

Daily Worker

FINAL CITY EDITION

Read of the Attempt of the Bosses and Their Agents in the A.F.F.H.W., the "Progressive" Musteites, to Saddle the Hosiery Workers With the Burden of the Crisis by Big Wage-Cuts, Speed-up, etc. Special Articles and Features all this Week. Hosiery Workers, Don't Fail to Get Your Copy of the Daily Worker.



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1,000 MINERS STRIKE; LED BY NATIONAL MINERS UNION

Musteite Hosiery Misleaders in Conspiracy With Bosses to Make Attack on Workers

Put to the Test

FROM an article by Comrade Bill Dunne, given in another column, it seems clear that a great battle of the coal miners is beginning in the Western Pennsylvania and coke region.

The capitalist crisis is pinching the operators, who are trying to unload all the burden of intensified competition on the miners. To the inhuman speed-up and robbery of working conditions is now added mass dismissals and a wage cut that amounts to 13 per cent.

The attack against the workers is begun by none other than the Rockefeller interests, the Consolidated Coal Company which is one leg of the great octopus called "Standard Oil."

A thousand miners are already on strike. They strike under the banner of the National Miners' Union, the fighting revolutionary union to which the miners of the whole area are turning after rejecting the fascist U. M. W. of A. led by the unspeakable Lewis.

The miners should beware of any attempt by the equally crooked but more disguised company union, also claiming to be the "real U. M. W. of A." and making a lot of tall talk "against Lewis," but led by the Fishwick, Farrington, Howat gang of social fascists whose outstanding crookedness in the past is well set off in the present by their acting as tools of the Illinois mine owners. This gang is backed by the Rev. Muste group of fake "progressives" whose chief accomplishment in the last year was to betray the southern textile workers to the mill owners.

The miners should stick tightly to the National Miners' Union.

And the N. M. U., as Comrade Dunne well remarks, is being tested as to its ability to organize and lead the struggle. Obviously its main policies are marked out for it by the situation: The fight against wage cuts, speed-up and mass dismissals are in the foreground. The fight for local demands is equally important.

But how the N. M. U. stands up to the test depends greatly on putting concretely into practice the basic strike strategy of the Red International of Labor Unions as determined by the Strassburg Conference on that important subject.

And one of the imperative needs is that the N. M. U. itself be organizationally consolidated as firmly as a rock in the course of the struggle so that nothing can dislodge it. All loose and haphazard methods must be banned and the union machinery tightened up from top to bottom.

Rank and file committees in every pit! Build the N. M. U. solidly! Fight for its program against the bosses and both their treacherous U. M. W. As! Fight the wage cuts, the speed-up, the mass discharges! A firm fight will defeat the attempt of the operators to swell their profits at the cost of starving the miners, their wives and their children!

Tell Us All About It

THE editorial department of the Daily Worker is keenly aware that the paper has many faults, despite its improvements in recent months. It is trying to correct these remaining faults, and since the paper is published for the workers, it requires the aid of the workers to make it better.

It is not always easy to express, in language understandable to workers, whom capitalism deprives of elementary education, not to mention trained political analysis, many complicated political situations and theories. Yet our aim is to attain such clarity and simplicity in form and content that the masses cannot fail to grasp the meat of all that is published.

We are progressing, as the following letter from a worker in Buffalo, indicates:

"Daily Worker: I like the column on the left side of the front page of your paper. Articles like 'What's a Little Thing Like Murder?' about this Guy Flood. Your paper is getting so a worker can understand it better every day. And your 'Letters from Shops,' that's good stuff, also. Say, why don't you put a Buffalo section in the Daily Worker? For a better Daily Worker and a Revolution of the Workers.—A Reader."

But though we are progressing, we are not satisfied. And the comrade is quite right in asking for a Buffalo section. We would appreciate highly all suggestions from workers: What they like and what they don't like about the Daily Worker—and why.

Your suggestions, criticism, praise and blame, will all be given careful consideration. About the Buffalo Section: Firstly, the Buffalo workers must make that possible by giving us a prompt and complete news service; naturally, this must be organized by the Communist Party in Buffalo (and the same thing can be said for any other district). Secondly, the Daily Worker is limited in space simply because it has not enough money to publish a six or eight page paper every day.

While the Buffalo (and other districts, also) must give the attention it deserves to such calls for a section in the Daily Worker in getting the paper material to publish, it has two other connected imperative tasks: First, to speed to completion the Drive for \$25,000 so we can give space to the material. Second, to make a circulation campaign, not for just a while but continued, that will put the Daily Worker into the hands of the workers, who are really anxious to read our paper.

Workers, let us know how we can improve the Daily! All together—speed up the Drive for \$25,000! And while the fascist Fish is attacking your Daily—support it by a continuous shower of subscriptions and bundle orders!

GEORGIA DEATH TRIAL IS NEAR

ATLANTA, Ga., June 15. — Thursday M. H. Powers, Communist Party district organizer, and Joe Carr, Young Communist League district organizer, go on trial here charged with "insurrection," etc., with the prosecutor demanding the death penalty for them. Under a Georgia law passed in 1861 to kill leaders of Negro slave rebellions, they can be electrocuted if convicted.

