's Club, 28 South St., where Jack Johnstone, national organizer of the Trade Union Educational League, and Charles Frank, Negro worker and member of the Gastonia Labor Jury, spoke on organization and the Gastonia case.

FOSTER TO TALK ON NEW METHODS IN CLASS FIGHT

At Workers School Forum Sunday

"New Methods in the Class Struggle" will be the subject of a speech by William Z. Foster, general secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, at the 8 p. m. this Sunday at the Workers' School Forum, 26-28 Union Square. Reporting on the leftward swing of the workers, Foster will cover the events at Gastonia, Marion, New Orleans and Leeksville, the murder by mill thugs of Ella May, and the state-instigated repression drive against militant workers and their organizations.

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TEN BURIED AS SUBWAY CAVES

Six Years' Activity

At least ten workers were hurled into a mass of wreckage when the sidewalk planking at the subway excavation at 14th St. and 8th Ave.—noticeably sagging for several weeks past but ignored by the contractors—caved in yesterday afternoon.

Buried alive, they choked and suffered agony in the debris till help arrived, in many cases too late. The exact number of dead and injured was not known as this edition of the Daily Worker went to press, but it was reported by eye-witnesses that more of the 200 men were working below were hit.

The excavations are being done for the B. M. T. W. 14th St. subway line. Everything was carried with the crash except the car tracks.

While the injured lay in agony at St. Vincent's Hospital, Police Chief Whalen paved the way for formal whitewashing of the D. C. Serber, Inc., the contractors, by stating that the collapse was caused primarily by continual blasting.

Actually, as workers on the scene of the crash pointed out, the sagging was perceptible for weeks. Had the contractors completely repaired instead of hastily shoring up the sinking structure, there would have been no bloody sacrifices to boss greed, they claim.

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

Working Women Hail Six Years' Activity

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

Six years' intensive participation in the workers' struggles will be reviewed at the celebration of the sixth anniversary of the United Council of Working Women, to be held Friday evening, November 22, at Stuyvesant Casino, 2nd Ave. and Ninth St.

The Passaic strike, the Paterson silk strike, the needle trades struggle, the cafeteria strike, the Gastonia struggle, the present window cleaners' strike—all have found the councils of the United Council of Working Women active in relief on the picket lines.

Speakers at the celebration will point out the role of the United Council in all these struggles and show the importance of broadening and intensifying future activities.

An elaborate entertainment program is being arranged. Tickets are now on sale at the office of the United Council, 799 Broadway, Room 535.

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

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17 Beecher St., New York City
21 Murray St., New York City

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Clean Wholesome Food
Friendly Service. Popular Prices.

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

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(DANCE OF ALL RACES)

at the

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ORCHESTRA HALL Nov. 19
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The Village of Sin

Famous folk-drama of the U.S.S.R.
AN AMKINO PRODUCTION

Theodore Dreiser: "Among the best achieved by the motion picture adventures anywhere"

Also
Asian News Reel—"Jews on the Soil"

TICKETS: Gallery, 50c; Balcony, 75c; Main Floor, \$1.00 and \$1.50

Attention Philadelphia Friends of the **INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE**

The I. L. D. Needs Your Support!

Free the seven workers convicted in Gastonia to a living death.
Free the International Labor Defense secretary in Norfolk for the crime of organizing the Negro workers into a union.
Free the four comrades facing prison in Bethlehem under the charge of the Flynn sedition law. Defend the various cases in the city of Philadelphia under the charge of sedition and assault and battery.

The I. L. D. must have money to fight these cases. Ho-se-to-house a fellow where every worker and friend of the I. L. D. is to participate, has been arranged for SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17 from the following stations:

2359 Montgomery Avenue
2926 West Gordon St.
8th and Ritzer (N.E. corner)
1 North Tenth St.

493C Girard Avenue
1831 North Franklin
1124 Spring Garden St.

defend those who are fighting for the working class.

BLOODY COLLISIONS IN POLAND BETWEEN WORKERS AND POLICE COMMUNISTS DEFY FASCIST RULE

Despite Socialist Leaders, Workers of Many Districts Fighting Pilsudski

Communist Members of Parliament Speaking to Masses in Defiance of Government

(Wireless By Improcrow)
WARSAW, Nov. 12.—The virtual dissolution of the Polish parliament by Pilsudski fascists, though it is disguised as a "postponement" ordered by the president, has stirred the whole toiling mass of Poland. In spite of the effort of the socialist party leaders to quiet the workers, bloody collisions between workers and police are taking place in many districts.

The mining districts are flooded with police, who are striving to prevent Communist meetings. Communist members of the Sejm (parliament), comrades Kerasalski, Gavron, and Kostak, have held meetings despite the police in Lodz, Warsaw, Dombrova Basin and Upper Silesia.

WARSAW, Nov. 12.—The more the Polish socialists try to cover up their support of the fascist dictatorship of Pilsudski, the more absurd their arguments become. Forced by the huge increase of mass discontent, the socialists were prepared ten days ago to introduce a motion criticizing the government on the budget when the Sejm (parliament) met.

At the time, when the Sejm met, Pilsudski filled it with saboteurs and officers, and the Marshal of the Sejm, with whom Pilsudski had arranged the comedy, "protested," and when Pilsudski refused to remove his officers, called off the session.

Then, when a few days passed without a session, and Pilsudski's man who is the figurehead of the government as "president," dissolved the parliament for a month under the legal term of "postponing" it, the socialist leaders announced it as a "great victory" and made the ridiculous claim that Pilsudski was "afraid to face parliament."

The real socialist leaders

made such an absurd claim to "victory" is very simple. Throughout Poland the workers, many of whom still are deluded by the socialist leaders, were angrily demonstrating in the streets, shouting "Down with Pilsudski!" And to save Pilsudski from the rising masses the socialists invented the idea of claiming that Pilsudski was "defeated" already, thus to satisfy the workers' and check their fight.

HUNGARY MINE STRIKE SHOWS GREAT SPIRIT

Unofficial News That Hunger Strike Ends

(Wireless by Improcrow)

VIENNA, Nov. 12.—Eudapest reports that the political prisoners on a hunger strike have abandoned it because the object is attained of drawing public attention throughout the world to the cruel regime in the Hungarian prisons. This news is not confirmed and the Horthy government is silent, no one knows if the punishment ordered the strikers is being continued.

