

The Working Class of New York Will
Deliver Its Own "Note to Stimson" in
Defense of the Soviet Union at
Central Opera House Tonight

Daily Worker



FINAL CITY
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N. Y. WORKERS RALLY AGAINST U. S. WAR NOTE TONIGHT!

The American Workers Must Back Up the Soviet Union Against the Imperialist Hoover

The Note sent by the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in reply to the insolent, lying, war-threatening Note of Messrs. Hoover and Stimson, is the answer of the whole of the conscious working class of the world to these imperialists.

Thousands of New York workers will add their voices in much rougher language of the same meaning at the Central Opera House tonight.

The reactions of the capitalist agents at Washington and in several foreign capitals show a frenzy of anger and a sense of defeat. For, to the splendidly successful "surgical" operation of the workers' Red Army against the militarist agents of Wall Street in China, has now been added a diplomatic defeat of the Washington paymasters of these bandits.

The capitalist press is dismayed over the fact that the workers' government "seized the opportunity" to expose to the working class of the whole world, over the heads of their governments, in the politest terms consistent with truthfulness, the real nature of the belligerent action of Hoover's government.

The whole world knows that the Soviet Note speaks the truth where Hoover and Stimson were lying about "peace" to cover up their strenuous actions leading directly toward war.

The government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is precisely the only Great Power in the world that has never resorted to military action except as a necessary step for defense, due to direct attack or armed intervention. The hypocrisy of the Wall Street government which at this very time has just completed the bringing back of the dead bodies of U. S. soldiers which were sent without legal sanction of any sort, in 1918 to make war against the workers' republic on Soviet territory!

The Soviet Note, for all the careful observance of diplomatic language, makes a startlingly true picture of the criminal actions of the Chinese militarists against precisely the only big Power which has not violated the territory of China with unprovoked armed invasion! Against precisely the only State that voluntarily relinquished every unequal treaty, the Chinese bandit-government made a sudden and bloody attack without any warning or preliminary presentation of claims. The treaty concerning the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria, to break which the bandit-government took violent action without warning to Soviet Russia but, doubtless, with the knowledge of the bankers who supply them with money, was entered into by China of its own free will without compulsion—in sharp distinction to the treaties which now exist between China and the United States which were imposed upon China by force and which are now being maintained by Hoover with military force on Chinese soil! The monumental hypocrisy of these contemptible imperialists who, with their own troops now quartered by force in Chinese territory, with bayonets still dripping with the blood of Chinese workers and peasants, speak of "peace!"

The Note of the workers' government makes it clear that the motive of Hoover's Note was to stop the negotiations for peace and to cause the reopening of the war against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Hoover intended to put "pressure" on the scared and beaten Chinese hirelings of Wall Street to continue the war which Hoover's masters in Wall Street have paid for and through which they hope to get a hold on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

To hell with your advice, Mr. Hoover!

But Hoover has now put the United States government to the front as the leader of the anti-Soviet imperialist war-front!

And this needs an answer. The American workers must give the answer by working night and day to make our class in this country the most determined defender of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics! Workers of New York! Come to the great mass meeting at Central Opera House tonight and let your voice be heard!

Take the Offensive in the Illinois Strike!

A strike is a test of strength, a positive thing, a battle in the class war. It is not, as the reactionary union leaders have so painstakingly argued for decades, a case of workers just exercising their "constitutional right" to cease working, and settling down to see whether they starve before the employers' loss of profits decides the issue. The I. W. W. syndicalist ideal of "folded arms" was only a romantic version of the A. F. L. misleaders' advice to strikers, "Go fishing, and leave the rest to us."

The Illinois miners at the Tri-District Convention of the National Miners' Union voted Sunday for a state-wide strike, for the most elementary demands: six-hour day and five-day week, rest periods, more men on the cutting and loading machines, safety conditions, for an end to the check-off swindle, and against discrimination in hiring and wages, also for recognition of the miners' own union, the N. M. U.

Though the National Miners' Union does not as yet include the majority of Illinois' 50,000 working miners, and 40,000 unemployed miners, the popularity of these demands is obvious wherever miners come together, or express themselves in any way. Within the last two weeks, some thousands of the Illinois miners have expressed their approval by going on "wild-cat" spontaneous strikes for these and similar demands.

But a strike that has against it every reactionary force from the state to the misleaders of labor can not show its real strength in an unorganized, "wild cat" fashion. The National Miners' Union, and all the striking miners have before them, as a most immediate problem, the bringing of order, of discipline, of the solidarity that comes from organization into this situation. Now is no time for slipshod methods. The call of the Illinois district, N. M. U. Grievance Committee for mass picketing is correct. It means that every miner must enlist in a war, for this will be war. Marching miners going from mine to mine is the only way to get these 50,000 all out at once.

These marching miners, these mass picket lines will be met by the organized forces of the coal operators, by armed force, centrally directed. That means that if the miners want a victory, their own forces must be as well organized, as determined, their own organization as solidly united, centralized.

Every striking miner join the National Miners' Union!

All out for mass picketing!

Hold mass meetings at every mine and elect rank and file strike relief and defense committees, of organized and unorganized miners!

Keep in closest touch with, and accept direction from the district and national offices of the National Miners' Union!

All workers, everywhere, send relief funds to the fighting miners of Illinois!

Social-Fascism Can Be Smashed by Bringing Every Militant Worker Into Active Leadership of Growing Needle Trades Struggles

In its "story of the first day of the convention" now being held in Cleveland, "Justice," the organ of the fascist leadership in the ladies' garment industry, says in headlines:

"Governor of Ohio and Mayer of Cleveland Address Con-

GREAT RESPONSE TO STRIKE CALL OF MINER UNION

Active Preparations to
Mass Picket; Strike
Committees Elected

3500 Already Walk Out

Hail Aid from Unity
League, Worker Relief

BULLETIN.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—A great general membership mass meeting of the Trade Union Unity League held in Mirror Hall here last night voted unanimously to support materially and morally 100 per cent the Illinois miners' strike starting Monday, and promised to rally the Chicago working class for it. National Organizer Johnstone of the T. U. U. L. and William Gebert, T. U. U. L. organizer in southern Illinois spoke.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 5.—The Fishwick administration of the Illinois District of the United Mine Workers' of America has issued a statement that it will try to break the state-wide general strike called by the National Miners' Union. The national office of the N. M. U. has replied with a statement exposing of the strike-breaking activities of the Fishwick gang in other struggles and exposing, with proofs, the connection between Fishwick and the coal operators.

Secretary Pat Toohy, Frank and others will address the anthracite miners' mass meeting in Tamaqua tomorrow, after which Toohy will proceed immediately to Illinois.

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Dec. 5.—The strike call issued by the Illinois district office of the National Miners' Union, for a state-wide strike of coal miners starting Monday morning, is receiving enthusiastic response from all parts of (Continued on Page Three)

PARTY MEMBERS, ATTENTION!

The section membership meetings and all other meetings that were scheduled to take place tonight, are called off. The entire Party membership is instructed to attend the Anti-Imperialist meeting to be held at Central Opera House.

vention—President Schlesinger Eulogizes Acting President Dubinsky—Convention Thanks Gov. Roosevelt and Lieut. Gov. Lehman for Their Services in Cloak Strike."

On the same day in Bryant Hall, New York City, hundreds of garment workers gathered to prepare for struggle against the Cleveland conspiracy—a conspiracy in which the Schlesingers and Dubinsky do not hesitate to name as their leaders the highest officials of this state. This conspiracy is for the benefit of the bosses. Its intention is to put the entire weight of the attempts to "stabilize" the garment industry upon workers already suffering from speed-up, low wages and increasing unemployment.

Bosses, the state authority and union officials are the partners in this anti-working class plot. Courts, police and gangsters will try mercilessly to crush out all resistance.

For a favored few (very few) of the more highly paid workers, for the hangers-on of the machinery of social-fascism, conditions will be made more to their liking. For the great mass of the thousands of workers upon whose toil the industry is built, wages and working conditions will be worse. This is clear as daylight. There is no instance in history where bosses and their servants and lackeys have aided a union to raise the standard of living of workers without bitter struggle. The Schlesingers and the garment bosses and state authorities are able to unite only because all of them are against the interests of the masses. This is the seal of their unity.

How is this conspiracy to be smashed? First, by exposing it. But far more important now, because most workers already understand the meaning of the union of bureaucrats, socialist party tricksters and government, is the preparation of the forms and methods of struggle—the genuine mobilization of the garment workers for the fight that must be made.

Rank and file organization committees, rank and file strike committees composed of both union members and unorganized workers, shop committees, worker defense units—the recruiting of new militant forces from the shops, the establishment of mass leadership, elections of rank and file committees of action—these are all indispensable steps.

