







# LORE DEFENDS LOVESTONE

LUDWIG LORE, editor of the New York *Volkzeitung*, is shocked by the impolitely displayed in a recent article in the *Daily Worker*. In this article the lying pretensions of Lovestone, Wolfe and Gitlow were characterized. It was pointed out that these pretensions are the outgrowth of petty-bourgeois shopkeepers conception on the part of these gentlemen. It was shown that the tactics of Gitlow, Lovestone and Wolfe were the tactics of the type of storekeepers that subordinate everything to the chance of selling their article. They advertise shoddy for wool and greedily rub their hands, in a self-satisfied contentment that they "put one over" on their poor customer.

# Party Recruiting—"Organization Is the Only Weapon of An Oppressed Class"

The statement that: "Following such and such a meeting in such and such a city, such and such a number of workers joined our Party" is rarely if ever found in reports in our press. The recruiting of workers into our Party is perhaps the most neglected part of our activities. In the dozens of mass meetings, etc., which absorb such a large part of our Party's energies, it is the exception to find that one comrade has been designated to make an appeal for members. At most meetings an appeal is not even made accidentally although there is plenty of abstract praise of our Party by speakers. But the direct request for workers to sign an application and enlist in our revolutionary ranks is seldom heard.

# Getting New Members On West Coast

San Francisco, Calif., reports as follows: Functionaries meetings to be held in all important cities in the district to work out concrete plans for the drive. District to issue a special weekly drive bulletin during the time of the drive, that they strengthen and revive shop nuclei in Frisco, Pittsburgh, Richmond, Oakland, and for agricultural work we concentrate on Castorville, Salina, and Sacramento. Mimeographed leaflets be made announcing in advance factory gate meetings, that the following industries be concentrated upon, marine, railroad, auto, ship building, agriculture, lumber, steel.

# Statement on the Expulsion of Wm. Streit.

The District Executive Committee of District Three has expelled Wm. Streit as a renegade and traitor to the Party and the workers in the Window Cleaners' Protective Union of Philadelphia. Wm. Streit was a leading member in the Window Cleaners' Union which was built by the T. U. U. L. The Party District Committee frequently criticized his right tendencies which manifested themselves in an attitude of contempt for the rank and file members of the union and more especially for the Negro workers who constitute about 50 per cent of the union membership.

# Building Work Goes Down

Building contracts in New York City dropped \$40,000,000 for the week ended Dec. 6, below the figure of last year, according to reports made by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Hoover's talk about increased building is worse than the bunk. Building construction has been dropping for over a year and will continue to go down. The decrease is not restricted to New York but is nationwide.

# COAL MINERS' ENEMIES — THE STATE, THE SOCIAL-FASCIST AND THE BOSSES — By Fred Ellis



# BLOODY CHESWICK — SOURCE OF ACCORSI FRAME-UP

By JOSEPH NORTH. The state police rode wild at Cheswick the afternoon of the day capitalism burned Sacco and Vanzetti on the electric chair. The darkest days of Czarist Russia had nothing on Cheswick. A crowd of 3,000 miners, with tightened belts (it was in the midst of the coal strike) came with their wives and children to a mass meeting on the Gajda farm. They wanted to hear why two of their fellow workers, Sacco and Vanzetti were being burned to death at midnight that night. They wanted to stay the blue-veined hands itching to pull the switch. They were part of the hundred million of the world proletariat which thundered against the hideous crime of

"You killed Downey" they said to the man who had not even been at the Cheswick meeting. Accorsi had been at his home in Russelltown, four miles away, fixing his flivver that afternoon of Aug. 22, 1927. They took Accorsi from his wife and three kids and extradited him to Pittsburgh, Pa. A grand jury—it's easy to find a grand jury of shopkeepers and bosses in Mellon's part of Pennsylvania—indicted him in a few moments for murder. You see, the State Police and the coal and iron cops are in extra bad odor since the Barcoski murderers were freed several weeks ago. This most fiendish murder of a miner aroused the workers of Western Pennsylvania more than any brutality so common since the iron and coal cops and State Police began to ride through their towns.

