

## FIRST SOVIET CONGRESS OF CHINA OPENS TODAY

### China and India

TWO great, world-shaking revolutions are in progress, in China and in India. Each of them is now entering a higher stage of development; in China the stage of organization of Soviets of workers and peasants and their centralization over a huge territory, in India the stage of emergence of the masses of workers as an independent force striving for the hegemony of the revolution against the betrayal of the bourgeoisie. In these two countries are contained almost half the population of the entire world. The revolutions taking place there are shaking the foundations of imperialist world rule.

It is of greatest importance for the workers of the United States and the other imperialist countries to understand the problems of the revolutions in China and India, in order more effectively to support them.

In both countries, the revolution is first of all directed toward throwing off the rule of foreign imperialism, toward securing national independence. This characteristic must never be forgotten. The slogan of complete and unconditional independence is basic for China and for India. This is all the more important, inasmuch as precisely those elements which are the first to betray the national revolution (the large and middle bourgeoisie), are those whose only "revolutionary capital" is to play with this independence slogan which they inevitably betray. The traitors, such as Gandhi & Co., are first of all exposed to the masses by their surrender of the slogan of complete independence and by their compromise with imperialism. The renegades like Lovestone always seize upon such traitors as "the symbol of the revolutionary upsurge," in order the more quickly to interpret their betrayal as "the defeat of the revolution." Bolsheviks know full well, and all workers must understand, that the slogan of national independence is fundamental to the revolution in colonial and semi-colonial countries, and rallies the widest masses to the revolution, but that only the workers and peasants will fight uncompromisingly to the end for its realization.

Secondly, the revolution is agrarian; it is a struggle of the peasants for land, to overthrow the oppression of the landlords and money-lenders, and to abolish the remnants of feudalism. Landowners and feudal elements in China and India furnish imperialism with its main prop, while in turn imperialism perpetuates the feudal forms of exploitation of the peasants. The carrying through of the agrarian revolution, the distribution of the land to the peasantry, thus becomes at once an integral part of the revolutionary program, and the means whereby the hundreds of millions of peasantry are drawn into the whole struggle for the overthrow of imperialism and its agents.

National independence and the agrarian revolution are, of course, measures which are typical of a bourgeois-democratic revolution. But the bourgeois-democratic revolution in China and India, struggling to free itself from modern imperialism, cannot be carried out by the bourgeoisie, because this class has been corrupted, has sold itself to imperialism, has become the slave of its imperial masters, is equally interested with the imperialists in suppressing the native workers and peasants, the revolutionary fighting spirit of whom is aroused by the bourgeois-democratic revolution against both the foreign and native bourgeoisie, because as a part of the world bourgeoisie it is a historically declining class. Only the workers and peasants, who have nothing to gain by compromise with imperialism, who are the objects of exploitation and oppression by both the imperialists and the native bourgeoisie. Only the workers and peasants, organized independently of the bourgeoisie and against the bourgeoisie, can successfully carry through these basic measures of the bourgeois-democratic revolution—national independence and the distribution of the land.

For the working class itself, this struggle is an integral part of its fight for better conditions of life, for shorter hours, higher wages, better living conditions, and freedom to organize, to strike, to prepare itself for its further historic tasks of achievement of socialism. The working class, bearing within itself the whole future development of humanity, must become the organizer and leader of the revolution in China and India, as the first condition for success of the revolution.

The form in which the revolutionary power realizes itself is the Soviet of Workers and Peasants, expressing the democratic dictatorship of these two classes under the leadership of the working class. This was shown by the experience of the Russian revolution, and now is going on before our eyes in China. What is going on today in China is an agrarian revolution under the leadership of the workers, crystallizing into Soviets.

The opportunists of all shades cannot, of course, understand anything of this. The Trotskyites, who first of all demanded that the very first stages of the revolution in China should become a proletarian dictatorship under a Soviet Power, promptly threw off this "left" mask as the bourgeoisie betrayed the revolution, and themselves fell back upon the outlived husk of the bourgeois-democratic revolution, expressed in the slogan of Constituent Assembly, and indulged in the most outrageous slanders against those really carrying through the agrarian revolution with arms in hand, calling them "bandits," etc., in the most approved style of the journalistic prostitutes of imperialism. Today they openly unite with the most brazen right wingers in China. While still maintaining their false "left" slogans with regard to India, they simultaneously pave the way for unity with Lovestone and Roy in the rapidly approaching moment when Gandhi & Co. openly come forth as the defenders of British rule. The Trotskyites will soon put forth, for India also, the slogan of "Constituent Assembly" which they now use against the Chinese revolutionists.

Not the "Constituent Assembly" is the next step in China, but the Soviet of Workers and Peasants. Not the old outlived form of the bourgeois-democratic revolution, which today symbolizes the betrayal of democracy by the bourgeoisie, but the real carrying through in life of those political and economic measures which formerly were associated with "Constituent Assembly"—agrarian revolution, popular democratic liberties, national independence. These historic developments can only be—and are being—brought to life by the Soviets.

With all its specific national peculiarities, India presents fundamentally the same problems as China, in an earlier stage of development but rapidly moving to the same situation and the same goal. All class enemies of the revolution, all opportunists and renegades of whatever shade, raise mighty howls against this Bolshevik policy, and against the course of development of these revolutions. For them in China there is nothing but "defeat of the revolution," no way except "back to the Constituent Assembly," while the revolutionary fighters are nothing but "bandits." For them in India, "Gandhi is the symbol of the revolutionary upsurge," and when Gandhi reveals his true face, again they will see nothing but "defeat of the revolution" they will call "back to the Constituent Assembly" and the workers and peasants who will continue and carry through the revolution will be denounced as "bandits."

But the workers everywhere will know and feel their own kinship with the revolution as it grows and develops in life. All the counter-revolutionary slanders about the "bandits" who are carrying on the revolution cannot prevent the masses of the working class from knowing even if only instinctively that the Congress of Chinese Soviets which opens today as blood of their own blood, as bone of their bone, as flesh of their flesh. These "bandits" in China are our own class brothers, leading the peasants in one of the most glorious crusades of history, which is smashing the foundations of imperialist rule in a country containing one-fourth of the human race. Those "bandits" in Sholapur, in Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, and throughout India, are the flower of the working class, leading the million-masses of India to liberation from the yoke of a rotting, murderous, blood-stained rule—the British Empire, hangman of freedom of five continents. These revolutionary fighters of China and India are our comrades, our brothers; their victories are ours, their defeats are ours also; their cause is our cause. We are filled with pride today by the heroic sweep of their struggle. We hail their victories, which are heralds of the complete downfall of imperialism.

Workers of America! Support the revolutions in China and India! Demand the complete and unconditional independence of these and all colonial and semi-colonial countries! Support the agrarian revolution,

### CONFERENCE TO ORGANIZE SOUTH MEETS JUNE 8

Form Shop Committees and Send Delegates Says Unity League

Fight Wage Cut, Speed Chattanooga Is Place Plans Are To Be Made

The Trade Union Unity League, center of the militant industrial unions, leading the struggles of the workers of the United States—issues the following call to the workers of the South, to attend the Southern District Conference of the T.U.U.L. to be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Sunday, June 8, 1930, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of planning the work of organizing the Southern workers.

The T.U.U.L. calls on southern workers in the following way:

"Organize against the bosses attacks on the workers of the South!"

"Organize against the 10 to 40 per cent wage cuts in textile mills, plants and shops throughout the South!"

"Organize against the speed-up and stretch-out which throws millions out of work to starve!"

"Organize for the seven-hour day, five day week and Work or Wages for the unemployed!"

"Organize! Build shop committee, mill committees in every mill and plant and pit committees!"

"Organize into militant industrial unions of the Trade Union Unity League!"

"Negro and white workers organize together!"

### NOW ADMIT 100

### DEAD IN BURMA

### British Army Bombs Women and Children

**BULLETIN**  
CALCUTTA, India, May 29.—A large number of Hindus were arrested at Dacca, 150 miles from here, when a religious war with the Mohammedans which the British government had provoked turned into an attack on imperialism, with the superintendent of police among the wounded.

At Liloah, British police fired into 4,000 mass pickets in the strike railway workers. It is admitted four were wounded.

New fighting in Rangoon, where dock strikers have for several days staged pitched battles in the streets with imported scabs, police and British infantry, has brought the death list there to an admitted 100, according to censored dispatches.

Demand the release of Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond, in prison for fighting for unemployment insurance.

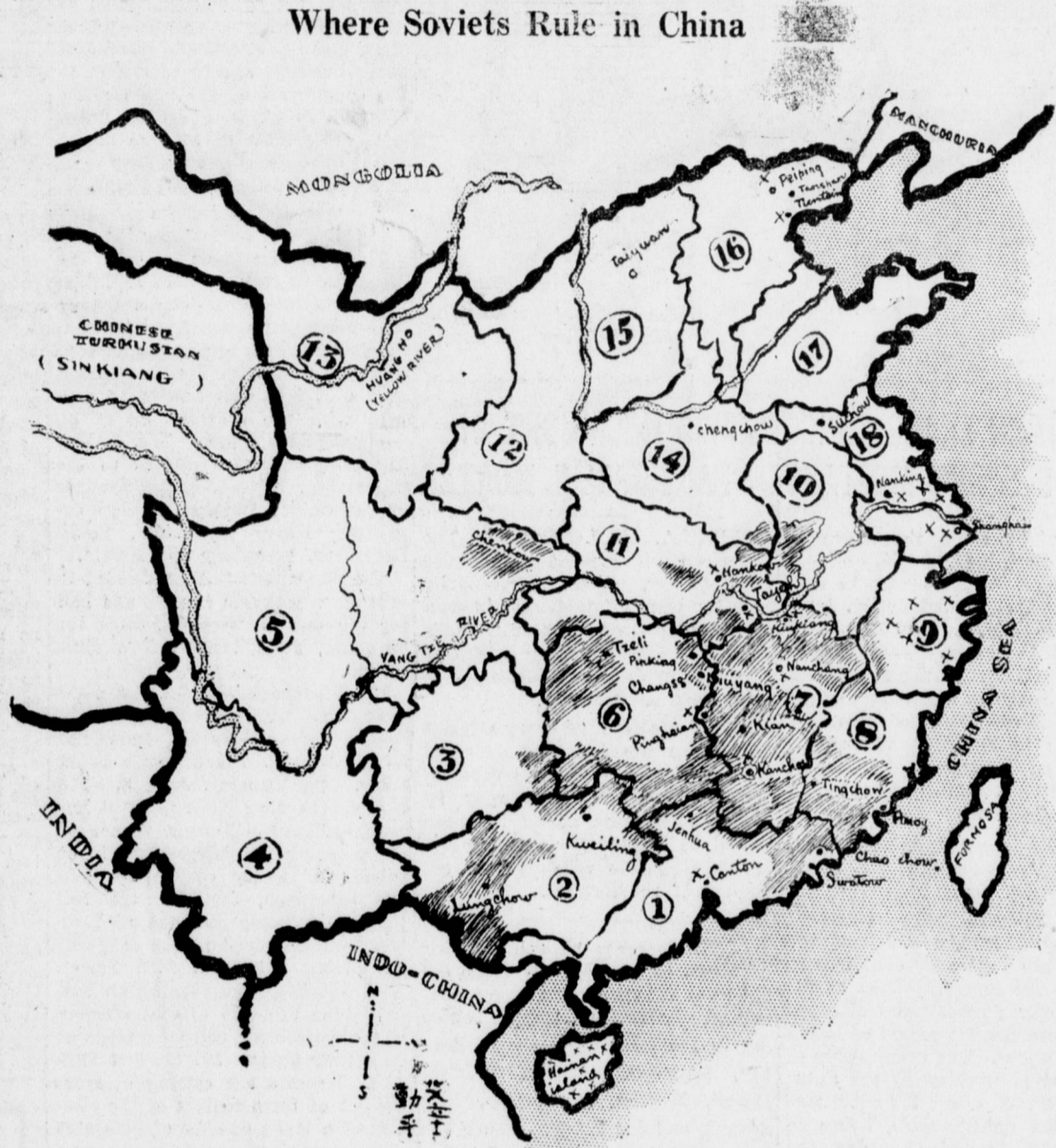
the nationalization of the land and its distribution among the peasants! Drive the imperialists out of China and India! Expose and fight against the "Labor" government of MacDonald, agents of imperialism, and the whole Second International and its American section—the Socialist Party! Expose the treacherous fakery of the Gandhis, who are selling India to imperialism for a dirty thirty pieces of silver! Support the revolutionary trade unions! Support the Communist Parties of China and India! Support the Chinese Congress of Soviets, which is showing the way for the oppressed peoples of the whole world!

The All-China Soviet Congress meets today!

Although thousands of miles away, every worker can see them assembling—Workers, Peasants and Red soldiers, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China—taking their seats, tense with revolutionary spirit, inspired by their great victories, anxious to debate policies, to consolidate their great achievement, to plainly plan the huge tasks still before them.

They are in the battle against their own rapacious landowners and exploiters and against all the capitalist countries that are plundering China. Tens of thousands of workers and peasants, murdered by imperialist cut-throats and hired war lords, have dyed the soil of China deep-red. This blood now flows in victorious revolutionary flags over 18 districts where our Chinese comrades have established their power.

Today we send revolutionary greetings to our courageous, victorious Chinese comrades, to all the workers and peasants in this struggle, to their Red army. Keep your powder dry, comrades, and compel the enemy into constant retreat before your multiplying numbers.



This is the map of the Soviet Area in China especially compiled for the Daily Worker from detailed information received from China. A complete explanation is contained in the article below, together with a general survey of the Soviet districts in China on the eve of the First All-China Soviet Congress.

- The provinces as indicated on the map are as follows:
- |              |             |             |                    |               |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1) Kwangtung | 5) Szechuen | 9) Chekiang | 13) Kansu          | 17) Shangtung |
| 2) Kwangsi   | 6) Hunan    | 10) Anhwei  | 14) Honan          | 18) Kiangsu   |
| 3) Kweichow  | 7) Kiangsi  | 11) Hupei   | 15) Shansi         |               |
| 4) Yunnan    | 8) Fukien   | 12) Shensi  | 16) Hopei (Chihli) |               |

yesterday. No details of the struggle were allowed through.

Similarly censored news tells of a bomb being thrown into the municipal revenue office at Madras, 100 salt raiders arrested at the Dharasana salt works, and interned at Durgari.

The British air force continues bombing tribal villages in the Afghan frontier country. Two chiefs, Badshah Gul and his father, the Haji of Turangzal, have taken a defensive position in deep caves and defy the aeroplane bombs. Land forces of British soldiers are raiding other villages where the "Red Shirts" have conducted demonstrations, and yesterday made 30 arrests.

The main bodies of Red Shirts were not broken up, and tribesmen concealed in the hills frequently fired on the British patrols.

Demand the release of Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond, in prison for fighting for unemployment insurance.

