

Daily Worker

FINAL CITY EDITION

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS For a Workers-Farmers Government To Organize the Unorganized Against Imperialist War For the 40-Hour Week

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The Market Quotation on Labor Fakery--A Record Low

"How pleasant it is to have money; hey, ho! How pleasant it is to have money!" So wrote some poet (whose name we do not recollect) on the inward satisfaction capitalists get in picking teeth after a nice dinner and watching jobless workers scrounging in the garbage cans for crusts to quiet the pangs of hunger.

This is the same Seymour Stedman who, while 700 Detroit workers were imprisoned in the infamous Palmer raids, on January 12, 1920, went before the capitalist courts in Michigan and offered to prove that these men "advocated the use of direct or mass action as the primary and principal means of securing a change or destroying the 'capitalist system' and the present form of government of the United States."

But why change conditions when the Seymour Stedmans can play with millions in company with the Len Smalls? No wonder the socialist party abjures even the word revolution and tosses the term "class struggle" into the discard for the stock ticker and a gentlemanly understanding with finance capital for a share in the robbery of the working class.

As for the A. F. of L. bureaucrats with their salaries of \$10,000 and \$12,000 a year providing them with pin money, while the velvet of bribery by cash is often accompanied with "stock tips" from their cronies among bankers (and many of them, too, are bankers), the Federated Press correspondent in Washington informs the world that these worthies in many instances have been bucking the Wall Street market with union funds, and are now, if we guess aright, laying awake nights figuring out how to charge it up to "expenses."

These gentlemen, whose chief role has been to attack the Communists for daring to organize the working class to overthrow capitalism, these pot-bellied parasites fattening on a share of the bitter exploitation of the unorganized, unskilled workers speeded to death in the factories when jobs offered and starving in the slums when unemployed, have made it their particular business to be the most blatant boosters of "prosperity," to harass and expel every worker in their unions who questioned the policy of class collaboration, and to act as police informers against Communist workers who held that there is a class struggle the end of which is the revolutionary overthrow of the capitalist class by the working class.

Without wasting a solitary sob for the labor bureaucrats and "socialist" bankers caught in the stock collapse, we nevertheless must draw the lesson for workers who are affected by the crash, the ensuing depression and oncoming capitalist attack on labor conditions. There is no escape from insecurity under capitalism, no peaceful solution for the class struggle between the robbers and the robbed. There is only the necessity for organization of the workers to resist worsening conditions and to overthrow capitalism. And only when capitalism is overthrown and a Workers' Government, a Soviet Government rules, can the workers feel secure in investing their every energy in building up industry, in constructing socialism.

BIG FIRM FAILS IN STOCK CRASH

The New York stock market was closed yesterday, election day, and will be open only until one o'clock today. The usual well trained chorus of captains of industry, and finance, is screeching about the end of the collapse, and the beginning of a bull market, but the voices are noticeably more uncertain than over the week end. The expected rally Monday turned out to be very short lived, and Monday's prices fell worse than ever.

Many failures and near failures are reported, among them being that of the Bankers Capital Corporation of 44 Wall Street, one of the largest investment trusts, which petitioned for a receiver yesterday, admitting \$750,000 deficit.

The effects of the market have ruined business men and labor union treasurers who have been gambling with the union funds, and thrown workers wholesale into unemployment. Some of the victims commit suicide and others resort to direct action to recoup their losses.

Try Communist Girls Tomorrow; Distributed Leaflets to Soldiers

Arrested for distributing "The Rebel Guard" to soldiers at the 112th Post Artillery Army at 68th St. and Columbus Circle, Rita and Rose Shur, of the Young Communist League, face trial tomorrow morning at 58th St. court, Manhattan. The charge is disorderly conduct.

Machinery, Rationalization Cause Unemployment in Ill.

Lewis and Fishwick Want Only Check-off; New Miners Union Fights for Six-Hour Day

By ANNA ROCHESTER. Unemployment and breakdown of wage standards in Illinois coal mines are directly related to the development of non-union southern coal fields.

WALKER, CHIEF CANDIDATE FOR WALL ST., WINS

Bourgeoisie Shows Faith in Thomas; Builds His Vote

No C. P. Returns Yet Vote Shows Hangover of Reformist Mirage

James J. Walker, Wall Street's chief candidate for mayor, got the expected triumph at the polls yesterday, but the substantial vote for the socialist Thomas provided one indication of the growing faith placed in Thomas by the bourgeoisie which steadily built his vote for weeks prior to the election.

As this edition of the Daily Worker went to press, the voting stood with Walker, at 757,146, La Guardia 315,945, Thomas 138,569.

The Communist vote is not yet returned. Weinstein, the Communist Party nominee, got 359 votes in the Co-operative Colony at 2700-2800 Bronx Park East, and Otto Hall, Negro candidate for comptroller, gained 365. Thomas got 83.

Fraud and Violence. There were many cases, particularly on the East Side, of violence and intimidation practiced upon the opposites to Tammany Hall. District Attorney John F. McGeehan was involved in a tussle in Bronx, in which an Italian foreign born voter got his skull cracked.

Throughout the day rival snatchers of the working class vote squabbled bitterly, especially in the Bronx and lower East Side. At least four were kidnapped, many were beaten, and several arrests were made.

ADVANCE TUUL IN BUILDING TRADES

Organization of a powerful section of the Trade Union Unity League in the building trades will be advanced at a mass meeting of building trades workers called by the Building and Construction Section of the Trade Union Unity League next Saturday at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Pl.

Plans will be discussed following a report on the Cleveland convention and the building trades conference held there by Jack Johnstone, League national organizer.

Charles Frank, Negro member of the Labor Jury which brought in a verdict of not guilty for the seven Gastonia strike leaders sentenced to 20 years' jail, will speak for the defense of the seven.

Georgia Mill Workers Rally to New Union

Boss "Pimp" Sent to Hound Organizers

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 5.—The bosses of Georgia are growing frantic at the speedy development of the National Textile Workers' Union in that state, according to reports by organizers of the National Textile Workers' Union now there.

Last Sunday there was a leaflet distribution in Macon by organizers of the N. T. W. U. and members from nearby mill towns, among the workers in the mill village of the Bibb No. 2. Six hours after the distribution the bosses instructed one of their office stool pigeons (called Walker, by the workers here) to drive 26 miles thru a driving rain to Forsythe to try to find either the organizers themselves or information about them.

Workers Distribute Leaflets. N. T. W. U. leaflets and Daily Workers were distributed in Macon, Forsythe and Thomaston, Georgia. In all these places the workers were anxious to have meetings with the N. T. W. U. organizers and wanted more copies of the Daily Workers.

Mass meetings will be held in a number of mill towns in Georgia, the N. T. W. U. Georgia headquarters announces. Election of delegates from the mills of Georgia to the Georgia conference is going on. This Georgia conference, to be held later in the month, is to carry out the organization plans an dthe "Call to Action" adopted by the Charlotte Conference, held October 12th and 13th in Charlotte, N. C.