Held in the same jail with them are two girls under 21 years of age: Mary Dalton, organizer of the National Textile Workers' Union; and Ann Burlak, representative in Georgia of the International Labor

Defense, and two Negro workers, Henry Newman, of the American Negro Labor Congress, and Henry Storey, a Negro worker of Atlanta, who may be the Communist candidate for governor of Georgia this year. All are under the same death charge. The two women and two Negro workers were arrested at a meeting of the A. N. L. C. News has been received from within the jail as follows: "The authorities are beginning to tighten up on the 'insurrection' defendants from every angle. Since the Seventh, 'Nation-Wide Protest Day,' queer things have been going on here. Hundreds of wires and letters have been delivered to the prison, but the defendants have seen none of them. Meanwhile the officials are actually frightened by this mass protest and rumors such as, 'The Reds are going to storm the Towers.' The Reds are preparing for violent action,' are spreading."

HUGE WAGE CUTS SPEED UP LOOMS FOR HOSEY MEN

United Textile Union Fakers Guarantee to Put Over Boss Plan

But Men Will Fight

The National Textile Workers in Call

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—A sinister conspiracy, hatched in secret conferences and meetings between the hosiery manufacturers and the officials of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, is threatening some 18,000 organized hosiery workers and many thousands unorganized. A basic reorganization of the industry, shot through with unemployment, part-time work, speed-up and other effects of the economic crisis gripping all industries, is to be made with a terrific attack on the already low standards of life of the hosiery workers.

Huge wage-cuts, ranging from 8 to 33 per cent, will be the starting point for more wage-cuts. Thousands of hosiery workers, especially knitters, are to be forced out of the industry with the introduction of the 2-4 and even 6-machine system.

Leading the attack against the hosiery workers will be the Musteites.

RALLY SHOE MEN FOR JUNE 20 MEET

Hail Party Vanguard of Working Class

NEW YORK.—At the time when all the black, reactionary forces are united in an effort to smash the vanguard of the revolutionary movements, the Communist Party of America opens its Seventh Convention with a monstrous mass protest meeting at Madison Square Garden on Friday, June 20.

The Communist Party of America is the champion of the interests of the working class of this country. Because we find the Communist Party at the head of every struggle of workers, it is attacked bitterly by the black reactionary forces, the fascists of the A. F. of L. and the social fascists.

The shoe workers, members of the Independent Shoe Workers' Union, affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League, recognizing the support given them by the Communist Party, issued a statement in which they call upon all our members, and the shoe and slipper workers in general, to participate in the protest meeting.

Special India Edition June 18

The special Indian Revolution edition of the Daily Worker Wednesday, June 18th, contains special features, articles, and news items explaining the great significance of the world-shaking events now taking place in India as in China. Watch for it.



Let Him Howl! Pack Madison Square Garden on June 20th

India Peasants Burn Records; Anti-Picketing Law Violated

MADRAS, India, June 15.—The peasant uprising against tax exploitation, which Gandhi is attempting to lead into non-resistant and harmless channels, has swept into South India and on a tide of resistance to police brutality.

When two nationalist "volunteers" were convicted of breaking the salt laws at Tindivanam, 80 miles south of here, a great crowd assembled, stoned the police and constabulary and severely injured an inspector of police.

The police fired into the crowd, which suffered unknown casualties. It is significant that during the fighting the peasants broke into the agricultural office and destroyed all the records. This has been the first step in uprisings of exploited peasantry in every age and in every country in the world.

Send 1,000 Troops. BOMBAY, India, June 15.—Following a conference between Vice-

FRENCH WORKERS BRING GREETINGS

NEW YORK, June 15.—Carrying with them the revolutionary greetings of the French workers, Henri Augustine and Carbonetto Paul, Marseille seamen, hailed the District Convention of the Communist Party held today. Speaking with the warm fervor of the French revolutionary workers, the two seamen, members of the Communist Party of France, told of the growth of the revolutionary movement in the fight against imperialist war preparations and the worsening conditions of the French workers.

"The French workers are ready

roy Irwin and the misleaders of the Indian parties, 1,000 troops were rushed to Bombay to smash picketing and enforce the new government edict prescribing six months' imprisonment for pickets.

Though this ruling is immediately stimulated by the Gandhi followers picketing of liquor shops, it can be used in every labor struggle. The new regiments sent here are native, the Fourth and Fifth Maharattas, but a Manchester regiment at Secunderabad is ready to entrain for Bombay at a moment's notice.

News has been received here of anti-imperialist demonstrators seizing a village near Agra and looting shops after driving out the police. There has been fighting in Agra itself, but details are lacking.

The government communique on the struggle at the Dharsanna salt works recently "denies police atrocities" and says: "The demonstrators were only moderately beaten with staves."

However, some of them died.

to answer the attempts of the French imperialists in their war plots against the Soviet Union. Our answer will be, war against the imperialists. For the revolutionary overthrow of the capitalist system."

They told of the recent appropriation made by the French imperialist government for war purposes of three billion francs for naval forces. When the seamen demanded a 5,000 franc yearly pension for disabled or aged men their demands were refused. In 1914 the imperialists confiscated the treasury contributed by the seamen to pension their members and used it for war purposes.

The establishment of close ties between marine workers of France and United States was one of their commissioned duties, they told George Mink, chairman of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, in handing him their credentials.