### A Survey of Soviet Districts in China

By R. DOONPING

As if a bottle of red ink had been overturned on a Chinese map drawn on a piece of blotting paper, the onslaught of revolutionary forces is rapidly spreading throughout the width and breadth of China, while the struggles of the workers in the big cities are advancing with long strides and ascending to higher levels. On the other hand, the tottering Kuomintang regime at Nanking is gasping in its death agony. The end of the so-called Northern Coalition, which contains within itself insoluble contradictions and the germs of more militarist wars, is also within sight.

### 3 ANTI-LYNCHING PROTESTS TONITE

The I. L. D. pledges fullest support to the anti-lynching campaign that is now being conducted by the Communist Party, American Negro Labor Congress and other workers' organizations. Delegates from every branch will participate in the conference on June 13. The conference will be held at the New Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., at 7:30 p. m.

The attention of the workers is again being called to tonight's mass meetings—137th St. and Seventh Ave. and 110th St. and Lenox Ave., at 7:30 p. m.

Another is in Brooklyn at the corner of Howard and Berget.

(Continued on Page Five)

### Soviets in China and Our 'Daily'

The international proletariat, defenders of the Soviet Union, is your mighty ally as well. We in this country are an outpost of your battlefield. We must tell hundreds of thousands of workers about your cause, your rights and your gains.

The Daily Worker must sway immense masses of workers so that they march, in step with you, defending and supporting you as they intensify their struggle against the American bosses and jailers.

Today our ammunition is the Daily Worker. The Daily Worker must go into the hands of masses of workers, so that they will learn to know their enemy and their own power. Today we must try to equal the revolutionary spirit and courage of our Chinese comrades, in Soviet Congress assembled, and speed up our support so that we may keep our fighting paper going and growing.

Against the speed-up in the bosses' shops, mines and mills, but positively for speed-up in our own revolutionary tasks. What are you doing for the Daily Worker today, comrades and workers who read this? Speed-up!

### WILL CENTRALIZE THE EXISTING SOVIETS AND WIDEN THEIR CONTROL

Ousting of Imperialists, Kuomintang Regime on Program of World Shaking Chinese Meet

Revolution Spreading Rapidly As Millions of Workers and Peasants Rally to Soviets

The First All-China Soviet Congress, which is called at the initiative of the Communist Party of China, the All-China Labor Federation and the Soviet governments in the different Soviet areas, will meet today in China.

The Congress will be attended by representatives from the various Soviet Districts as well as the big industrial cities of China and other agrarian regions where, although Soviet governments have not yet been established, the agrarian revolution is in the process of development.

Plans for securing still more coordinated action of the various Soviet areas and the Red Armies and for the bringing the agrarian revolution and the militant labor movement in the big cities to a closer and more coordinated development will be worked out in the Congress.

The policies of the Soviet governments will also be discussed.

The following is the draft program worked out by a specially convened conference of representatives of the most important Soviet districts with the participation of the Communist Party of China and the Red trade unions, which will be used as a basis for discussion in the Congress:

### I. General Program of the Soviet Governments

- (1) Overthrow of the imperialists' power; (2) confiscation of enterprises and banks belonging to foreign capitalists; (3) unification of China; (4) right of self-determination for the peoples; (5) overthrow of the government of Kuomintang militarists; (6) the formation of Soviets of workers, peasants' deputies; (7) putting into force of the eight-hour day, increased wages, aid to unemployed and social insurance; (8) confiscation of the landowners' lands and their transfer to the peasantry; (9) improvement of living conditions of the soldiers; their provision with land and work; (10) abolition of all taxes introduced by the various militarists and rulers; introduction of a single tax; (11) unity with the world proletariat and the U.S.S.R.

### II. Workers' Legislation

- (1) Introduction of the eight-hour working day; increased wages; (2) introduction of workers' insurance and unemployed benefits; (3) equal pay for equal work; holiday for working-class expectant mothers one month before and two months after child-birth, with payment of wages; (4) abolition of the "system of foremen"; (5) not more than six-hour working day for adolescents; not more than one year apprenticeship; abolition of loans to relatives of apprentices; payment of wages to apprentices; (6) abolition of dismissal of workers without trade union sanction; (7) organization of workers, co-operatives; (8) confiscation of property of the reactionary bourgeoisie; organization of workers' and peasants' banks; (9) holidays on Sundays and fete-days with retention of wages; (10) dispersal of the reactionary armed forces; formation of workers' and peasants' troops; (11) prohibition of money-lending at high rates.

### III. Agrarian Laws

- (1) Overthrow of the power of the gentry, landowners and old officials; disarming of counter-revolutionary detachments and arming of the peasantry; establishment of a regime of peasant deputies in the villages; (2) confiscation of property and land of the gentry and landowners, and their transfer to peasant Soviets for redistribution among the propertyless and poor peasants; (3) transfer of the property and lands of the pagodas and temples, also of
- (Continued on Page Five)

### CORRECTION

In yesterday's leading editorial, entitled "The Blessings of British Labor Party Imperialist Policy" several typographical errors appeared which seriously changed the meaning of several sentences. The sentence reading "Protecting the robber interests of the British Empire against the interests of the workers and peasants of India and those of the British working class is the real job of the British section of the Second International." This should have been "Protecting the—". Also, the paragraph reading: "The methods of the social fascists of the ILP wing of the official labor party are hardly subtle enough in this case to millions of jobless British workers—" should have read: "The methods of the social fascists of the ILP wing of the official labor party are hardly subtle enough to deceive in this case," etc.

# FASCIST FISH TO LEAD "RED PROBE" TO HIDE HUNGER, WAR MOVES

## Committee Composed of Southern Lawyers Noted for Their Black Reactionism

### "Red" Scare Hearings to Begin This Summer and Include the "Daily Worker"

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—Nicolas Longworth, speaker of the House of Representatives, whose family fortune was made from rents of the old "red light district" of Cincinnati, yesterday appointed the "investigation" committee which is to try to cover up growing unemployment under a cloud of "red plots" and to continue the use of the Whalen forgeries as material to whip up propaganda for war against the Soviet Union.

That this is the purpose of the Hoover regime for which Longworth acts, is seen in the naming of J. Hamilton Fish, New York fascist, who spoke in the fascist May Day anti-Communist meeting at Union Square, as chairman of the Anti-Communist Committee. In such committees, the chairman usually is the boss of the committee, the others being mere stuffing.

However, the remarks of Fish in the House, when the resolution to appoint the committee was adopted, showed that the fascist Fish looked for the Southern capitalists' support, hence three of the committee members are from the South, showing that the Hoover administration is working with Fish on the affair. All of the committee are lawyers and of course none has ever been a worker.

Besides Fish, those appointed were: John Edward Nelson of Maine, a republican, Rotarian and 32 de-

## Ford "Solves" Crisis by More Overproduction

Henry Ford, whose niche in the hall of fame is assured by his brilliant discovery that history is bunk, has made another bid for universal admiration. This time it is in the field of economics. According to this versatile ignoramus, the quickest way to get out of the present crisis of overproduction is to proceed to overproduce still more, both in agriculture and manufacturing.

Notorious as a slimy hypocrite, Ford advises his fellow exploiters against wage cuts at the present time, "when the country is down," and admits that "wages are too low everywhere." And still they say that the brains are all on the side of the bosses!

## Vote Muscle Shoals to "Private Interests"

Following the Hoover - Wall Street administration policy of turning the country's resources over to the big trusts and corporations, the House of Representatives adopted a plan Wednesday

whereby the Muscle Shoals nitrate and power resources on the Tennessee river will be leased to "private interests" by a leasing board appointed by Wall Street's president. This plan authorizes a fifty-year lease.

## Senate in Secret Study of Secret Data

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee closed its hearings on the London Naval Treaty yesterday. It will now spend about a week studying in secret the secret correspondence that passed between the State and Navy Departments and the American delegation to the London Conference. Wall Street's Government does not want the contents of this correspondence revealed to the American masses, as it would immediately expose the actual war preparations and the real class interests behind the "treaty." Hoover is rushing the ratification of the treaty by calling a special session of the Senate sometime in June.

## Vote on Sham Anti-Injunction Bill

The Shipstead bill to "outlaw" yellow dog contracts and to prevent Federal Courts from issuing injunctions against all but real, militant strikes conducted under the revolutionary leadership of the Trade Union Unity League was sent to the

Attorney General by the Senate Judiciary Committee Wednesday that worthy's opinion. "Farm Labor" Shipstead's bill permits injunctions to be issued where "unlawful acts have been threatened or committed."

## Jobless and Sick, His Son Dies of Starvation

NEW YORK.—Because he has been out of work for a long time and sick, Nicholas Ceano, a laborer, asked at a police station that his little son, who just died, be buried in potter's field. The worker's child died of malnutrition—that is, starvation.

## Admits That Crisis Will Continue

Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, took a leaf out of his master's notebook, and put his hopes for a business revival off until next autumn. This business agent of

finance capital found it best to disagree with the ballyhoo optimists who predict a return to "normalcy" by June or July. There's no trifling with a crisis!

## Harper Held in Jail Tubercular Ward

Solomon Harper, organizer for the American Negro Labor Congress, arrested and railroaded to prison for three months introducing an amendment to a resolution on lynching at a meeting called by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters here is confined in the Tuberculosis Ward in Harts Island Prison. Harper would be glad to get letters from the comrades outside, giving him the news. He is allowed visitors, only one every two weeks.

## Class for Communist Fundamental Teacher

A class for the preparation of teachers in the fundamentals of Communism is being formed at the Workers School. Party members, who feel qualified and who wish to prepare themselves to teach fundamentals of Communism should register at once through the Workers School for this course. The course will be a thorough one, requiring work and study from those who take it.

## Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Office Workers Annual Dance, June 4th, at the Heckscher Roof Gardens, 19th St. and 5th Ave. Admission 50 cents.

## Communist Activities

Bronx V.C.L. Dance, Saturday, May 31, Bronx Worker Center, 566 Prospect Ave. near 145th St. May Day movies.

## Volunteers for I.L.D.

Needed: comrades with slight experience in office work to volunteer their services for working up statistical tables, etc., room 420, 7th E.W. Ave., Brooklyn.

## Workers School

Meets at Pelham Park on Friday, 9 o'clock. Bring your friends.

## Soviet China Is the Doom of the War Lords!



The mighty arm of the Red Army of China will continue to gain new provinces until all China is Soviet! This march of the Red Army means the end of all exploiters and war lords.

## BURKHARD LEADS GANG TO SUSPEND MILITANT

Last night while the executive board of Bakers Local 164, Amalgamated Food Workers was in session, Burkhard, social fascist leader of the A.F.W., broke in with about 30 henchmen. They threatened the whole executive board with physical beatings and beat up two members in order to prove that they are ready to do it. By this means they forced the executive to suspend for one week Secretary Goepfert, a militant fighter.

## MOROS HOLD FORT IN FACE OF U. S. MORTAR

MANILA, P. I., May 28.—The American imperialist Philippine Constabulary, native mercenaries with the U. S. army officers in command, today fired 300 mortar shells at a fort where a rebel group of Moros have defied all attempts to evict them since May 7.

## Food Workers Industrial Union

The fact that at the last membership meeting the big majority refused to listen to Burkhard and his Lovestone henchmen and that the membership almost unanimously supports the representatives of the Food Workers Industrial Union has made these fascists afraid of losing their soft jobs. The membership of Local 164 is working in the shops of the A.F.W. where the conditions are almost unbelievable, hours as long as 12, 14 and 15 a day, the scale of wages even far below in the shops of the A.F.L. which are in themselves very bad.

## WORKERS' CENTER BARBER SHOP

Moved to 30 Union Square FREIHEIT BLDG.—Main Floor

## FOR RENT—LARGE ROOM AND KITCHEN

Co-operative, 2800 Bronx Park East, F52, Olinville 5997.

## LARGE ROOM, LIGHT, AIRY

Inquire Siskind, 45 E. 7th St., 3rd floor.

## LARGE AIRY ROOM, TWO WINDOWS

ONE BLOCK FROM BEACH, PHONE SHEEPSHEAD 9264.

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## NEEDLE WORKERS PLAN CONVENTION

### Many Meets; Enlarge Shop Delegate Work

The shop delegate council of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union met at Stuyvesant Casino Wednesday night, to act on recommendations to the convention and the election of delegates to the convention from the shop delegate body. One of the recommendations adopted was to transfer many of the responsibilities and activities that are now conducted by the business agents to the shop delegates, to do away with business agents, and instead make paid officers, instead of being business agents to attend to the complaints of the union shops only, act as organizers for the union and center most of their activities on the open shops to build shop committees and unionize these shops.

## Organize Jobless

The plan will come before the convention. Boruchovitz urged the delegates to develop more initiative in the membership drive and take over more responsibility. The delegate stressed the importance of concentrating on open shops. A committee of five was elected to proceed with the organization of an Unemployed Council. The following delegates were elected to the convention: Hope, Negro organizer of the union; DeFazio, Italian organizer; Harry Nussbaum, Youth Organizer, Weissberg and Kolkin.

## The New York Council decided

to arrange a welcome concert and ball for the out of town delegates for Saturday, June 7th, at New Star Casino.

## Final preparations for the mass

rank and file convention of the Needle Trades Workers, Industrial Union June 6, 7 and 8 are being made. On Tuesday, June 3, at 8 o'clock, the New York General Executive Board will meet to act on the program for future work to be submitted to the convention, Friday afternoon, June 6, the full G.E.B., including the out of town members will meet at the office of the union, 131 West 28th Street.

## At 8 o'clock in the evening on

Friday, June 6th, the official opening of the convention will take place at New Star Casino, 107 St. and Park Ave. Reports are coming in from the out of town centers of the election of a large number of delegates from organized as well as unorganized shops.

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## Mason Story "At the Villa Rose" at Cameo Theatre

### SCENE FROM SOVIET FILM

"At the Villa Rose," a talking screen adaptation of A. E. V. Mason's mystery novel by the same name, is having its American premiere at the Cameo Theatre this week.

The talking picture, as in Mason's treatment, deals with the maneuvers of Hanau, the French detective, and follows him through many thrilling episodes, to the solution of the murder "At the Villa Rose."

"At the Villa Rose" was adapted for the screen by Julius Hagen and Henry Edwards, and was directed by Leslie Hiscott. The featured players in the cast are: Austin Trevor, Richard Cooper, and Norah Baring.

## SHOE WORKERS PICK DELEGATES

### GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING LINES OUT ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN

At a general membership meeting 16 West 21st St., Wednesday, F. G. Biedenkapp, General Manager of the Independent Shoe Workers Union, gave a lengthy report on the crisis which the union had gone through during the lock-out period against the shoe workers which was instigated by the infamous Chas. G. Woods of the U. S. Labor Department.

## Biedenkapp made a number of

proposals in the name of the Executive Committee and called upon all members to become active in reorganizing the forces of the Union.