The Hungarian miners' strike at Salgotarjan is spreading. The miners have decided to hold no negotiations until their demands are met. The social democrats are sabotaging the strike. The coal operators are trying to frighten the strikers with stories of flooding great coal reserves.

MILLER ASSAILS LIBERAL JUSTICE

(Continued from Page One)

named up as follows: "We trust that the conviction of the seven unionists in Gastonia will be promptly appealed. . . . The main ground of the appeal ought to be the ruling of Judge Barnhill that the testimony of a witness can be impeached if he does not believe in a personal and punishing God.

Whether or not the defendants were actually guilty of second degree murder, we are, at this juncture incompetent to judge. Admittedly was, of course, shot by someone. The prosecution utilized every means fair and foul, to get the accused regardless of their possible guilt. . . . The jury did not lay sufficient weight on the evidence which tended to exculpate the condemned or give them justification in the plea of self defense. Certainly the state was unable to prove that any of them fired the fatal shot. The trial in many aspects was a sorry travesty on that ideal of justice which assumes to accord to every suspect his deserts, regardless of his opinions and his position in life."

"I have quoted the highlights not for the purpose of picking isolated sentences, but for the sake of disclosing the essentials in the editorial. I am assuming that this editorial is representative of liberal opinion, at least as represented by the New Republic and not a hurriedly written paragraph to fill in space.

Doubts at This Time!
Let me now take issue with those views.

The editorial expresses doubts about our innocence of committing the murder with which we were charged. This comes after the editor had a chance to study all the evidence as well as the background that surrounded the attack on our headquarters on the night of June 24. The opinions expressed by the New Republic does not recognize that the killing of the policeman was the lives of many workers, women and children, who lived in the tent colony. The facts as shown by the testimony in court revealed clearly that the police and the committee of 100, organized by the Manville-Jencks Co., against whom we were striking, were determined to kill them (us) out."

As was expressed by Policeman Gilbert, who fired the second shot after his colleague, Roach, who was shot even an officer, fired the first shot. The fact that only two hours before the shooting both Gilbert and Roach were drunk and were dismissed by police officers in Mecklenburg County after shooting at a man at a soda water stand on the main highway was a slight point omitted by the editor.

Even when the editor refers to the matter of evidence regarding self-defense, he speaks of it as only tending to exculpate us. Mr. Editor, why all this hesitation about presenting the facts of our innocence? Why do you speak about possible guilt, . . .

size the prosecution, not for 'getting' us, but for the manner in which they got us?

"The reason for this view of the New Republic and the 'liberalism' that it represents is to be found in the basic social function of 'Liberalism' and reformism, namely to perpetuate the present system of exploitation of the workers. The illusions of 'democracy' and 'justice' are examples par excellence. It is because of these inherent contradictions in your basic conceptions that you shut your eyes to the class character of 'justice,' of which the Gastonia convictions are only one incident.

"The case of the freeing of the murderers of the six union workers at Marion and of Ella May, a member of our union in Gastonia, are samples of the same class justice that sentenced us to the penitentiary. It is because these examples of capitalist justice have been handed out crudely and will tend to disillusion the workers and reveal the true class character of our present day 'democracy' and 'justice,' that liberals are alarmed. I am not speaking of intentions, but the actual views expressed by the editor.

"The editor deplains not the fact that seven of us were railroaded to a living death in the penitentiary, but that the trial was a 'travesty of justice.'

"A real reason for writing this letter is to assure you that the case is being appealed by the I. L. D. It is surprising that the editor of the New Republic should not know that the lawyers gave notice of appeal the same day that the vicious sentences were imposed, also that the I. L. D. is raising \$27,000 to be used as bail thereby enabling us to enjoy freedom while the case is pending in the courts.

"The hesitancy in expressing confidence in our innocence, the lack of recognition of this case as being an attempt to intimidate the workers and prevent them from organizing their union, and the wrong information concerning the appeal expressed in the New Republic might hurt our case as it diverts support, financial and otherwise, from the efforts of the International Labor Defense to raise organization and funds to continue this fight.

"Very truly yours,
"CLARENCE MILLER."
P. S.—Would be glad to write an article presenting the facts both of the background and the facts on which we based our defense.—C. M."

Mexican Workers Are Protesting Gastonia; Sending a Delegation

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 12.—Representatives of the Mexican Section of the International Red Aid (I. L. D.), and of the Caribbean Secretariat of the I. R. A. will attend the Fourth National Conference of the U. S. Section, the International Labor Defense, to be held at Pittsburgh, Pa. late in December.

The national congress of the Mexican section will start on January 10, the anniversary of the death, by assassination, of Julio Mella, Cuban

She Gets Her Price.



An agreement has been arrived at between the Horthy government of fascist Hungary and the Hungarian social democratic party, the socialists to obtain 24 seats in parliament in exchange for supporting the government against the Communists.

London Bus Strike on As 2,000 Workers Walk Out Against Open Shop

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The possibility arose today of a complete tie-up of London bus service as the strike of 2,000 busmen at the Dalston garage spread to other depots. Fifteen lines are already affected. The strike arose over an attempt by the London General Omnibus Company to break union control by putting non-unionists to work.

Later—the union officials, genuine stiffeners of class struggle, have ordered the men back to work, "pending negotiations."

START TRIAL OF 119 IN MARION

(Continued from Page One)
railroading proceedings by trying six mill bosses' deputies for their part in the October 2nd slaughter of mill strikers.

The second trick of the bosses' courts is to include Alfred Hoffman, the United Textile Workers' Union official who has proven himself the bosses' man, among those to be tried. The obviousness of this movement is made clear when Hoffman's eagerness to co-operate with the mill bosses here in Elizabethton, Tenn., is remembered. Of the 119 to be tried, 112 are mill workers.

The charges against the 119 range from assault and murder to dynamiting and rebellion against the State of North Carolina. Hoffman's case was the first called.

Workers Aroused by Evictions.
The militancy of the workers of Marion and Clinchfield mills, and their anger against the mill bosses today rose to a great pitch when Sheriff Oscar F. Adkins, who led the murder of six Marion Mill Manufacturing strikers on October 6, and was whitewashed for it, evicted several more families, from their homes.