HOSTILE JURY CONVICTS NINE IN EL CENTRO

Class Enemies Refuse to Consider Evidence Sentences Today

Face 42 Years Apiece

Case Brought to Block Vegetable Strike

EL CENTRO, Cal. June 15.—The prejudiced rancher jury in the case of nine workers charged with criminal syndicalism here came back within an hour, Friday, with a verdict of "guilty" for all of them. The verdict is the same for all three points of the indictment, and on each point, a sentence of "one to fourteen years" will be given each man, making sentences of 42 years apiece.

The jury also recommended deportation for all the defendants who are foreign born.

Sentence will be passed Monday.

To Break a Strike.

The railroading of the nine Imperial Valley workers grew so directly out of the February strike of some 8,000 vegetable workers in the valley, and the preparations for another strike during the present canteloupe season, there, that it is a scandal even in capitalist circles. While delegates were gathering in the valley for a great convention of the Agricultural Workers Industrial League of the Trade Union Unity League, to which the 15,000 Imperial Valley workers were turning after the sell-out of their previous strike by a Mexican "mutual aid" reformist organization, 85 were arrested. Many were held on \$40,000 bail each. It was openly admitted that the arrest was to "save the canteloupe crop."

The number actually placed on trial was nine: Alonzo and Orosco, Mexicans; Hariuchi, Japanese; Herrera, Porto Rican; Roxas, Filipino; Emery and Erickson, native born Californians; Spector and Sklar, U. S. citizens. The trial was featured by several stool pigeons, apparently new "professional witnesses" like those used in the previous orgy of criminal syndicalism trials, in 1922 and 1923.

Persecute Defenders. During the trial, members of the Labor Jury were arrested, and I.L.D. mass meetings broken up. Those arrested and tried for assisting the defense by distributing leaflets explaining the case to the workers, or for serving on the Labor Jury have written "a bird's eye view of California justice," as follows:

"There were originally six of us arrested and charged with vagrancy, but all evidence was directed towards proving our membership in the Communist Party.

"District Attorney Heald said: 'Now, if you men will quietly serve out your five months sentence and not appeal your cases, I will not prosecute you further. But if you appeal, I will put criminal syndicalism charges against you.' He does not want us out on bond, because he has had some experience with our determination. We will not surrender one inch, though we see in the present criminal syndicalism trial, what we can do with his hand picked juries of growers. We are lucky there is no capital punishment for organizing to make conditions better, as there is in Georgia.

"To the workers everywhere we say, 'Don't give up the fight!'

"The economic crisis has struck such a blow at this market, and the depression in the local steel market is so severe, that competitive struggles which in ordinary times are of a very mild character, are entirely non-existent, here. It is in so sharp a manner that the Pittsburgh press is giving columns of front page news and editorial space to the heroic battle now being waged by the local mine owners for "justice." Justice in this instance means lower railway rates. In this struggle Pennsylvania and Ohio coal barons have formed a united front against their Southern competitors.

"The Pittsburgh Press" for June 13 features the story of the competitive struggle under the following headlines: "Coal Men Join for Coal Rate Hearing Monday—Prominent Men

FIGHT OPEN WAGE CUT OF 10 PER CENT BY BIG PENNSYLVANIA OWNERS

Standard Oil, Morgan and Morrow Owned Mines Lead; Swindling Makes It A 13 Per Cent Cut

Penowa, Last Important U.M.W. Local in District Joins Miners' Union; Crisis Hits Hard

By BILL DUNNE.

PITTSBURGH, June 13, (By Mail).—One thousand miners are on strike in a number of mines owned by Bethlehem Steel, the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company and the Duquesne Steel Company.

These strikes are led by the National Miners' Union and are against the 10 per cent wage cut made a few days ago. A number of leaflets calling for strikes against all wage cuts have been issued by the N. M. U. Fifty thousand additional leaflets will be issued this week.

Miners in other properties are preparing for struggle.

There is every indication that these strikes are merely the beginning of far wider struggles. Much depends upon the strength of the forces the N.M.U. can send into the field. The necessity for struggle is understood by the great majority of the miners and the ability of the N.M.U. to organize and lead the growing resistance to the wage cutting program of the coal and steel companies is already being tested.

New Stage of Boss Drive.

The drive against the miners in Central and Western Pennsylvania has entered a new stage. The closing of mines and mass discharges are being accompanied by an announced wage cut of 10 per cent but an actual wage cut of 13 per cent.

The tactic of the companies is to cut wages in the smaller mines first, and in certain instances to confine the wage cuts for the time being to certain classes of work, but the general policy of placing still more of the burden of the crisis in the industry on the miners and their families is being carried out rapidly.

Mines are shut down, the companies attempt to force the same production from a smaller number of mines and workers, and at the same time wage cuts take place.

The miners now actually face a fight for existence.

Standard Oil Leads Offensive.

The new offensive was begun by the Consolidated Coal Company in Somerset County—a Standard Oil subsidiary. Mines employing 2,000 men were closed and at the same time a 13 per cent wage cut made in the mines still working.

In the last few days other big coal and steel concerns have followed suit. The Lambert mine, in Fayette County, owned by the Frick interests, and employing 400 men, has been closed. The Pike mine, owned by the Hillman interests, employing 450 men, and the Cokesburg mine, employing 450 men, and owned by Bethlehem Steel, have shut down.

Evidence of Sharp Crisis.