ANTI FASCISM MEETING NOV. 10

Alliance Fights Return of Victims to Duce

The workers of New York will gather at an International Protest meeting against fascism, Sunday, Nov. 10, at 2:30 at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St. The meeting is called by the Anti-Fascist Federation, and will be addressed by Secretary Markoff of the Federation, by Gino di Bartolo, and by J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the International Labor Defense.

A statement, issued through Di Bartolo, secretary of the alliance, declares: "The plot against the life of the heir of the Savoy House, Prince Umberto, has an important meaning. It shows clearly how all forces strictly related to fascism are doomed to be crushed under the powerful blows of the revolution and how none of them will be saved in the day of red reckoning."

Conference of Silk Workers Plans a Fight

Allentown Workers to Strike with Paterson

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Nov. 6.—The National Conference of Silk Workers, called by the National Textile Workers Union, was held Sunday in Allentown amidst great enthusiasm and determination for struggle. Thirty-two delegates were present from the dye works, throwing plants, and "mills" of Scranton, Allentown, Paterson, and New York.

Martin Russak, reporting for the National Silk Committee on the Silk Campaign of the N. T. W. U., showed the great progress that had been made in establishing the Union in the unorganized centers of Pennsylvania, the intense speed-up and wage-cutting drives of the silk

9 MASS RALLIES ARMISTICE NIGHT Demonstrate Against War Danger

On the night of Armistice Day, Monday, November 11th, at 8 p. m., the Communist Party is organizing nine mass demonstrations against the danger of a new imperialist war and in defense of the Soviet Union at the following places: Manhattan: 10th St. and 2nd Ave., 137th St. and 7th Ave., Columbus Circle, Whitehall and South Ferry, 110th St. and 5th Ave.; Brooklyn: Stone and Pitkin, Grand Street Extension; Bronx: Intervale and Wilkins, 149th St. between 3rd and Bergen.

The imperialists are organizing demonstrations in preparation for war and for the development of jingo spirit. In the schools and throughout the city against those demonstrations of the bourgeoisie and their servants, the working class in tens of thousands must gather in counter-demonstration against war preparations and in defense of the Socialist Fatherland of the workers of the World, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

In a statement issued last night by W. W. Weinstein, District 2 organizer of the Communist Party, he said, "The Communist Party must utilize the anniversary of the signing of the Armistice which was the beginning of a period of concentrated effort of the imperialists to strengthen their struggle hold on the weaker countries which they are exploiting. Now on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the signing of the Armistice, the working class has a powerful leader, the Soviet Union, to lead it in a struggle against the shameful conditions imposed by imperialism on the masses of workers and peasants. The enemies of the working class throughout the world are attacking the Soviet Union. Armistice Day must therefore also mark a tremendous

Scab ILGWU Cries for 'Impartial Machinery'; Says It Will 'Strike'

"Creation of impartial machinery, similar to that established in the cloak industry," is politely requested of dress manufacturers by the scab International Ladies Garment Workers Union which has been loudly announcing its plans for a "strike" of childrens dressmakers Dec. 31.

MURDER FRAMEUP ON PHILADELPHIA NEEDLE PICKET

55 Fined for Defending Selves Against Thugs; One Held on Bonds

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 4.—Seventy-five Needle Trades Industrial Union members and strikers at the Raab Dress factory were arrested charged with "assault and battery and obstructing the highway," as a result of their militant self defense against imported thugs, and Irving Keither and Dave Sandler were not only brutally beaten and cut in the fight, but were later arrested in the union office and charged with participation in an alleged shooting that took place yesterday morning.

Over a hundred mass pickets were in front of the Raab shop yesterday. Men and women pickets were carrying banners. The police wabons and the gangsters approached at the same time. The gangsters were employed by the right wing union, and the bosses. After the fight was well under way, the police arrested all the pickets they could.

FLIERS EAGER TO HOP ATLANTIC

The four U. S. S. R. fliers announced yesterday that they have called to the headquarters of Osoaviakhim in Moscow for permission to return across the Atlantic, thus making a complete round-the-world flight. If their projected plans are carried through, the fliers will fly to Newfoundland, span the Atlantic to England and cross into the U. S. S. R. from France.

Although the present range of the plane is about 1,200 miles, alterations could readily be made which would give the Soviet-built ship a cruising area of 2,000 miles, Semyon Shestakov, chief pilot, said in an interview yesterday. On behalf of his comrades, Bolotov, Sterlingov and Fufavev, Shestakov declared that the fliers will be ready to take off as soon as the working class celebrations being arranged for them here and in surrounding cities are over, and the required alterations have been completed.

Keller, Speaking at 'Weavers' Show Says Need Organization Now

Eli Keller, secretary of the National Textile Workers Union spoke yesterday to about 900 workers gathered in Manhattan Lyceum, at the special showing of the film ver-

Red Hendrix Does a Little "Crowin" in Front of Loray Mill

Here's a fine thing about Red Hendrix. As soon as he was released he went right down to the Loray mill grounds and spoke to workers flocked around him. Then he went to where that woman witness said he crowed like a rooster and he crowed like a rooster.

ILLINOIS MINERS SHOUT "READY"

Watt's Race Prejudice Repudiated by Local

HARRISBURG, Ill., Nov. 5.—"We're ready, only waiting word," is the response of the Harrisburgh sub-district to National Miners' Union Organizer Dan Slinger's report on decisions of the Belleville convention and the plans for struggle adopted there.

The introduction of the coal-cutting and loading machines throughout this section has brought extreme poverty and unemployment in its wake. The miners are militant and ready for a scrap. In Wason and Raab, the only company towns around here, the miners are living in squalor like the worst sections of the unorganized fields of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, but like them, are knitting firmly together their own organization, the N. M. U., and are eager for a struggle to change the conditions.

Women, wives, sisters, mothers and daughters of miners, are also organizing into the women's auxiliary of the National Miners Union, in preparation to assist in the terrific struggle all see near at hand. The whole district is humming like a beehive with activity.

Hendryx, Gastonia Defendant, Tells How 7 Were Railroaded

"They arrested me at home at four o'clock in the morning after Aderholt's raid. A gang of mill bosses just jabbed down the door with their rifles and came in while I was getting out of bed to open it," said K. Y. Hendryx, first to be bailed out of the Gastonia defendants.

TEXTILE WORKERS CHEER BEAL AS HE LEAVES CELL

Bailed Gastonia Victim Hails Leaksville Mill Strike in Speech

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 5.—Two hundred workers from a dozen different mills, including a delegation from the Leaksville strikers, waited two hours this morning to greet Fred Beal on his release on \$5,000 bail. Beal was southern organizer of the National Textile Workers' Union when arrested in the Gastonia case, and was made a principal objective of the railroad-scheme of the mill bosses and their state.

The workers cheered when Beal appeared. He spoke from the court house steps and was interrupted constantly by applause and cheers. When he said, addressing himself to the Leaksville delegation, "They will try to do the same to you as they did to your fellow workers in Gastonia," a half dozen voices shouted, "They better not!"

Beal's appearance was dramatic. Men and women rushed to hug him. Then they embraced one another. As he spoke from the courthouse steps in his New England drawl, quite evidently under great emotional strain, his slow speech seemed to fit in perfectly with the soft southern voices murmuring approval after every sentence.