Evict Mother of Murdered Striker.
What particularly aroused the anger of the workers was the notice of eviction served on Mrs. Dora Roberts, a widow, whose 17-year-old son was one of the strikers murdered by Adkins and his deputies at the orders of the Marion Manufacturing mill bosses October 2. R. G. Baldwin, head of the Marion mill, and instigator of the October 2 massacre, called the families being evicted "undesirable." Four families have thus far been evicted, and 20 more families of strikers face eviction.

The family of Spurgeon Bradley was yesterday evicted. Bradley had been on strike since July. He worked in the card room and received an average of \$17 a week. Another evicted family was that of Mrs. Margaret Bradshaw, who has six small children. Four of these children work in the mills.

About to be evicted is W. R. Minish, who was badly wounded when he was shot behind the ear in the October 2nd massacre. He is married and has four small children. Mrs. Lillie Morris, supporting her girl of 7 and her mother by her slavery in the Marion Manufacturing Mill, was also told she was to be evicted.

Communist, shot by agents of the Cuban government in Mexico. Five days later, January 15, the conference of the I. R. A. of the Caribbean lands will be held.

Hernan Laborde, of the Mexican section, announces that since news of the sentences imposed on the Gastonia workers reached Mexico, an intensified campaign has been carried on, and the protest at Gastonia is a subject of mass protest in Mexico.

CARMEN FAKERS IN CLEVELAND RAVE AT 'DAILY'

Stung Right by Men Showing Them Up

By a Worker Correspondent.
CLEVELAND (By Mail).—At the regular meeting of the Street Carmen's Union on October 22nd, our union officials were told over a letter written to the Daily Worker previously by a progressive of the union and Rhead, secretary of Division 268, read the contents of the letter to the membership and said there were several letters being sent to the Daily Worker by one or two Communists that belong to Division 268.

I have read several or most all the letters written the Daily Worker and they were all true facts. I remember reading one last spring that warned the Cleveland Street Railway employees to beware of fake promises. We were given the promises and they have not been fulfilled, as the writer predicted.

We have a machine of fakers in control of the union and the election of new officers occurs this winter, so we must select better leaders, or we are bound to be stung more in the future. Schultz, president and business agent, says if these writers do not stop writing to the Daily Worker he is going to call them up before the meeting. Some more of his splitting tactics.

A short time ago two Gastonia strikers asked for the floor and were refused, being told that there was too much other important business, but several candidates for different offices were allowed the floor. Several of the more outspoken militants mentioned the fact after the meeting and at the following meeting the strikers were given the floor and were given a hearty applause by the members and solidarity was shown toward those heroic strikers. Schultz, Rhea and Co. are getting uneasy of their fine salary and can see that the leftward swing is gaining and promises will not hold much longer.

Bolton Station has the prize board members for fakery. Arthur Dudley tries to make a big show in front of the men he is supposed to represent and preaches economy. But he does not advertise the fact that he had a few drinks at the picnic of Division 268 held this summer and lost about a week from work and accepted pay for said lost days from the local treasury. Let Rhea read this letter to his henchmen.

Keep up the fight in New Orleans. We have taken up one collection for you and gave a donation and will do more if you have not received it. Let us know through the Daily Worker for we are with you and quite a number of our men read the Worker. Keep your eyes on Green and Mahon. But there is no need of my saying that for you are proving it and are showing a fine spirit. We are solid with you but several of our boys say we should send the money direct and not through the International.—Bolton Worker.

Class Against Class.
The trial of Jennie Wolfson, Bella Mintz, Sarah Cutler, Isadore Berkowitz, Esther Karploff, Emma Schneiderman and Yetta Stromberg exemplified the capitalist justice doled out to class conscious workers by the capitalist court. As a result of the trial all except Sarah Cutler, who was visiting at the camp when arrested, were convicted by the supposedly "unprejudiced" jury composed of bankers, retired engineers and ranchers. During the development of the trial the Communist Party was definitely not on trial. Those on trial were not tried and convicted because of their actions or activities at the camp, but because of any radical thoughts or ideas which they might possess. The actual campaign issue became submerged and Communism became the predominant issue. Fearing the escape of these criminals from the clutches of the law, Emma Schneiderman, Jennie Wolfson, Bella Mintz, Esther Karploff and Isadore Berkowitz, found guilty as to the conspiracy charge, were placed under \$4,000 bail while Yetta Stromberg, member of the Young Communist League, sent out as the camp director and found guilty as to both charges, that of raising the red flag and conspiracy, was placed under \$7,500 bail. After the verdict of guilty was given, a

motion for a new trial was flatly denied and an appeal made to carry the case to a higher court made by the defense council. The last act of this mockery called a trial was concluded with the sentence pronounced by the judge: six months to five years for those convicted on the conspiracy charge and one to ten years for Yetta Stromberg convicted on both charges.

Campaign for Release.
Isadore Berkowitz, one of the defendants, committed suicide on Tuesday October 22nd as a direct result of illness contracted while serving in the U. S. army during the world war. His physical condition greatly aggravated by the severe jail treatment while locked up, finally drove him to death.

The International Labor Defense is now planning a state wide campaign around the case. Every class conscious worker is to rally around these slogans which will form the basis of the campaign:
Fight against attempts to crush workers' organizations!
Fight against the anti picketing ordinances!
Fight for the right to teach Communism!
Fight for the repeal of the red flag and criminal syndicalism laws!

IN THE SHOPS

Read This from a Soviet Peasant---and Write Him

Dear Comrades:

I am a peasant of the village of Ismalovo, Lenin County, Moscow province, and my name is Roman Titovh Kuzmin. Allow me to tell you how we lived under the czar and how we live under the Soviet Government.

I am 50 years of age and remember much myself, and also remember the stories of my father and mother, how they lived in the time of serfdom.

I remember well myself how a peasant was flogged for non-payment of taxes. And my mother told me how they used to treat the peasants in the time of serfdom, how they were flogged for the smallest offense and sometimes for no reason whatever. Three miles from our village used to live a landowner Baranov who ordered all newly wedded brides to be brought to him for the first night, and generally was very cruel to the peasants, so he was murdered, and my mother saw herself how the murderers were flogged by executioners who had tied the unfortunate peasants to sleighs.