But these methods are something more than mere organizational steps. By the very fact of their introduction and acceptance by masses of workers as their instruments of the class war, by the stimulation and broadening of the whole movement which these methods bring, the political level of the whole conflict is raised and the morale is heightened.

This is now the main task in the work of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union—the mobilization of the masses for the fight to smash social-fascism in the industry and the building of a far broader working class leadership right out of the ranks of the struggle.

It is only by using every worker who is willing to take an active part in the struggle, only by seeing that every opportunity is given for workers to come forward into leadership, that the mass of workers can be organized and led in successful struggle against the powerful combination of bosses, bureaucrats and government.

Confidence of workers in their mass power—confidence in the mass power and will to struggle of the workers—these will build the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union and smash social-fascism in the needle trades.

Respond Now to the Emergency Fund Appeal

The first day's response to the appeal for the Emergency Fund of the Communist Party has shown that many workers were already awake to the great opportunities for organization and struggle. Thousands of workers are only awaiting the opportunity to help, to join in this work.

For example, a non-Party worker in Brooklyn writes: "Enclosed please find five dollars to help you (sorry can't offer more) with your wonderful work."

We must have ten thousand such letters as this. And there are ten thousand workers and sympathizers to the Party who can be reached for such donations. And there are several hundreds who can make donations reaching into the hundreds of dollars.

All such potential support must be reached, and the support must actually be realized in dollars to be used in the class struggle.

Current events emphasize the enormous importance of giving the whole movement a big, special push forward just at this time. The intervention of Stimson to prevent the peaceful settlement under way in Manchuria, shows the growing sharpness of danger of imperialist war against the Soviet Union. The growing economic crisis, with its attendant unemployment, is brewing great mass battles of the workers. The miners are already on the move in Illinois and the Anthracite. The South is seething with movement of workers, seeking organization, and welcoming our organizers.

We must not fail to meet our tasks in this period, which is a turning point in world history. The American working class, under the leadership of the Communist Party, must begin to use its forces, mass agitation, mass propaganda, mass organization, mass movement—these must be realized on a larger scale. The Emergency Fund is the next step.

SEND IN YOUR DONATION TODAY TO
The Communist Party, 43 East 125th St., New York City.

POSTPONE TRIAL 400 BIG BOSSES OF GRAHAM IN VA. MAP WAGE CUTS FOR WORKERS

Pa. Workers Fight for
Bethlehem 3

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 5.—The trial of Stephen Graham, Communist worker held on charges of "inciting the Negro to rebellion," and several other charges, has been continued until Jan. 13. Graham has again been threatened with deportation.

Graham was arrested for calling Negro and white workers of the Southern Spring Mfg. Co. together (Continued on Page Three)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Speed-up the workers on less wages, and smash strikes, was the key-note of Hoover's message to the grand fascist council consisting of 400 leading exploiters that met today in the Chamber of Commerce building.

Hoover gloated over the fact that the misleaders of labor had promised him that "not only would they use their utmost influence to allay labor conflict, but would also cooperate with the employers in the present situation."

The imperialist president gave the 400 leading bosses a free field for smashing wage-cut drives.

He informed the heads of the gigantic seab corporations that "this (Continued on Page Three)

Wall St. "Friendship" for China



"The big imperialist powers, whose troops parade their colonies, in spite of the Kellogg Pact," said Maxim Litvinoff, of the Commissariat of foreign affairs of the U. S. S. R., in a speech yesterday, "cannot intimidate the Soviet Union, under the guise of peace." The above pictures show American soldiers embarking for China to shoot down workers and peasants.

HAITIAN STRIKE FLARES; MARINES IN MARTIAL LAW

Strikers Stone U. S.
Officer in Street

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Dec. 5.—The U. S. Marines who have been illegally occupying Haiti for years have declared martial law, under the command of Colonel Richard M. Cuts, in order to break a strike of the Haitian employees of the customs office.

However, the strike threatens to spread beyond the custom office, where it began yesterday morning, when the employees entered all offices with clubs to drive out any laggards throwing typewriters at two Yankee bosses who tried to break the strike, injuring the two slightly.

Spreading the fight to the street (Continued on Page Three)

Build Up the United Front of
the Working Class From the Bot-
tom Up—at the Enterprises!

National Textile Union on Faster Pace in the South

Invites Unorganized Workers to Send Their
Delegates to Paterson Convention, Dec. 21

The National Textile Workers' Union national office has issued the following statement on the increased struggle to organize in the South, and on its second national convention, December 21-22, in Paterson, N. J.:

"The National Textile Workers' Union is intensifying its organization drive in the South. Throughout the country the mill workers are mobilizing for struggle under the banner of class struggle. The Southern District with sharpening struggles and bitter suppression is mobilizing our forces in every textile center of the South to make a living reality out of the program of action adopted at the Charlotte, N. C., Conference by 338 delegates.

"The strikes of last spring in the South against the stretch-out, low wages and long hours was the opening wedge of the Southern workers, black and white, in the class struggle under the leadership of the revolutionary unions of America. The textile workers led the way in the struggle for better conditions and against the bosses' terror offensive. The industrialization of the South brought with it speed-up and worsening of the workers' conditions creating the basis for sharper class conflicts in strikes and a reign of (Continued on Page Three)

Miller Arriving Today for USSR Defense Demonstration

The Young Communist League will hold a demonstration to welcome Clarence Miller, Gastonia strike leader and member of the National Executive Committee of the League, when he arrives



C. Miller.

at the Pennsylvania station about 6.30 p. m. today.

Miller, who was sentenced to 17 to 20 years in prison because he was one of the leaders of the Loray strikers who defended themselves against the attack of the police on their headquarters, will go from the station to the demonstration for defense of the Soviet Union this eve-

(Continued on Page Two)

SOVIET MASSES IN STORM OF PROTEST AT AMERICAN WAR NOTE ON MANCHURIA

N. Y. Workers Rally Tonight At Central Opera House to Challenge Attack on Soviet

Angered Workers Stand Solidly Behind Soviet; Mukden Haggles on Terms; U. S. Chagrined

A mass demonstration to mobilize the protest and resistance of the American workers against Stimson's threat of intervention in the Soviet Union will be held at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave., at 8 p. m. tonight.

Every class conscious worker should express his militant action against this imperialist threat by attending the mass meeting!

Fight Wall Street's threat of intervention against the workers' fatherland!

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Dec. 5.—As a result of the encouragement given by the American imperialist powers, the Mukden government has announced that it declines to "accept completely" the terms of the protocol signed by its duly authorized envoy at Nikolsk-Ussurisk, and is demanding what it terms are essential changes in the terms already agreed to.

The protocol as signed contained among other provisions, the following items:

That Lu Jung-Huan, the Chinese "front" for Russian counter-revolutionary white guards who seized control of the Chinese Eastern Railway when the Soviet management was driven out, be dismissed; that the Soviet Union recommend a new manager and assistant manager, in place of the old ones, Emshannoff and Bismont, but that the Soviet would claim the right to appoint these two to other positions on the railway.

The chief terms of the protocol are, of course, the resumption of joint Soviet-Chinese management and the carrying out of the 1924 treaty violated by Chinese seizure of the line.

Chang-Hsueh-liang, the militarist tool of Japan in Manchuria, is now announcing that his representative, Tsai Yun-sheng, is being sent back to the Soviet territory at Harbarovsk, to try to get better terms. Chang says that while Lu Jung-huan will be dismissed as chairman of the management board, he must be assigned to some other post, also the replacement of Emshannoff and Eismont in any position is "not acceptable."

Stimson Shows Charges. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The international horse-laugh being given American diplomacy at its rebuff by the Soviet Union and the inability of Stimson to save American interests in China by the attempt to march the Soviet Union, is showing its effect on the pompous Mr. Stimson, Secretary of State. Stimson appearing to read his "statement" of cautious defense of American imperialist meddling with Soviet-China affairs. And Stimson in reading it showed that he was deeply offended by the sharp rejection and accusation of the Soviet memorandum.

To cover up his wounded feelings Stimson tried to make out that the American war threat, to which the Soviet note was a stern defiance, had itself caused the negotiations which Stimson tried to prevent. In fact Stimson expressed the hope that the "whole Manchurian situation would be a closed incident."

The sense of comment even in the capitalist press is that American diplomacy has been given a black eye, and that "mortification in the state department is not wanting." The failure to bring Japan into the imperialist joint-war threat on the Soviet Union, is not, of course, due to any friendship of Japan for the Soviet Union, but is due precisely because Japan would not allow America to trespass on what Japan regards as its own zone of influence in Manchuria. And one of Stimson's greatest defeats is the inability to overcome this obstacle in mobilizing the world for war on the Soviet Union, together with the fact that America's note, meant to prevent negotiations between the Soviet Union and Mukden, has seemingly only aided Japan's militarist lackey at Mukden, to bargain for better terms.