Here To Stay. Beal said: "The National Textile Workers' Union is in the South to stay. It makes no difference if they jail me for 20 years and jail six others of our fellow workers who fought for our union and whose only crime was to fight for and defend our union against the Manville-Jenckes thugs. They can jail organizers and members of our union but they cannot jail our union. Our union is growing in the South, it is leading the fight against the stretch-out, for the right to workers' self defense, and the whole struggle of the southern workers, especially in the textile industry against all attempts to continue the present system of industrial slavery. Our fight is the fight of the whole working class. I am at the disposal of the National Textile Workers' Union. I shall go wherever they send me. Our first task while continuing our drive for militant industrial unionism in the textile industry is to build, together with the International Labor Defense, through whose efforts and the protest of the workers they have mobilized I am free, a powerful movement to liberate our fellow workers and to smash the scheme of legal and extra-legal terror against our union and the whole working class in the South, the terror that is typified in the persons of Solicitor Carpenter and Major Bulwinkle."

Many Interviews. As far South as Atlanta and Georgia, newspapers and newspaper associations have called Beal on long distance "r interviews." Beal will go directly to New York, where he will be greeted by a workers' demonstration and will appear before thousands of workers at a meeting Friday, Nov. 15. He will tour the country for the International Labor Defense for a short time, speaking to rally workers in protest against the terror, and to gain the freedom of his six fellow workers in the Gastonia case.

Fake Hearings. Today's progress of the "investigation" into the murder of Ella May, N. T. W. U. organizer killed while in a truck with other workers of Bessemer who had tried to attend a union meeting in South Gastonia, serves only to confirm previous estimates that it is a whitewash proceeding. Not by any official procedure but by the logic of events beyond control of the county authorities the outstanding fact is disclosed that all the members of the black hundred band, including those for whom warrants are issued, are superintendents, foremen, overseers, clerical workers, and hangers-on of the Manville-Jenckes Loray mill.

GENERAL STRIKE AND BOYCOTT OF BRITISH SHAKE PALESTINE AS ARABS RESIST TERRORISM

(Wireless By Imprecors)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4.—Jerusalem reports that the severe sentences of Arabs by the British imperialist courts are adding to the unrest. In Haifa three Arabians are condemned to death, twelve to life sentences and four to ten years prison. Even minors are given long terms. Many Arab demonstrations are taking place in the different towns against the terrorist verdicts. The political prisoners at Jerusalem, Akka and Jaffa, are on a hunger strike for better prison regime. Arab school children at Naples, participating in the protest strike of the 26th of October against Brit-

ish imperialism, were flogged by the school management, causing great indignation of the Arab population. A general strike is proclaimed and great demonstrations are bringing conflicts with police. A protest strike in all Arabian schools is declared, and Arabian public organizations are demanding punishment of the child floggers or a boycott of all government schools. The Palestine Young Communist League is appealing to both Arabian and Jewish workers to protest against the mistreatment of the Arabia children at Naples. The British government commission which arrived on Oct. 24 to "investigate" encountered a boycott, both of it and of British goods.

Visitors at Funeral of Hungarian Worker Arrested by Horthy

(Wireless By Imprecors)
VIENNA, Nov. 6.—Budapest reports that Irma Lenz, a German subject, fiancée of Alexander Loewy, who died Oct. 28 in Hungary's prison hell from torture and hunger strike, was arrested at the cemetery while attending Loewy's funeral. Others attending the funeral were also arrested on a charge of "Communist conspiracy." The German subject, Irma Lenz, is charged with espionage, although travelling openly and legally. In the prisons where the many Hungarian workers are being murdered, the prison directors permit no visitors and give no information to friends or counsel of the political prisoners, preserving strict silence on what is going on behind the wall.

CHINESE MAKING NEW ATTACKS ON SOVIET FRONTIER

Invasions Force Red Army to Take Action
(Wireless By Imprecors)
MOSCOW, Nov. 6.—Harbin reports that continued arrests of Soviet citizens are made by Chinese authorities. Inhuman tortures are forcing prisoners to make false statements to be used for propaganda in the imperialist press. The Chinese authorities have ordered the German consul, Stobbe, to discharge the Soviet employes now aiding him settle Soviet citizens' affairs. He has refused, and the Chinese are hindering payment of relief to interned Soviet citizens through Stobbe. Harbin reports the systematic bombardment of the Soviet frontier by Chinese troops and Russian white guardist invasions. A Soviet village on the Amur near Nertschuk, and the works and station at Clotschinskaya, are being bombed by machine guns. Many Soviet citizens are killed and the grain harvest disorganized. White guard bands armed by the Chinese have attacked the frontier in the Trans-Baikal gold district, and the railways and roads in the coastal district. Mines in the Amur river threaten the Soviet frontier. The Soviet troops are forced to take energetic measures to protect the frontier.



IN THE SHOPS

Union Fakers Aid Railway Express Pile Up Millions

(By a Worker Correspondent)
CHICAGO (By Mail).—The worst feature of the whole situation at the American Ry. Express Co. is the fact that the Union is wholly unprepared to put up a fight. Seventy-five per cent of the workers are not eligible for union membership on account of being extras. And not over half of the regulars are union members. The rank and file of the union realize the seriousness of the situation, yet the leaders hang to the old trade union apoplexy—have a conference with the company officials or tell their troubles to some labor board composed of chyster politicians. It was just such tactics on the part of the leaders that put the union at the mercy of the company and surrounded it by barriers that prevent further organization. The leaders entered into two agreements with the officials that completely doomed the union to failure. The first had to do with the hiring of extras; the second related to so called "ninety day men." A brief account of these agreements will prove the utter incompetence of these leaders if nothing worse. At the time the union was organized extra men worked 8 hours per day. The union protested against these extras and were told

DETROIT AUTO PLANTS LAYING THOUSANDS OFF

Hudson, Ford Shops Throw Many Out
(By a Worker Correspondent)
DETROIT, Mich. (By Mail).—Well, I am writing our good paper the Daily Worker so as other papers will know what is going on here in Detroit. Work is so bad at this time that the stores are laying off the slaves from one to two days a week. This is so in Sears, Roebuck and Co., out on Gratiot Ave. Say, by the way, this is how they pay the workers at Sears, Roebuck. They pay them \$20 a week and 3 per cent off on a dollar. Well, many auto shops are closed down. Ford works 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 5 days a week, just as he needs parts. Out at the Hudson Motor Co. the other day the wagon was called to get one of the slaves for beating up a slave-driver. Say, have you been inside of that auto shop? They have a bunch of girls paying them from \$15 to \$23 a week and the boss talks to them like this—goddam you, hurry up, and so on. A fine bunch of slaves we are. What's the matter with us? Let's wake up and organize into a fighting union. Will we let our masters starve our wives and children, or will we stick together and go out for a living wage? The slaves surely know why they are being starved, but they must not let it go at that. Don't let's be a bunch of yellow dogs, but wake up and join the Auto Workers Union. Well, will do all I can to wake up the slaves, and all I can for our good Daily Worker. R. G. H. Editor's note—After noting that thousands of unemployed workers waited for work in the rain one day in Detroit, the above worker correspondent comments on a picture of Hoover, smiling, touring Detroit in an auto, clipped from a capitalist paper there. "He was not in the rain. I could smile too for \$75,000 a year."