Many of the mines in the Western Pennsylvania district produce for what is called the "lake market" during the summertime, in addition to the local steel and railway demand. In normal times, contrary to the situation in other sections of the coal mining industry, these mines work full time.

But the economic crisis has struck such a blow at this market, and the depression in the local steel market is so severe, that competitive struggles which in ordinary times are of a very mild character, are entirely non-existent, here. It is in so sharp a manner that the Pittsburgh press is giving columns of front page news and editorial space to the heroic battle now being waged by the local mine owners for "justice." Justice in this instance means lower railway rates. In this struggle Pennsylvania and Ohio coal barons have formed a united front against their Southern competitors.

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and Big Firms Gird for Lake Cargo Struggle—Regard Debate As of Utmost Importance—Ohio Operators Enter Fight for Equal Footing With Southern Fields."

The lead to the story says: "Prominent men and the largest coal companies of Pittsburgh district will join in demanding justice in coal rates on the Great Lakes. . . ."

"Among those who will lead the Pennsylvanians in this hearing, the most important for many years to the Western Pennsylvania coal industry, almost strangled by rates favoring Southern mines will be J. D. A. Morrow, president of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, George R. Francis, secretary of the Keystone Coal Company, R. Templeton Smith, of the Poland Coal Company. . . . The Western Pennsylvanians are joined in their fight by 24 of the biggest coal companies in Eastern Ohio. . . ." (My emphasis).

More Evidence of the Crisis.

For years the official leaders of the United Mine Workers waged widely heralded struggles "around the conference table" for "fair freight rates" for the now non-existent "central competitive field." Southern coal, especially that from West Virginia, where John L. Lewis sold out the miners, viped out this favorable alibi of the Lewis officialdom for aiding the speed-up of the miners as per the Jacksonville agreement.

The renewal of the struggle for justice by the Pennsylvania and Ohio coal barons—including the biggest coal companies—and the beginning of a new wage cutting campaign, shows that those features of rationalization which include mechanization and other forms of speed-up, have so intensified the crisis in the industry, which, caught in the general economic crisis, must now resort to the most dangerous methods—for the coal barons—of lowering production costs. I.e. an outright campaign of wage cutting no longer disguised by the contemptible juggling of miners' tonnage figures, elimination of payment for "dirty work," increased penalties for "dirty coal" (coal containing slate), etc.

The miners' living standards are now attacked from both sides—wages and work. Wages are cut and thousands of miners left without hope of employment by the permanent closing of mines.

1,000 Miners Are Fighting—More Will Join.

The strikes now taking place are preliminary engagements. The Pennsylvania miners have a long tradition of struggle. They are responding to the call of the National Miners Union. The other day 40 miners in Penowa, the last substantial block for Lewis supporters in the district, announced their support of the N.M.U.

The National Miners Union, and our Party, have a tremendous responsibility in the present situation. The forces to lead these struggles must be secured. In this year of 1930 when the crash of all the "permanent prosperity" theories of the capitalist class and its fascist agents of the American Federation of Labor cannot be satisfactorily explained by the social fascists, when millions of workers see capitalism guaranteeing only mass unemployment and misery, the struggle in the Pennsylvania coal fields may very well be the beginning of a class conflict which will bring into action hundreds of thousands of workers in the mining industry and other allied and decisive industries.

Fifteen More Days to July 1st!

Fifteen more days to July 1st. In these fifteen days we must collect \$15,000 to complete the Daily Worker fighting fund, our Emergency Fund to keep our paper going and growing.

The Central Committee has decided that all Party forces must speed up collection activities so that the difficulties our paper finds itself in will not multiply; so that we would save it and strengthen it in face of the attack of the agents of the enemy class, now conspiring in secret sessions in Washington to suppress us.

Every one of you, every Party unit, section, district, every sympathetic workers' organization surely understands the danger we are facing. Recognizing the danger, standing around shouting, Danger!

Danger! may be a means of awakening yourself, but if you do not join our army of supporters to fight the danger, then what's the use of shouting?

We must have instant action. We must rush to workers' organizations, to workers in the shops, in workers' neighborhoods to tell them about the danger, to enlist them on our side, to secure their contributions.

Fifteen days to go and \$15,000 to collect. This is your task. Take your collection list out of its hiding place and collect. Visit all workers' organizations and collect. Mobilize forces for mass collections.

Help accomplish the task placed before us by the Central Committee. Help to keep the Daily Worker going and growing.

N. Y. DISTRICT COMMUNIST CONVENTION ROUSES ENTHUSIASM

PLUNGES INTO WORK OF APPLYING CORRECT LINE ESPECIALLY IN UNIONS Nobody Wants To Be Opportunist But Some Act So; Slow in Midst of Huge Opportunity

175 Delegates From 22 Industries; 1,000 Watch; Negro Worker Chairman; Cheer French Sailors

NEW YORK.—Representing 22 industries, 175 delegates, elected by section conventions, gathered at Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Place, Saturday and Sunday at the convention of the Communist Party, District 2. Among the industries represented were: Metal, building, needle, shoe, textile, marine and furniture workers. There were over 1,000 Party members present at the opening session of the convention. The singing of the "International" marked the opening of the sessions.