## J. Magliacano who, due to the

illness of Biedenkapp, is now acting as general organizer, also gave a report. He urged all the workers to unite all the forces and renew their activity, and held build a powerful National Shoe & Leather Workers Union in the United States.

## A recommendation of the Executive

Committee to elect fifteen members of open shops to the Joint Council was accepted, and they were elected. Six shoe workers were nominated out of which two will go to the R.L.L.U. Congress.

## All the Shoe Workers are also

urged to participate in the hike of City Workers Club, Friday. All will meet at 9 P. M. at the end of the Jerome Ave. line bound for Tibbets.

## 300 Negro, White Workers in Protest

Over 300 Negro and white workers attended a Protest meeting at Royal Circle Hall, Sunday afternoon. His meeting was called by the Communist Party in response to the recent wave of mob terrorism directed against the Negro and white workers.

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# China Soviet Congress and the Indian Revolt

## Two Outstanding Revolutionary Events

By T. H. LI

THE forthcoming Soviet Congress in China and the increasing and deepening mass revolts in India are the outstanding events not only of the revolutionary movement in the East, but also of the revolutionary movement throughout the entire world.

The heroic young proletariat of China under the leadership of the Communist Party through bloody struggles has secured the hegemony in the national liberation movement. It has won over to its side the peasant masses and the exploited stratum of the petty-bourgeoisie by its revolutionary program and fighting ability. Only after two years since the defeat of the first revolutionary wave in China, despite the combined attack of foreign imperialists and native bourgeoisie, the revolution now develops rapidly. The forthcoming First All-China Soviet Congress, on the 30 of May, marks a milestone in the development of the struggle for power, for the establishment of the Democratic Dictatorship of workers and peasants against the exploiting and bloody dictatorship of imperialism, bourgeoisie, landgentry, and militarism.

On the other side of the Himalaya, the revolts in India are assuming such a scope and character almost as in China. Notwithstanding the iron rule of the Social-imperialist MacDonald government and the circus betraying maneuvers of Gandhi and the Indian National Congress, the Indian masses are moving forward in gigantic steps. The Indian proletariat, by the great strikes in Bombay, Calcutta, and in other large cities, has shown its determination and ability in the anti-imperialist struggle. It must

now win for itself the peasant masses and give leadership and deepen and broaden the peasant revolts.

The intensity of struggle has broken the iron chain of imperialist censorship. The capitalist press now is compelled to give due attention to the Communist Party of India, and to report that the masses in Sholapur did attempt to organize the power of Soviets there. The world proletariat and colonial masses must take these fragmentary reports seriously. Because, as the historical experiences of the Chinese Revolution, it is only the Communist Party of India—the vanguard of the Indian proletariat.—That will lead the workers and peasants to a victorious struggle for the independence and liberation of the Indian people. And that only the Soviets of workers, peasants, and soldiers are forms of organization that can lead the arm insurrection and realize the Democratic Dictatorship of the workers and peasants. The strengthening of the Communist Party and the establishment of the hegemony of the proletariat in the anti-imperialist struggles are the immediate urgent tasks of the Indian Revolution.

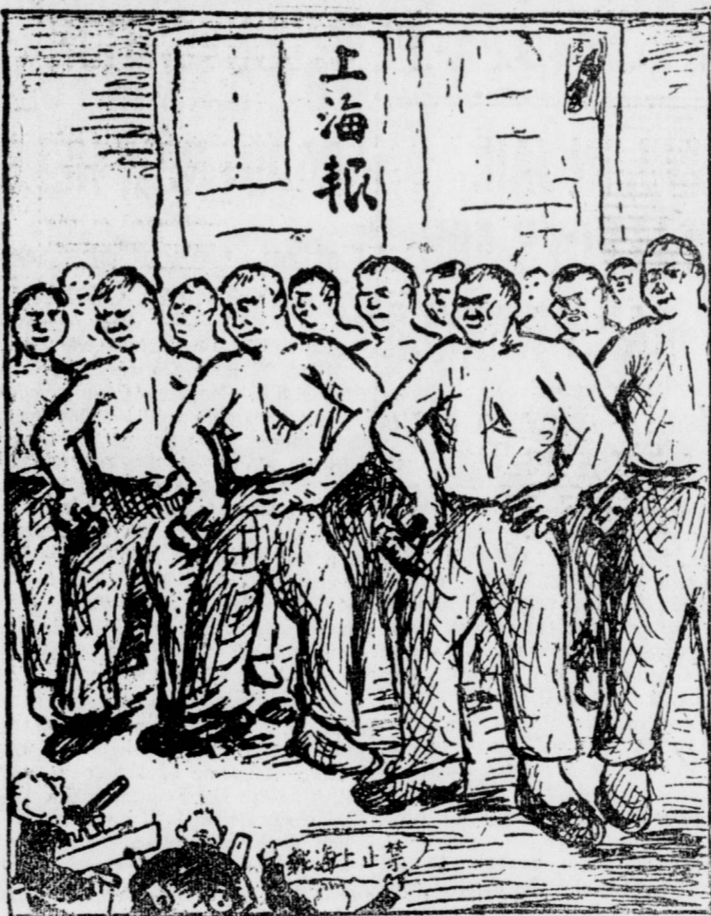
While the Kuomintang in China now acts as the direct fascist agency of different imperialist powers, the Indian National Congress are maneuvering with British imperialism and endeavours to take the suppression of the revolting masses under its own hands. The Congress has long proved itself a political prostitute. It always dreams of Dominion Status. It put up a sham "fight for Swaraj" only when the masses under increased exploitation begin to fight against imperialism. Its different schemes and circles only serve the purpose of

misleading the masses and preventing the development of a genuine mass anti-imperialist movement. The victorious development of the Indian Revolution presupposes a relentless exposure and struggle against the treacherous Indian National Congress.

The establishment of the regional Soviet Power in China, which is the first important step towards the establishment of an All-China Soviet Republic, the broad and deep character of the present Indian Revolution, which is assuming the stage of a Soviet Revolution of workers and peasants, acquire international significance. These world-shaking events, particularly the establishment of the Soviet Power in China, demonstrate clearly the character, form and outlook of the revolutionary movement in the colonial and semi-colonial countries. They are also taking place amidst a period of the general crisis of world capitalism and an upsurge of the proletarian revolutionary movement in the capitalist countries and of rising anti-imperialist struggles in Asia, which means that another one-sixth of the population of the earth is being conquered by the forces of world revolution and socialism from the world of capitalism.

American imperialism undoubtedly is greatly concerned with China, but it is no less interested in India. At present time the American working class must more than ever give international solidarity and support to the colonial masses in their struggle for liberation, particularly those that are under the direct iron yoke of American imperialism.

## Shanghai Workers Protecting Their Paper



This cartoon is taken from the anniversary edition of the "Shanghai Pao," the daily paper of the Shanghai workers. The paper is illegally published and distributed. Within one year, it had to change its name no less than seven times in order to avoid suppression and police interference. Despite almost insurmountable difficulties, the paper maintains over one hundred worker correspondents.

## Revolutionary Trade Unions of China and the R.I.L.U. Congress

THE All-China Federation of Trade Unions, embracing all revolutionary trade unions in China, was organized on May 1, 1925, at the Second All-China Trade Union Congress. During the course of two years, from the middle of 1925 up to the middle of 1927, the Federation kept increasing its ranks, its membership going up from 500,000 in 1925 to 3,000,000 in 1927. The Kuomintang, desirous of getting the support of the proletariat during the time of the Northern Expedition, was obliged to give a certain amount of freedom to the labor movement, and this, under the conditions of merciless and brutal exploitation experienced by the Chinese workers, furthered to a great degree its organizational growth.

The Communist Party of China was precisely that force which from the very outset crystallized organizationally the spontaneous movement of the Chinese workers for improving their labor and living conditions. During the time of the Northern Expedition the trade unions, taking advantage of their legal position, lined up large numbers of the workers in their ranks, and came to be, under the leadership of the Communists, at the head of the developing revolutionary movement. The series of mass strikes and politically armed manifestations of that period (three up-

risings in Shanghai in 1927, the seizure of the British concessions in Hankow and Chiu-kiang, etc.) proved completely the revolutionary spirit and fine military character of the Chinese proletariat. However, the rapid development of the labor movement and the threat of the coming agrarian revolution pushed the Kuomintang into the camp of the counter-revolution. The first step to be taken by the temporarily victorious bourgeoisie was to prohibit all worker-peasant organizations, those which in any way at all revolutionary in character. And considering the fact that in reality there were no other organizations in existence at that time in China, consequently practically all trade unions of peasant unions were closed down.

Owing to the cruel reign of terrorism which set in after the uprising, the revolutionary trade unions were compelled to reorganize themselves and go underground. The reaction did not limit itself to merely dissolving the trade union organizations; it started the mass extermination of the trade union leaders and active workers. The labor movement in a whole number of districts temporarily died out.

The transfer of the movement from a widespread legal organization to a state of illegality, along with the mass extermination of its active revolutionary workers, had a most severe effect on the organizational state of the revolutionary trade union movement. The Fifth Congress of the All-China Trade Union Federation, held on November 7-12, 1929, in Shanghai, stressed the fact that by now the revolutionary unions have not yet succeeded in establishing a powerful organization. The scattered state of the trade union in the different enterprises and branches of industry, their strict group character, their administrative attitude, method of appointments, absence of all trade union democracy, and in connection with this, isolation from the masses—such are the principal shortcomings of the Red trade unions. The rather poor organization of the All-China Trade Union Federation to a great extent protracted the development of mass activities and the intensification of militant leadership in the different centres of the country. This explains the fact that in spite of the growing influence of the Red trade unions due largely to the sharpening economic conditions in China and the growth of the revolutionary mood among the masses, the number of members lined up in the

# Su Chao Jen and the China Soviet Congress

## Some Lessons for Negro Workers

By J. W. FORD

Chairman, Provisional International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers.

COMRADE Su died in February, 1929. For twenty years up to this time he had played a leading role in the revolutionary movement in China. He was the chairman of the first Chinese Soviet Government, the Canton Soviet Government of 1927.



J. M. Ford

The October Russian Revolution was the first great blow to the shattering of imperialism. The Chinese Revolution was the next. The Chinese Revolution awakened millions of toilers in the East. It is influencing the Negro toilers in Africa. It helped to break down the barrier that existed between the oppressed colonial masses and the struggling proletariat in the imperialist countries.

The Chinese Revolution suffered a temporary defeat in 1927. But today we are witnessing a new revolutionary revival in China. It is in this connection that the coming Chinese Soviet Congress is of great importance to the militant struggles of the workers throughout the world. The central task of this Congress is the consolidation of the forces in China, particularly basing them on the workers and peasants.

We often gain many important lessons from individuals in the struggles of the workers. The work of Comrade Su has many lessons for us. In the first place Su differed from Sun-Yat-Sen. Sun-Yat-Sen was a petty-bourgeois in outlook. He grouped all elements in China without drawing a line between them on the class basis. He did not see the relation of the struggles in China with the struggles of the workers throughout the world.

He fundamentally based the liberation of China solely on reactionaries, the reformists and Nationalism. His idea of race and nationalism made him loose completely the principles of internationalism based on the struggles of the workers and peasants. Sun-Yat-Senism became a center of reaction for the Chinese agents of imperialism inside the Kuomintang party. The vacillating and unclear elements, the intellectuals, the new rising group, the "Third Party" and all the fakers inside China, pinned Sun-Yat-Senism to their banners and heralded him as a national hero. At the same time they shot down Chinese workers by the thousands in the interests of imperialism.

It is on these questions that Comrade Su differed from Sun-Yat-Sen. Su was one of the outstanding leaders of the Chinese Revolution. Su, unlike Sun-Yat-Sen (who was an intellectual) was a worker, and

spent the greater part of his life in the interest of the toiling workers, struggling against imperialism and its Chinese agents. Su spent 20 years of his life on the sea, as a seaman. He travelled all over the world: America, Canada, England, France, Africa, India, South Sea Islands, Malay, etc. He therefore had intimate contact with the toilers of other races and other countries, which gave him a broad international outlook. He knew that only his class, the toiling workers would fight to a bitter end against imperialism. This was demonstrated to him at the Canton uprising. He knew that the struggles of the Chinese proletariat were inseparably bound up with the struggles of the workers throughout the world.

He learned many great lessons in this connection from the Russian Revolution. Comrade Su was chairman of the Canton Soviet. He was also chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Union and President of the Chinese Seamen's organization, and although the Canton uprising suffered a defeat, it was the beginning of the establishment of Soviets in China.

Comrade Su led the workers in the struggle for the preparation of the Canton Uprising by a mass demonstration on October 14, 1927. There were 40,000 Chinese seamen from Canton, Honkong, Swatow, Kangmeng and Macao. They assembled at Canton and staged a monster demonstration, directed mainly against the Kuomintang government. They carried this through under the slogan "Down with the Kuomintang." It was under the leadership of Comrade Su that this struggle was carried on against all the elements of the type of Sun-Yat-Sen.

This struggle has an important bearing on the struggles of the Negro toilers against Negro petty bourgeois intellectuals and middle class elements, like Garveyism.

Garveyism was much like Sun-Yat-Senism. Garveyism, like Sun-Yat-Senism in the beginning bore the stamp and ideology of the Negro toiling masses. But Garveyism like Sun-Yat-Senism developed mainly on racial nationalism. The program of Garvey developed as a reactionary program, for a black capitalist bourgeois state. Garveyism still toys with the idea of a Negro state and a Negro kingdom, based on reactionary principles like Zionism. Garveyism instead of becoming a struggle against American imperialism became a hindrance in the struggles of the Negro masses against imperialism.

The Negro middle class intellectuals and petty bourgeoisie, like what the Chinese gentry, the Chinese petty bourgeoisie, and the Chinese middle class did in the Chinese Revolution, will betray the Negro toilers into the hands of the imperialists.

I first met Comrade Su at the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International, a calm dig-

nified proletarian leader. I met him in small committee meetings and had private conversations with him. These personal contacts showed him to be an internationalist.

At a meeting where we discussed the question of the organization of 'colored' seamen, I laid great emphasis on the need for the organization of Negro seamen. My emphasis was based on the fact that Negro workers and particularly Negro Seamen had no organized force to show in their own behalf, let alone to throw on the side of the world proletariat. My emphasis was based on the attitude also of the reformists and the reactionary trade unions towards Negro workers and especially the Negro seamen on an international scale.

Comrade Su knew this also, but he considered first the organization of an international revolutionary Seamen's union, embracing all workers of all races. From his long experience he saw clearly the need for such an international organization.

He therefore outlined in detail the plans and the first steps to be taken in the organization of such a union, laying great stress on the need of organizing the British Seamen. He dealt with the struggle against the reformists and their splitting tactics, and advocated the calling of a Seamen's conference to take up these questions.