The citation by Stimson, that the practice of international capitalist diplomacy "as far back as the Hague convention of 1899" justified the meddling in Soviet affairs, is pointed out as a flabby argument to offer

to the new world power of the revolutionary proletariat which overthrew all capitalist traditions along with Russian capitalism in 1917. Stimson seems not to know that he and American imperialism is not dealing with the capitalist diplomats of 1899, but with Bolsheviks, and cannot bluff and bluster against the Soviet Power nor overawe the Workers and Peasants Government as Stimson has done with Nicaragua and the Philippines.

Hoover and his Stimson are taken aback, first by the stern rebuke of the Soviet, secondly by the lack of support abroad, Germany showing its unwillingness under the present circumstances to chance a revolution of its proletariat by any open war maneuvers against the Soviet Union, and thirdly, by the rain of sarcastic "why didn't we mind our own business," editorial comment of the American capitalist press, even in hard-boiled republican and administration papers.

SUPPORT USSR! FIGHT WAR NOTE!

Rally Workers at NY
Communist Mass Meet

Tonight at 8 p. m. at Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., thousands of workers will gather under the auspices of the Communist Party in demonstration against the policy of the U. S. government which is leading the march of international capitalism against the Soviet Union.

The Chinese Workers' Alliance, in a statement issued today denounced the cliques of war lords of Nanking and Mukden who allied themselves with world imperialism against the Chinese workers and peasants and their friend, the Soviet Union.

Earlier in the day a group of rich Chinese in this country who are students of Columbia University, and who are supported through the exploitation of millions of starving workers and peasants of China issued a statement in defense of the nationalist butchers. This aggregation which styles itself the Chinese Students' Patriotic League are all sons of landlords. The Chinese Workers' Alliance and the members of the Chinese section of the Amalgamated Food Workers denounced these "patriots" as "part of the same clique which betrayed the masses into the hands of American, British and Japanese imperialism." James Mo and N. Dooming will express the will of Chinese masses at tonight's meeting. Other speakers will be M. J. Olgin, Robert Minor, J. Amter, Gil Green, and Otto Huiswood.

Reports coming from other countries all reflect the rising tide of sentiment of all workers against the imperialist acts of the U. S. government and for the defense of the Soviet Union. News of clashes in Poland, France and Germany between workers and police reflect the fact that the workers of the world are becoming aroused to the gravity of the situation. The meeting in Central Opera House will mark the beginning of new struggles of the American workers against the policy of its oppressing government and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

HOOVER, GREEN, YOUNG & CO. LEAD IN WAGE-CUT ATTACK

"Fascist Council" Opens to Theme Song of "Prosperity, Prosperity"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Hoover opened his fascist economic council today with his usual theme song—"prosperity, ever prosperity."

Of course, to the hundreds of thousands of unemployed the music was not so sweet. The auto workers tramping the streets, the steel workers hanging around the rapidly closing mills can feel the irony of this "prosperity."

Even the workers on the job are going to get a dose of what Hoover means by "prosperity."

Hoover is the composite picture of big business controlling the capitalist state power. Every act of Hoover is in the interest of the imperialist masters and against the workers. His fascist economic council is a big step towards open, outright and complete fascist control of the "democratic" state by the big capitalists.

When the economic crisis became so severe that even the big capitalist papers were crying about the "illusion of prosperity"—of course, the worker never had "prosperity"; when the capitalist, reptile-press speaks of "prosperity" it means big profits to the bosses—Hoover became frantic. His reputation as the chief engineer of "prosperity" was at stake.

Wasn't it Hoover who repeated to a sickening degree the vulgar, jazz economist phrase about "we do not have to have periods of depression?" But depression came in such violent form that it sent Hoover and Owen D. Young scrambling to the White House telephone for days in advance of the "economic conferences," calling on the foremost exploiters in the country to come to Washington to meet the crisis.

The big capitalists for years have sought to defy Hoover as the "god of perpetual prosperity." In fact, Hoover can't issue a statement without the word "prosperity" creeping in.

In 1921 Hoover wrote: "Construction is the balance wheel of American industry. Activity in construction bears a close relation to general industrial conditions." The balance sheet is way out of line. Building construction is suffering the worst slump in seven years.

Last year Hoover pointed a way that the capitalists in their fascist council will now adopt in an attempt to get out of the present depression. "By economy in expenditure," Hoover said "the capitalists could avoid disaster." "Economy in expenditure," translated from Hoover's language into the tongue of the class struggle means drastic wage cuts.

Wage cuts on a nation-wide scale was the first question proposed in Hoover's fascist gatherings. It was this that made Henry Ford come out in the role of the hero of the bourgeoisie in his fake announcement of wage increases that meant more production for the Ford workers for less money.

Herbert Hoover knows how to go about lowering the standard of living of the workers. His experience as food dictator during the war taught him a great deal about how little food a worker can produce on.

In order to make his plans for wage-cutting drives more perfect, he enlists his old friends, the officials of the A. F. of L.

Green, Wall and Lewis, with their swollen pocketbooks, were only too glad to accept a lower standard of living—for the workers. But they could not without their host. The American workers are expressing their resistance to the fascist council. Under the leadership of the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League this mass attack on the capitalist wage-cutting offensive will grow. The working class will answer the brutal drive of capitalists and the social-fascists with ever-increasing struggles.

ing from the Workers School at 9:30 sharp.

Communist Activities

Industrial Registration. All industrial organizers and all section organizers are instructed to complete the registration of all Party members. Those who are not as yet registered should do so immediately. This registration is of utmost importance in the building of the T.U.U.L.—District Industrial Department.

N. J. Section Executive. A meeting of the New Jersey Section Executive Committee will be held Sunday, Dec. 8, at 10 a. m. in the room of the N. J. Section, 1347 Broadway. All members of the section committee must attend and be on time.

Origin of Lenin. Section 5 of the Communist Party has arranged a lecture by Comrade M. J. O'Leary on "Lenin and Communism" Sunday, Dec. 8, at 8 p. m. in the room of the N. J. Section, 1347 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

Class in Trade Union Problems. The symposium conducted every Monday night at 7 p. m. at the Workers School, 26 Union Sq., by Comrade Robert Dunn under the title "American Trade Union Problems" will have for this week the subject "Social Insurance in the Trade Unions" and is to be given by Comrade Grace Egan. Admission is 25 cents. All workers interested in organizational problems should attend.

Section 1 Affair. Section 1 will have an affair Saturday, Dec. 7, at 7 p. m. at the Workers School, 26 Union Sq. At this affair, the pictures of the "Land of the Soviets" will be shown, beginning with the take-off in Moscow and ending up with the tremendous celebration at Polo Grounds. Workers are urged to come and have a good time.

Jakiro Speaks in Newark. J. Jakiro will be the speaker at open forum meeting Friday evening at 93 Mercer St., Newark. Subject: "Proletarian Dictatorship versus Capitalist Democracy." Admission Communist Party and Y.C.L. Forums every Friday.

District Pioneer Conference. A special district conference on Pioneer work will be held Saturday, Dec. 8, at 8 p. m. at the Workers Center (fourth floor). There will be unit representation of the Y.C.L. All comrades are invited.

Reception for Miller. A mass meeting and reception for Clarence Miller will be held Saturday evening at Stuyvesant Casino, 11th St. and 2nd Ave. Speakers in addition to Miller will include N.E.A. representatives, Gerson, Carr, Mates and Green. A dance will take place after the meeting.

Section 6 Membership Meet. Today, 8 p. m., at 55 Manhattan Ave.

Youth Forum. "The Myth of Equal Opportunity in America" will be the topic of discussion at an open forum on Sunday, Dec. 8, at 1:30 p. m. at 1320 Wilkins Ave., under the auspices of the Upper Bronx No. 2 Unit of the Y.C.L. Admission free.

Party Members—Attention! The section membership meetings and all other meetings that were scheduled to take place tonight are called off. The entire Party membership is instructed to attend the anti-imperialist meeting to be held at Central Opera House.

DISTRICT BUREAU. Workers School Students Hike. Sunday, Dec. 8, the second of a series of hikes will take place, starting

Food Workers' Fraction. Food Workers' Fraction of the C.P. will meet 8 p. m. today at 133 W. 51st St.

Greek Fraction Meet. Meeting of Greek Fraction will be held Saturday, 7 p. m. at 26 Union Sq., Amter. Do. will report. All members attend.

Lecture in Yonkers. Scott Nearing will lecture on war in the headquarters of the Workers Co-operative Center at 232 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y. The lecture will take place on Friday, Dec. 6 at 8 p. m. sharp. All welcome.