During my service in the Baltic fleet, from 1899 to 1906, one sailor got 75 lashes and another 150, and 25 lashes was considered a mild flogging, and many got it. That is how they lived under the czar. And the boatswain's rubber cane frequently, every day, caressed the sailors' backs. We were at that time just like Roman slaves.

Now under the Soviet Government we are free citizens. We rule our country ourselves, without landowners, czars, generals and capitalists. We build our own fortunes without governors, district captains, etc.

Under the czar the hospitals were at a distance of 50 to 100 miles apart, and now there is a hospital in every township, a veterinary office, an agronomist's office, in general everything we need to build up our country.

And now, dear comrades, whatever interests you ask me, and I will answer your questions, as it is impossible to write about everything in one letter.

With fraternal greetings,
R. T. RUSMIN.

Gaston 7 in Letter

(Continued from Page One)
lives against enraged gangs of capitalist hirelings.

As you undoubtedly know, we were at first charged with first degree murder. There were 16 of us. But, the huge demonstrations and protests organized by the International Labor Defense not only in every large city in the country, but also in Europe and South America, was able to stay the hand of the executioner, or else we would have gone as did Sacco and Vanzetti. It was the pressure of the workers organized before the trial that saved our lives and freed nine others. Of course we do not propose to serve these vicious sentences and so they are being fought.

There is an appeal pending in the state supreme court. Meanwhile we are to go out on bond. The bail is \$27,000. Two of the boys, Beal and Hendryx, are already out on bail, as are the rest of us will be out in about 2 or 3 days. The International Labor Defense has certainly done a good job. The proof is that we are to be released even if it is only on

bail. We would have been out several weeks ago were it not for one of our lawyers who in an effort to hold up the ILD attached bail funds amounting to \$15,000. There is one thing more, that we cannot trust the lawyers to carry on the defense in cases like ours. After all the lawyers are a part of the capitalist courts and must necessarily be practical politicians and often grafters.

We were certainly fortunate that we rested our defense not on the legal technicalities but on the organized pressure of the workers. There is no "mercy" or "justice" against class conscious workers. The judges, the courts, and the governors are tools of the capitalists.

While we are out on bail, we promise you to do everything in our power to help raise pressure and support for your release. Beal and Hendryx before they were released asked us to write you assuring you of their support also.

Only the pressure of the organized workers can open the prison doors. Here is hoping that our bit will help to open yours at Walla Walla. Yours for freedom,
THE GASTONIA PRISONERS.

GENTLE WAYS OF NEW ORLEANS, LA. FAKERS IN STRIKE

Militancy Horrifies Carmen Misleaders

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NEW ORLEANS (By Mail).—A recent meeting by striking carmen at Arabella Barns was attended by about 2,000 strikers, their families and sympathizers.

Viellon, local vice-president, reports winning the "sympathy" of the "New Orleans States," which gives "free full page notice" to the strikers, and he praises the "States" and informs the men that the "Items" and "Tribune" promised to do like the "States."

The strikers planned to hold a placarded-auto parade the next Saturday at 1:30 p. m. It was easy to get a permit from City Hall, says Viellon, but not so easy to get it signed by the Chief of Police, he says. Only when they promised to pass none of the car barns would the chief sign it. That was O. K. with Viellon.

An old bald-head named Larsen, an international official, styled "Liontamer," was sent to investigate against Patterson of the Public Service.

Some of the strikers saw me jotting notes, and introduced me to Viellon with view of having me address the meeting.

One man volunteered the information that I was from Labor Unity, and queried me. "Oh, the Communists," said the sleek official. "No, no, I won't play with that. I'm a strict A. F. of L. man."

"We're all workers," I said, "and it hurts us to see so much fighting spirit going to waste. Before you return to the platform, Mr. Viellon, let me say this: There's only one way to win this strike, and that's to call a general strike."

"We believe we can get more out of them financially. I don't care to discuss the matter with you," says Viellon.

That's what you say!—Del. 268, M. W. L.

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

YOU

will come because you know
That the DAILY WORKER must strike deep roots among the workers in the southern textile industry, among the steel, mine, auto, transportation workers in all industries. Help the Daily Worker give leadership to the masses by attending the

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ROCKLAND PALACE
West 155th Street, corner Eighth Avenue. Right at Polo Grounds, where you saw the Soviet Russian Flyers last Saturday.
Saturday Evening
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REGISTRATION AT THE DOOR to assure the fulfillment of your Party task by your attendance.

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TO CREATE A FUND TO HELP SPREAD THE DAILY WORKER SO THAT IT MAY GIVE LEADERSHIP TO THE MASSES OF WORKERS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE NEAR DANGER, THE RIGHT DANGER, SPEED-UP AND LOW WAGES; FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED, BUILDING A MASS COMMUNIST PARTY, FOR THE DEFENSE OF SOVIET UNION—WORKERS' FATHERLAND!

Rockland Palace Saturday

5,000

MUST ATTEND!

AUTUMN DAYS AT CAMP NITGEDAIGET ARE WELL REMEMBERED!
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PARTY LIFE

Against the Right Danger in Mass Work.

In a certain millinery shop of New York City, where a few members of the Communist Party work among other workers, two scab window cleaners came up to wash the windows. Some of the workers met them with cries of "Scab!" and other desecrating terms. Everybody felt that something must be done. No union man or woman can allow scabbery to go on unchallenged in his or her shop.

One of the Communists approached the union's shop chairman, who is also a member of the Communist Party, and proposed that he, the chairman, with the Shop Committee, call over the foreman and tell him that the scab window cleaners must be sent away at once—and if the foreman should refuse, that the shop stop work.

The chairman refused to do so, on the grounds that—"We can't do anything." The scabs remained, washing the windows.

This happened between 12 and 12.30. When, at 12.30, the same Communist suggested that the workers wait for the scabs downstairs and give them a farewell, and some of the workers showed a favorable response, the same chairman remarked: "Well, there is a policeman standing in the hall to protect them." Thus pouring more sold water on the revolutionary spirit of those workers who felt that something must be done for class solidarity, even though a "good boss" with a "good foreman" might be offended.