At this meeting Comrade Su demonstrated his internationalism. He did not speak as a Chinese seaman, but spoke as an international seaman, as an international revolutionist. Comrade Su thus stands out as a beacon light to the toiling masses of China, to the toiling masses of the colonies as an international proletarian leader.

Comrade Su is an important link between the first Canton Soviet and the present Chinese Soviet, which is scheduled to meet on May 30.

The Chinese Soviet Congress is taking place at a very important period of the struggles of the workers throughout the world, at the time of the upward development of the colonial revolutionary movement and the proletarian revolutionary movement in the imperialist countries, at the time of the great Indian Revolution that is growing and spreading every day, at a time when the Negro workers are beginning to wake up.

It is in this connection that the convening of the International Conference of Negro workers at London, on July 1, to take up general class political tasks, must draw lessons from the Chinese Revolution. The firm establishment of Soviet power in a great section of China is of great significance to the toiling masses throughout the world.

Long Live the Memory of Su-Chao-Jen!

Hail the Chinese Soviet Congress! Long Live the Indian Revolution!

## Ricksha Men in Peking Strike

By A RICKSHAWAN

(Editor Note.—The following is an extract from a literal translation of the strike of ricksha pullers in Peking (Peiping) last October, as related by a ricksha puller who was a delegate to the national conference of the Chinese Red Aid, held in Shanghai last December. It is a significant revelation of the state of mind of increasingly large groups of the masses).

Fellow representatives of the Chinese Red Aid!

I am a ricksha puller. I will tell you about the destruction of tram-

cars by my fellow-ricksha pullers in Peking.



Striking tramwaymen before the carbars in Shanghai. They are preparing for more and fiercer battles to overthrow the foreign imperialists and native militarists and establish a Soviet China.

In Peking there are about 150,000 men who pull vehicles—rickshas, wheel-barrow, carts, etc. Most of them have to support a family. Fifty cents (about 20 cents gold) is the maximum income a day. After paying rent for the ricksha (or other vehicle) and a license fee there is left only 30 to 40 cents (about 12 to 17 cents gold) for food, clothing and housing for the whole family.

In 1928 when the Kuomintang captured Peking it was stated that the Revolution had been completed. Labor unions now had to be organized since the Kuomintang represented the cause of the workers. Taking these honey words for real we then began the organization of our union. The Ricksha Pullers' Union was thus built up. All the rickshamen joined. When the Kuomintang designated certain persons to act as our committeemen the rickshamen were surprised and demanded of the Kuomintang: "Why must you Kuomintang men in long gowns be our committeemen?" They answered that they were to help us so we said no more. In this way the union was formed. The membership dues were paid by us. Thus month after month passed by. What we asked ourselves, are our benefits? Very, very few! Moreover, such as these they were secured by our own efforts. Why were our committeemen picked out by the Kuomintang? All they did was to live at our expense.

This year (1929) the number of ricksha pullers in Peking was greatly increased by the ex-soldiers disbanded by the Kuomintang. Due, moreover, to the militarist struggles waged by the Kuomintang and the increased extortion practiced by that organization, there have been few people living our rickshas. We asked the authorities and the Kuomintang and committeemen for a

remedy, but they had none. Later on, the committeemen informed us that we could organize a consumers cooperative society to get our rice, flour, oil, salt, etc., cheaper. The funds for this purpose, they suggested, could be raised thru an entertainment. How lively was that entertainment! It was attended by very many people. A long time afterwards, nevertheless, the cooperative had not yet been organized. The several thousands of dollars raised had merely gone into the pockets of those committeemen.

Meanwhile winter drew on. The weather got colder and colder day by day. It really gets terribly cold in Peking. When the north wind blew, how we shivered! We had no food nor clothing. All the while the officials at the Kuomintang headquarters and the committeemen of the union had good food and beautiful clothes. We were indignant at such conditions. We demanded rice of the Kuomintang and those committeemen chosen by that body. We also asked that the Peking Tramway company pay the subsidy of \$50,000 promised upon its establishment.

Last October the Peking General Labor Union was being reorganized. This body was originally controlled by the head Kuomintang officials. How could we have known that among them there were the so-called Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei cliques that were competing for territory, for control of the Peking General Labor Union, for collection of the membership dues, and in general for the monopoly of exploiting our fellow-workers and dividing them against each other? In order to overcome its

## Tram Strikers Meet



These striking Chinese tramway workers in Shanghai demanded more wages, better living conditions, and release of all workers previously arrested.

Each clique utilizes the workers as its instruments under the pretext of "reorganization." Because we were suffering badly from hunger and there seemed no way out of our misery we were happy to hear the news of this reorganization. We intended, moreover, to seize this occasion for getting rid of the committeemen appointed by the Kuomintang and putting in their places men of our own choice.

The meeting for this reorganization took place October 20. At this meeting the unions with big memberships—the ricksha pullers, street cleaners, etc.—declared that the larger a union, the greater should be the proportion of elected (as opposed to appointed by the authorities) committeemen. The Kuomintang refused this demand. We withdrew so the conference had to end.

The next day we gathered together a great many laborers and marched to the Kuomintang headquarters to demand rice. When we saw the tramcars passing by the headquarters of the General Labor Union we burst to anger and started to destroy them, shouting "Down with the tramcars!" Immediately the tens of thousands of poor workers—rickshamen, wheelbarrowmen, street cleaners and scavengers, ditch diggers, etc.—joined together, calling out the slogans: "Down with the tramcars, the capitalists and the Kuomintang, but not the tramcar

## Tied Up Shanghai



Workers on the Shanghai Tramway Co. who struck April 26 in the International Settlement completely tied up transport. One of their demands was that no White Russians should be hired.

workers who are our brothers in one family!"

Taken by surprise at our outbreak the Kuomintang police and gendarmery had to hide away while the well-to-do ladies and gentlemen who dash to and fro on the streets of Peking in their motorcars scurried away to shelter. Peking thus became our world! After destroying ten or more of the tramcars—a job taking some four hours—we went home victorious. We had an especially sweet sleep that night!

When we awoke the next morning we thought it would be a very busy day for us, the tramcars having been destroyed. Contrary to our expectations, when we set forth with our rickshas the streets were full of police and military guards, armed with sharp, glittering swords and rifles with bayonets affixed. They seized us and we were all arrested. As were then all scattered it was easy for the authorities to take us. The police and soldiers abused us while the rich and the officials sneered at us. We were put in prison at the headquarters of the Public Safety Bureau. This place was very soon overcrowded. We were then transferred to an open-air enclosure in the Kuang-Ming prison. There were some 20,000 prisoners, their ages running from 14 to 60 years of age. It was, indeed, a miserable and pitiable picture—the thousands of us with but a single and outworn garment, shivering and crying in the bitter north wind!

A few days later the Kuomintang officials tried us. We were branded as rioters and outlaws. Fellow-representatives! We were only struggling for a little rice to eat! What did we know about rioters and outlaws! Afterwards a part of the rickshamen were released. Two thousand were expelled from Peking. Three of our leaders were executed. In December there were

still over 200 in jail. The executed was Chia Chun-shan, one of our most honored leaders. In court how bravely he cried out the slogans: Down with imperialism! Down with imperialism! Workers of all China, unite! When our leaders were executed we had unfortunately no money for their burial nor for food to their dependents. Our union was dissolved and our headquarters closed. Nobody cared what became of us.

We were very worried for we ricksha pullers have anything but money! It was not long, however, before a representative from the Tientsin branch of the Red Aid got in touch with us. He told us that our fellow-workers in that city sympathized deeply with us. By their aid we were then able to hold a funeral service for the executed. We also arranged a reception at which representatives from both the Tientsin and Shanghai branches of the Red Aid encouraged us. We thus came to realize the need of our participating in this organization. So we at once took steps to organize. Within a few days a Red Aid branch of rickshamen was formed in Peking with 200 members. We were asked to send a delegate to this, the second national conference of the Chinese Red Aid. My fellow-rickshamen elected me so this is how I came to be here.

What is my impression? It is this: "Would it not be good for us workers by united action to overthrow the tramcar capitalists and the Kuomintang in Tientsin, Wu-Han, Shanghai and other places? We must unite, just as we delegates-workers, peasants and students and the representative of the International Red Aid are united here in this conference, for that purpose.

## By Order of His Imperialist Masters



Chiang Kai Shek's murderers executing revolutionary workers. In the background are two missionaries on a sightseeing tour. This is a show put on for them by the Chinese War Lords.

trade unions is very small (according to report of the Executive of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions of the R.I.L.U. of January 7, 1930, there are 400,000 members). Besides more than half of the membership is comprised of professional workers. This shows clearly that the All-China Federation of Trade Unions has up till now conducted its work along the line of least resistance, for it is much easier and less dangerous to work among professional workers than it is to work among industrial workers, the latter being strictly controlled by the factory administrations and Kuomintang authorities. Bad organization also exercised its influence in the way of insufficient leadership of the battles of the workers by the revolutionary trade unions; the majority of the strikes as a rule broke out spontaneously and were carried on without sufficient revolutionary leadership.

Besides the above-mentioned shortcomings, a large drawback in the work of the revolutionary trade unions were the mistakes permitted in a whole number of localities in the struggle for winning over the masses from the yellow trade unions. Although the time of completely ignoring the yellow trade unions and not wishing to conduct any work in them is gradually coming to an end, however, the tactics for the struggle against the yellow

unions are still not correct from many angles. The whole struggle is general limited to a fight against some of the individual yellow leaders, and against their treacherous actions. Time and again the fight between the Red and Yellow active workers is only based on the desire to replace some one leader, while the character and content of the work in the trade union is not subject to any change even after the yellow union had been changed into a red one. In the experience of the revolutionary trade unions cases can be registered when the toiling masses themselves drove out some of the yellow leaders, while the revolutionary active workers did not agree to take their place, fearing repressive measures on the part of the Government, and thus renouncing the leading places to the Centrists. And also, the chief task is not being carried out sufficiently—work among the rank and file of the yellow unions.

Thus it happens that the ever-extending labor movement goes out beyond the framework of the revolutionary trade unions and the toiling masses in many districts come to the fore, leaving the leaders of the Red trade unions to drag along in the tail end. Closely bound up with the struggle against the yellow leaders is the question of setting up factory committees. During the space of two years, since the Fourth R.I.L.U. Congress, at which the necessity for organizing factory committees was stressed, only some insignificant work was accomplished. Time and again the comrades inside the Federation and even the Executive of the Federation, under different pretenses, would come forward against the organization of factory committees; these evidently failed to realize the significance of the factory committee as a tool for winning over the wide proletarian masses to our cause. The Fifth Congress of the All-China Trade Union Federation put an end to all wavering with regard to this question, and stressed the necessity of organizing factory committees at all enterprises, like bodies elected by the workers themselves.

The sharpening of the economic crisis and the capitalist rationalization processes introduced into a

whole number of industries gave rise to a rapid growth of unemployment, with the simultaneous growth of female and child labor. In accordance with this the work among the unemployed, the women workers and juniors comes to be of great significance. However, the revolutionary trade unions did very little in this direction. Only in Shanghai the revolutionary active workers are carrying on some sort of work among the unemployed. Only in several of the larger cities, in Shanghai and Hongkong have women's and children's sections at some of the enterprises been set up. This work still lags behind the demands of actual life. The Fifth Congress of the All-China Trade Union Federation adopted a resolution about this question for intensifying the work among the women workers and juniors, for organizing sections of women workers and juniors and of electing representatives of the women workers and young workers to all organs of the trade unions.

In spite of a great number of weaknesses and shortcomings, the Revolutionary trade unions in China have carried out some fine work, particularly during the course of the past two years. A great deal has already been achieved tending to make the All-China Trade Union Federation a militant mass organization. The upsurge in the labor movement and the intensifying strike struggles give rise to favorable perspectives for the further development of the revolutionary trade union movement, for winning over and lining up the majority of the toiling masses.

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

# WHAT "DAILY" SUPPORTERS SAY

## LETTERS POUR IN FROM SHOPS, MINES AND MILLS PLEDGING AID

### Workers All Over Country Aroused and Rush to the Support of Their "Daily"

The mass of letters which workers send us together with their contributions and collections for our Emergency Fund indicate that we are building around our paper a group of proletarians who will give loyal support whenever called upon.

Many of these letters come from cities and small factory towns, from mining camps, from farms where the Communist Party has as yet not a single member. From the big industrial centers, where our Party is active, workers not yet in the Party are securing donations and new readers for the paper they "swear by," as one worker said.

## FORMER MINER GIVES FOR 'DAILY'

### The 'Daily' That Fights for Workers Always

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—I am sending you \$2.00 for your daily paper which I love so dearly. I am sorry but I can't do any more just now. Here as any other place is awfully bad. Too much Hoover prosperity. People down here are working for anything. Just whatever the bosses will offer them. Men working for as low as 20c an hour in building roads, or cutting timber in the lumber industry, and then half of the men are out of jobs.

No unions out here at all and they are all 100 per centers. No foreigners. I am an ex-coal miner myself. Been expelled by the Fishwick gang, and also kicked out of the mine at Coello, Ill., for being a leader of the last December strike. Yet I am more eager to fight than ever, and hope to be able to do some more good for the National Miners Union next fall if I go back to Coello.

I am not getting the Daily Worker at the present time, so please hurry and send it to me for I am very anxious to get some news, and watch the movement. D. S., Cincinnati, Ohio.

## STARVING, BUT MINERS GIVE

### Dig in to Help Their Paper Fight On

HARRISBURG, Ill.—I received 50 copies of the Daily Worker May 17th. I tried my best to get subs but the miners are all broke, haven't got a red penny, but I got 15 workers that like to take it for one week, 15c a week. So I ask if you will send the Daily Worker every day to them for about a week. I will try to collect after they take it a week.

I have made a collection today for the Daily Worker and got \$2.60. This is about all I can collect. Mines are not working here, some work just one day a week. Most of them are starving. One man just committed suicide, the poor miner didn't have anything to eat, with his nine children.

I can't write much because I haven't had much schooling. I am doing my part of the work for the Communist Party. Every paper I get I put in the worker's hands. I know the conditions are awfully hard here. Something has got to be done. J. K., Harrisburg, Ill.

## Hold Tag Days for Political Prisoners

To conduct an energetic campaign in New York for the release of the six workers facing the electric chair in Atlanta, Ga., also for the freedom of all other political prisoners, the International Labor Defense will hold Tag Days Friday, June 20 and Saturday, June 21.

A "noon to midnight" boat ride will be held July 19. It has been arranged by the New York I.L.D. There will be many special features. On August 22, the anniversary of the burning of Sacco and Vanzetti, the International Labor Defense will hold a monster demonstration in Union Square demanding the liberation of the six workers facing death in Atlanta, Ga., the Gastonia defendants, Foster, Minor, Amter, Raymond in New York and other workers in jail or facing deportation.

The I.L.D. also stated yesterday that a gala picnic will be held on Sept. 7 at Pleasant Bay Park of which full details will be made known later.