BLAME UMW FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

(Continued from Page One)
coal state, and 10,000 of them were in Illinois. But this is not the whole story. Taking the country as a whole, more soft coal was mined in 1924 than in 1913. And in 1928, more coal was mined than in 1924. Thus far, the output this year has run considerably ahead of the output last year. No, the total demand for coal has not fallen below the pre-war level.

HENDRYX TELLS OF RAILROADING

(Continued from Page One)
Trenton mill in Gastonia, and Loray mill in Gastonia. He had been in the Loray mill about a year when the strike started. U. T. W. Fraud. All mills have had conditions. Hendryx joined the United Textile Workers at Chattanooga, in 1920. The U. T. W. chiefs took \$2.50 from each worker and left the country, doing nothing whatever for them. He has no use for that kind of a union. The National Textile Workers stays right in the fight, and that is what the workers want. The Loray mill had the worst conditions of any he had been in—12-hour day, even for children weighing no more than 95 pounds, and \$4 a week for these, in addition to their being "cussed around and kicked and abused."

DECISIVE FIGHT SHAKES AUSTRIA

(Wireless By Imprecors)
VIENNA, Nov. 6.—The workers in the Haid works at Stockerau unanimously refuse to admit fascists into the plant and the workers are locked out. Other factories' workers are staging demonstrations of solidarity with the Haid workers. The Communist Party is appealing to all workers to remove fascists from all factories and proclaim a solidarity strike with the workers of the Haid plant. Stockerau was quiet Sunday, but there were conflicts at Moedling near Vienna between fascist "National Socialists," staging a propaganda demonstration for the municipal election, and the provoked workers. Armed police intervened. The Commander-in-Chief of the German Army, General Heye, is expected to arrive in Vienna on a pretext of participation in the dedication of a monument to Field Marshal Hoetzendorf, but the real reason is to hold conferences between German and Austrian army leaders, looking to military support of fascist movements in both countries.

SILK CONFERENCE PLANS STRUGGLE

(Continued from Page One)
Delegates Show Rising Militancy in Mills
manufacturers everywhere, producing a sharp radicalization of the whole industry that expresses itself in scores of spontaneous strike struggles, and the realization by the workers of the necessity of a national struggle to link up all the strikes. Silk Workers More Militant. Hugo Oehler, of the Trade Union Unity League, intimated out the instability of American capitalism as evidenced by the crash on Wall Street and the growing struggles of the American workingclass in all industries. "The movement of the silk workers," said Oehler, "is part of the radicalization of the entire workingclass which is being met by the most brutal terror of the capitalist state, that we must now expect and be prepared to meet effectively. The drive among the silk workers is part of the great struggle of the N. T. W. U. in the South and the mass movement to free the seven Gastonia prisoners. Only the Trade Union Unity League," he concluded, "is giving organizational form to the struggles of the workers, and we must build the N. T. W. U. as a powerful section of the T. U. U. L."

CHEER BEAL AS HE LEAVES CELL

(Continued from Page One)
Major Bulwinkle appears as defense attorney. These two hirelings of the Manville-Jencks Co. have had their bond of black brotherhood christened and cemented by the blood of Ella May. The main job of these two procurers of murder and perjury is to find a scapegoat among the smaller fry of the black hundred band who in return for a few favors will take upon himself the heavy burden of the kidnappings, floggings and murders of revolting workers in this Manville-Jencks principality. It's their "Honor." The "honor of North Carolina," the commonwealth of pellagra where licenses are issued for the murder of striking workers such as licenses are issued for big game hunting in other parts of the United States, demands one or more indictments for the murder of Ella May. The mill workers have made their indictment already. They know who killed Ella May, and they know that their class enemies are trying to railroad seven organizers of the N. T. W. U. to prison for 20 years. The Leaksville strike, under the leadership of the N. T. W. U., coming as the Ella May investigation is proceeding, is the first sentence of the workers' answer to capitalist class justice in the South. The political character of this strike, although involving only 200 workers, is appreciated fully by the capitalist press. The Charlotte observer this morning carries pictures of the picket line and features this struggle as an event of major importance at this time. The Leaksville Woolen Mill is closed—closed by workers struggling against the stretchout and the tyranny of the mill bosses and their state authorities and struggling under the leadership of the N. T. W. U., which led the Gastonia strike.

Lewis Arranged It. Miners in the northern fields are idle chiefly because their coal has been a largely displaced by non-union southern coal. Kentucky and West Virginia operators pushed their output and opened new mines during the war boom, just as all other operators were doing. Since 1920, the output from these states has continued to rise while the output in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio has steadily fallen. Pennsylvania dropped after 1918, but since 1924 the Pennsylvania output has held its own. Wage rates, variations in the quality of coal, and freight rates are commonly considered as jointly responsible for the shift from northern mines to southern mines. But the pressure for low wages and the failure of the U. M. W. A. to resist the southern operators' hostility to union conditions are the most basic factors in the situation. Leading Illinois operators have taken a considerable share in developing the southern fields. Peabody Coal—which mined close to one-sixth of the Illinois total last year—has extensive properties in Kentucky and also operates mines in West Virginia.

Why He Was Picked. The reason he was picked out, along with six other innocent men, to be railroaded to sentences up to 20 years in prison by the mill bosses, Hendryx says, was because of his activity in the strike and what he saw. He jumped right into it, and during the first two days, when only about 900 were out, made speeches from the corner of the employment office, and pulled out 900 more. Then he was put in charge of the Workers International Relief Store, and when the masked gangsters destroyed it, he told the world he could identify some of them. They were mill superintendents and bosses. He was in charge of the relief store at the tent colony. Gilbert Knew of Raid. Three days before the raid, he was stopped on the railroad tracks, at a dark corner, by Tom Gilbert, and four other men, and beat up. Gilbert told him at the time, "I'll see you in your grave within three days," which showed Gilbert's guilty knowledge the raid was to be made. The trial he characterized briefly as a class trial; the defendants did not expect justice, they were class war prisoners, and the enemy believed in killing its prisoners. But Solicitor Carpenter, he reflected bitterly, "is the two-face-est man I ever saw." Carpenter came around at election time, gave all the boys ice cream cones, and told them how glad he was to do something for Labor. Then when Labor tried to do something for itself, Carpenter tried to send the laborers to the electric chair. Even the judge, who said he very much doubted whether Hendryx was guilty of anything, "gave me up to seven years just the same."

Austrian Fascists in Berlin. (Wireless By Imprecors)
BERLIN, Nov. 6.—A local group of the Austrian "Home Defense League" was formed in Berlin on Oct. 29, under protection of the German fascist "Stell Helmet" organization.