The Communist nucleus which has direction of members of the Communist Party in this shop is certifying this incident and will take adequate action.

International Revolutionary Rivalry: What It Is.

What is the meaning of this revolutionary rivalry between the emancipated proletariat of the Soviet State and the oppressed workers of capitalist countries? The proletariat of the Soviet Union is building up socialism, the workers of the capitalist countries are groaning under the terrible weight of imperialist capital: then what can be the subject of the rivalry? Lenin gave the answer in the following words:

"If socialism is to be won, if socialism is to be fought for and called into being, the proletariat must carry out a twofold task, or rather the two sides of one task. First of all, by the reckless heroism of its revolutionary struggle against capital, the proletariat must carry along with itself the whole mass of workers and exploited, must organize them and lead them to the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and completely suppress any attempt at resistance on the part of the bourgeoisie.

"The proletariat, secondly, must lead the workers and exploited, as well as the petty bourgeoisie, in the work of building up the new economic order, by creating new social relations, a new labor discipline, a new organization of labor which shall put into practical operation both the latest results of science and capitalist technique and the mass co-ordination of the workers, conscious of their goal, who are building up large scale socialist production."

The proletariat of the Soviet Union is carrying out the second task in the strength and great heroism of its daily work . . . The first of the twofold tasks of the international working class faces the proletariat of the capitalist countries . . . The subject of the rivalry is therefore quite clear and simple: who will accomplish better their side of the twofold task of the proletariat, the workers of the Soviet Union, or the workers of the capitalist countries?

Great Volga-Don Canal Is Part of USSR 5-Year Plan

MOSCOW (By Mail). — In previous years in the so-called "reconstruction period" the basis was laid for a thorough technical, economic and geographic transformation of the Soviet economic system with a view to developing the whole social structure of the country in the direction of industrialization and socialization.

The great achievements of the past period with regard to electrification are generally known. The most obvious expression was the fact that in the economic year 1927-28 over five milliard kilowatt hours of electrical energy were produced as compared with two milliards in 1913. The technical reconstruction and transformation does not limit itself to the immediate processes inside the individual factories or branches of industry. With the growing economic strength of the country tremendous projects are ripening, which will fructify more or less large sections of the whole economic system and which will alter the economic picture of the country in the direction of planned economy and the opening up of new productive forces.

The most important of these great projects, many of which are already being carried into execution and which are meeting with respect and mixed feelings from the capitalist world, are the tremendous hydroelectric power station, Dneprostroy, plus the giant industrial combination which will receive its power from the Dneprostroy; the Siberian Turkestan railway line, the tremendous "grain factory," "Giant," and other Soviet farms, the great new automobile factories in Nishni Novgorod and the Volga-Don Canal, whose significance will be dealt with briefly here.

The swift development of the Soviet economic system, the increased exchanged processes between the various parts of the country, etc., result in an increasing demand upon the means of transport and a great strain upon the railway system which was only weakly developed under Czarism. It is true that the Soviet government has increased the railway from about 58,000 kilometers in 1913 to 77,000 km. in 1927-28, or about 30 per cent, but still urgent tasks still remain to be performed in this connection. The Volga-Don Canal will now reduce the strain upon the railway system and at the same time open up economically out-of-the-way districts. The Volga-Don Canal joins the two great rivers, the Don and the Volga, near Stalingrad, where they approach within a hundred metres of each other.

The work for the building of the canal will probably be commenced in 1929 and will take six years to complete. It will connect together the by-works approximately 20 million ponds. When it is concluded the canal will have established a direct waterway connection between the Caspian Sea and the Volga, between the Don and the Black Sea.

This will make possible tremendous changes in the economic life of the country. The fruitful hinterland to the left side of the low Volga will be emancipated from its present unfavorable transport situation and by developing its grain production can speedily send large masses of grain for export over the Black Sea. The gain for the agriculture of this district will be seen from the fact that the cost of transport to Rostov on the Don, the harbor town on the Sea of Azov, will be reduced by about 12 per cent per ton. Here the Siberian-Turkestan Railway will play a great role because it will transport Siberian grain to the Central Asiatic Soviet Republics and thus make any grain transport from the left bank of the Volga unnecessary and freeing this district for the export of its grain to the west and the world market. Here we observe an extremely interesting connection between transport problems and the problem of raising the productivity of the country.

The new canal will also facilitate the transport of timber from the forests of the Ural districts for the mines of the Donetz basin and also cheapen the crop problem, and at the same time transport Donetz coal to the developing industries of the Volga district up to Nishni Novgorod, thus replacing the expensive Naphtha fuel which is customary there. The canal will of course also make free the way for the transport of numerous other commodities, for instance, phosphate salts, foundry productions and various other industrial commodities. It is reckoned that the year 1935 will see the transport of something like seven million tons along this canal.

German experts who have been called in to examine the project have expressed their appreciation of the plans. In conclusion it must be mentioned that the canal is of great importance as a section of the tremendous waterway from Europe to Central Asia in connection with the Rhine-Main-Danube canal. In common with other great building achievements of the Five Year Plan, the Volga-Don Canal will open up new land and new economic possibilities and offer a new and convincing proof of the economic constructive capacities of the proletariat.

As far as I am concerned, I can't claim to have discovered the existence of classes in modern society or their strife against one another. Middle-class historians long ago described the evolution of the class struggle, and political economists showed the economic physiology of the classes. I have added as a new contribution the following propositions: 1) that the existence of classes is based up with certain phases of material production; 2) that the class struggle leads necessarily to the dictatorship of the proletariat; 3) that this dictatorship is but the transition to the abolition of all classes and to the creation of a society of free and equal men.

Cleveland --- A Mass Story

By MYRA PAGE.

This is the story of the six hundred and ninety delegates who made labor history at the Trade Union Unity League Congress, which met in Cleveland on August 31-September 2, 1929. It is their story, jotted down as they told it, of their working class experiences which had forced them and their fellow workers into struggle against the bosses, and roused them to send their representatives here to organize a revolutionary trade union center in the United States.