## GASTONIA DEMONSTRATION

SCRANTON, Pa., May 29.—A demonstration on June 7th, the first anniversary of the police attack on the Gastonia, N. C., strikers tent colony, is being arranged by the International Labor Defense.

Louis McLaughlin, one of the seven Gastonia defendants who face long terms of imprisonment is now in this city arranging for the June demonstration, which will demand the freedom of the Gastonia workers.

Write as you fight! Become a worker correspondent.

## A "Daily" Builder



E. Totherow, young southern worker, who is tireless in boosting and building the "Daily" among the southern workers.

Demand the release of Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond, in prison for fighting for unemployment insurance.

## The "Daily" Helps Build the Party

By L. HARPER—Section 8 Printed below the Daily Worker readers will find a letter written by Stephen Parsons, a Negro worker addressed to the Daily Worker representative of Section No. 8, comrade Shawitz. This was in response to a Daily Worker Readers' conference which was called by Section No. 8. In this letter he apologized for not being able to attend the conference.

Five weeks ago this fellow-worker was approached to subscribe to the Daily Worker and now, through this letter this worker shows the type of a revolutionary worker he is. (It is interesting to note, that this worker never knew about the communist movement before.)

This letter should serve as a lesson to every party member. We must understand that while it was under the pressure of the bad economic conditions that this worker became discontent, it was the Daily Worker which made him class-conscious and to realize his place in the ranks of the Communist Party.

Only three weeks after reading the Daily Worker comrade Parsons applied for membership in the Party. This is not an exceptional case, but serves only as an example. There are thousands of other workers who are ready to join the ranks of the revolutionary workers, but are not approached by the Party members.

It is not the fault of these workers, that are not in the Party as yet. It is rather due to insufficient activity on the part of our members. Any Party member who refuses to go out to get subscriptions for the Daily Worker or does not live up to the Party activities generally as required at the present time of intensified class struggles is holding up the work of the Party, shows resistance to all our Party activities and therefore is not yet a good Communist.

### Parson's Letter

Dear comrade Shawitz: I am very sorry for disappointing you by not being present at the conference. And also am sorry that I am edging in payment on my Daily Worker which I receive every day. As I am just at present out of work, and I am terribly in need for my family of 4 children and my wife. I hope the Communist organization doesn't consider me a pulp or an outcast as my whole heart and mind is with it. And always will be until its rule will become original in this country. And I don't mean I am only a sympathizer. But even if the time comes at this minute to fight I certainly would, as much as my strength would permit me against these big belly robbers, blood suckers.

Here is a little piece about the Van Iderstine Co., Long Island City. I got a job there last night at 40c per hour. I worked 7 hours and I asked the boss for a little more money and I said I got 4 small chil-

## SHOP NUCLEUS IN DRIVE

### Detroit Unit Organizes Fund

Our factory nuclei consists of five interested. Our unit has created a fund totaling \$10. Out of this money the unit will send mail subscriptions to the Daily for those workers who were first approached, while we continue to collect 18 cents each week from them to replenish our \$10 fund in order to again send in more mail subscribers.

## SERIO, IN JAIL COLLECTS FOR DAILY WORKER

### Raised Money to Save the Fighting 'Daily'

ERIE, Pa.—Enclosed find a check for \$2.60 which was collected by Guido Serio. He collected this money in the jail at Erie. He held a speech for the prisoners and in that way collected the money. Comrades with Communist ideas are even working in the prisons. The capitalists think that putting a man like that in prison they are going to stop us. But of course this is not true for every time they put one of our leaders in jail, a new one arises. The capitalists cannot stop our progress.

Comrade Serio appeals to all comrades to make the district convention at Schenectady a success. And he hopes to be put so he can fight again. M. T., Erie, Pa.

## SEAMEN FORCED TO BREAK IN FOR FOOD; NOW HELD

### Rotten Conditions on S.S. Coahoma County

(By a Worker Correspondent.) NEW YORK.—On the last trip of the S.S. Coahoma County, conditions became so intolerable that the seamen were forced to break into the store-room for food. This ship is a freighter operated by the Black Diamond Line between New York and Rotterdam. The skipper is a fellow named Ing. Rather a phoney sort of a name. The belly-robbler's name is Shoemaker. The crew were unanimous in their declaration that it would be better for them if he would try shoemaking in stead of bellyrobbing.

There was nothing said about the robbery at sea but when she was paying off some of the men were taken before the Federal authorities in Hoboken and held on \$500 bail. They could not raise the bail so were put in jail for a week. When the case was called, the company did not bring action.

A case like this should convince seamen that they as individuals can not combat the shipowners and their allies the Federal courts, commissioners, etc. They must join with the rest of us in the Marine Workers Industrial Union. The local headquarters are at 140 Broad St., New York City.

## PHILADELPHIA COUNCIL FORMED

### 40 Delegates Build Revolutionary Center

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 29.—Over 40 delegates representing shop and dock committees of the Marine Workers, Needle Trades and National Textile Workers Industrial Unions, metal trades and food workers leagues, and minority groups in the A. F. of L. unions met in the first conference on May 22 to establish the City Trade Union Unity Council. This conference took up seriously the problems of the communist struggles in Philadelphia, the need of strengthening of the already established unions, the building of new unions in the metal, food and other industries, the urgent necessity of improving of our apparatus and the training of new cadres of leaders from the rank and file membership in the shops.

A discussion, in which over 20 delegates participated, followed the reports of Solway on the work of the T.U.U.L. in the past months and Croll on the Red International of Labor Unions world Congress. Past experiences, mistakes, shortcomings, achievements on the waterfront and among the clothing workers, the coming struggles for the organization of the unorganized and the penetration of metal and textile factories, these and many more problems were thoroughly discussed. The failure to build more shop committees, the failure to build new unions on the shop delegates system right from the beginning, lack of enough work in the A.F.L. unions, especially in the building trades, and right wing mistakes and practices committed by our unions and minority groups were pointed out. Special attention was given by the delegates to the organization of defense corp. Many who in the past months have had their experience with the city police, gangsters, thugs and A.F.L. Fascists, showed clearly the need of defense corps. A committee of seven was elected to take this matter up and to proceed with immediate organization.

Adopt Plan of Work The favorable objective conditions in Philadelphia, as agreed upon by the delegates, make for the building of a mass Trade Union movement under the leadership of the T.U.U.L. The conference approved the quota of 2,700 new members for Philadelphia to be recruited by the end of June. It also approved the same quota for the building of the Labor Unity and instructed the unions, leagues and minority groups

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## ANOTHER WAR VET FOR FIGHT

### Capitalism Means More and More Misery

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As one of the great army of unemployed allow me to make a few remarks. Since my discharge in 1920 from the great bluff to make the world safe for "democracy" (read Morgan's billions) I have sympathized with the revolutionary movement.

With the modern means of production there is no sense or reason why any human being on earth should want for the necessities of life. (No reason except the existence of the capitalist system and its bulwark, the capitalist government—Editor). Yet we have starvation and misery in the midst of plenty.

Workers: stop, think, reflect, to what end are you working, your children, etc. Are you going to continue to support a system which is daily more and more robbing you of the fruits of your labor? Help the "Daily" that is putting up a fight against terrific odds.

—An American-Born Worker.

## COPS LEAVE TRAPPED KIDS

### Too Cowardly to Help Two Boys

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Am enclosing two clippings from Buffalo newspapers, which tell how two burly brutes from the ranks of Buffalo's "finest" with supreme indifference refused to climb to the top of a high water tower and rescue two children who had playfully climbed to the tank top and became imprisoned for three days and two nights when the trap-door clanked shut after them and made them prisoners. A worker, however, did go up and discovered the boys just twenty-four hours before exhaustion, etc., would have killed them.

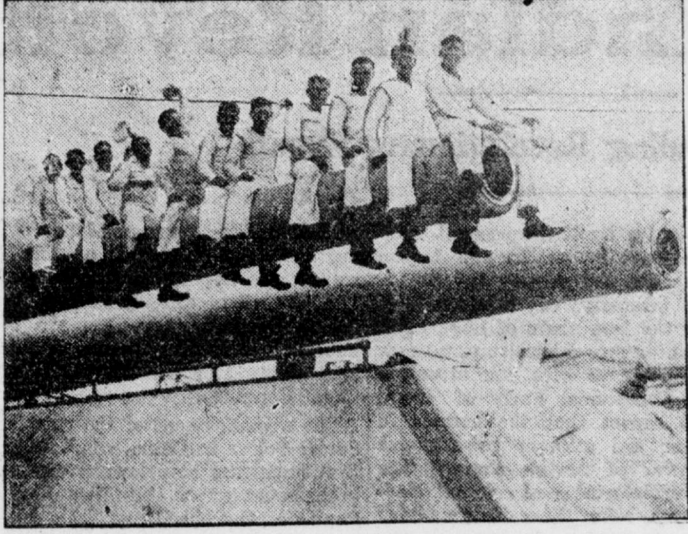
The filthy and cowardly swine known as the "arm of the law" are heroes at the stupendous work of hanging tags on workers cars and I repeat, on workers cars. They are valiant at strutting around on horseback or swinging clubs over unarmed women and children. But when it came to climbing a ladder to a rescue, they displayed the yellow streak of cowardly indifference. The children climbed up to where the cops were afraid to follow. Of course the usual "probes" and investigations are going on, which can only result in the stupid brutes being white-washed to a saintly hue.

One of the boys is scheduled to tell his story over the radio, but my guess is that this move will be squelched by the "authorities."

I have first hand information, because Willard, one of the youngsters happens to live next door to me.

—S. C. H.

## Sailors! Learn Whom to Fight When Learning How!



These big guns are the fruits of the latest "disarmament" get-together. But as a wounded war vet writes (below) the young workers and farmers in uniform will learn to turn these guns against their real enemies—the bosses, and together with the workers establish a revolutionary Workers' and Farmers' Government.

## "MAKE WORLD UNSAFE FOR BOSSES" WAR VET

### Saw His Buddies Killed for the Glory of Wall Street Bankers in '17

(By a Worker Correspondent)

U. S. HOSPITAL, SAN FERNANDO, Cal.—I am a disabled war man and have recently subscribed to your paper because my sympathies are with the worker and what he represents. With many years in the hospital as a reward for services to make the old world safe for the capitalists, it is more than right that I make my contribution to the cause, and help make it unsafe for further continuance of the present system.

My buddies who unconsciously have given their all so that the ruthless bosses who used for their own ends their ideals of patriotism, instilled into them in the early years of their lives by the servants of a ruling class. These same men are still the victims of the ideology implanted upon their brains in their susceptible years and can not see where any injustice has been done with them and their kind, so well has the tenets of the capitalist been established with the status quo and let us hope that it can not continue this way.

Is there anything that I could do as a fighter of the class struggle in consideration of my physical ability for if there is my whole being is dedicated to that ideal. May the future give us a foothold on the defenses of the enemy so that the world will be rid once and for all of self aggrandizement in society. I know that and I can feel the breath of ruin of the present system. It is as sure as there is breath in my body, and not very much of that I assure you as my lungs are nearly gone, that victory is in our grasp and the fate of the world is in the hands of the workers.

Long live the revolution, and the Communist Party.

—VET.

## Angeles Needle Boss Fires Worker for May 1

### Los Angeles Needle Boss Fires Worker for May 1

LOS ANGELES.—When the boss of the Nedine Frock came into the shop May 1 he immediately noticed that most of the workers were missing.

Those workers who came in to work didn't think that to strike on May Day was "American." The boss, being class-conscious of his class, knew very well that a strike on May Day means to all bosses as a blow against the Los Angeles open shop. The idea that workers "dared" made him mad. He was thunderstruck and decided to take action.

When the workers came in to work on Friday, May 2, the boss raged up and down the shop. He cursed and insulted the workers. One of the workers, a militant comrade, protested against the use of such words. Then she turned to the workers and explained to them the right of workers to strike and the significance of May Day.

Of course, such "audacity" of a worker could not be tolerated. The worker was immediately discharged. But it was worth it. The workers of the shops heard a speech they will never forget. Every word spoken will ring in their ears like bells awakening them. They will awake! When a thing like that will happen again they'll get up like one person and demand that their fellow worker be re-instated. They will join the N.T.W.I.U. and together with the class conscious workers of the T.U.U.L. and the Communist Party fight for the emancipation of the workingclass by establishing a Workers and Farmers Government in U. S. A.

## Lumberjacks Ride the Rods in Search of Work

### Lumberjacks Ride the Rods in Search of Work

TROUT CREEK, Mich.—Rain falls steadily. Six men standing close to the station wall waiting for the freight. They are dressed in lumberjack's clothes jumper, overalls, hats. Each carries a knapsack, "their life's earnings." Three of these men are between the ages of 20 and 30 but look 10 years older. The other three are older, and look stooped from hard labor in the lumber camps.

The freight pulls in, and stops to take water. The six men run for the cars. But other men are coming out of the box-cars. Greatings are exchanged. Some ask how's chance to get something to eat at the lumber camps. Other ask for tobacco, or a dime or nickel.

The men that got off start spreading about town looking for something to eat. Some start for the lumber camps in hopes of finding a job. The six men are now riding the rods to the next stop, looking for work.

These are men who are ready to fight for jobs and better conditions. But they need leadership. The Lumber Workers Union for us!

—Lumberjack.

## Burkhardt A.F.W. Clique Expels Militant

### Burkhardt A.F.W. Clique Expels Militant

BROOKLYN.—I was a member in the Bakers Union since 1904. I was a member in Chicago Bakers Local 2 from 1907 to 1910. When I came to New York I found myself in the midst of a strike in which I fought militantly.

After the strike I again returned to Chicago. Sometimes after that the members of Local 2, Chicago, and the locals in New York, revolted against their reactionary officials.

Burkhardt and Gundt were the leaders in this revolt, posing as progressives at the time. But they proved to be "progressives" that is fakery under a different label.

Under their leadership the bakers got what? Twelve and sixteen hours a day and seven days a week work. One place, Miller's bakers worked for seven years straight seven days a week.

I was among the militants that helped expose the fakery. The clique went after me and expelled me. At a general membership meeting I was re-instated. But the gang watching for a chance, rode over the decision of the rank and file and expelled me again. I was not allowed to defend myself.

What's the lesson in this? The A. F. W. clique is of a stripe with the out and out bosses' agents in the unions. Only under the banner of the TUUL Food Workers Union can we win conditions and decent wages.

—Baker.

## Class Struggle, Not Bosses 'Solution' of Crisis

### Class Struggle, Not Bosses 'Solution' of Crisis

(By a Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK.—I came across a letter in the Daily News by a misled unemployed worker. Here the worker himself wants wages reduced in the hope that he will get more work.

This is what the bosses want, to put the full burden of the crisis in their industries on the workers. Wage-cuts, more and more speed-up and worsening of conditions.