E.C.W.W. Celebration. Council of E.C.W.W. will celebrate its 6th anniversary by having a splendid supper and entertainment on Saturday, Dec. 7, at 291 Mermaid Ave., Coney Island.

N. Y. Scandinavian Club. A ball will be given by the N. Y. Scandinavian Workers Clubs at Hermyer Hall, 6th Ave. and First St., Saturday, Dec. 7, at 8 p. m. Music will be supplied by the 10-piece Normandy orchestra. Boxing exhibitions will be given.

Workers Laboratory Theatre. The Workers Laboratory Theatre will give an all revolutionary program at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square, Dec. 8, at 8:30 p. m. There will be two one-act plays—"Marching Guns" and "White Trash." Negro spirituals, "The Perry Dancers in the 'International'" and music by the Prolet Music Club. There will be dancing after the performance. Tickets 50 cents at the Workers Bookshop and Workers' School. Seventy-five cents at the door.

Dental Mechanics Meeting. A dental mechanics mass meeting will be held Thursday, Dec. 5, at 8:30 p. m. at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl. Ways and means how to defend the strike will be taken up. Meeting will begin on time. Everyone invited.

Working Women's Council 2, Bronx. A banquet and concert to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the Working Women's Council 2, Bronx, will be held Saturday evening, Dec. 7, at 1400 Boston Road.

Italian Workers Ball. A Grand Ball will be given by the Italian Workers Educational Club at 194th St., Saturday, Dec. 7, at 8 p. m. Contribution 25 cents.

Metal Workers League. Meeting tonight at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl.

Textile Ball Tickets. Settle up for Thanksgiving Eve Textile Ball tickets at once. N. Y. Local, W.I.R., 759 Broadway, room 221.

Emergency Conference Strikers Aid. Saturday, Dec. 7, 1 p. m., Local New York, W.I.R., 759 Broadway, room 221. Workers organizations and unions should send representatives.

Volunteers Wanted, N.Y.W.U. Volunteers for technical work wanted at once at the National Textile Workers Union. Comrades should report for work during the day time or in the evening.

Musical Performance. A midnight performance will take place on Saturday, Dec. 7, at 11 p. m., at Alton Theatre near the Co-operative Colony. The Sovkino movie, "Seeds of Freedom," will be shown, accompanied by 89 singers.

Why Should Our Party Lag on Revolutionary Rivalry Agreements?

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 5.—The Communist Party of Holland has challenged the Communist Parties of Belgium and of Switzerland, to enter with it into an agreement for revolutionary rivalry in Communist activities on an international scale.

SUBWAY DIGGERS MASS PICKETING

Issue 15,000 Leaflets for Big Meeting

Mass picketing, with home madrigals, showing what the subway strikers want, was carried out for the first time in the strike at Grand Concourse yesterday morning. The new union, the Subway and Construction Workers Industrial Union, headquarters at 235 West 129th St., is leading a real struggle, after weeks of betrayal by the officials of Local 63, the old union in the field.

The workers are determined to win their 40-hour week, wage increase, sanitary and safety conditions, and other demands. They are distributing today 15,000 leaflets, among the subway workers of New York, pointing to the need for struggle, and inviting all in the industry to be at the mass meeting, 4 p. m. Sunday, Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue where city wide organization will be planned and the whole situation considered.

There will be mass picketing again this morning, and tomorrow. The police did not interfere yesterday.

The union appeals to all workers to show their solidarity by joining the mass picketing 6 to 8 a. m. on the Grand Concourse, between 183rd and 200th Sts.

NEEDLE WORKERS FIGHT DEVELOPS

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5.—The organization campaign, and preparations for energetic struggle in the dressmakers' trade are being rushed forward by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union in New York. The workers will strike shops which refuse union recognition, the 40-hour week, abolition of bad conditions, or try to cut wages below the union scale.

But here, the officials and gangsters of the company union, the International Ladies' Garment Workers, calling themselves delegates to a national convention, rose and cheered the speeches of their president, Benjamin Schlesinger, their vice president, David Dubinsky, and their managers of New York locals, Luigi Antonini, Max Spielman, Joseph Breslau, and of Julius Hochman, chairman of the resolutions committee. What these well tried agents of the bosses were saying, all of it, L. G. W. scheduled for some time in January, was to "set up machinery for the regulation and policing of the dress trade, similar to that in the cloak industry." They also praised the "impartial chairman" means of breaking strikes used in the men's clothing industry.

Acting Governor Lehman of New York was the principal speaker at the Fifth Annual Dinner of the New York Clothing Manufacturers Exchange, Inc., at Hotel Biltmore, Wednesday. He lauded the Amalgamated Clothing Workers for their meek submission to the demands of the bosses for the last five years, during which they have not had a strike in New York, and praised the efficiency of the "impartial chairman" and his court, which helps prevent the clothing workers from making any resistance to the exploitation of the employers.

Other affidavits contained fantastic accounts of union activities during the strike, and a posed photograph in the New York Journal of Nov. 29.

WOMEN FOOD WORKER SECTION. Women members of the Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union will meet tonight at 8 p. m. at union headquarters, 133 West 51st St., in order to establish a women's section. M. Obermier, union organizer, will speak.

Organize Bldg. Service Men

Tonight (Friday) a new page will be opened in the history of the building service workers of New York when at a mass conference at 8 o'clock in Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl., a new industrial union of all building service workers will be organized.

The conference has been called by the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, and the Amalgamated Building Service Workers' Industrial Union. After tonight these two unions will cease to exist independently, but will be part of the single industrial union together with unorganized window cleaners, porters, firemen, elevator men, floor scrubbers janitors and other building maintenance workers.

In Jefferson Market Court three workers, Luciano Machado, Victor Johnson and John Malina, arrested on November 6 while picketing will receive a hearing. All three are charged with disorderly conduct and Machado has, in addition, been fined up on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

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

"It Never Rains" Ushered in at the Republic

IT NEVER RAINS USHERED IN

The Republic Theatre is housing Aurania Rouverol's latest comedy "It Never Rains." It is a sure-fire farce full of bright lines and action.

As usual the plot here is of little importance. It has been used time and time again. But who cares? Although the situations that develop are stereotyped, they are so well handled by the playwright that you actually begin to believe that they are brand new. The old jokes about the California sunshine and real estate are brought out in new dresses that fit them amazingly well.

It is the story of Henry and Mabel Rogers, who live in a bungalow just outside of Los Angeles, members of the petty-bourgeoisie.

Carl J. Julius is the outstanding character of the play. Sidney Fox is cute as a young flapper, while Jack Bennett is remarkably good as Henry Rogers. Others include Pauline Drake, Anna Dere, Fay Courtney and Abram Gillette.

SHOE WORKERS DEFY SUMMONS

Mass Meeting Votes to Support Strike

Hundreds of shoe workers, both from unorganized shops and members of the Independent Shoe Workers' Union, which is now leading the struggle in 18 shops on strike or locked out by the bosses at the advice of the government, crowded into Amsterdam Hall, Brooklyn, last night. They heard Fred Biedenkapp, manager of the union, and other spokesmen tell of the present struggle and the necessity to rally all the shoe workers for a combined attack on the bosses' wage cutting, union smashing and piece-work program.

They heard William McGinnis, sentenced to 15 years in the Gastonia case, tell the shoe strikers that the issues in their fight were the same as those in Gastonia. And they had an object lesson in the use by the bosses of the police and courts.

Cops Bring Injunction. While Biedenkapp was speaking detectives accompanied by a large force of police marched into the hall and handed him a summons to appear with Steve Alexander and Hyman Levin before Justice Waserger of the supreme court on December 10 and show cause why they should not be enjoined from taking part in the strike.

The strikers hissed the cops. Biedenkapp kicked the injunction summons aside and declared amidst cheers that the strike would go on in spite of any injunction. He told the police to get out, that the strikers did not want them, and they went.

The summons gives definite proof that the government is back of the attack of the bosses on the shoe workers' union and that it is intended as a first blow against all fighting unions of the workers. The first and main affidavit was based almost exclusively on statements about "Communist leadership" of the unions, quoting a very long letter to one of the bosses, Dominick La Valle, from the notorious strike-breaking "Conciliator," Wood, of the Department of Labor. This letter, a vicious attack on the Communist Party, spoke in detail of Biedenkapp's work in the New Bedford strike, and his work for the Workers International Relief.

SCHOOL SECRETARIES MEET. There will be a secretaries meeting on Friday night at the Workers School at 6:30 instead of 8:30 as scheduled because of the conflict to the protest meeting at the Central Opera House. All secretaries must be present at this meeting as there will be important work to be discussed.