This mass story should be written down, as far as possible, so that American workers who could not attend will know how genuine an outgrowth of themselves their new union center is, and how it marks the beginning of a new era for American working class. As one high point in labor's epic of struggle from slavery to freedom, Cleveland is a story without beginning or end. Its roots run far into the past, and its triumphant climax remains for us to write in the years which lie ahead.

I am giving the story as it came to me, in fragments from workers' lives and flashes on to labor scenes which, when brought together, form a massive, stirring whole.

The first session of the convention I sat between a miner's wife from Superior, Pennsylvania, and a young Negro auto worker, from Detroit. She was a dark little woman with a baby in her lap which alternately threw itself bodily to and fro, up and forward, gurgling at the ceiling, and then, tiring of this game, whimpered and fumbled for its mother's breast or pulled her hair. The woman bounced and whispered to it, and gave it the breast, meanwhile attempting to take notes and hear all that was being said. Those fifty miners' wives who had sent her here as their representative from their women's auxiliary of the National Miners' Union would want to know everything that had happened. She and her husband and baby had traveled all night in a truck with fifteen other miners and their wives and small children.

BIG FAMILIES, NO WORK.

Conditions back there were something awful, she said. Men with big families to support and no work for months. Others with two or three days a week, and that not regular. Her man had been luckier than some. But most, their kids were wanting for shoes and coats and crying for bread. The U. M. W. had gone to pieces, since Lewis sold out the strike, and men were nigh desperate when the new National Miners' Union and Workers International Relief came. Now they were pulling themselves together, and with everybody's sticking, and other workers backing them up, the miners and their wives would fight these bosses to a finish.

Jim, the well-built young Negro on my right, told of the ferocious speed-up on the belt in Ford, Packard and other plants where he had worked, and the rising tide of revolt among the tens of thousands of auto workers in Detroit, leading to spontaneous walkouts and the formation of a vigorous Auto Workers' Union there. Yes, there were many hundreds of colored men in the industry, and they and the white were fighting along side by side. High time they got together, too.

Everybody was on their feet, as Foster mounted the platform and declared the convention open. Cheers and lusty singing of the International. We looked around. The hall was filled, both floor and galleries. There were many familiar faces. Sam, formerly a wobbly organizer at seventeen years of age, now following his machinist trade in a mid-western city and carrying on revolutionary work among his shop mates. A conference of 150 unorganized workers had sent him to this convention as their representative. When, six weeks before, Sam had gone to this town to work, he found the hundreds of metal workers there totally unorganized, without a union, shop committees or revolutionary organization of any kind. Now, shop committees had been established in a half dozen plants, a shop paper was appearing each month and getting wide circulation; an active local of the Communist Party, with seventeen working class members was directing the work, and big mass meetings of workers had proven so successful that the American Legion and city government had undertaken to drive Sam out of town. But he was still there, grinning. Fired from one shop, he found work in another. Ask Sam if the workers were ready for action, just given the lead!

Louise, an auto worker from Detroit. A little firebrand, carrying on effective work, especially among women. Bill, looming above the crowd—railroad switchman, and president of his local union, which under his leadership was building its membership and successfully defying the reactionary dictates of the International and A. F. of L. officials. Henry, employed in the Great Northern shops, where unions had been smashed after the 1922 strike, working to reorganize the men on a firmer, more militant basis. Angelo and Mary, needle pushers from Philadelphia, whom I had not seen in seven years. And many others. These were the type of workers who had been chosen by their shop mates to represent them at this convention. Close to the rank and file, coming right from the job and class struggle.

Never had I seen so many young faces at a labor convention, or so many women and Negroes. And so many cotton dresses and work

shirts! It was going to be different, all right, from an A. F. of L. or Amalgamated Convention, where middle aged men, in new suits and stiff collars—fat-bellied officials and skilled workmen from labor's aristocratic upper-tenth—pretended to legislate for American labor. Here at Cleveland was American labor, straight from shop, mine and field. No longer were the officials to be allowed to speak for labor, & would speak for itself. What would it say, what action would it take?

A silence fell over us, as Foster began the keynote speech of the congress in his quiet, analytical way. We stretched forward, straining to hear every word. There he stood, a former railroad worker, leader of the great steel strike, and our trusted organizer. At his back was a silly painting of a middle class estate, while overhead hung the red banner. The stage scenery had a grotesque familiarity. What labor convention in the United States ever lacked this misplaced element! Nevertheless, this time we would make a symbol of it—labor stepping forth from capitalist society and pronouncing its doom.

In simple, forceful language Foster told how things stood, in this "land of the free," for the toilers. Here we were, pitted class against class. The rich getting richer and the poor poorer. Speeding up beyond physical endurance, in order for capitalists to get more profits out of us. Then the broken ones cast to the dump heap. Rationalization throwing four millions out of work. Imperialist war threatening. And everywhere in the capitalist world workers suffering like this and fighting against the bosses' greed. Only in Soviet Russia, where workers had taken power, were things different. In America, the masses of labor, betrayed by the A. F. of L. and the "progressives" were rising in revolt. A strike wave was under way, Gastonia, Elizabethton, Massena, New Bedford. The miners' battles in Pennsylvania, Illinois, West Virginia. Auto mechanics striking work in Michigan and California. Shoe workers strikes in Boston and Lowell and those of food workers and needle trades in New York City. Everywhere, walkouts for workers' demands.

We were here to organize and lead these revolts to build a powerful revolutionary union center, to fight against capitalist speed-up and race discrimination, to organize the unorganized, fight American imperialism and its war danger, and defend the Soviet Union against its capitalist enemies. We were here to man and direct the struggle of American labor against capitalism and for a workers' society.

Once again we were brought to our feet as representatives from the Gastonia strikers filed onto the platform. A slip of a girl, a gaunt, middle aged woman and a young boy.

Daisy MacDonald stepped forward to speak. "I'm mighty glad to come to this convention, as representative of the Gastonia locals of the National Textile Workers' Union, to tell you how much your backin' us up is helpin' us strikers there in the South. How much we appreciate it. And if ever you need it, we'll do the same by you. All of us working people must stand together. And we want you to know that whatever the bosses do, we're goin' to stay by the union and stick until we win our demands.