District Organizer Benjamin called the convention to order, declaring: "This is the first district convention of our Party, where we come together as one united body, free from factional poison." He outlined the agenda as follows:

Report for the Central Committee, by C. A. Hathaway; report for the District Committee, by the district organizer; Organizational Report, by Comrade Peters; report on Youth Work, by Sam Darcy; report of the Control Commission, by Jack Perilla.

A presidium of fifteen was elected as follows: Beal, Benjamin, Berkman, Brown, Carol, Dougherty, Darcy, Hathaway, Hader, Hertz, Hewitt, Johnston, Mottles, Peters and Shohan.

Enthusiastic applause greeted the election of the unemployed delegation, Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond, now in jail, as honorary members of the presidium.

A Negro worker, Comrade Dougherty, was elected chairman of the first session.

In reporting for the Central Committee, Comrade Hathaway made a detailed analysis of the economic and political situation confronting the Party.

"There is a tendency to underestimate the seriousness of the economic crisis," he said. "This leads, also, to a tendency to separate the discussion of the practical tasks from the political and economic analysis of the Central Committee. We should in advance clearly formulate conditions that are developing and not lag at the tail of events."

Hathaway pointed out in a detailed manner the growing economic crisis. Quoting from the Annalist, he showed that the production index had dropped from 109 last summer to 89 in May, the lowest point since 1924; prices had fallen from 144.6, the highest point in 1929, to 129.7 in June, 1930, the lowest figure since 1916. This indicated an extreme sharpening of the crisis throughout the world.

He pointed out the growing revolutionary struggles in India and China; the sharpening crisis especially in Germany and Great Britain, in contrast to the rapid success of the Five-Year Plan in the Soviet Union.

"In Germany, with the help of the social-democrats, the bosses have instituted sweeping wage-cuts. This is also true in England. It will give added momentum to the drastic wage-cuts already undertaken in the United States by the bosses, with the help of the fascist A. F. of L."

He exposed the fascist role of the socialist party and the A. F. of L. "The pseudo-radical phrases of the Trotskyites and the Lovestonites are being dispelled by open opportunism and action against the working class.

"The present conditions in the United States," said Hathaway, "have created a basis for struggle. The Party must be the conscious force for leading the struggles and start systematically to prepare strike movements and demonstrations. Radicalization of the workers will develop during the course of these struggles to a greater extent than heretofore, as shown on March 6 and May 1."

He pointed out the gap between the radicalization of the masses and the ability of the Party to mobilize the workers into the Party and T. U. U. L.

"The Party in the past has relied too much on mass meetings instead of basic factory work. We must remedy this and pay the greatest attention to work in the factories."

Bosses Can't Nor Won't Solve Unemployment

Over 99 1/2 per cent of the manufacturing firms in the United States have displayed no interest in unemployment, according to Ernest G. Draper of New York, vice-president of the Hills Brothers Co. Draper spoke before a session of the National Conference of Social Workers, which was held together with the meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation. Unemployment cannot be prevented, Draper said in effect, but he hoped that "shrewd management" would help soften its evils both for the bosses and the workers. That both Draper and the bosses are worried only

HUNGER TARIFF UP TO HOOVER

Passes Both Houses; Highest Ever

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Hoover today declared that he would "approve the tariff bill." In line with his usual blab, he said the tariff would "aid economic recovery." This is about as reliable as Hoover's previous promises of "economic recovery." The tariff will sharpen the imperialist rivalries and struggle for world markets.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—By a vote of 222 to 153 the house approved the conference report on the Smoot-Hawley-Grundy tariff bill. The Senate had approved it the day before, by 44 to 42. All authorities agree that Hoover will not veto it. He will probably express dignified dissatisfaction to some of the rates, and will exercise "elastic provision" incorporated in the bill to change them 50 per cent up or down, probably up.

Strictly Capitalist.

So after 18 months of chicanery, clique action, bargains and deals, a new set of duties comes into use, the highest, on the average, ever seen in America. As prices go up, the standards of living will come down. Many of the duties, like the increase on sugar, are a direct blow at the workers' larder.

The bill seemed several times since January, 1929 when the first hearings started, to be in a deadlock, one set of big business interests pulling against another, and various politicians shying away from such unpopular positions as their masters wanted them to take. The credit for solving these many contradictions, everybody agrees, goes largely to Grundy. As soon as he came into the Senate, trailing a malodorous string of election scandals, lobbying, etc., he has been busy helping the log rolling. Grundy's tactics were simple, and in general effective. Where two big exploiters were quarreling over who should have a little more "protection," Grundy always was at hand, suggesting in unctious phrases, "Don't fight boys, raise both duties."

Agitprops, Shop Editors.

All Agitprop directors and shop paper editors should immediately report at District Agitprop Department to receive an important bulletin.

Now that his play, "The Tavern," has had a four weeks' fling on Broadway, George M. Cohan feels that the white way can stand and appreciate another of his scripts, and so will revive an earlier play, "The Song and Dance Man," at the Fulton Theatre this evening.

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SECTION 1 MEET ON INDIA REVOLT

To acquaint the workers with the great movement of the India masses against imperialist oppression, Section One has issued a call for a mass meeting for support of the Indian Revolution, to be held in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., Wednesday, June 18 at 8 p. m.

All workers are urged to attend this meeting and show their solidarity with the Indian masses.