But the workers must fight for their interests. A 7-hour 5-day week, Work or Wages, and increases

in wages.

Will the eight million unemployed workers and those on the job being speeded-up see the bosses who have gotten swollen profits from our labor, place the burden upon our shoulders.

There is one answer: a fight against the bosses for our demands and against those in our ranks who take the bosses viewpoint on "solving" the problems of the present crisis.

—WORKER.

## CRISIS GROWS IN JOHNSTOWN, PA.; MANY LAID OFF

### Workers in S.P. Should Join Communists

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—The crisis is growing deeper and deeper every day here in Johnstown. On May 23 and 24 the Bethlehem Steel Co. laid off 700 to 800 men. Johnstown Water Co. laid off from 28 to 32 men. Members of the socialist party here are learning that their leaders are fakery and serving the bosses.

Brothers, join the Communist Party. It is the only party fighting for the workingclass. All hell can't stop us.

—Johnstown Worker.

## WESTINGHOUSE CUTS WORK FORCE

### 1,500 Now Do Work of Former 5,000

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The most important factory in this region is the Westinghouse plant, mfg at the present time electric motors, and frigidaire apparatus.

This plant can at any time be transferred at any time into a war plant for manufacture of war materials. As a matter of fact until 1917 it was engaged in the manufacture of rifles for the former Czar's army.

Up until seven or eight months ago the plant engaged about 5,000 workers. It was then manufacturing radio apparatus. Now only 1,500 are working. Such is the crisis here.

The conditions are terrible. Wages range from 35c up to 80c for skilled machinists. Many women are working in the plant. They only receive from 20 to 25 cents an hour.

We work piece-work in all of the departments. It is known as the group system. The work is given to a group and must be finished within a certain time.

The women under this group system can succeed in getting \$2 above their daily scale, but to get this they must begin 20 minutes before the whistle and do not go out for lunch.

We work 48 hours a week. The night shift was working full force at 60 hours. Now it's almost discontinued.

In the department producing the Frigidaire they used to employ 400 workers. After introducing the group system they reduced this number to 250 workers without any reduction in the production, and the bosses are trying to reduce this number still further.

Last year noon day gate meetings were held by the Communist Party. Police broke up meetings that were held here this year, showing the fear of the bosses. Boy Scouts aided the police.

One issue of a shop paper appeared last year issued by the Communist nucleus. It was well received and many of us wanted to contribute money to keep it going. We must publish it again.

There is a spy system that makes workers afraid to talk. Each worker is compelled to pay \$1.80 per month for relief insurance. He won't be taken up until he agrees to this. In this way more than \$108,000 would be paid in about a year, to save the bosses from paying us insurance.

—Westinghouse Worker.

## SMELL-YOUR-BREATH SPIES

### Used to Fire Workers at Ford's

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

HAMTRONCK, Mich.—At Ford's checkers and foremen are acting as spies on the workers. Using the fake issue of prohibition he instructs his spies to dismiss any worker who has even a smell of liquor on him. The stools use that pretext to go after workers they want to get rid of.

Have you heard of "janitors" at Ford's? It means you must be an expert at all kinds of work.

Last week I noticed all week long that 4 foremen were giving orders at the same time every five minutes and each one of them gave this one worker different jobs. Then when the janitor did not do all he was told to, he got one generous balling out. (Especially I took notice of badge No. 23079, one of the louisiest spies and all others names which he richly deserves).

This stool is continually running around, hollering like a madman, waving his hands and stamping his feet.

A strong Auto Workers Union will put such guys out of business pretty fast.

—A Ford Worker.

Write as you fight! Become a worker correspondent.

# CAL., PARADISE FOR EMPLOYERS BUT HELL FOR WORKERS

### Severe Unemployment Continues to Grow; Daily Lay-Offs

#### "Sunkist" State Has Especially Vicious Vagrancy Laws

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES.—Southern California, the paradise of America. It is just that to the capitalists here. They find conditions just to suit them. Very low wages, long working hours, unions of no sort, not even the A. F. of L.; the laws exactly suitable to the capitalists, none of the annoying child labor laws, workers' benefit laws or such of the East. Unemployment is very severe here. It is estimated at about 9 1/2 to 10 per cent, or about 150,000 workers. The large factories such as Ford, Goodyear Rubber, Firestone Rubber, etc., are constantly laying off. Every day sees thousands of workers lined up outside the gates of these mills. Vain hopes.

The cost of living is very high. While it is true that rent is less, it is also true that foodstuffs, with the exception of only citrus fruits, are very high.

The vagrancy laws of Los Angeles are extremely vicious. There are no dismissals when a worker is brought into court. Once in a while he receives a suspended sentence. Which only means double sentence if ever he is arrested again. In Pasadena they hold regular roundups of "undesirable" citizens. Workers caught in these raids are either thrown out of town or sentenced to jail from 30 to 120 days.

Those workers who have the "fortune" to get work are victims of the speed-up beyond reason. The boss is constantly standing over them, cursing and threatening. If even though they are working to the last ounce of their energy, they do not produce enough to satisfy the cravings of their employers, out they go. They are then forced to wait until payday for their money.

But a new light has begun to shine in Southern California. The Communist Party and the Young Communist League, together with the T. U. U. L., is now beginning real active work, due to their effective propaganda.

### Gets \$1.70 Short Time Pay; Wants N.T.W.U.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ROME, Ga.—I have been working at the Anchor Dock Mill for several years. I am sending you my pay envelopes. From some of the envelopes you will see that one week working short time, I made \$1.70 and after the company took off the store bill, all I got was 20c. On one good week, last winter, I made \$6.00, paid \$1.50 for coal and \$3.55 for the store and all I drew was 56c. Fellow workers: The N.T.W.U. is

# Party Members Not Yet Helping 'Daily' Enough

Members of the Communist Party will have to take the decision that each Party member secure at least \$6.00 worth of subscriptions (new readers) and contributions for the Daily Worker very seriously. All district Party bureaus have been requested to check up on the activity of the Party members in the Daily Worker campaign and an accurate report will be required to ascertain the number of Party members and which Party members have failed in their task.

The Daily Worker stamps for Party membership cards have been sent to every district and should be in the hands of the Party units by now. Every member attaining his quota of \$6.00 will receive a stamp and the good standing of every Party member is dependent upon the insertion of this stamp in his membership book.

We refer to this at this time because the Daily Worker is not receiving reports upon official reports, sections and units, of amounts of subscriptions and donation secured. If every Party member were active in the campaign, then our \$25,000 emergency fund and our mass circulation drive would receive an impetus that would carry us far over the quotas given every district.

- Additional contributions received to May 29:
- John Smet, Ukiah, Cal. \$ 0.50
  - Mrs. G. Schallert, Kansas City, Mo. 1.00
  - W. Wenz, Detroit, Mich. 1.00
  - A. Klawit, Watermeet, Mich. 1.00
  - G. Gravitt, Watermeet, Mich. .52
  - John and Mrs. Vahlman, Wilmington, Del. 5.00
  - Collected in Wash. D.C. sent by E. Markezon 5.00
  - Joe Friseli, Barberton, O. .50
  - Joe Herman, Barberton, O. .50
  - Joe Herman, Jr., Barberton, O. .50
  - W. L. D., No. 58, Akron, O. 5.00
  - I. D. L. A. No. 41, Akron, O. 5.00
  - Helen Maximoff, Cleveland, O. 5.00
  - Thos. Bradley, Cleveland, O. 5.00
  - D. Vasilotis, Cleveland, O. 5.00
  - Collected by Frank Geyer, Detroit, Mich. 6.00
  - Nestor Kolenko, 1.00
  - Collected by John Mokosh, Chicago, Ill. 1.75
  - Collected by Bella Rosenfeld, Syracuse, N. Y. 3.00
  - Collected by E. Samuich, Ansonia, Conn. 4.00
  - Concepts, Inc., Bronx, N. Y. 15.00
  - Collected by Andy Gerzch, Money, Pa. 2.40
  - Collected by E. S. Ganes, Wash. 10.00
  - South Slav I. D. Branch, Wash. 10.00
  - David Zeldin, N. Y. C. 5.00
  - Section 6, Bronx, N. Y. 10.00
  - Henry Glick, Orange, N. J. 2.55
  - Collected in North American Iron Works Shop, N.Y.C. 6.00
  - Simon Heck, Bronx, N. Y. 2.40
  - Section 1, N.Y.C. 4.25
  - Section 2, N.Y.C. 35.75
  - Mrs. Estabel, Bronx, N. Y. 5.00
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## THESIS and RESOLUTIONS for the SEVENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION of the Communist Party of U. S. A.

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MARCH 31—APRIL 4, 1930

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# SURVEY OF AREA UNDER SOVIETS

### Red Armies Drive on Major Cities

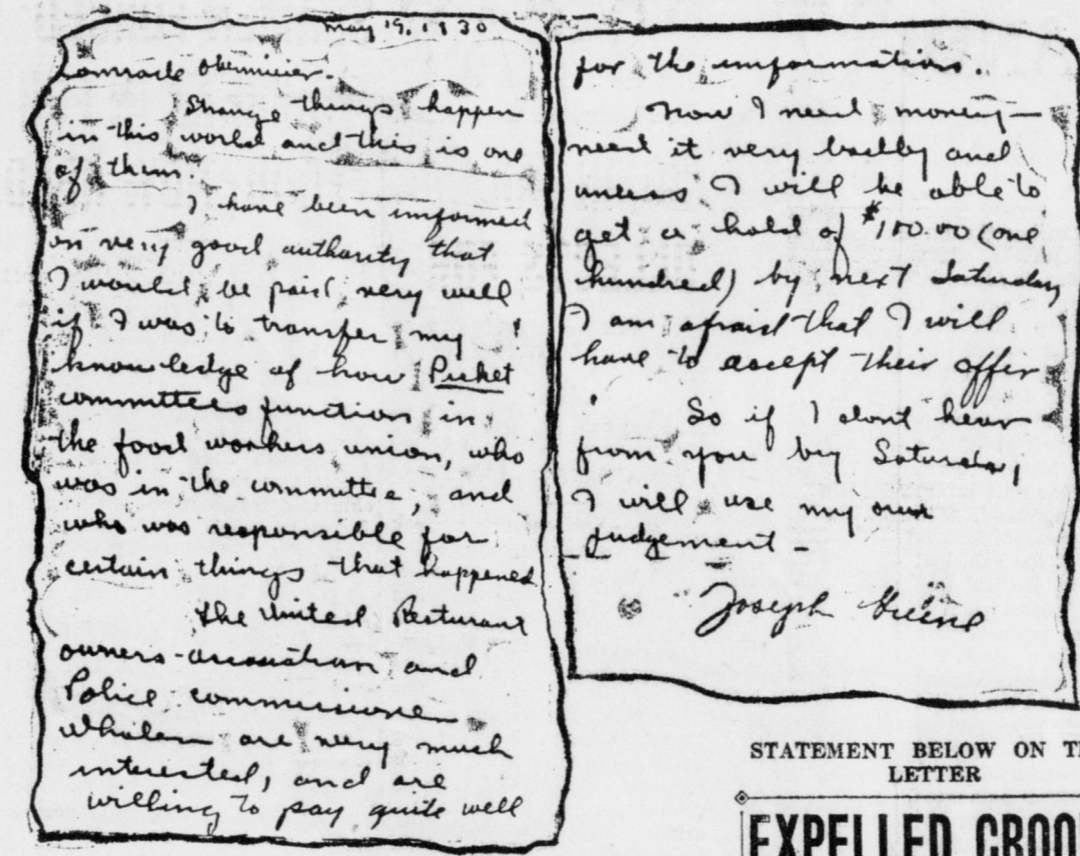
(Continued from Page One)

ling achievements of the revolution compels them to give more and more space to the "Reds" in China. As for the renegade press, the "Militant," muzzled by Trotzky's theory of the "Stolypin period of Chiang Kai-shek" and bourgeois stabilization, is conspicuous for its silence on the triumphant progress of the revolution in China, except printing personal slanders, vicious lies, and letters from their Chinese fellow-renegees, spreading the legend of the collapse of the Communist Party of China, and vie with the Capitalist press in calling the fighting Chinese workers and peasants "bandits." The "Revolutionary Age," while lauding Gandhi as "the symbol of the revolutionary upsurge in India" (Vol. 1, No. 14), echoes its half-brother, the "Militant," by stigmatizing the Communist Party of China as "powerless" (Vol. 1, No. 14). But, of course, the real situation in China cannot be covered up by counter-revolutionary lies and slanders.

The map of Soviet Districts in China, printed above, which is the result of a detailed study of the Soviet area from several newspapers from various parts of China, some of which are semi-legal papers supporting the Revolution and also from the official Party press, shows the great size of the territory under Soviet rule and its significant location. All the shaded areas on the map are ruled by Soviets, which are workers, peasants, and soldiers councils set up by the revolting masses as soon as a village or district is taken either by local workers and peasants uprisings or by the Red guerrilla troops in collaboration with the local uprising. These shaded areas are all worked out first on detailed maps of the different provinces (about the size of an American county) that have already established Soviets. The very process by which the map is made guarantees its accuracy, and makes it inevitably present a picture of a very conservative estimate. The Chinese newspapers upon which a major part of the information for compiling the map is based, date only up to the end of April, while the Soviet Movement advances quickest in May. The rapid progress of the movement and back communication necessarily leave many places under Soviet rule not covered by press reports. For instance, in the province of Szechuen, there are 15 districts under Soviet rule, according to the Impeccor (May 8), but, due to the lack of information of these districts, only the vicinity of one city, Chenkow, which is known to have a Soviet government, is shaded in the map. It is clear that, in the province of Szechuen alone, the Soviet area is actually much larger than the shaded area on the map.

12 Provinces Involved  
The map indicates 12 provinces touched by the authority of the Soviets, although the various Soviet areas are not yet connected into one large stretch. A conservative estimate of the total area of the different Soviet districts put together would place the figure somewhere around 171,000 square miles. If we take the area of China Proper to be 1,532,795 square miles which is the official estimate of 1902 and generally considered a reliable figure, then the Soviet areas in China occupy about one-eighth of the area of China Proper. Of course, the Soviet power has not yet reached the sea coast and no big industrial cities are yet in the hands of the workers and peasants. This disproportion between the revolution-ary movement in the cities and the agrarian revolution has been repeatedly pointed out by the Comintern and the Chinese Party and the solution of this problem is one of the main tasks facing the Soviet Congress today. But the disproportion should not be exaggerated, because the proletariat in the main cities, in Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Swatow, and even Peiping, are rising in military day by day. The offensive strike of the Shanghai transport workers on the eve of May Day this year is a good example in point. Take again the big cities in the Soviet area that are not yet taken by

# Stool Pigeon Schwartz-Greene Tries Black mail Too



STATEMENT BELOW ON THIS LETTER

# EXPULSED CROOK EXPOSES SELF

### Letter Indicates Some Frame-Up Preparing

By action of the District Control Commission of the Communist Party District 6 (Cleveland) Moe Schwartz (alias Joe Greene) was expelled from the Communist Party for desertion of his post in a critical situation and for financial irresponsibility.