"Now I want to tell you somethin' of why we went on strike an' what we're fightin' for. . . . Mothers with small children have to go into th' mills to work for twelve hours, all night. My husband and I had to leave our little ones at home, alone. . . . No chance or place to sit down, all night long. Men gettin' ten and eleven dollars a week. We couldn't give our kids th' education we want 'em to have. They have to stay ignorant. We jes' barely did live. No coal, jes' wood. And it was worse for th' colored folks. Colored women sweepers getting seven dollars a week, where I worked. And they've got the same problems as we white workers have. They got to live and raise their kids. So we should stick together, and help one another out.

"When the union come, we know it was for our good, 'n we signed up.

"The bosses tried every way possible to break up our union. But they couldn't do it. Police. Arrests. Turning us out of homes into the streets. Spies. Promises. Threats. Nothing broke our spirit. We only fought harder. Then they decided to git our leaders." (The story of the June days followed.) "So now we got to fight harder than ever, to free our leaders'n build our union. And with you'n the laboring people's help everywhere, we'll win."

Later, in private talk, she said, in a quiet, matter-of-fact voice, "If the jury decides against us, 'n they try to send our leaders to th' electric chair or give 'em long sentences, afore we'll let 'em do it, there's goin' to be a war down thar."

When questioned, she told us she and her family were living in the union tent colony. She and her husband were blacklisted, and until the union won recognition they couldn't get work in any mill in the Carolinas. "But this is better than it was afore. We had nothing to lose, anyhow. We barely could live. Now we've got something to work and fight for in life."

(To Be Continued.)

The Continuous Working Year and the Five-Day Week

By SCHLANER.

Detailed consideration was given, as soon as it became known, by the foreign press, to the plan for reorganizing Soviet industry on the basis of the uninterrupted working year. Although it is only about three months since the project was published in the Soviet papers, the idea of the unbroken working year has undergone an enormous evolution. The advantages and the significance behind this idea have been grasped with an astounding rapidity by the broad strata of the Soviet working class.

Even in the most outlying districts of the Soviet Union a mass movement in favor of the continuous working year has taken shape so spontaneously that it has proved difficult indeed for the legislative organs to secure the necessary planfulness in effecting the transfer to the new working methods. The idea of the continuous working year has even penetrated into the farming industry, and reports to hand indicate that both the new, big-scale farms run by the State and even some collective farms, combining the holdings of small peasants, are introducing the new working methods as well.

The same applies to the offices of administration in the towns and provinces, to the machinery of distribution managed by the State and the cooperatives, to the schools, the universities, "cut-treatment" centres and the like as apart from hospitals, theatres, cinemas and all organizations catering for the cultural, recreational and sport requirements of the workers.

A VERITABLE REVOLUTION.

This reform is of immense importance, not only in the economic, but also in the cultural respect. Indeed, one can hardly speak of a reform, but rather as a veritable revolution in the cultural development of the working class. That revolution will come as the result of the fact that simultaneously with the continuous working year the five-day week will be introduced, that is, that after four days of work the worker will have his regular day of rest on the fifth and last day of the week.

This reduction of the working week with its equal distribution of the workers enjoying their off-days on every day of the week opens up wide vistas with regard to the matter of raising the cultural level and bettering the skill of the working masses. As we shall later show, in this way it will even be found possible not only to provide all the workers with a sound training in their trade, but also to provide a middle and to a certain extent also a higher technical education.

In view of the extraordinary economic and technical importance of this question, we give below a systematic outline of the logical effects and accruing benefits of the continuous working year in order to show in what manner this innovation will entirely alter the economic and cultural life of the Soviet Union.

IMMEDIATE ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES.

Up to now all workers had their rest day on the one and the same day. This meant that, with 52 Sundays and 19 different holidays all plants stood idle for a total period of 62 days per annum. In addition the workers knocked off two hours earlier on Saturdays and on the eve of all holidays, so that this in itself meant the loss of 14 full working days every year. Besides these regular factory stoppages, industrial plants also lost in some cases 24, in other cases 12, working days

during the summer, this depending on whether the workers employed were allowed a fortnight's or month's annual leave.

As a result, industrial enterprises worked only 263 or 274 full (eight or seven hour) working days. An exception was furnished by plants where the technological aspect of the working process could not permit at all of any such periodical stoppage of plants, e. g., in the case of chemical plants and metallurgical works which, however, only for 15 to 16 per cent of the total number of workers employed in the whole of industry.

Thus, the transfer to the continuous working year will signify in the first place an increase in the potential output capacity of industrial plants by anything from 25 to 38 per cent; while instead of working 263 or 274 days in the year, plants will work 360 days, stopping only on the five revolutionary holidays occurring during the year.

Taking the basic capital of the industries run by the state at about ten milliard roubles, it follows that the full exploitation of this newly discovered reserve, as we might call it, will have the same effect as the fresh capital investment of two to three milliard roubles. It must be added, though, that it will not be possible, in the first year, completely to utilize this increased productive capacity.

In many industries, e. g., in the textile, leather and some other industries, a difficulty will be met with in this regard, owing to the limited possibilities of supplying the necessary additional raw material that will be required. In working out the programs governing industrial production (control figures), for the fiscal year 1929-30, the increase in production, as calculated in conjunction with the introduction of the continuous working year, was placed at something like six hundred million roubles, which is equal to about five per cent of the total volume of production. In actual practice, it is most probable that this figure will be outstripped really.

PRODUCTION RISES—COSTS DECREASE.

And we find, for instance, that the Leningrad District Economic Council calculates that the complete transfer of all industries in the Leningrad district could effect an increase in production amounting in value to 400,000,000 roubles. The fact must also be taken into consideration that other advantages of an important economic value will also accrue in addition to the perfectly mechanical increase in the length of time during which machinery and plant will be run for exploitation. Such advantages include increased labor productivity, industrial rationalization, and a reduction in production costs.

The total result will produce an all-round economic effect far beyond that merely due to lengthening the working period of plant and equipment. This applies primarily to the cutting of production costs. Costs will not only be reduced on the basis of government estimated costs—which remain practically unchanged—but also on account of many technically necessary, though unproductive costs which plants have to meet in order to maintain their equipment in working order during stoppages of industry. Thus, for instance, glass works alone use fuel to the value of more than one million roubles per annum on Sundays which is, totally unproductive.