Led by Communists, a New Revolt Breaks in Kwangsi, South China
(Wireless By Imprecors)
SHANGHAI, Nov. 4.—The local authorities at Peking have proclaimed a state of war against the activities of rebels. Severe fighting is going on in Honan, where Chiang Kai-shek leads Nanking troops against the Kuomintang army, Nanking's withdrawal of troops from the villages of Hupeh province for fighting the forces of Feng Yushiang, creates the opportunity of greater Communist activity. The Kwangsi district is rising and insurgents led by Communists have occupied Kwangsi town. The Hankow government is most uneasy and has sent a gunboat with a regiment of troops in an effort to check the movement.

Who Is in the South. Old Ben Coal Corporation has a West Virginia subsidiary. Old Ben Franklin County Coal are both tied up with Cassett and Company with a Morgan bank in Philadelphia, and both of these Philadelphia banking houses have other coal interests in the southern fields. Chicago, Wilmington and Franklin Coal Company—owner of the New Orient, the largest mine in the world—is tied up with Boston interests, linking it with West Kentucky Coal Company, and with the West Virginia mining subsidiaries of the Massachusetts Gas Companies. Cosgrove-Meehan Coal Corporation not only owns a subsidiary of similar name in Illinois and another in West Virginia, but the chairman of this company is president of the West Virginia Coal and Coke. Madison Coal Corporation, subsidiary of the Illinois Central Railway, has mines also in Kentucky. In fact, all the railroad coal companies, which together mine at least one-eighth of the Illinois coal, are controlled by groups of financiers with great industrial interests, including vast coal properties in southern fields. But meantime, these larger Illinois producers are driving to protect their Illinois investments, no matter what happens to other companies or to the Illinois miners. So they are busily consolidating their interests, closing down certain mines, mechanizing and speeding up in other mines, cutting wage scales, continuing intrigues with the U. M. W. A. in Illinois, and facing the militant National Miners' Union with growing hostility. Mechanical loading, which is the latest thing in mechanization for underground mining, has increased in Illinois by more than 50 per cent in the past two years. Illinois now leads all other states in the tonnage of deep-mined coal mechanically loaded, though the percentage of state output loaded by machine is higher in Wyoming, Indiana, Utah and Montana. The percentage cut by machine is also rising, but the increase in cutting machines is a much older story than the introduction of mechanical loaders. To the miners it is still important, for the average output per machine is pushing steadily upward. Strip pits are increasing. Their output was doubled in Illinois from 1924 to 1928. This month production was begun at a new giant strip pit at DuQuoin through which United Electric Coal hopes to increase output by a million tons a year—and incidentally to raise its dividend rate. In all, one-fifth of the Illinois

output last year was either strip-mined or deep-mined coal mechanically loaded. This means serious displacement of workers. So in spite of agreements at certain mines for spreading the work around part-time among many, instead of full-time for few, the number of miners employed has decreased far more than the number of tons produced. Similar drives for mechanizing and concentrating production have been going on in other states. Nearly 200,000 men have been frozen out of the soft-coal industry since 1923. And 35,000 of these were in the one state of Illinois. The Lewis and Fishwick answer to this situation was simply to agree to whatever the operators ask, as long as the contract is signed and the check-off goes on. Fishwick's contract was for a wage cut. The National Miners Union, to which the Illinois miners are rallying now, proposes to recognize the advent of the machine, and since coal per man per hour production has increased sharply, to the great profit of the employers, the N. M. U. demands the six hour day, five day week, and unemployment relief from the operators, administered by the miners. It is what the fight is going to be about.—Editor.

Prisoners Need Bail. After the verdict, the prisoners were worse treated, Hendryx pointed out. They are no longer allowed to get the Daily Worker, and other newspapers are not brought in to them as before. Their bunks have only thin mattresses over the steel, and no covers. It is cold. Food consists of grits, corn bread and pink beans, and that only twice a day. No one can remain healthy long on this treatment—there is pressing need of bailing out these men. The bail money raised by the workers has been tied up by legal technicalities, and more must be had. Hendryx, and he speaks for the others, is unafraid. "If I am finally freed," he says, "I will go on organizing. If I have to serve, I only want to be able to know that the organizing of the Southern workers goes right on—into a union that will better their conditions."

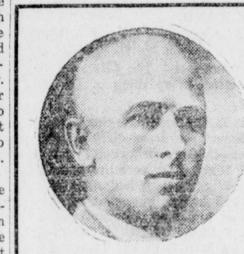
GASTONIA, N. C., Nov. 5.—Deputy Sheriff M. V. Wiggins reported that while subpoenaing witnesses to the Ella May hearing he had been warned to get out of town because "we don't want any Benedict Arnolds around here." Another witness, L. H. Baumgartner, an occupant of the truck, identified Haney Thompson, one of those charged, as the man who stopped the vehicle and said: "We got orders to run you Communists out of town." Ellis was the first witness to identify members of the murder gang today. "I saw the truck coming up the road," Ellis said during the hearing before Judge P. A. McElroy. "An automobile ran in front of it and stopped. The truck hit the car and then the shooting began. There also was some shooting from another car nearby. George Fowler was shooting. "I saw Yates Gamble, another of those arrested) shoot a man who was running across a cotton field after the folks in the truck jumped off and scattered." Ellis went on, then identified ten others of the men held as present during the shooting. "Troy Jones had a pump gun and was cussing," Ellis said. George Lingerfelt, driver of the truck in which Ella May and 22 others were riding, identified three of those arrested as members of the gang.

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

stress was placed by the delegates upon the need for greater organizational work. Women delegates from Paterson and New York showed the growing participation of the women workers in the silk movement. Al Goldberg, youth delegate from Paterson, called upon the young workers, as a decisive factor in the textile industry, to prepare for the National Conference of young textile workers which is to take place at the National Convention of the Union in Paterson, Nov. 28. For Struggle. The main resolution, unanimously adopted by the conference, called for the launching of a systematic organization drive in all silk centers to mobilize the workers for a national silk strike, one of the central slogans of the strike to be "Unconditional Freedom for the Seven Gastonia Prisoners." Resolutions were also adopted on rationalization and the war danger, on Gastonia and the Southern struggles, on the International Labor Defense and the Workers International Relief. The Conference decided to start immediately raising a strike fund, and to take all organizational steps

to spread the strike into all silk centers of the country the moment it breaks out in any district. A new National Silk Committee was elected with 12 members all of whom are workers actually employed in the silk mills of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

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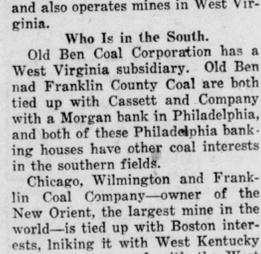
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Build Up the United Front of the Working Class From the Bottom Up—at the Enterprises!



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PARTY LIFE

Unacceptable--Even As a Gift.

Having received a mailed receipt and the counter-revolutionary, so-called "Revolutionary Age," the receipt purporting to show that I have subscribed to this lying sheet, I hereby wish to state that I never had and have not now anything to do with these renegades from Communism. I denounce this attempt to frame me up, and their destructive counter-revolutionary schemes.

(Signed) ALEX KORN.

The Trade Union Policy of the Communist Party

By JACK STACHEL

One of the comrades at the recent plenum of the Central Committee began his remarks on the Trade Union Report with the following statement:

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SEVEN YEARS I AM IN AGREEMENT WITH THE TRADE UNION POLICY OF THE PARTY.