Since then additional information has come to the attention of the Central Control Commission, which shows that Schwartz (alias Greene), not only is a "deserted" and a crook, but is an agent provocateur, a blackmailer and police informer who sells himself and his fellow workers to the Restaurant Owners Association and the fascist ex-Police Commissioner Whalen.

Before going to Cleveland, Ill., Schwartz operated principally among the Food workers in New York. Now by insinuations and obvious preparations for framed up charges, probably in conjunction with the restaurant bosses and the police, he attempts to blackmail the leaders of the Food Workers Union. The publication of the above photo-static copy of his letter exposes this brazen attempt at blackmail, and at the same time should warn all workers and workers' organizations to be on their guard against this police agent Schwartz.

# WORKERS PROTEST LYNNING

At a meeting of Negro and white workers held last Monday at 841 Dwight St., New York, a resolution was adopted protesting the recent lynchings in the south. The resolution says: "The American Negro Labor Congress fights lynchings and all workers, Negro and white should support this organization in its fight."

The First Congress of representatives of the Soviet District of China will discuss this project in all its details; will put the programme on a concrete basis in accordance with conditions in the district; will elect a Central Executive Committee.

Delegate Congress will certainly strengthen the leadership of the proletariat in the Chinese Revolution and coordinate the struggles in the big cities and the work of the different Soviet Areas. Fighting along the Marxist-Leninist line, which the Congress under the leadership of the Communist Party of China will work out, the Chinese Revolution will march forward in long strides toward the goal of establishing a Soviet Republic in China. The day when the map of all of China will be covered with red is not far distant!

# CHINA SOVIETS MEET TODAY

### Workers and Peasants Spread Rule

(Continued from Page One)  
official, uncultivated, and uneconomical lands to the jurisdiction of peasant soviets for redistribution among the peasantry; (4) apportioning of a part of the state lands in the various provinces for settlement and colonization, and for assignment to demobilized workers and peasants; (5) declaration of all loans and advances at high percentages to be invalid; (6) annulment of all exploiting land contracts; (7) withdrawal of all taxes introduced by the various militarists and local authorities; abolition of the system of arbitrary taxes; abolition of the land; introduction of a single agricultural tax; (8) state aid to the peasantry (a) in land tillage, (b) in land improvement schemes, (c) in protection from pests and natural disasters, (d) in granting credits through peasant banks and co-operatives, (e) in resettlement schemes; (9) unification of the coinage and weights and measure systems; (10) afforestation and waterway improvements to be transferred to the soviet state.

IV. Legislation on the Status of Women  
(1) Equality of men and women, politically and economically; (2) abolition of the system of purchasing wives; freedom of marriage and divorce, with state registration; (3) prohibition of concubinage and the system of adopting girls as future wives.

The First Congress of representatives of the Soviet District of China will discuss this project in all its details; will put the programme on a concrete basis in accordance with conditions in the district; will elect a Central Executive Committee.

# RAISE THE PROTEST of the American Working Class Against the Mass Persecutions in China, Japan, India Mexico, and all Colonial and Capitalist Lands!

Six workingclass fighters face death in Atlanta, Georgia! In Imperial Valley, Cal., sixteen workers are now being tried for criminal syndicalism and face 15 years imprisonment! Guido Serio is slated for deportation to fascist Italy! The Gastonia Seven face a living death in North Carolina's prisons! Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond are being railroaded to long prison terms! In the North, South, East and West hundreds of workers are arrested every day for the activity in the class struggle. Those who are out are responsible for the carrying on of their defense! Workers, meet your responsibility immediately! Join the I. L. D. and become part of the mighty DEFENSE ORGANIZATION NEEDED TO FIGHT for the RELEASE of our comrades!

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# RED ARMIES OF CHINA SWEEPING FORWARD TO ESTABLISH THE SOVIET

### Nanking Government Troops Mutiny and Go Over to Red Army; Chiang Kai-shek End Near

#### Later News State Industrial Center of Hankow Near Capture as Also Port of Kiukiang

SHANGHAI, (I.P.S.)—Chinese newspapers daily report the extension of the insurrectionary movement. Communist troops under the command of Pan To-wei are driving forward from Honan into the southern area of the province of Hupeh. In Kiangsi a communist detachment of 1,000 men has seized the Tehang railway station fifty miles north of Nanchang.

"The North China Daily News" reports that communist troops have established a soviet regime in Kwangsi where they have expropriated the land of the rich agrarians and distributed it among the poor peasants. The newspaper admits that the division under General Shan Han-ting sent against the rebels has broken up a section gone over to the insurrectionaries. It also reports that the communist troops have made two drives against the Pulo coal-mining area, and that the Nanking government has hurriedly dispatched further troops to meet the insurrectionaries.

In addition to the energetic activity of the various revolutionary armies, there are frequent peasant insurrections in many parts of the country. The newspaper "Sunwen-

pa" reports that the activity of the communist troops in Honan is meeting with practically no resistance on account of the fact that the main forces of governmental troops have been withdrawn to Kwangsi to meet the urgent danger there.

One town after the other is falling into communist hands and no less than 25 areas are in the hands of the revolutionary troops. The communists have now taken the town of Pingkiang about 280 miles south west of Hankow. Changsha, the capital of the province of Hunan, is under martial law and a military terror is being exercised. Arrests and searches of the streets are common. The governor of Canton has openly declared that the government is helpless against the insurrectionaries.

Revolutionary troops are active near Hoifung and Lufung about 150 kilometers east of Canton. Revolutionary troops are also active on the island of Hainan where the authorities have declared martial law. The government difficulties are particularly serious in the Swatow district where 6,000 soldiers sent against the revolutionary troops under Chu Te have mutinied and a section of them gone over to Chu Te.

# Communist Party of Soviet Union Growing Faster Than Before

MOSCOW, (I.P.S.)—In the first quarter of the current year the ranks of the party organizations grew considerably. 200,000 new members joined the Communist Party. Last year 297,000 new members joined the Party, and in 1928 262,000. There are of course always proportionally more recruits in the first quarter in consequence of the Lenin recruiting, but this year there were twice as many as last year.

Commenting upon the increased recruitment, the "Pravda" declares that it is the result of the intensification of the class struggle which causes increasing number of proletarian elements to flock to the banner of the Party. This fact was a further proof of the indissoluble connection between the party and the working class and of the fact that, despite the right and left wing opportunists, the working class completely approved of the policy carried out by the Central Committee of the Party.

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## REVOLUTION IN CHINA AND IN EUROPE

By KARL MARX.

(This article was originally published in the N. Y. Tribune of June 14, 1853.—Editor.)

A MOST profound yet fantastic speculator on the principles which govern the movements of Humanity, was wont to extol as one of the ruling secrets of nature, what he called the law of the contact of extremes. The home-ly proverb that "extremes meet" was, in his view, a grand and potent truth in every sphere of life; an axiom with which the philosopher could as little dispense as the astronomer with the laws of Kepler or the great discovery of Newton.

Whether the "contact of extremes" be such a universal principle or not, a striking illustration of it may be seen in the effect the Chinese revolution seems likely to exercise upon the civilized world. It may seem a very strange, and a very paradoxical assertion that the next uprising of the people of Europe, and their next movement for republican freedom and economy of government, may depend more probably on what is now passing in the Celestial Empire—the very opposite of Europe—than on any other political cause that now exists—more even than on the menaces of Russia and the consequent likelihood of a general European war. But yet it is no paradox, as all may understand by attentively considering the circumstances of the case.

Whatever be the social causes, and whatever religious, dynastic, or national shape they may assume, that have brought about the chronic rebellions subsisting in China for about ten years past, and now gathered together in one formidable revolution, the occasion of this outbreak has unquestionably been afforded by the English cannon forcing upon China that soporific drug called opium. Before the British arms the authority of the Manchou dynasty fell to pieces; the superstitious faith in the eternity of the Celestial Empire broke down; the barbarous and hermetic isolation from the civilized world was infringed; and an opening was made for that intercourse which has since proceeded so rapidly under the golden attractions of California and Australia. At the same time the silver coin of the Empire, its life-blood, began to be drained away to the British East Indies.

Up to 1830, the balance of trade being continually in favor of the Chinese, there existed an uninterrupted importation of silver from India, Britain and the United States into China. Since 1833, and especially since 1840, the export of silver from China to India has become almost exhausting for the Celestial Empire. Hence the strong decrees of the Emperor against the opium trade, responded to by still stronger resistance to his measures. Besides this immediate economical consequence, the bribery connected with opium smuggling has entirely demoralized the Chinese State officers in the Southern provinces. Just as the Emperor was wont to be considered the father of all China, so his officers were looked upon as sustaining the paternal relation to their respective districts. But this patriarchal authority, the only moral link embracing the vast machinery of the state, has gradually been corroded by the corruption of those officers, who have made great gains by conniving at opium smuggling. This has occurred principally in the same Southern provinces where the rebellion commenced. It is almost needless to observe that, in the same measure in which opium has obtained the sovereignty over the Chinese, the Emperor and his staff of pedantic mandarins have become dispossessed of their own sovereignty. It would seem as though history had first to make this whole people drunk before it could rouse them out of their hereditary stupidity.

Though scarcely existing in former times, the import of English cottons, and to a small extent of English woollens, has rapidly risen since 1833, the epoch when the monopoly of trade with China was transferred from the East India Company to private commerce, and on a much greater scale since 1840, the epoch when other nations, and especially our own, also obtained a share in the Chinese trade. This introduction of foreign manufactures has had a similar effect on the native industry to that which it formerly had on Asia Minor, Persia and India. In China the spinners and weavers have suffered greatly under this foreign competition, and the community has become unsettled in proportion.

The tribute to be paid to England after the unfortunate war of 1840, the great unproductive consumption of opium, the drain of the precious metals by this trade, the destructive influence of foreign competition on native manufactures, the demoralized condition of the public administration, produced two things: the old taxation became more burdensome and harassing, and new taxation was added to the old. Thus in a decree of the Emperor, dated Pekin, Jan. 5, 1853, we find orders given to the viceroys and governors of the southern provinces of Woo-Chang and Hun-Yang to remit and defer the payment of taxes, and especially not in any case to exact more than the regular amount; for otherwise, says the decree, "how will the poor people be able to bear it?" "And thus, perhaps," continues the Emperor, "will my people, in a period of general hardship and distress, be exempted from the evils of being pursued and worried by the tax-gatherers." Such language as this, and such concessions we remember to have heard from Austria, the China of Germany, in 1848.

All these dissolving agencies acting together on the finances, the morals, the industry, and political structure of China, received their full development under the English cannon in 1840, which broke down the authority of the Emperor, and forced the Celestial Empire into contact with the terrestrial world. Complete isolation was the prime condition of the preservation of Old China. That isolation having come to a violent end by the medium of England, dissolution must follow as surely as that of any mummy carefully preserved in a hermetically sealed coffin, whenever it is brought into contact with the open air. Now, England having brought about the revolution of China, the question is how that revolution, will in time react on England, and through England on Europe. This question is not difficult of solution.

The attention of our readers has often been called to the unparalleled growth of British manufactures since 1850. And the most surprising prosperity, it has not been difficult to point out the clear symptoms of an approaching industrial crisis. Notwithstanding Cali-

fornia and Australia, notwithstanding the immense and unprecedented emigration, there must ever, without any particular accident, in due time arrive a moment when the extension of the markets is unable to keep pace with the extension of British manufactures, and this disproportion must bring about a new crisis with the same certainty as it has done in the past. But, if one of the great markets suddenly becomes contracted, the arrival of the crisis is necessarily accelerated thereby. Now, the Chinese rebellion must, for the time being, have precisely this effect upon England. The necessity for opening new markets, or for extending the old ones, was one of the principal causes of the reduction of the British duties, as, with an increased importation of tea, an increased exportation of manufactures to China was expected to take place. Now, the value of the annual exports from the United Kingdom to China amounted, before the repeal in 1834 of the trading monopoly possessed by the East India Company, to only £600,000; in 1836, it reached the sum of £1,326,388; in 1845, it had risen to £2,394,827; in 1852, it amounted to about £3,000,000. The quantity of tea imported from China did not exceed, in 1793, 16,167,331 lbs.; but in 1845, it amounted to 50,714,657 lbs.; in 1846, to 57,584,561 lbs; it is now above 60,000,000 lbs.

The tea crop of the last season will not prove short, as shown already by the export lists from Shanghai, of 2,000,000 lbs. above the preceding year. This excess is to be accounted for by two circumstances. On one hand, the state of the market at the close of 1852 was much depressed, and the large surplus stock left has been thrown into the export of 1852. On the other hand, the recent accounts of the altered British legislation with regard to imports of tea, reaching China, have brought forward all the available teas to a ready market, at greatly enhanced prices. But with respect to the coming crop, the case stands very differently. This is shown by the following extracts from the correspondence of a large tea-firm in London:

"In Shanghai the terror is extreme. Gold has advanced upward of 25 per cent, being eagerly sought for hoarding; silver has so far disappeared that none could be obtained to pay the China dues on the British vessels requiring port clearance; and in consequence of which Mr. Alcock has consented to become responsible to the Chinese authorities for the payment of these dues, on receipt of East India Company's bills, or other approved securities. The scarcity of the precious metals is one of the most unfavorable features, when viewed in reference to the immediate future of commerce, as this abstraction occurs precisely at that period when their use is most needed, to enable the tea and silk buyers to go into the interior and effect their purchases, for which a large portion of bullion is paid in advance, to enable the producers to carry on their operations. . . . At this period of the year it is usual to begin making arrangements for the new teas, whereas at present nothing is talked of but the means of protecting person and property, all transactions being at a stand. . . . If the means are not applied to secure the leaves in April and May, the early crop, which includes all the finer descriptions, both of black and green teas, will be as much lost as unreaped wheat at Christmas."

Now the means for securing the tea leaves, will certainly not be given by the English, American or French squadrons stationed in the Chinese seas, but these may easily, by their interference, produce such complications, as to cut off all transactions between the tea-producing interior and the tea-exporting seaports. Thus, for the present crop, a rise in the prices must be expected—speculation has already commenced in London—and for the crop to come a large deficit is as good as certain. Nor is this all. The Chinese, ready though they may be, as are all people in periods of revolutionary convulsion, to sell off to the foreigner all the bulky commodities they have on hand, will, as the Orientals are used to do in the apprehension of great changes, set to hoarding, not taking much in return for their tea and silk, except hard money. England has accordingly to expect a rise in the price of one of her chief articles of consumption, a drain of bullion, and a great contraction of an important market for her cotton and woolen goods. Even The Economist, that optimist conjurer of all things menacing the tranquil minds of the mercantile community, is compelled to use language like this:

"We must not flatter ourselves with finding as extensive a market for our exports to China as hitherto. . . . It is more probable that our export trade to China should suffer, and that there should be a diminished demand for the produce of Manchester and Glasgow."