# Meeting Of Revolutionary European Miners

PARIS (By Mail).—The annual Congress of the Revolutionary Miners Federation of France took place from the 7th to the 11th of October in Lens, in the North of France. Following this congress, a discussion took place between French, Belgian, German, Saar and British miners. In this discussion, the representatives of the revolutionary miners of the countries mentioned dealt with the present mining situation and with the efforts of the reformist bureaucrats and of the mine owners to bring about a so-called coal agreement. It was unanimously agreed that no agreement upon systematic production was possible under capitalism. That which the reformists and the mine owners are aiming at under the cover of an agreement is nothing but the formation of an international monopoly for the British, French and German capitalists against a number of lesser coal-producing countries and in particular the Soviet Union. The formation of such a monopolist syndicate depends upon the conclusion of a political agreement of the capitalist powers in question for a military alliance against the Soviet Union.

# Buffalo Youth Gain Ten New Members

The Young Communist League of District 4 has already fulfilled one third of its quota although the drive has not started yet. However, so as not to give the Boston District which we are challenging a chance to yell that we started ahead of time although our quota in members for the district is 30 we have set ourselves the task of getting in 50, the only reply which the Boston district sent us that it compared us to a mouse while they classified their district as a lion. Well if their district is such a lion why are they afraid to accept our challenge instead of talking of sending us an official letter with the district seal on it accepting our challenge.

# YOUNG MINER'S STORY.

Here is the story as Joe Ptasienski, a twenty-one-year-old miner on strike told it: "I had been working in the mines five years. It was the worst thing I ever saw. I saw women knocked down and bleeding and crying for help. They were hurt and couldn't get up, and if anybody stopped to help, the police would club them down too. I saw a boy about seven or eight years old ridden down by a horse. His neck was all bloody and they picked him up and threw him in a truck. I don't know where they took him."

# SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS AND LABOR

This 96-page book by Myra Page, "Southern Cotton Mills and Labor," is published by the Workers Library Publishing Co., 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. C., and is ready for distribution. The price is 25 cents—an unusual low one for a 96-page book of first-hand information of the class struggle in the South. Send in your orders now for "Southern Cotton Mills and Labor." With its vivid portrayal of the conditions of the Southern textile workers, "Southern Cotton Mills and Labor" should have a wide distribution.

# ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS.

SOUTHERN mill hills, with their thousands like Tom, Marg, Sam, and Mrs. Rhoads, first developed in the period following the Civil War, when the industrial life of the South, centering around textiles, was born. While as early as 1810 the cotton mill industry had appeared in the South, and by 1860 had reached the extent of 165 mills with approximately 328,000 spindles and an annual product worth \$10,000,000, the South's economic life in this period was still predominantly agricultural. Then came the Civil War, when southern slave-holders fought to regain control of the federal government from Northern industrialists. Southern cotton mills worked to capacity during the war, and following the conflict, it was this developing industry which was largely responsible for the South's slow but certain economic recovery. The older economic order, founded upon slavery and the plantation system of agriculture, had now been destroyed by the machine age, and the slave owners vanquished by Northern industrialists. This defeated ruling class of the South now set about recapturing their former economic and political advantages. How was this to be done? Post-war agriculture offered little opportunity, for equipment was depleted and agriculture generally demoralized. Furthermore, these Southern aristocrats had learned the lesson of the war, well. They recognized that political power and wealth in modern capitalist society was based on ownership of factories, mines and railroads and exploitation of wage-earners. Also they were finding it more profitable to work poor whites at the machines than on the land. So the surplus Southern land-owners were able to squeeze out of their colored and white tenants and farm-laborers, they invested primarily, not in agriculture, but in cotton mills.

money to invest hastened to buy cotton mill stock.