This comrade was referring particularly to the Party policy of building new unions. He no doubt thought that this statement of his would bring a general rejoicing and thunderous applause on the part of the Central Committee. But what this comrade really did and it was so understood by the Central Committee was to state that he does not understand the present Trade Union Policy of the Party and furthermore that he does not understand the real meaning of the third period of post war capitalism. This comrade in other words maintains that Kucherism (or as it was known internationally at the time Schumacherism) which was condemned by the 4th Congress of the Communist International was correct and that the Comintern and the Red International of Labor Unions were wrong. It is worth while to mention for those who do not remember or who were not in the Party during this period that Kucher was the leader of the then termed "dual unionism" tendency never retreated and was finally expelled from the Party. To confuse the present position of the Comintern and the RILU with Kucherism is to substitute a petty bourgeois sectarian policy for a Leninist policy.

The Party policy on the trade union work was in the main correct during that period. When the Party really began to have a right wing policy on the trade union work was immediately prior to and particularly after the 4th Congress of the RILU when the Party did not see the changes that have taken place thruout the world and in the United States, in particular with reference to the importance of the unorganized and the role of the American Federation of Labor. Up to that time the Party merely deviated from time to time from the correct policy laid down by the Comintern and the RILU and which this comrade was bitterly opposed to.

What is the basis for the new line in our trade union work. In order to answer this question correctly it is necessary to bear in mind the main manifestations of the present third period of post war capitalism, the changes in the composition of the working class, the transformation of social democracy into social fascism, the growing together of the reformist trade union apparatus with the state, etc. This does not mean that prior to this period there were not situations in whole countries or in given industries within a country where new unions were both necessary and possible. But to put the question as our friend did at the plenum is to betray a failure to understand the new period.

The present period of post war capitalism is the period of the liquidation of capitalist stabilization. We are before a new revolutionary situation. The growth of the radicalization of the masses is already the beginning of the oncoming of the new revolutionary tide in the labor movement. Capitalism knows that it is approaching this phase of its crisis, and is making every effort to solve it thru an offensive at home (rationalization, wage cuts, etc.) and preparations for another imperialist slaughter, first and foremost an attack against the Soviet Union. Rationalization and the extensive introduction of machinery in the past period has brought about a change in the composition of the working class. In the United States millions of young workers, women, and Negroes are being and have been drawn into the process of production. Millions of workers who were formerly skilled workers are today in the ranks of the semi-skilled and unskilled. The A. F. of L. has been reduced from a mass organization of 5,000,000 including large sections in the basic industries (mining, transport, metal, etc.) into an organization of no more than 2 million, mainly skilled workers—the aristocracy of labor. The A. F. of L. has given up every pretense of being a class organization and has become openly the inaugurator and executor of the rationalization and speed-up plans of the employers in common with the engineers and technicians. The A. F. of L. has become an open appendix to the bourgeois state apparatus in the attacks against the workers and in the preparations for imperialist war. The A. F. of L. bureaucracy is the deadly enemy of the Soviet Union. The A. F. of L. today enters into the struggles of the workers on the side of the employers in order to defeat the workers. The A. F. of L. fights against every attempt of the unorganized in the basic industries to organize. The A. F. of L. fights every attempt of the young and women workers to become organized. The A. F. of L. fosters white chauvinism, and persecution of the foreign born. The A. F. of L. has become purely an organization of the aristocracy of labor fighting on the side of the bosses and the government against the workers.

The masses are moving to the left. There is a growing activity among the unorganized. The unskilled and semi-skilled who are practically all unorganized have become the decisive force in the working class.

It is impossible to capture the trade union apparatus of the A. F. of L. This apparatus is part of the capitalist machinery of oppression of the working class.

It is all this that forms the basis for the present policies of the RILU thruout the world and place on the order of the day the organization of new unions in the United States where 90 per cent of the workers are unorganized.

What is the danger in the viewpoint expressed by this comrade at the plenum? First of all this comrade does not understand the third period and therefore does not understand the changes that have taken place. His approach to the question of building new unions cannot therefore be the same as that of the RILU. His approach will be the old sectarian "dual unionist" approach. This comrade will become frightened at the first defeat, at the first difficulty because to him the policy of building new unions does not flow from the present period of the oncoming of the revolutionary tide in the labor movement. Secondly, this comrade will not apply the new forms and methods which are indispensable in the present period. He will not realize the importance of the unorganized, of the formation of shop committees, committees of action. He will not understand the necessity for a struggle against all forms of bureaucratism. He will not understand the importance of the development of the initiative of the masses. And finally this comrade will not understand the importance of the struggle against all brands of social reformism. He will not understand the importance and the possibility of converting every partial struggle into a general struggle and every economic strike into a political struggle.

And certainly he will not understand the necessity for intensifying the work of the Communist opposition in the old unions and the winning away of the masses in these unions (a large number of whom are daily being robbed of their skill) to the policies of the Red Unions.

In a word unless this comrade revises his position and really tries to understand the present Party trade union policy and the basis of it he will continue to live in the past. He will not succeed to organize the masses. He will at best if at all build the old narrow sectarian dual unions and not revolutionary industrial unions. He will use the old methods of organization and will not develop the mass struggles of the workers.

The resolutions of the 4th Congress of the RILU and the resolution on the Economic Struggles adopted by the 10th Plenum of the ECCI, as well as the Trade Union Resolution of the Party Plenum and the Program adopted at the Cleveland Convention of the TUUL must be studied and mastered by every Party member. Furthermore, the decisions of the Sixth World Congress and the 10th Plenum should be studied by every Party member. Only the thorough understanding of the present period will guarantee that our trade union work as well as all our mass work will proceed on the correct revolutionary line.

Just as the Party must carry on a struggle against the liquidatory position of Lovestone and Cannon who are more and more adopting the standpoint of the Mustekites so must the Party carry on a struggle against this Kucherism which still finds an echo in our ranks. Nothing short of the Leninist policy of the Communist International will guarantee us success in our trade union work.

"YOU'LL LIVE UP TO YOUR RECORD".

By Fred Ellis.



Southern Fascism Meets Resistance

By BILL DUNNE.

Open fascism has been legalized, especially in Gaston County and likewise in Cabarrus County, by the failure of the state through its grand jury to bring in an indictment against the murderers of Ella May in Gaston County, the songstress of working class revolt in the southern textile industry, and by the dismissal of charges against the kidnapers and floggers of Saylor, Wells and Lell in Cabarrus County. In Gaston County there exists now a regime of murder. It is openly stated in Manville-Jencks circles that organizers caught in Gaston County will be shot.

The spirit of the workers, however, has not been broken. Already a shop bulletin has been published and distributed in the Lory mill and throughout Gastonia since the convictions.

The most reactionary section of the capitalist press is jubilant over the hard-boiled attitude shown by the mill owners and their hangers-on and it compliments highly such outstanding hypocrites as Solicitor Carpenter and Governor Gardner, the latter of this precious couple waiting until the grand jury had failed to bring in an indictment to offer a \$400 reward for the conviction of the murderers of Ella May.

SHOWED THEIR HAND.