The law has laid it down that, in carrying through the reform, the yearly working hours of the workers are on no account to be increased. This is leading, on the one hand, to a big reduction in the

THE CITY OF BREAD

Translated from THE RUSSIAN by ALEXANDER NEWEROFF. Reprinted, by permission, from "The City of Bread" by Alexander Neweroff, published and copyrighted by Doubleday-Doran, New York.

(Continued.)

From the dark wet garden two more dogs came running. "They'll bite!" said Mishka.

The boy answered soberly: "If it had been one, I'd have fixed him all right with a good stick."

"What's your name?" "Trofim."

"Let's get back." "Wait a minute, there's going to be a fight."

"What for?" Trofim made no reply.

He stood there dressed only in a shirt ripped across the breast, bareheaded and barefoot. Across his shoulders, in place of a jacket, he wore a tattered piece of canvas sacking, tied together beneath his chin by a piece of string; so that little, taciturn Trofim looked like a tiny, comical priest, in brief vestments.

The dogs sniffed around in silence. Then they began to growl, showed their teeth, and fell upon the one that held the bread between his teeth, whirled around in a flying mass, drew apart again, and once more sprang at each other.

For a long time Trofim regarded them with somber, unblinking eyes, then he said in a grim, sepulchral voice:

"It would be good to have teeth like a dog."

Mishka shrank in fear. He looked at Trofim searchingly. Who was this boy, anyway, in his short priest's vestments?

He would fly at Mishka's throat like a dog, bear him to the ground, an dtake away his jacket and his cap. Nowadays rich people were being killed all over, and Mishka was riched than Trofim.

In his terror Trofim seemed still bigger, as he stood there in the moonlight, in the dead, deserted field, that was packed with ravenous dogs, tearing at one another's throats. In reality there were no more than five dogs there, but to Mishka there seemed to be thousands, snarling and baring their teeth; and when they had torn each other to pieces, they would go over to the station and begin tearing the people to pieces.

Suddenly Trofim said: "Are you afraid of dogs?"

"Are you?" "I'm not afraid of anything."

"How old are you?" "Fourteen."

Mishka glanced at Trofim out of the corner of his eye, and tried to sound as if he too feared nothing:

"Then we're the same age: I'm fourteen too." "You lie!"

Mishka raised himself on his toes a little, in order to seem taller. "I'm soon going to be fifteen. I'm small for my age, but I'm old anyway, and I can lift two poods."

"How?" "Anyway you like: weights or in a sack."

They went back to the station friends. Mishka learned that Trofim came from Kazan district, that he had been in four cities, had left home six months earlier, and was making his way toward Tashkent. If he succeeded in getting there, he would not return to his home. Things were very bad there in Kazan district, not a thing to eat; Trofim's father had died long before, only thirty-eight he had been. Twice he had been in the war and had not been killed, and then he had died in the famine.

Mishka said: "Now things are bad for all the mujiks. We have to be giving, but no one ever gives us anything. . . ."

"Got to get into the Party!" sighed Trofim. "Into which?"

"The Bolsheviks." "Would they really take you in?"

"Some they take in, some not." "They don't talk so well about the Bolsheviks," said Mishka.

"There are all kinds of Bolsheviks," said Trofim, sighing again. At the station a single lantern flickered.

It was late. Mishka's head was heavy with gloomy thoughts.

In the car, under the cars, behind the cars, people lay, without stirring, without speaking, as if they lay in wait for something, their teeth set, their hungry mouths sealed.

In the dark dread stillness, pierced by the single lantern, a woman and a child wept bitterly, monotonously. The one voice was dull and muffled—drawn from inner depths of pain, the other a despairing wail. It cut through the air like a whiplash, it rasped, scarcely audible, like the rasping of a violin.

The voices intertwined with one another, weaving, straining, rattling hoarsely,

they caught up with one another, like two streams. These two streams carried on their current the bitter agony that had been cast up by fate on the vast Kirghis steppe. On the little station there was no escape, neither forward nor backward.

Trofim said to Mishka, pointing to the woman: "She came here from far away and she can't go on any more."

"Why, do you know her?" "I know all of them, I've been here four days, hanging around the station. She came here with her husband, but her husband died. See, over there, that's where they buried him. . . ."

Gloomy thoughts weighed Mishka down. (To Be Continued.)

numbers of the unemployed, and on the other hand, is also making for the more far-reaching rationalization of production.

Since under Soviet industrial conditions, rationalization methods can usually only be introduced providing the labor power thus set free is at once provided with other opportunities of work, rationalization measures can never be so quickly and ruthlessly carried out as in the case in other countries. But as, in consequence of the transfer to the continuous working year, a huge potential death of labor power will suddenly be felt, most favorable conditions are thus created to speed up the work of carrying out fundamental plans for rationalization.

MEETING DIFFICULTIES SUCCESSFULLY.

In those branches of industry where, owing to limited supplies of raw materials or owing to the fact that it will be impossible to increase production for fear of glutting the market, there will be an effective concentration of factories. In Moscow, for instance, the work of three large cigarette factories will be concentrated in two factories, the workers of the closed down factory being absorbed by the two factories in question, which will be run continuously the whole year through. This will effect a saving in costs of about 700,000 roubles, 470,000 a year; besides releasing factory buildings which can be at once used for some other industrial purpose.

Similar chances for far-reaching concentration are also offered in the case of the leather, soap and fat industries, and more particularly in the textile trades. Single factories are also transferring to the continuous working week which are not able to increase production over their industrial programs. As in the case 20 to 25 per cent of the machinery can thus be stopped—and one-fifth of all the workers employed will be resting each day—it will be possible to concentrate the work on the best machines.

In quite a number of different branches of the light industries the construction of new factories already planned will be given up, as the resulting increase in production will be effected by simply transferring to the unbroken working year. The economies thus effected will be applied to the financing of the heavy industries. The light industries will be mainly extended over the original Five-Year Plan by making use of the factory buildings released as the result of industrial concentration. Owing to this speeding up of the process of industrialization, in the next three to four years something like one and a half million workers will be absorbed into industry over the number previously planned.

(To Be Continued.)