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

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MARGUERITE D'ALVAREZ

The noted Chicago Opera contralto will give her song recital at Carnegie Hall this evening.

Waring's Pennsylvania's, with Dorothy Lee; Bert Wheeler; Nan Halperin; Lulu McConnell, in a travesty "A Quiet Game"; Buck and Bubbles; Keith Wilbur; Jack Joyce's European Wilder Horses; others.

Vaudeville Theatres

PALACE
Waring's Pennsylvania's, with Dorothy Lee; Bert Wheeler; Nan Halperin; Lulu McConnell, in a travesty "A Quiet Game"; Buck and Bubbles; Keith Wilbur; Jack Joyce's European Wilder Horses; others.

RIVERSIDE
Helen Kane, Barry and Whiteleg, Franklyn Ardell George Beaty, Lathrop Brothers, Ed and Jennie Rooney, and "A Rhapsody in Silk."

HIPPODROME
Feature photoplay — "Tanned Legs," starring Ann Pennington, June Collyer, Sally Lane and Arthur Lake, Art Landry's Orchestra and a stage show, including O'Hanlon and Zambouni, Gracie Smith and Buddies, the Ghezis and Kikuta Japs.

STORM BREAKS OVER GAG LAW

(Wireless by Inprocor)
BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The session of the Reichstag on Wednesday discussed the new "republican defense law" proposed by the socialist Seevering, a law designed to suppress the Communist Party and forbid all working class opposition to the further fascistization of the government, even making punishable as "treason" any criticism of any political holding any office.

The Communist parliamentary group proposed to remove this subject from the agenda, and to discuss the bank swindle instead. Note: The story of the great banking scandal of Germany will be found on page 3 of this issue of the Daily Worker.—Editor.)

The Communist demand was rejected by the combined vote of the socialist with the other capitalist parties, and the Communist member, Comrade Pieck, spoke against the Seevering law, comparing it to the anti-socialist law of Bismarck.

Seevering attempted to defend the bill, but a storm of denunciation broke loose from the Communist parliamentary members and from the public gallery, which was so tempestuous that Seevering's speech was prevented. The session was interrupted several times and the president of the Reichstag ordered numerous Communist deputies expelled from the chamber.

On Friday, the Communist Party is organizing great mass protest demonstrations against the law.

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GERMAN COMMUNISTS EXPOSE A BIG STOCK SWINDLE BY BANKS

The "Socialist" Leader, Hilferding, in Steel; Helped Bankers Grab \$900,000,000 by Stock Sales, Re-purchase and Government Redemption

(Wireless by Inprecorr)

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—In the Reichstag session Tuesday, the Communist Deputy Torgler, accused the great banks of Germany of having conducted a swindle totalling 8,500,000,000 marks, with the assistance of the government.

During the inflation period, the banks sold securities at a tremendous profit, without the knowledge of the security owners or the banks' customers.

After inflation, and with the law re-valuing securities, the banks re-purchased the same securities, which the government is now taking up, assuring full payment on them over a period of thirty years.

This banking manipulation means a profit of three and a half-billion marks (about \$900,000,000 U. S.) with the government knowledge. The Communists in the Reichstag demanded that a committee of inquiry be set up, and that punishment be administered to those responsible, including the "socialist" finance minister of Germany, Hilferding.

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Germany Had Scheffer US Its Knickerbocker; Both Liars; Both Spies

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The "Berliner Tageblatt" publishes a report, according to which the Soviet Government has refused permission for Paul Scheffer, the Moscow Correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt," to return to the Soviet Union. Scheffer is at the moment in Germany. The "Berliner Tageblatt" uses this occasion to let loose a wild anti-soviet article about the Tcheka, secret executions, prison horrors and all the rest of the trappings of normal anti-soviet propaganda.

In this article the chief editor, Theodor Wolff writes, inter alia, "All strangers who came to Moscow, Germans, Americans, Englishmen and Japanese, went first of all to Scheffer."

The "Rote Fahne" suggests that the reason for Scheffer's expulsion may be sought in just this fact, and declares that Scheffer's activity had developed into a sort of political and economic espionage. The furious anti-soviet slanders of the "Berliner Tageblatt" were nothing but a confirmation of the correctness of the Soviet decision.

Capitalist nations are always ready for war, Hurley's document reveals: "Modern industrial national adequately equipped with chemical, metallurgical and electrical enterprises are armed at all times with weapons of frightful power, provided they can be assured of all the raw materials which those industries require."

The big imperialists of the various countries in whose hands war-making is lodged were listed by industries as follows by Hurley: OIL—Walter S. Teague, president, Standard Oil of New Jersey; Sir Henri Detering, managing director, Shell Oil Corp.

COPPER—John D. Ryan, chairman, Anaconda Co.; E. Franque, Belgian copper magnate. RUBBER — Harvey Firestone, Firestone Rubber Co.; H. Eric Miller, managing director Harrison and Crossfield, British rubber producers.

STEEL—James A. Farrell, president United States Steel; Charles M. Schwab, chairman Bethlehem Steel; Willis L. King, president Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp.; James A. Campbell, president Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.; Sir Hugh Bell, Runtan Grange; Sir Arthur J. Dorman and Sir Robert A. Hedfield, Great Britain leaders, Dr. Albert Voelger and Dr. Fritz Thyssen, Germany; Eugene Schneider, Francois de Wendel and Alexander Drexel, France; Jacques von Hoegaarden, Belgium.

CHEMICALS—Pierre S. du Pont, United States; Carl Bosch and Dr. August Dierck, Germany; Lord Melchett and Sir William Alexander Barta, Great Britain and M. Donat-Agache, France.

ELECTRICAL AND AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES—Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of General Electric; Gerald Swope, president General Electric; A. W. Robinson, Chairman of the Board Westinghouse Electric and Charles F. Kettering, vice-president of General Motors Research Corp.

United Fruit Trust Swallows Cuyamel Co. in Latest Merger

The United Fruit Company of New York, the leading imperialist fruit trust in the world, has taken over its only serious competitor, the Cuyamel Fruit Company.

The United Fruit Company carries on its operations in every Caribbean country, while the Cuyamel Fruit Company has centered its activity on Honduras and Nicaragua.

Several years ago severe competition for the control of the fruit territory of Honduras was carried on between these two companies.

Each controlled a substantial section of the Hondurian government. Now the United Fruit has a clear field for its imperialist operations from Guatemala to Panama.

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

That the A. F. of L. is now united with. That the American workers, toilers will answer the challenge of Hoover and his 400 scab bosses is proven by the growing resistance to wage cuts and the betrayals of the labor fakery.

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GIVES LIST OF WAR-MAKERS IN THE U. S. A.

Hurley Names Bosses Who Prepare War

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—War-making is in the hands of the big imperialists and industrial bosses, is the essence of a letter written by Edward N. Hurley, war-time chairman of the Shipping Board to M. Georges Theunais, president of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Capitalist nations are always ready for war, Hurley's document reveals: "Modern industrial national adequately equipped with chemical, metallurgical and electrical enterprises are armed at all times with weapons of frightful power, provided they can be assured of all the raw materials which those industries require."

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British Imperialism Makes Debt Collector Its Moscow Minister

LONDON.—Sir Esmond Ovey has been appointed British ambassador to Moscow, Sir Esmond has been in the diplomatic service since 1903. His last diplomatic post was as ambassador in Mexico, "where he conducted difficult and delicate negotiations for the settlement of certain debts" ("Times," 12-11-29). The Labor government apparently hopes that Sir Esmond's ability to conduct "difficult and delicate negotiations" will succeed in winning something for British finance capital from the workers of the Soviet Union.

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IN THE SHOPS

The 5 Year Plan Brings 5 Day Week to Bobruisk

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SIoux CITY, Iowa (By Mail).—Taking effect the first of the year, Chicago packing houses gave employees a raise from one to four cents an hour. This is in Chicago only. But what good is one to four cents an hour going to do? That means from 10 cents to 40 cents a day. The packers find they can afford this raise because they have installed much new machinery and laying off groups of men, and those remaining get the raise—but they must work all the harder and faster to keep up with the machine and slave-driving bosses.

The other plants got no raise, but the same new machines were installed as in Chicago plants—so hard labor and faster will be the rule in these other plants.

The packers give the one to four cents' raise and gain hundreds of dollars. One reason for the raise is because the packers see the Communist Party is making fast and steady headway in Chicago, and so the bosses are trying to blind the men by giving them a raise.

Look what is happening in the South. Let us all wake up and crawl out from beneath the heels of the bosses and step on them from now on. Put them in a working man's harness like we are in and make them like it.

Onward to a Communist packing house union. Defend the workers in the South and throw over the capitalist yoke that holds us down.