But even in their jubilation, because of the crass manner in which capitalist justice was forced to operate to protect its fascist policies, there is to be discerned a note of dissatisfaction. The Charlotte Observer, for instance, on October 26th states, in speaking of the Ella May case:

"Yet there was a difference that in the Mrs. Wiggins case, the elements of conspiracy would have been more difficult to establish, as, in this instance, it was simply mob insanity that dominated. It is only this difference that might have prevented the law operating in the case of Mrs. Wiggins as it had operated in the case of Aderholt. For all that and for anything that might be said by anyone who would be inclined to defend the grand jury finding, THE OUTCOME OF THIS PARTICULAR INVESTIGATION WILL BE CAUGHT UP AS MORE FUEL TO THE COMMUNIST AGITATORS." (My emphasis.)

So carelessly has the new southern capitalism and its state exposed itself, not only in the whitewashing of the murderers of Ella May, but in the trial of Fred Beal, Louis McLaughlin, Clarence Miller, Joseph Harrison, George Carter, K. Y. Hendryx, Wm. M. McGinnis, and the vicious sentences amounting to life imprisonment handed out to them, that even certain middle class elements are becoming more outspoken. For instance, in an open letter to Governor Gardner, officers of the National Housewives, the Women's Progressive League and the International New Alliance, make the following statement:

"Taking into consideration that Clyde R. Hoey, state prosecutor, is related to you; that you are a mill owner; that Major Bulwinkle, state prosecutor, is also a special attorney for the mills; the verdict was to be expected."

The Raleigh News and Observer, more "left" and therefore more conscious of the weapon that the class verdicts states (Oct. 25):

"A half dozen wild-eyed Communists came preaching that all capital is the brutal, relentless enemy of all labor, that the organized state with its system of laws and justice is the chief tool of capitalism. Some of us went crazy with fear."

"What are we going to do if a great part of our population, overworked, underpaid, and underprivileged folks of little learning, little imagination but good memory for wrong, recalling the striking contrast of state action in Gaston County, conclude that these wild-eyed radicals were right?"

"What is the state going to do about it then. More important, what is the state going to do about it now?"

What is to be especially noted here besides the admission of the manner in which capitalist democracy has exposed itself before the workers as a class instrument, is the suggested proposals which, taken in connection with other editorial utterances, indicate the launching of a campaign for certain forms of company unionism together with the introduction in the first legislative session of a criminal syndicalism law.

FOR OPPRESSIVE LAW.

While the Charlotte Observer, the Gastonia Gazette, the Charlotte News are more open advocates of suppressive legislation, there is nevertheless to be observed practical unanimity in all the press for a law similar to the California syndicalism law, and only recently the Charlotte Observer urged the adoption of the California criminal syndicalism law as written with only such formal changes as would make it legal in North Carolina. The Atlanta Constitution in a recent issue stated editorially that "the Communists would find it dangerous to advocate their program in the South." The Southern Textile Bulletin, the organ of the mill owners, announces, after a long denunciation of the Communists, that "they cannot be bought." The mill owners would like to have the United Textile Workers' Union save them. But the murder of six workers in Marion, where the U. T. W. had secured a small base, and the wounding of many more after a strike had broken out following the usual formal and treacherous settlement by U. T. W. officials, has convinced the more intelligent mill owners that the mass of mill workers cannot and will not be defeated by the A. F. of L. leaders, that once organization is secured, the struggle takes on rapidly a militant and political character.

INTENSE EXPLOITATION.

In previous articles we have emphasized the intensity of rationalization (the stretch-out process) and the terrible working and living conditions, approximating in many sections the conditions of the coolies

in China and the starved workers of India, and the absence of a decisive stratum of labor aristocracy in the mechanized industries—cotton, textile, rayon, chemical, etc.—on which new southern capitalism is based. The rapid rise of these industries into which have been recruited both black and white workers from the countryside, has tended with more rapidity than ever before to eliminate racial differences. It is to be noted that so far the demands of our Party in the South for social, economic and political equality for Negroes, culminating in the inclusion of two Negro workers in the Labor Jury at the Charlotte trial, and the big part played by Negro delegates in the two Charlotte conferences, has not resulted in a single violent outbreak in which any workers have taken part. Racial prejudice not only is tending to disappear under the intense pressure of southern capitalism upon the masses, but is actually being broken down in mass struggles.

REAL REPRESENTATION.

While it must be remembered that our Party and the left wing is just beginning to place its program before large numbers of southern workers, the two Charlotte conferences, that of the National Textile Workers' Union and that of the Trade Union Unity League, were eminently successful and could be held without interference, legal and extra legal, only because of their representative character. Reports from field organizers show that there is widespread response to the programs of action adopted by these two conferences and strong resentment against the conviction of the seven organizers and members of the N.T.W.U. and such open fascism as that resulting in the murder of Ella May and the kidnaping and flogging of Wells, Saylor and Lell.

In Atlanta, Georgia; Danville, Virginia; Murphy, N. C.; Asheville, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.; and other centers, concrete organizational results are being obtained even with the small forces at our disposal. For the first time November 7th Anniversary Celebrations will be held in the South. This in itself indicates that the struggle of the southern masses has rapidly reached the higher political level.

The main task now is to place additional forces in the South, to extend the base of our Party and to connect the struggle of the southern masses closely with those of the whole American working class in this period of sharpening class struggles.

MacDonald and Lovestone

By EARL BROWDER.

Why are the Lovestone renegades so careful to hide certain points in their program behind vague generalities? Why do they find so much camouflage necessary? It is because an open and frank statement would drive away from them even the handful of followers they have remaining, whom they can hold only by lies and deception. But it is not difficult to trace the full outlines of the right wing program in their own documents upon every important issue before the international working class. This includes the problems of the victorious working class of the Soviet Union upon which Lovestone & Co., solidarize completely with the right wing headed by Bucharin.

Beneath his clumsy mask Lovestone clearly discloses in the first issue of "Revolutionary Age" his participation in the struggle against the great forward drive of socialist construction in the Soviet Union, in his article "Twelve Years of the Soviet Union." This may be clearly established by a few quotations, which cannot be dismissed as "carelessness," for on such a subject and at such a time we can be sure that every word he writes is carefully chosen. By the points he chooses to leave out, by what he chooses to emphasize, by his judgment of relative values in the Soviet system, we can trace the full program of opportunism.

Dealing with the building of socialism, Lovestone does not mention the characteristic feature of the Soviet and collective farms, the instrument by which the grain problem is being solved and agriculture brought into the socialist economy, and against which Lovestone's political friends are fighting.

But if this omission reveals the camouflaged program, even more clearly does his treatment of the Five Year Plan and foreign trade. He brings forward—even before mention of the Five Year Plan—the growing participation in the world trade by the U. S. S. R., drawing the conclusion:

"This development is to be greatly welcomed. Relatively speaking, those countries participating most in world trade are the most independent."

This is bourgeois "wisdom" worthy of the New York Times! It sees the "independence" of the Soviet Union measured by the degree to which imperialism allows trade to develop between itself and the Soviet Union. It sees the fate of the Soviet Union bound up, first of all, with the growth of market relationships with the capitalist world, and only secondarily with the internal work of socialist construction, and not at all with the Soviet farms! This is the policy of surrender to world imperialism.