ARREST ELEVEN YOUNG COMMUNISTS AT MEET

Police and dicks swooped down upon an open-air meeting Friday, June 13, at 3rd St. and 7th Ave. Mount Vernon, and arrested eleven members of the Young Communist League and broke up the meeting. The young workers were later released on \$250 bail each pending trial this Tuesday.

Throughout the meeting the assembled workers, estimated to be around 2,000, showed a lively interest in what was said.

The district office of the League has announced that police terror will not stop the work and meetings of the Young Communists.

Communist Activities

Musicians Take Notice.

All comrades who play musical instruments are to report at W. L. 12 Headquarters on June 17 for rehearsal for the Madison Square Garden fair on June 2. Report at 19 1/2 St. District Agitprop Com.

Mass Meeting.

In support of the India Revolution will be held on Wednesday, June 18 in Manhattan Lyceum. Agitprop, Section 1, Communist Party.

Unit 7, Section 5.

Meeting tonight at 8:30 p. m. at 500 Prospect Ave., Bronx.

Unit 3, Section 6.

Meeting to be held tonight at 7 p. m. at 68 Whipple St., Brooklyn.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Lecture.

Given by German Council No. 23 of the U.C.W.W. will be held tonight at 8 p. m. at 350 E. 81st St. E. Stammers will lecture.

NEEDLE WORKERS MEET TONIGHT, TUES., WED.,

NEW YORK.—An active members meeting of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union is called for today, right after work, in the union headquarters, 131 West 28th St. Tonight, also, there will be a meeting of the cloak and dress cutters to mobilize these workers for the general activities and campaigns of the union.

Tuesday night there will be a meeting of all shop chairmen and delegates in three of the new districts established by the union in New York. These are the districts from 33rd St. to 14th St. west of Broadway to Seventh Ave.; the district from 40th St. to 14th St. east of Broadway, and the district from 14th St. to East Broadway.

Wednesday is the date set for the great mass meeting for all needle workers in Cooper Union, 5:30 p. m.

ROUSED NEWARK TOILERS PROTEST

NEWARK, June 15.—Arouse and awakened to danger of the sentencing of Flaiani, Dozier Graham and Levine, leaders of the unemployed here, 200 workers protested against the railroad of the workers to jail up to 17 years, in an open air meeting held in Washington Park yesterday.

Under the chairmanship of Lottie Bloementhal the assembled workers adopted a resolution demanding the immediate release of the imprisoned leaders of the unemployed as well as the threatened conviction of six more workers.

AGITPROPS, SHOP EDITORS.

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ENGLISH WOOL STRIKERS NEED RELIEF INSTANTLY

The heroic struggle of 100,000 English woolen workers against the efforts of the bosses, union betrayers and "labor" government to reduce their wages is now ten weeks old. The Workers International Relief, American Section, has been informed by the English W. I. R. that the strikers are threatened with defeat unless the workers outside of England rally to their aid.

The English W.I.R. has organized a number of feeding centers and set up Textile Aid Committees. Strikers are being sent to Germany and Holland to secure support.

All American workers are urged to help their English comrades in their great struggle by sending contributions to the Workers International Relief, 949 Broadway, Room 512, New York City.

ABERLE WORKERS AFLAME AGAIN

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Demanding an immediate strike endorsement, workers in the Aberle hosiery mill here are preparing to fight a savage wage reduction recently announced by the bosses. Coming on top of the arbitration sell-out of the union misleaders, with its consequent firing of militant strikers, hiring of scabs, etc.,

The situation in the Hankow area is most threatening to Nanking, with the censorship shut down so tight as to stall any news—which has been news for Nanking, while in Fukien the Communist armies are reported to be consolidating their wide gains.

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CHINA RED ARMY SEIZES 2 CITIES

Biggest Iron Mines Occupied by Workers

SHANGHAI, June 15.—Tayeh and Haungshihang, situated fifty miles southeast of Hankow, have been captured by a Communist force of about 2,000 strong.

Tayeh is the seat of the biggest iron mine in China. It supplies iron ore to the Hanyehping steel and iron works and the arsenal situated at Hanyang, one of the triple cities of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang.

Communist troops have not only captured the city of Tayeh, but the workers, acting in conjunction with the Red Army, have also driven away the government forces guarding the mines and have occupied the mines.

This gain for the revolutionary forces is of great strategical as well as economic importance.

Shanghai dispatches to the effect that Chang Hsueh-liang, dictator of Manchuria, is ready to join the civil war in China on the side of Nanking against the Northern Alliance should be taken with large grains of salt.

It would be tantamount, since the Northern Alliance is backed by the Japanese-British bloc, and since Chang Hsueh-liang is quite openly a Japanese tool, to Japanese imperialism attacking itself—which is nonsense.

While the intrigues of imperialism are simply incredibly complicated, and American imperialism could possibly have made it worth while to Chang to change sides, the stronger probability is that he is angling to get a chunk of Wall Street money (as Feng Yu-hsiang did many times) by promising to support Nanking, only to double-cross American imperialism's agent, Chiang Kai-shek, after the money is in hand.

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GERMAN BOSSES SLASH WAGES AND IRON-STEEL PRICES; BUT NOT FOOD

Recent High Tariff on Wheat Imports Raises Living Costs and Exposes Sham

"Socialists" Co-operate to Make Workers Bear Crisis, Young Plan Burden

The German capitalists opened their "prosperity drive" yesterday by cutting wages of 200,000 workers in the Westphalian metal industry to the tune of 7 1/2 per cent.