—A CUDAHY WORKER.

tween us with the help of our newspaper, "Nash Gazette" and to answer my letter as soon as possible. Your international duty will tell you to give an answer to my appeal.

I am sending you heartily proletarian greetings, Address, U. S. S. R., Moscow II, Palast of Labour Room 18, 12, Solianka.

A. DRABKIN, (Bobruisk, White Russia)

Comrades, terminating my letter I am asking you to answer my request to establish a connection be-

between us with the help of our newspaper, "Nash Gazette" and to answer my letter as soon as possible. Your international duty will tell you to give an answer to my appeal.

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FIGHT "LABOR" BAN ON BYERS

Many Workers Attend Detroit Conference

DETROIT, Dec. 5.—The "labor" government of Great Britain was denounced as anti-working class in its plans to ban K. O. Byers, Gastonia striker, by workers from Detroit, Flint, Pontiac, Hamtramck and Grand Rapids, at the first district conference of the Detroit section of the International Labor Defense.

The conference, termed the Gastonia Accorsi conference was particularly successful with 77 delegates representing 42 organizations in attendance. A Negro worker acted as vice chairman.

Arnold Ziegler, secretary of the district, reported that membership had more than doubled since last year—pointing out that paid up dues stamps grew from 398 last December to 809 this year.

J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the International Labor Defense reported for the national office, pointing out the vital importance of the Gastonia and Accorsi cases.

He congratulated the Workers Educational Association of Detroit for providing \$5,000 to get Joseph Harrison, one of the Gastonia strikers, out on bail.

Negro Workers on Executive.

Three delegates were directly chosen at the conference. A district executive committee of 23, three of whom are Negro workers, was selected to function in Detroit. City central committees will be established in all the cities of the district. The district I. L. D. was re-organized into various departments, including the youth, Negro, bail and agitprop.

GERMAN SOCIALIST FASCISM. (Wireless by Inprecorr)

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The Luebeck town council met Tuesday, and the Communist fraction presented emergency motions for the assistance of the unemployed workers, but the socialist chairman forbid the Communists from putting up a speaker for the motions, and when one tried to speak, had the police eject him. When other Communists protested the whole fraction was ejected by the police.

Sentence 7 Workers in Calif. LOS ANGELES, Cal. (By Mail).—The seven workers, members of the Communist Party, who were arrested at an open-air meeting the night before the Twelfth Anniversary celebration here, have been sentenced. Frank Spector and L. Mabile, were fined \$50 or 10 days each; four Japanese workers were fined \$25 or 5 days each.

Joseph Arizpe, a Mexican worker arrested at the Twelfth Anniversary mass meeting here, is out on \$1,000 bail, charged with "attempting to overthrow the U. S. government."

He was first charged with "illegal entry," and the charge was later increased. The International Labor Defense is defending him.

ADVERTIZERS OF U. S. "PROSPERITY"

By LEON PLATT.

In the last two weeks there were made two principal analyses on the stock market crash and the economic situation in the United States generally. One was the analysis of Lovestone on the economic situation, and the other one was the statements of Hoover. The analysis of Lovestone and Hoover are in very close harmony with each other and objectively lead in the same direction. In speaking of the views of the Communist Party on the stock market crash and its effect on American economy, Lovestone said:

"But the conclusions of the Daily Worker that 'American imperialism is also beginning its process of decline' is just as wrong as the talk of the bourgeoisie that it can never happen again." (Revolutionary Age No. 2.)

A few days later President Hoover in a statement to the press declared:

"Any lack of confidence in the economic future of the basic strength of business in the United States is foolish."

How similar the line is, how close is the outlook of the imperialist Hoover and the renegade Lovestone. The spokesman of American imperialism is ridiculing "any lack of confidence in the economic future of the U. S." and Lovestone also considers it wrong to think that "American imperialism is also beginning its process of decline." There is no surprise in the attitude of Hoover. The Communist Party continuously exposed the role of Hoover. Every class conscious worker today well understands the meaning of the propaganda of the spokes-

man of American imperialism. But Lovestone, who not a long time ago was a leader in the Communist Party of America, so rapidly politically degenerated into an advertiser of American "prosperity." This once more shows the fate of all renegades, who the moment they take the course against the Party and the Communist International, they inevitably land in the camp of our enemies and become agents of the bourgeoisie.

However, life itself and the constantly developing contradictions of American capitalism, destroyed the myth of American "prosperity" and brought American economy into a period of rapid developing crisis. Lovestone and Hoover because of their role they have to perform for capitalism refuse to disclose the true situation. But the developing contradictions of capitalism are so great, the economic crisis is so evident, that the bourgeoisie in their desire to avoid it and impress their class with the seriousness of the situation, are forced to come out into the open concerning the present situation. The reactionary New York Evening Post in an editorial of Nov. 12 says:

"To tell the truth about a situation like that of yesterday (the stock crash of Nov. 11, L.P.) may be dangerous. We do not think so. We think today is far more helpful than seeking to peddle a false optimism which nobody believes."

This is being said by a staunch supporter of the republican party and the Hoover regime, but a renegade of Communism like Lovestone would not even go that far.

DECEMBER 9, ILLINOIS ON STRIKE!

By Fred Ellis



SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS AND LABOR

By MYRA PAGE.

MRS. CRENSHAW'S, where I had been staying, was the best boarding house for mill hands on the hill. "The hill"—the term which these ex-mountaineers apply to every mill village—is in this case a flat stretch of yellow dirt, spotted with two hundred frame dwellings. The August sun rebounds from the sand in little balls of fire all over your body while hot drumsticks beat a jazz rhythm up your spine.

At one end of the cluster of shacks stands the mill, as if on guard, ungainly in its three shades of red brick, and rumbling day and night like some restless, driven beast. Each of its sections marks a stage in the owner's career. As his profits swelled, Mr. Hutchins added a section, moved into a bigger house in town, built a few more frame houses, and brought in more poor whites from the Blue Ridge hills and farms.

Next to the mill stands the company store, not only the buying mart but also the social center of Hutchins village. Here everything from tobacco and snuff to colored gingham and hog's meat is exhibited in true cubist fashion. On the farther edge of the village, four blocks away stands the Methodist and Baptist churches, and nearby, the grammar school, a recent addition.

This is Hutchins Hill (this is a literal description of a Southern mill village, only names of persons and the name of the village are disguised), one of the nine mill villages, forming a crescent around the city of Greenville, South Carolina. More than four score cities in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia can boast such a cluster. And each mill village in all these clusters is similar to Hutchins Hill.

Mr. Hutchins is king of the village, and all he surveys.

The land, the mill, the churches, the store, the houses and the people all belong to him. The school which was his now belongs to the state, but it stands on company ground, is run by his taxes, and its five teachers are near-relatives of "friends of the family" or management.

Mr. Hutchins is a paternalist and a devout christian. He says he began his mill, as did all the other Southern mill owners, soon after the black slaves were freed, to furnish employment to the poor whites who were starving on the farms or in the hills. He furnishes his mill people with houses at the low rate of twenty-five cents per room per week, free electricity, and one water pump in each block. True, the houses are built of thin boards, four rooms each, with no plastering, paper, sewerage or means of heating, but what can you expect for your money? It is much better than these folks were ever accustomed to, back in the hills. At the company store, Mr. Hutchins controls the mill hands can buy on credit, ever up to the limit of next week's wages. (As the average wage for men is around \$12, and for women \$9, most families use this privilege, which tends to cut down the high labor turnover, because how can you move on as long as you're in debt?)

The second week I was on the hill, the local sheriff frightened our household by paying me a visit.

"Mr. Wheeler, the exper, sent me down here to be sure you ain't doin' no harm. We're keeful of strangers. You ain't here to stir up labor troubles, or aspying for them Northern mill owners? You know, Hutchins Company owns this here town and nobody kin set foot inside without its permission. I'm the town sheriff, and Hutchins mill pays my salary—" I quote his own words—"to see no one stays home sick who should be at work, and nobody commits murder or adultery, and that no labor agitators gits in."

After learning I wasn't a damn Yankee but came from Virginia, he was easily reassured.

"Why, last year they war a woman here talking this monkey business, evylution she called it. Believe me, we chased her out in no time. Looks like folks'd think more of themselves than believe they come from monkeys, don't it?" Since I was not in the village to educate sheriffs, I kept my peace.

Mr. Hutchins serves with the other mill presidents on the school board "to represent his people" and see that they are given a one hundred per cent, Anglo-Saxon, American education. He pays three-fourths of the two preachers' salaries, so that the souls of his employees may be saved. On his staff he has placed a welfare worker whose duties are to run a social club for the girls to keep them pure, and to tend the sick and help the sheriff keep people from staying out when they should be at the mill at work, for "these people are a shiftless lot, but they come from the best stock—pure-blood Anglo-Saxon."