From this period to the present time, the expansion of the Southern textile industry has been consistently rapid. In 1927, the southern cotton states had nearly one-half of the installed spindles in United States mills, and over 4 per cent of the cotton looms. The number of active spindles was more than half of the country's total. Nearly one-half of the cotton mill operatives were at work in southern mills. North and South Carolinas held first and second place respectively in the southern branch of the textile industry, and from a national standpoint they held second and third place. Georgia has many mills, while Tennessee and Virginia are less important textile states. With the rapid trend of the textile industry southward, this region promises to play an even more predominant role in the economic and social development in textile. Consequently, social conditions in southern mill villages have wide significance. The method of developing a southern cotton mill, with its satellite village, was usually as follows: Having put up his rather modest mill, surrounded by a few frame shacks, the mill owner would send solicitors among the impoverished tenant-farmers of the lowlands and mountains. It was not difficult to get thousands of Poor Whites to leave the farm for the cotton mill, for the picture given of mill village life was a rosy one, and life on the land was desperately hard. The newly freed Negroes were also eager for work at the mills, but the mill owners employed only a few of them for manual and unskilled jobs around the mill. As profits swelled and the market expanded, mill-owners sent their solicitors out to bring in more Poor Whites from the hills and lowlands. Thousands of these new recruits returned, disillusioned, to farming. Conditions in these early villages were of the worst, similar to those existing in the first period of the industrial revolution in England. In both instances, manufacturing interests took advantage of the necessity of unorganized workers and exploited them to the limit. There were no restrictions on hours in the first decades of southern industry's development, wages were a mere pittance, and child labor was common. Children as young as eight and ten years worked for as little as ten cents a day. In some cases, a small child was paid twenty-two cents for a week's labor. The Negro workers were segregated into the most unsanitary of shacks and paid the least of all.

While many returned to the land, other thousands had no choice but to remain in the mills and bequeath to their children and their children's children the heritage of being "mill hands." Today there are nearly 900,000 cotton mill workers living, with their dependents, in hundreds of company-owned villages throughout the South-Atlantic and South-Central regions. Of these all but a few thousand are Poor Whites, the others being colored workers. (To be continued)

# Polish Masses Increase Struggles.

WARSAW (By Mail).—There is a growing crisis of the Polish fascist dictatorship. "In the coal mining districts," writes G. Henrykowsky, "there is a rapid growth in the discontent of the workers. . . . Both the miners and the metallurgical workers declare their readiness to fight." "In the country, the resentment among the masses of poor peasants has reached its limits. Conflicts are reported between the police and the peasantry more and more frequently.

# Athens Gas and Tramway Workers Strike.

ATHENS, Greece, Dec. 8.—The tramway and gas strike is being militantly fought by the workers. The government is using sailors to scab on the tram and gas workers and the strikers are resisting. Twenty-five were arrested. The tramway workers in Solonika have gone on a sympathetic strike to support the demands of their fellow workers in Athens.

# French Steel Workers Strike.

PARIS (By Mail).—Two important strikes have broken out simultaneously in the steel industry. 3,000 steel workers are on strike near Valenciennes and a further 2,000 are striking in the Loire works in Nantes. The former are organized workers under revolutionary leadership, whilst the latter strike is being led by the revolutionary union.

# Berlin Elections Feature in International Press.

"The elections in Berlin signalize the intensification of the crisis and the approach of a revolutionary situation," says Paul Langner, analyzing the victory of the Communist Party in the Berlin elections in No. 65 of the International Press Correspondence. "On the eve of the election day 25,000 workers assembled before the Karl Liebknecht House, headquarters of the C. P. On Sunday and Monday over a thousand workers joined the Communist Party."

# Organize a Collective Farm On the Volga.

A collective farm, called the "Land of Soviets," is being organized on the lower Volga region and will be under the patronage of the Friends of the Soviet Union, U. S. A. section. This is in harmony with the Five-Year Plan of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union. The tractors and trucks that have been purchased by the money contributed to the F. S. U. tractor and truck campaign will go to build up this collective farm. The peasants of this village have themselves voted through their Soviet to organize this farm, thus being drawn into the task of helping to build and carry out the Five-Year Plan. Through the solidarity and friendship of the American workers they will be able to begin next spring to plow and sow with the most modern of tractors and tools provided them through the F. S. U.

# Sears-Roebuck Increases Labor Time By 13-Month Calendar.

CHICAGO.—Sears-Roebuck and Co., which employs thousands of young workers at the lowest wages in the city, has adopted a 13-month calendar in order to squeeze more profits out of its already speeded-up workers. Whereas in Russia calendar reforms rebound to the benefit of the workers government and the toilers on the job, capitalism, by every trick and crook, seeks to lengthen hours of labor.