On the basis of this wage cut, the price of semi-finished iron and steel products was refused by 4 to 7 marks (a mark is worth 23.8 cents) a ton as a first step in an attempt to overcome the economic crisis.

The British, American and other capitalists immediately raised a howl about this, insisting that the German capitalists are attempting to take advantage of this "brilliant economic strategy" and in this way win back important foreign markets. In the midst of their dissatisfaction, therefore, preparing to use the German wage cuts as an excuse for carrying out still further wage cuts in their own countries. This is an old trick, and shows how much the workers of one country are affected by what happens to the workers in other countries.

Negotiations between the bosses and the "socialist" trade union bureaucrats are still going on, as the plan is to extend the wage cuts to all the five million trade unionists of Germany, not to mention the unorganized workers. The "socialist" trade union officials are attempting to get the workers to agree to the wage cuts on the hypocritical pretext that it will help reduce unemployment, but, after all, that the cost of living will be reduced accordingly. In this happy way, the wage cuts will not really be wage cuts, and everything will be as before—only different: It does not take any special intelligence to recognize the hook of this claim.

But aside from this, the fact remains that while the German bosses are forcing the workers to bear the burden of the reduced prices of producers' goods, there can be no question of a parallel reduction in the price of food, clothing, etc. con-

sumed by the workers. That this is so is seen from the fact that only recently special tariffs were imposed to restrict imports of wheat, etc., thereby raising the cost of living.

In addition, it is well known that even with the fall in commodity prices now going on the capitalist world over, retail prices of consumers' goods do not fall as fast or in proportion to the fall in wholesale prices, due especially to monopoly control.

In the last analysis, the "great revival of industry and prosperity" which the bosses and the social-democrats are doing everywhere to achieve at the expense of the working class, is a planned attempt to shift not only the burden of the present economic crisis but also the entire burden of the Young Plan upon the shoulders of the German workers.

But the German workers will answer the bosses and their "socialist" agents by mass strikes under the leadership of the revolutionary unions and the Communist Party. The sharpening class struggles in Germany are a part of the intensifying battles of the international working class.

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GERMANY AFTER THE WORLD WAR

NANKING TAKES STEP TO CENTRALIZE "LEGAL MURDER" OF WORKERS

All Communist Cases Are Ordered to Be Transferred to Higher Courts

Step Taken Because Lower Courts Scared Cold By Communist Success

According to a recent decision of judicial department of the Nanking government, all Chinese radicals and Communists who fall into the hands of the police hereafter will be tried before six judges in the higher courts of China instead of before one judge in the district courts. This is clearly an attempt on the part of the Nanking government to centralize the white terrorist suppression of Communist and militant working class and peasant activities, thus relieving the lower courts from a task that is growing increasingly difficult.

In view of the fact that most of the local officials in the southern provinces are becoming panicky on account of the rapid spread and initial success of Soviet power in South China, and are showing hesitancy in continuing terrorist measures against revolutionaries, as evidenced in the cases in Amoy, Changchow and even in Hankow, Nanking is worried, hence this extraordinary measure to transfer all cases concerning radicals and Communists to higher courts.

An Associated Press dispatch recently gives an interesting description of the farcical "trial" given to Chinese Communists in the Chinese courts. It goes like this:

"In the past, all Reds and professional anti-government agitators turned over from the international settlement to the Chinese authorities were usually marched before a

firing squad after a trial that lasted half an hour or so. In most cases, such trials merely consisted of taking the unfortunate man's name and address, his age and the name of his father or mother.

"The man, of course, was asked whether he was guilty or not, but no matter what his answer, the investigations of the foreign officers in the settlement had generally established the fact that he was, before they turned him over to the Chinese."

The description begins with the words, "in the past," but the situation is just the same at the present, except in places like Changchow and Amoy, where the authorities have been scared cold.

Procedure in the higher courts will not be less summary and sentences of death are likely to be more sure than in the lower courts, which are naturally less bold and can be more easily scared. People who believe that the transfer of Communist cases to the higher courts means a relaxation of the terrorist regime of Chiang Kai-shek will be quickly disappointed.

White terror still exists in China and will exist as long as the regime of counter-revolution remains in power. The only force that will defeat white terror is revolution, and the best way to fight white terrorism is to fight for the revolution and for the establishment of Soviet power, which is the only guarantee against white terror in any country.

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Build Giant Steel Mill in Kusnetz Basin

A steel mill with an annual output of 1,000,000 metric tons will be built in the Kusnetz Basin of Siberia under the technical supervision of the Freyn Engineering Co. of Chicago, Ill., according to an announcement made yesterday by the Amtorg Trading Corp. A contract providing for technical assistance by the American company in the design, construction and starting of operation of the plant, which will cost, including a workers' town and a regional power plant, about \$150,000,000, was signed in New York by F. T. Kogushkin, chief of the Kusnetz Steel Mill Construction Bureau, and H. J. Freyn, president of the Freyn Engineering Co. The latter company have been consulting engineers for the Soviet metal industry for a number of years.