Hutchins, like the other mill villages, is not incorporated. Mr. Hutchins and the other owners feel that these people, who are "mere children," should be relieved of the responsibilities of corporate life.

At quarter to six in the morning the mill whistle blows. Men and boys in shabby blue overalls, girls in faded pink, gingham, mothers in black and white checks and carrying sunbonnets, troop out of the houses and hurry down the dirt paths to the mill. At five in the afternoon the figures drag home. Only the teen age girls and boys have the pep left for sallies. Babies of all sizes trot up the streets, to greet their Mas and Pas, stretching up their arms as they run, and tired parents take them on their shoulders or lug them on their backs.

For a few hours the beast ceases to growl. With the growing hard times and the mill's slowing down, Hutchins Mill has left off night work. In all the neighboring villages, as the day shift leaves, the night shift comes on. Mill hands hate night work, even though it pays better and is a saving. Twice as many folks can use the beds—but then somebody has to cook twice as many meals, and it makes days and nights a jumble of working, sleeping and eating. Families get together only on Sundays. A man works in the day, his wife at night. Then during the day she can mind the kids and do the housework, and in between times snatch a few half-hours of sleep.

The monotony of village life is broken only by the vegetable wagons of poor farmers in the surrounding country who drive through the streets hawking their wares, the weekly

visits of the insurance man who knocks from door to door, collecting the ten cents a week insurance and carrying the latest gossip, and the loan sharks who come either to "furnish your home complete" on the five dollars down, one dollar a week plan, or to take back the furniture from somebody who hasn't the dollar this week.

Every Friday and Monday, there're the moving vans. Then the discontented or roving ones pack their few belongings and hie them to the next village, while others come in to take their places, stay a few weeks or months and then move on. When you ask "Why do you move so much?" nobody seems quite certain. One family said they left their last place because of a mean super, another had heard wages might be better here, and many said they reckon they jes' had the habit and couldn't stay still long at a time. Sally, a mill worker since childhood, gave her version of it.

"We been here goin' on seven year now. It's time we wuz movin' on. Uh? Why? No, nuthin's wrong, only it's bes' not to stay so long in one place. The company gits to thinkin' they owns you. 'N a body gits tired to the same faces."

For those who chose to take them, there are two other breaks in the monotony: window-shopping in the city Saturday afternoons, and church meetings. But Greenville is a car-fare or a hot walk of two miles away. Window-shopping is exciting, but it makes you envious, and the way those city folks look at a mill-hand's make your face burn. They're stuck up, when everybody knows there ain't better blood or chare'-ter to be found in South Carolina than on the hills. The older folks generally stay at home but the young ones must go to the bewildering city, even if they have to walk, so as to have the dime for that forbidden sin, the movie. Movies, novels, swimming pools and evylution are all immoral, according to Hutchins folk. But the young'uns are fast taking to the first three sins, even though they are not sure but that they are playing into the hands of the Devil Himself.

I had been at Mrs. Crenshaw's three weeks now, and we had become fast friends. She and the others had long ago forgiven me that I was born out of the state. At least I wasn't a dam Yankee but came from Virginia. It was a hot August evening, and Mrs. Crenshaw was sweating over her ironing while I sat by, re-shortening a dress. All of the children and boarders had gone to a funeral director's party, so only the two of us were at home. We were in the midst of one of our confidential chats.

"Yes'm," she was saying (a southerner says yes'm or yessir to every one he considers his equal or his better, which among mill hands means everybody but "niggers"). "Yes'm, it's not so easy as it might be. Seems like us mill hands' work harder and git poorer year by year. But then, as our parson says, the Lord chastiseth those He loveth."

The iron spat vigorously as big drops of sweat hit its side and slid to the board. Mrs. Crenshaw was also a devout christian, as I learned, and an old woman at forty-nine. She halted a minute to rub her dripping face and twitching mouth with arms that trembled with the palsy. Her muscles had worked without halt for forty-two years until now they had forgotten how to stop.

"Say, Mrs. Crenshaw, less call it a day. It's nine thirty and you've bin working since four thirty since morning." I knew, for I slept (in a feather bed) in the same room with her and her two daughters who worked in Hutchins mill. Each day of the three weeks I had spent there had been like the last.

Since early childhood, Mrs. Crenshaw had worked in the mill. After her marriage to a mill hand, she worked on, as usual. The seven children she had raised out of the thirteen she brought forth, all worked in the mill—except one boy, who had run away to sea and a less strenuous life! Then her husband died with cotton mill tuberculosis, and she changed over to running a boarding house for mill hands. For ten years she had cooked, swept, and done the washing in this double-sized company dwelling, for her children and seven other boarders. All told, there were fourteen of us sleeping in the four bedrooms.

Besides her potted plants, her sole diversion was Sunday preaching and Wednesday prayer meetings, where she could just sit for a while and join in the sad, sweet hymns, and hear about the Blessed Beyond, where all is Res.' And she would weep for joy or sorrow, she never knew which.

"For myself, I am willin'," Mrs. Crenshaw spread out a pair of worn overalls on the board. "But for th' chillen I'd a-hoped it cid be different. I have never went to school, but I did van'tem to. Well—and her voice rank with pride—"All of 'em kin read 'n write! But with wages so low, no matter how I saved and worked nights, I had to take 'em out of school sooner than I'd a-planned on. Each one, I managed to keep in a little longer, 'til my youngest, she finished grammar school. She was so ambitious-like, Doris was."

(To Be Continued.)

Buffalo Challenges District 15

The District Bureau of District 4, at its last meeting, after a discussion on Party recruiting drive and the present situation in the United States decided: (1) To order at least five thousand of the Party Pamphlet, "Why Every Worker Should Join the Communist Party." (2) That every member of the Party in the District be held absolutely responsible for the sale or distribution of at least ten copies of the pamphlets. (3) That every Party member working in shops is held absolutely responsible to get at least two workers as members of the Party. (4) Each unit of the Party is held responsible for the paying and getting and distribution at a given factory of 25,000 Copies of the New Party Leaflet, "The Present Situation in the United States."

The District Bureau has looked for a District to challenge in this campaign and found that our friend and neighbor, the Connecticut District 15, has kept very silent in this drive, therefore we wish to challenge District 15 in this membership drive as well as in literature distribution.

BUREAU DISTRICT 4.

PARTY RECRUITING DRIVE

Winning the Negro Masses in Detroit.

By ROBERT WOODS.

DETROIT and surrounding automobile centers, like many, many Northern industrial cities has witnessed during the past few years, a tremendous influx of Negroes, migrating from the South, their number in Detroit at present estimated to be around 100,000. A very large percentage is working in the automobile factories, where, as everywhere else, they are given the most menial and lowest paid jobs. Jim Crowism in restaurants, theatres, etc. is common practice. They are living under the most rotten housing conditions. On several occasions those Negro workers have shown their readiness to carry on a militant fight against the intense economic and racial discrimination. When some time ago, on the initiative of the Y.C.L., a street demonstration was held as a protest against the lynching of Joe Boxley, the Negro workers present actually prevented the police from breaking up the meeting thru their militant attitude, forming a protective cordon around the speakers.

The fact that in the face of this objectively favorable situation, our district has only three Negro workers in its ranks, is conclusive evidence of a gross underestimation of the importance of this Party task. Never has the District Bureau seriously discussed Negro work, never was this question discussed in the units. As chairman of the District Negro Committee, the writer is to a large extent responsible for this neglect, especially for not sufficiently insisting on more intense activity in this field of work.

Fighting the Right Danger in the Armenian Fraction

By JOHN LUCAS.

THE Right danger is the most pronounced in the language fractions of the Party, because these sections have been based upon the old Federation system, acting independently of the Party directives. Also the work of the language fractions has consisted mainly of problems in the fraternal organizations and were not connected with the class struggle.

The seriousness of the situation in the language fractions in reference to the Right danger can be easily seen from a certain situation in the Armenian fraction.

A group of comrades in New York, disregarding the opposition of higher Party authorities to their proposal, stubbornly maneuvered for the establishment of a non-partisan newspaper, which meant the suspension of the Party organ. They openly and covertly sought to close the Armenian Workers Club in favor of a club which was opened by a fraternal organization (H.O.C.) in opposition to the Workers Club, because the Club was under the influence of the Party, which these comrades opposed. Due to their sabotage and intrigues the Workers Club is now closed. These same comrades opposed also the carrying out of the Party line and propaganda in the same fraternal organization. Due to social democratic tendencies the celebration of "Bolshevization of Armenia" has been left to this fraternal organization of a non-political character. The curious part of the situation is, that comrades who follow a right wing policy are very careful not to offend the backward elements in this organization, yet are in favor of turning over the celebration of Sovietization of Armenia, evidently in fear that the Party may benefit from it.