It must not be forgotten that the rise in the price of so indispensable an article as tea, and the contraction of so important a market as China, will coincide with a deficient harvest in Western Europe, and, therefore, with rising prices of meat, corn, and all other agricultural produce. Hence contracted markets for manufactures, because every rise in the prices of the first necessities of life is counterbalanced at home and abroad, by a corresponding deduction in the demand for manufactures. From every part of Great Britain complaints have been received on the backward state of most of the crops. The Economist says on this subject:

"In the South of England not only will there be left much land unsown, but too late for a crop of any sort, but much of the sown land will prove to be foul, or otherwise in a bad state for corn-growing. On the wet or poor soils destined for wheat, signs that mischief is going on are apparent. The time for planting mangel-wurtzel may now be said to have passed away, and very little has been planted, while the time for preparing land for the turnip is rapidly going by, without any adequate preparation for this important crop having been accomplished. . . . Oat sowing has been much interfered with by the snow and rain. Few oats were sown early, and late sown oats seldom produce a large crop. . . . In many districts losses among the breeding flocks have been considerable."

The price of other farm-produce than corn is from 20 to 30, and even 50 per cent higher than last year. On the Continent, corn has risen comparatively more than in England. Rye has risen in Belgium and Holland full 100 per cent. Wheat and other grains are following suit.

Under these circumstances, as the greater



By FRED ELLIS

## The Chinese Soviets at Work

The First Chinese Soviet Congress will take place on May 30. It marks a step forward in the Chinese and the World Revolution. On this occasion, the following article, giving a general idea of the Chinese Soviets, should be of deep interest to the American workers. It was written in China two months ago, and the reader should note that during these two months, the Chinese Soviets have made tremendous strides, both in activity and in area. Even the capitalist papers admit this.—J. Moo, Translator.

By TING Y.

YEN HSI SHAN and Chiang Kai-Shek are now again fighting to add another link to the endless chain of militarist wars in China. This means that the suffering Chinese workers and peasants are pushed into deeper mud and hotter fire.

But this, the revolutionary mass will no longer allow. They are now solidifying their power to wipe out all cliques and factions of the revolutionary camp. They are now establishing their own rule, the rule of the workers and peasants.

In the midst of this, the First Chinese Soviet Congress has outstanding significance.

What are the Soviets? They are the state apparatus of the workers and peasants. They are the democratic state power of the workers, peasants, the soldiers and the poor.

It is only through the revolutionary struggle of the exploited and oppressed to overthrow the reactionary class rule by means of strikes, non-payment of rents, taxes, loans and above all, by means of direct armed attack and uprising, that the Soviets can be established.

The establishment of the Soviet Power means that the bourgeois class will be deprived of

part of the regular commercial circle has already been run through by British trade, it may safely be argued that the Chinese revolution will throw the spark into the overloaded mine of the present industrial system and cause the explosion of the long-prepared general crisis, which, spreading abroad will be closely followed by political revolutions on the Continent. It would be a curious spectacle, that of China sending disorder into the Western World while the Western powers, by English, French and American war-steamer, are conveying "order" to Shanghai, Nanking, and the mouths of the Great Canal. Do these order-mongering powers, which would attempt to support the wavering Manchou dynasty, forget that the hatred against foreigners and their exclusion from the Empire, once the mere result of China's geographical and ethnographical situation, have become a political system only since the conquest of the country by the race of the Manchou Tartars? There can be no doubt that the turbulent dissensions among the European nations who, at the later end of the 17th century, rivaled each other in the trade with China, lent a mighty aid to the exclusive policy adopted by the Manchous. But more than this was done by the fear of the new dynasty, lest the foreigners might favor the discontent existing among a large proportion of the Chinese during the first half century or thereabouts of their subjection to the Tartars. From these considerations, foreigners were then prohibited from all communication with the Chinese, except through Canton, a town at a great distance from Pekin and the tea-districts and their commerce restricted to intercourse with the Hong merchants, licensed by the government expressly for the foreign trade, in order to keep the rest of its subjects from all connection with the odious strangers. In any case an interference on the part of the western governments at this time can only serve to render the revolution more violent, and protract the stagnation of trade.

At the same time it is to be observed with regard to India, that the British government every bit and iota of its power; that Chiang Kai-Shek, Wang Ching-wei, Yen Hsi-shan, Chang Hsueh-liang, Feng Yu-siang and all the leaders of the reactionary camp will be smashed; that the wire-pullers of these puppet militarists, the imperialists (American, Japanese, British, French, et al), will be rooted out of China and out of existence; that their imperialist enterprises and investments in China will be confiscated; that the properties of the militarists, politicians, landlords, etc., will be nationalized; that land will be given to the peasants and soldiers for cultivation; that all kinds of heavy taxes and rents will be abolished; that there will be the development of industry and agriculture and the building up of socialism. . . . Only then, will the incessant militarist wars come to an end and China really be unified.

China Soviet History.

Soviets have been in existence throughout the southern and central provinces of China (Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan, Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Szechuan, Anhwei, etc.), although there is not yet a national Soviet power. By broadening their area and by linking up their activities with the daily class struggle of the Chinese masses, the Chinese Soviets will undoubtedly bring about the high tide of the Chinese Revolution. The present increasing number and area of the Soviets are the sure signs of the Chinese Soviet Republic.

The Chinese Soviets have been established and maintained by millions of Chinese workers and peasants, soldiers and poor, who stand on their own feet and exercise their own power. The Chinese Soviets are the fruit of many a bloody struggle against the national capitalists, the militarists, the landlords and reactionary armies and exploiters' "defense corps." (To be continued)

It is noteworthy that though in the "Indian Mutiny" some of the native rulers revolted, in the present revolutionary uprising they are all supporting the government (except for a few tribal leaders near Afghanistan). This is fundamentally a different kind of revolt, it is a revolt in which peasants and proletariat begin to fight for themselves.

The government is an autocracy, administered by the "Governor General in Council," who is responsible only to the British cabinet, and to the party handling Britain's empire of exploitation at the time, just now to the British "Labor" Party. There is an Indian legislative assembly established some years ago as a sop to the movement for national independence rising at the time, but this assembly, except for certain very limited spheres of government, is advisory only, and it is elected so much from the native henchmen of the imperialists, through a narrow suffrage, that it plays little part in the present situation.

Britain's method has been the ancient imperialist practice of "divide and rule." India has many races, nationalities and religions. Britain's main effort is to prevent class consciousness from developing along the basis of modern industry (bourgeois and proletarian, etc.) and to keep alive the sharp divisions between Mohammedans (some 80,000,000 of the population) and the Hindus, most of the rest of the population. In addition, after conquering the Sikhs (a nation and a religion) and the Gurkhas (a nationality, with many living in a tribal society) Britain made these two groups especially into cossacks, serving very much as the Russian czar's cossacks served. They provide soldiers for the army, and get certain compensations in return.

Regiments are also recruited from the warrior caste among the Hindus, and from among the Mohammedans. The caste system is kept alive by special consideration from the government to the higher castes, which applies even sequence of a general commercial and industrial crisis, the signal of which has, as usual, to be given by England, the representative of European industry in the market of the world.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the political consequences such a crisis must produce in these times, with the unprecedented extension of factories in England, with the utter dissolution of her official parties, with the whole state-machinery of France transformed into one immense swindling and stock-jobbing con, with wrongs everywhere accumulated to be revenged by the people, with the conflicting interests of the reactionary powers themselves, and with the Russian dream of conquest once more revealed to the world.

## THE CHINESE SOLDIERY IS TURNING RED

By R. DOONPING.

A CERTAIN Mr. Gibbons, in a feature article appeared in the New York Times (April 27), estimates that there are 2,090,169 men under arms in China. This in itself is an eloquent expression of the deep-seated general crisis in China.

The almost continuous crisis in agriculture in recent years brought about the unusually heavy burden inflicted upon the peasants by the double exploitation of the imperialists and native landlords, forced millions of hungry peasants to leave the land and seek other means of livelihood. The breaking down of handicraft industry as a result of the conquest of the Chinese market by commodities of capitalist mass production and the continued general depression in the industrial life of the country leave hundreds of thousands of urban poor, jobless, hungry and desperate.

No reliable statistical information on the unemployment situation in China is yet available. But the usual size of the "army" of jobless and their deplorable condition are evident to anybody who has ever been in China.

The politically advanced unemployed worker or peasant, of course, joined the revolutionary struggle, and, together with those of their comrades who are still working in the industries, they seek, through determined revolutionary struggle, to do away with the system of society that is responsible for their misery. But the backward section of the jobless workers and peasants, especially the peasants, took what seems to them the easiest way out. "Join the army"—though this means risking death for a piece of bread, still the lingering death of hunger and cold—temporarily disappears from the horizon. And further, there is the illusion that everyone has the chance of plunder and thus becoming rich overnight.

The imperialists and native militarists, of course, utilize this situation to strengthen their own regime of exploitation and each group organizes a large mercenary army for the double purpose of fighting against their imperialist

and militarist rivals and suppressing the revolution.

But the system is crushing under its own weight. By ruining the old productive machinery in the country without building a new one, and by driving a larger and larger section of the teeming population into unproductive channels, the imperialist militarist regimes in China are digging their own grave. The depleting productive resources of the country is making it increasingly difficult for the militarists to pay their swelling troops. The discontent of the soldiers is urging them on to more and more revolutionary expressions.

The rising tide of the labor movement, the rapidly developing agrarian revolution and, especially the repeated victory of Red troops and the extending of the area under Soviet rule, together with the close contact which a section of the Chinese army had with the Soviet Red Army in the Chinese Eastern Railway incident are arousing the revolutionary consciousness of the Chinese soldiers. Chinese newspapers frequently carry news of the fraternization of government troops with revolutionary peasant detachments against whom these troops were sent. The mutinies of Kuomintang troops at Tsyah, in Hupei province and at Shanghai and Loofeng in Fukien province are some of the most well-known instances illustrating this tendency. The government troops are becoming less and less "reliable" every day from the point of view of their militarist masters.

The 2,000,000 Chinese army is going through the process of being revolutionized. Not in the distant future, this bulwark of reaction in China will be turned into its opposite: A Soviet China of the workers, peasants and soldiers is dawning! In the First Chinese Soviet Congress which will meet on May 30, the Chinese revolutionary soldiers will stand side by side with their worker and peasant comrades and take part in laying the foundations for the building of an All-China Soviet Republic which will be a part of the Union of the Soviets of the whole world.

## The Base of British Rule Shaking in India

By VERN SMITH.

INDIA has 320,000,000 people, the overwhelming majority of them oppressed peasantry, tenant farmers or very small landholders overwhelmed in debt. Within recent years, mostly since the beginning of the century, a great industrial proletariat has grown up, chiefly textile, iron and railroad workers.

Though their percentage of the total population is not great, their numbers are considerable: the proletariat and semi-proletariat (handicraftsmen, etc.) running into millions.

The British imperial government has ruled India since the middle of the eighteenth century, first through the intermediary of a chartered company exercising state power, and since 1858, after the unsuccessful revolutionary war known in history books as the "Indian Mutiny," it has ruled directly in a large section of the country. "British India" with two-thirds of the population, and indirectly, but no less surely in the rest of the country through treaties with over 700 different big and little native princes. Each of these princes (their titles are varied, romantic and innumerable) is a pure parasite on the country, powerless, but allowed to camouflage the face of British rule to his patriotic subjects, and to draw enormous salaries for so doing.

Princes Against Revolt.

It is noteworthy that though in the "Indian Mutiny" some of the native rulers revolted, in the present revolutionary uprising they are all supporting the government (except for a few tribal leaders near Afghanistan). This is fundamentally a different kind of revolt, it is a revolt in which peasants and proletariat begin to fight for themselves.

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to the treatment of prisoners on trial for insurrection.

Imperial Economy.

The British form of exploitation has run the whole course of capitalist colonial policy. In the beginning it saw India as a great commercial field, and a chance for outright loot. Now certain native manufacturers are encouraged, as a place to invest British capital, as a market for British machinery factories, and to exploit the low priced Indian labor power. Inevitably, some competition with British industry begins to develop (textiles) but the policy of the empire is to build a native bourgeoisie class that only feeds British profits, and fights the native proletariat.

Conditions of the proletariat are horrible. The barracks system prevails in Calcutta, and other cities, with a standard of living not always above starvation. Nevertheless terrific taxation, mortgages at high interest, wrecking of the ancient native irrigation systems in some parts, and tax farming continually drives the peasantry out of the country frying pan into the factory fire.

Henchmen of Empire.

On the side of Britain then are the large native landowners, the "zemindar" class (tax farmers and usurers), the upper caste of Hindus, the parasitic Mohammedan religious leaders, the christian group, the bourgeoisie (though it will make a gesture against British rule) and of course the whole machinery of the British administration, including most of the student and professional class (with a section of these following the native bourgeois in a harmless gesture against the empire).

Gandhi, in this situation, plays somewhat the role of Muste in the American labor movement. His function is to make the harmless gestures that will satisfy the bourgeois and students, and to draw into this channel, like a lightning rod, real revolutionary forces that arise among the brutally exploited peasantry and proletariat.

Within recent weeks the revolutionary forces have short circuited and left Gandhi at least temporarily to one side. In the mass resistance to police attack and in the offensive, even in Bombay yesterday, the proletariat fought pitched battles with the police. The nationalist movement is getting all tangled up with the strikes of both Mohammedan and Hindu workers for immediate economic gains. The Indian labor unions have their fakery, but the left wing recently got control of this All-India Trade Union Congress and the fakery are trying to form a dual organization.

Masses Uniting.

Whereas it is the policy of both British government officials and native bourgeois without regard to the religion of the owner to use Mohammedans as scabs on Hindus, and vice versa, Tuesday in Bombay, in utter defiance of their religious leaders, the masses united in an attack on the British barracks. Recently armed bands, showing a knowledge of real military strategy, have raided British arsenals and seized weapons. Recently too, Indian police in Bombay have refused to move against salt raiders, and in Peshawar, native troops refused to fire on the crowd. The Sikhs have become very unreliable to the British.

Need Leadership.

The basis of British rule is seriously weakened, whether the British "Labor" Party can carry out its boast that "order will be kept," i.e. that the movement will be washed out in blood, or not.

In the heat of a real struggle, much illusion, religious, Gandhist, bourgeois nationalist, is burned away. The Indian events of 1930 may very likely turn into India's 1905, it is not impossible that they will become India's 1917. The masses suffer most of all from lack of Communist leadership, but even this is being remedied. Communist influence is so strong in certain portions that the "Labor" Party ministry is solemnly warned of it in parliamentary discussion in London, and there is already a Marxist paper in India, "The Indian Worker."