When Lovestone speaks gingerly of the Five Year Plan, the successful execution of which has smashed to pieces the position of the right wing in the Soviet Union, he tries to cover his trial by saying:

"Whatever differences there may have occurred were only over the method of application."

How wise! There "may have occurred" some differences, but they were only about such "little" things as, whether the Five Year Plan should be slowed down or speeded up; whether to soften with the resisting Kulak or to sharpen the struggle against him; whether industrial construction should be curtailed to provide instead articles of consumption; whether the Soviet and collective farms should be aggressively developed on a large scale, or only experimented with in a small

THE CITY OF BREAD

TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN BY ALEXANDER NEWEROFF

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(Continued.)

Orenburg. Sombre morning. Chill wind. Mishka sat in his corner, did not venture out of the car. He would have liked to run around the town, and go to the station toilet, but the conversation he had overheard the night before forbade it. All right, he could wait.

The mujiks camped near the train, built fires, hung pots and kettles over the flames. Roasting, boiling, broiling—and everywhere the penetrating odor of cabbage. The women peeled potatoes, cut up meat, blew on the flames with their lips. This was a prosperous crowd in Mishka's car.

One mujik brought four melons, and began to count out the change. He glanced at Mishka sitting in his corner and turned away. Another mujik brought a bag of tobacco. Tobacco brings a good price on the road. Five hundred rubels a package. And the Kirghiz don't know a damn thing about prices. It would be easy to make forty thousand rubels on it, and smoke all the tobacco you wanted for nothing, into the bargain.

Two others came in carrying samovars and kerosene-stoves to cook on, boots with stitched tops, three axes.

All morning they roamed the market place, and piled up the car from floor to roof with their purchases: leaf tobacco, cut tobacco, samovars, pails, iron pots, axes, jackets, women's shoes, skirts—till not an inch was left to turn round in.

Yeropka, a little mujik, also from Buzuluk county, was wearing a watch of "American" gold. Some one had told him you could get good prices for watches in Tashkent—so he had bought one for twelve thousand rubels. Every other mumen would cock his head to one side and regard the watch proudly. But then it stopped—absolutely refused to go again. First Yeropka held it to his right ear, then to his left—it wouldn't go. Twelve thousand rubels thrown out—gone right to hell!

Either because his watch would not go, or because some other sorrow gnawed at his heart, Yeropka began to work himself into a fury when his glance fell on Mishka.

"Who is this boy that's riding along with us anyway?" The other mujiks too pretended that they had just noticed Mishka for the first time.

"Who put him in here with us?"

"Where're you bound for, comrade?"

Mishka faced the mujiks, straightened his old cap, and said, like a regular grown-up mujik:

"I'm going to Tashkent, my uncle is Commissar there."

"And where are you from?"

"From far: Buzuluk county."

"What village?"

"Lopatino."

"And what's your uncle's name?"

Mishka didn't flicker an eyelash.

"His name is not the same as our! Mine is Dodonov, his is Mit-rofanov. He's my mother's brother; a Communist."

Yeropka, the little mujik, said:

"I'm from Buzuluk county myself, twenty versts from your village, and I never heard any name like that; you must be lying."

Mishka did not flicker an eyelash.

"Why should I lie? Go and ask the Tcheka, they know him there!"

"Who?"

"Uncle Vassily."

Yeropka shook his head:

"Doesn't look right to me. How old are you?"

"Fourteen."

The mujiks looked at Mishka hard, eyed him from all angles:

"He's lying, the son of a bitch!"

Semyen, with the red beard, stepped up to him and demanded roughly:

"Any money?"

Mishka didn't flicker an eyelash:

"Yes."

"How much?"

"How much have you?"

They all roared with laughter, so unexpected was the reply.

"Hah! What a boy! Better not tell him—he'd crawl right into your pocket!"

Shaggy-headed Prokhor was tremendously impressed by Mishka's powerful connections. He sat down next to Mishka and started a regular conversation with him:

"Has your uncle been working long in Tashkent?"

"Three years."

"Will you stay there, or go back home again?"

Mishka spat lazily past Prokhor's beard.

"I'll see. If I like it there, I'll stay; if I don't, I'll go home again. Uncle says he'll give me bread to take along, for nothing, twenty poods, enough till next harvest."

"Are you a big family?"

Mishka enjoyed leading the peasants by the nose—they believed every word you told them. He straightened his old cap on his head and launched into his story in a warm laughing voice. His family was not large: just him mother and two brothers. His father had served in the Tcheka for a year and a half, been a Communist. Well, and then the White Guard boorzhui had killed him—so now the family got a pension. The man who had brought Mishka to the car at that station was a comrade of his father's, and the very highest chief. Mishka had a letter from him to his uncle who was Commissar in Tashkent. And his uncle had sent Mishka's mother a letter: "Let the boy come home," he had written. "I'll find him a good position, and send you bread at once." Twice Lopatino mujiks had gone to him. His uncle had given them an official document—no one dared lay a finger on them. Some were stopped on the road, others had bread taken from them, but they just showed their documents with his uncle's seal, and no one could lay a finger on them.

Prokhor drank in Mishka's tale and gazed at him with admiring envy.

"You seem to be a fine fellow! I'd like to be friends with you..."

Mishka didn't flicker an eyelash.

"Certainly we'll be friends! And I'll help you too, when we meet in Tashkent."

"How?"

"Through my uncle."

This prospect completed the conquest of Prokhor. He fussed and fidgeted about Mishka, and spoke in the friendliest tone.

"That would be fine, my boy... You know yourself how it goes with us... they take, nad they take..."

"If I am there they won't take anything..."

(To be Continued)

way—"only" over such little questions of "application" was it that Lovestone's political friends broke away from the line of the Party!

If these questions are so insignificant that Lovestone can dismiss them so brusquely, then why was it "necessary" for the right wing to carry their struggle against the Party right up to the point of a split? But, of course, the renegades do not answer such questions.

Lovestone, like all renegades, protests his love for the Soviet Union and his desire to defend it. Like Trotsky, however, he interprets this to mean in action, struggle against and slander of the CPSU, and the Comintern. It is a fact that Lovestone's slanders have been printed with glee by the white guardist emigre paper, "Ruli," published in Berlin by the remnants of czarism. And now, even in his pose of "defender" of the Soviet Union, Lovestone's highest conception of "our duty to the Soviet Union" is to "crystallize sentiment for the recognition of the Soviet Union" by American imperialism. Here again Lovestone finds the only hope for socialist construction in withholding the arms of imperialism, in gaining the good will or at least tolerance of the imperialists.

If this be defense, the Soviet Union can get along better without "defenders." It is such defense as Ramsey MacDonald gives—that is, it is part and parcel of the imperialist preparation for war against the USSR.

Let the workers of America understand this, as clearly as those of the Soviet Union already do—that Lovestone and the right wing are serving international reaction, and their struggle against the Comintern is part of the war danger.

To fight against imperialist war and for defense of the Soviet Union, it is necessary to smash the Lovestone renegades!