Two years ago in Detroit at the Anniversary mass meeting of Soviet Armenia, this fraternal organization in question, with the approval of Party members, had a clergyman invited to speak, who opened up his speech with a prayer. Two comrades, from Detroit and Chicago, respectively, just recently wanted to honor "The 25th Anniversary of Public Service" of an individual who in the past served an Armenian Fascist Party and as yet has not repudiated his past connections with this organization.

Such social democratic tendencies as I have

The District Plenum, following the October National plenum of the Party, correctly characterized the neglect of our work among the masses of Negro workers as part of the right danger recognizing that the Communist Party cannot win the support of the majority of the working class without winning the support of the most exploited section of this working class. In our campaign to organize the automobile workers, in our unemployment campaign, and in all our struggles, the slogan of full social, political and economic equality for Negro and white workers must be prominently put forward. Retreat in face of opposition of white workers cannot be tolerated and when the well-known question "What would you do if a Negro wanted to marry your sister?" is asked, we must not only state that we would not do it, but that we welcome such inter-racial marriages, as a step towards breaking down the capitalist instilled antagonisms between the different sections of the working class. Only by fearlessly defending our principles will we win the confidence of the proletariat.

The Party is preparing for an intensive recruiting drive. The success of this drive must be measured by the number of Negro workers that we will recruit into the Party. Our activity among the Negro workers will be a barometer: as to what extent we can call ourselves a Bolshevik Party. Our fight against the right danger must be measured by the extent to which we fight white chauvinism. Party membership and white chauvinist ideas are incompatible. White chauvinism in our Party means a capitalist agency that works with in our ranks. Out with it. And forward to a Leninist Bolshevik Party!

Fralkin Denounces Lovestone Group.

I abstained from voting for the December resolution at the general membership meeting of District 2, because I felt at that time that the characterization of the Lovestone group as "agents of imperialism" was too sharp and tended to antagonize a number of comrades who might otherwise have voted for the resolution, but who voted against it.

But even then, I could not vote against the resolution, because I was already convinced that a fight against our Party must result in a help to the bourgeoisie. However, I still harbored the illusion then, that some more comrades could be saved. In this I feel that I have been mistaken, and therefore I was wrong in abstaining.

Time has convinced me that these elements, by the very logic of events, are drifting farther and farther from the movement, and are only aiding all enemies of the movement.

Now I wish to state that I accept and endorse all the decisions made by the Party and the Comintern and consider them binding upon me as a member; that I am not associated and have not been associated with the Lovestone group, but am against this group, and that I pledge to conduct a struggle to destroy it.

The economic situation in this country, as well as internationally, demands iron discipline from all members in order that we should be able to fight the common enemy—the capitalist class.

All those who remain outside the Party at this time are giving objective aid to our enemies.

IRWIN FRALKIN.

Crisis in the Cotton Spinning Industry

By HUGO OEHLER.

THE depression in the cotton spinning section throughout the South has left the workers in the usual position of widespread misery, want and unemployment as their share of the inability of the capitalists to solve problems any other way. The situation confronting the southern cotton spinning section is no isolated condition. It is part of the crises existing in the textile industry throughout the world. The crises of the world textile industry is only a reflection of the temporary nature of the capitalist mode of production. When the equilibrium is effected in a section of the industry the vibrations are felt throughout the industry, shaking the stability of dependent industries which in turn send vibrations through the whole social structure.

The strike and lockout in England in the textile industry, the struggle of the India jute workers, the strike in Poland and the struggle of the southern textile workers in a series of strikes and bloody struggles between the workers and the bosses, are the workers' answers to the intense rationalization inaugurated by the textile bosses to enable them to compete more successfully on the international market.

The imperialist groups controlling the whole network of industrial activity through the control of financial capital are carrying this competition to a higher stage.

FIERCER STRUGGLE.

The concentration of capital increases the intensity of the struggle between these groups. This concentration solves the problem between industrial sections formerly separate but does not solve the fundamental contradiction the capitalist system faces as long as the capitalist mode of production prevails. This new stage of competition on a larger scale lays the basis for intense rationalization, pulling in the current all sections striving to survive. The new giants pour forth commodities in untold quantities with production cost reduced through rationalization and mechanization.

The overproduction formerly met as national crises, now become international crisis with the disparity growing between the productive forces and the markets. This is an unsolvable contradiction under the capitalist mode of production; it can only be solved by the proletariat under the leadership of the Communists. Naturally the southern textile bosses are going deeper into the swamp. The capture of new markets today fades into the air tomorrow and lowering the cost of production through speed-up today brings overproduction tomorrow.

MECHANIZED CHAOS.

The textile industry, the highest mechanized industry in the world on the one hand, and its chaotic and decentralized condition on the other with the general trend of centralization and concentration in the capitalist system sharpening the struggle between the imperialist groups, brings to the fore the textile industry on an international scale as a reflector of the direction the system is travelling. The textile industry as a light industry producing for the needs of relative capital (in the Marxian sense) has enabled the capitalist to meet this crisis at intervals with attacks upon the proletariat with less difficulties encountered for stabilization than under similar conditions in the industries producing the means of production. Such intense conflicts centered in the Chinese textile industry in the 1924-27 period used as a safety valve for the industry as a whole, was enough to add considerable weight to the forces struggling against the capitalist exploitation. The condition of the Chinese textile industry in the period of the Chinese revolution cannot be separated from the condition of the industry internationally. The international exploiters are always on the watch for a lower level of cheap labor power and raw material. In 1895 China had several mills with 183,000 spindles. In 1927 they had 133 mills with 3,581,304 spindles and 25,980 looms. British and Japanese capital led in the establishment of textile mills. This increased productive capacity at a reduction in the average cost of production effected the international market.

The cotton spinning industry in India has leaped ahead at a fast rate of speed with raw

material and cheap labor power enabling the British bosses to compete successfully on the market. In 1925 there were 275 mills in India with 8,286,202 spindles and 150,680 looms employing 324,600 workers. The jute industry had 50,354 looms employing 339,500 workers.

The world war that gave impetus to increased production in the United States and the establishment of many new mills in the north, and especially in the South, effected the industries of the warring nations. The post-war period saw a fast recovery in the textile industry in Europe. In 1927 France had 9,850,000 spindles and 185,000 looms active in the cotton section of the industry. Germany had 4,293 mills with 12,000,000 spindles. Poland had 2,437,192 spindles. Their home markets were soon taken care of and with a sharper fight for markets, overproduction effected the industry.

Italy and Japan can run their mills to the capacity of five million spindles each. The cotton industry of the British Island was exporting 148,700,000 pounds value of cotton in 1927.

In 1925 the textile industry of the United States produced goods valued at \$9,122,858,000. This tremendous productive capacity of the textile industry brought about through speed-up and stretch-out and the lowering of the living standard of the textile workers throughout the world, has resulted in overproduction. Sections of the textile industry are periodically curtailing production to meet this situation. At the same time the process of rationalization is increasing.

The textile bosses of the South meeting in Spartanburg announce on the 12th of November that a general curtailment will take place throughout the South. Overproduction and the Wall Street crash are connected with southern section of the American cotton industry. The textile bosses are trying to weather the storm and save the individual mill through curtailment.

ONLY REVOLUTION CAN SOLVE IT.

The textile bosses have not solved the problem of the textile industry. They cannot solve this problem separate apart from the increased difficulties encountered by the capitalists of the world and the forces of capitalism making for war. Their temporary remedies are only to hold off the inevitable. The only force capable of boldly remedying the situation in the textile industry is the proletariat and the abolition of the stretch-out are essential to the continued welfare of the textile workers. But only when the textile industry plans its extension and its production on a socialistic basis of production through the control of the proletariat will the textile industry be able to remedy the constant difficulties encountered under the capitalist mode of production.

As long as the textile mills are owned by the capitalists the workers have but one choice—to organize powerful industrial unions linking them up on an international scale and compel the textile bosses to reduce their hours, increase their pay and abolish the stretch-out and child labor, and fight on the basis of the class struggle.

Advantages of New Dues.

By SAMUEL ETLER.

(Financial Secretary Section 1, District 2.)

The new system of dues' payments will be an improvement. By discontinuing the everlasting collections for the different auxiliary organizations, Daily Worker Sustaining Fund, rent, etc., it will release a number of functionaries for more political work. It will be a great time saver, because more time could be spent on political and educational matters, whereas previously much time and funds was spent in agitating and collecting funds for various departments and tickets. The comrades who attended regularly were taxed much more than those who were not active in their basic units. By equally dividing the dues according to income, there will be less expense to the active members.