The new plant, which will really mark the establishment of a modern iron and steel industry in Siberia, will have four blast furnaces and twelve open hearth furnaces, aside from rolling mills and coke ovens. The output will include 800,000 tons of rolled products and 150,000 tons of cast iron pipe yearly. The nearness of the plant to the great iron ore and coal deposits of the Kusnetz Basin is expected to be a factor in reducing production costs to a figure considerably below that prevailing in other Soviet steel mills. Preliminary work is now under way, with 7,000 workers employed. The initial blast furnace and the corresponding open hearth and rolling departments are scheduled for completion in the late fall of 1931. One year later the plant is expected to start full operations.

Carol Opens Door to U. S. Imperialism

The announcement that neither Paris nor London would consider making loans to Rumania now that Carol has been restored to the throne confirms the Daily Worker's assertion that the return of Carol meant the ascendancy of American imperialism in Rumania. Dispatches from Bucharest state that Carol intends to carry out economic "reforms," with the opening of Rumania to foreign (American) capital as the main feature.

According to a Bucharest dispatch to yesterday's New York Herald-Tribune, "one of the cardinal points of dispute between the conservative Liberal party under Vintila Bratianu (which opposed Carol's return.—Ed.) and the National Peasants' party under Juliu Maniu (which supported Carol's return.—Ed.), has been over the question of bringing foreign capital into Rumania. Bratianu, representing the richest and most powerful capitalists in the country, opposed the introduction of foreign capital."

Carol, the Herald-Tribune dispatch believes, intends to turn to France for a big loan. However, not a word is said about American capital in this dispatch, although the Liberal party represents European as against American capital, while Carol and his party are the protagonists of American capital.

"Battle of Telephones" Rages in Europe

BERLIN, June 15.—The intensification of contradictions of capitalism in the form of cut-throat competition and eventual absorption between various capitalist enterprises has found in the case of the "battle of the telephones" in Europe another brilliant illustration.

The invader is the notorious International Telephone and Telegraph Co., which, after successfully entrenching itself in many South and Central American countries, is now seeking a foothold in Europe. The most outstanding ones of the European concerns that are fighting the

I. T. and T., or the Morgan, invasion are Siemens and Halske of Berlin, the L. M. Ericsson Co. and the Swedish Telephone Trust, which is dominated by the match king, Ivar Kreuger.

The European concerns are charging the Morgan concern with attempting to monopolize the telephone and telegraphic services throughout the world, which is not far from the truth. A plan for the formation of an all-European front against the American company is under discussion. The fight is just in the initial stage of its development.

Son's Wage Slashed; Mother Takes Poison

OSAKA, Japan, June 15.—It was bad enough for Nomura, a spinning mill hand, to try to support a family of five with a monthly wage of 35 yen (\$17.50). But with the deepening of the crisis in Japan the boss decided to shift the burden of the crisis on Nomura and his fellow-workers, making a 20 per cent cut in his wage.

Nomura's mother, Mrs. Kwajiro Nomura, 75 years old, knowing that her son could not support the whole family with his reduced wage, de-

cided to commit suicide and drank poison. Now she lies in a hospital.

This is by no means an extreme case. The wage scale of hundreds of thousands of textile workers in Japan, and the wage cut does not only apply to one worker. Although only the case of one worker, Nomura, is brought to public attention by his mother's attempt to suicide, the lot of hundreds of thousands of textile workers in Japan are no better than that of Nomura.

Peasant Revolt Imminent in Hungary

BUDAPEST, Hungary, June 15.—In speeches delivered at the Hungarian parliament Thursday night, two notorious conservatives, Dr. Paul Wolf and Count Franz Hunyazy, admitted the seriousness of the agrarian crisis in Hungary and warned the fascist government that unless relief is provided for by the government in time (which the fas-

cist government certainly cannot do—ed.) a peasant revolt is imminent.

Dr. Wolf said that during his visit at Zionsgrad last week a group of peasants approached the town prefect and demanded that they be permitted to plunder the shops for twenty-four hours to allay their hunger for some time.



15,000 Jobless Men Roam in Springfield, O.

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio.—Springfield doesn't look very big, but it's large enough to feel the exploitation of the capitalists. There are only 68,000 people in Springfield and there are more than 15,000 workers unemployed. Girls are working for 20 cents an hour in the factories.

The bosses own the workers in Springfield. When a worker is laid off in one factory, and seeks a job somewhere else, he must get a release from his former employer.

The Ku Klux Klan flourished in Springfield and patriotism ran high, but the 100 per cent American workers are rapidly changing their attitude of explicit faith in the bosses' government.

The Communist Party has held demonstrations and meetings in Springfield, but no organization was built up.

However, last Saturday, when the Communist Party held an open-air meeting, enthusiasm and interest was shown by the workers present.

It is significant of the present period of sharpening struggles of the workers against the bosses that we organize a functioning Party organization in Springfield, Ohio.
—WORKER.

JOBLESS MEET IN SPIKE OF COPS

Hunger Wave Hits Mass. Textile Region

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 15.—Chief of Police Feeney and fifty uniformed thugs blocked the streets to Liberty Lot Friday to try and prevent the unemployment meeting, but over 500 came through the lines and demonstrated. The speakers were Emanuel Perry, Rappoport, district secretary of the National Textile Workers Union, and others.

The largest mills are closing here. The meeting adopted a resolution against the Southern terror. Another meeting will be held June 27.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 15.—Fall River, with its idle mills, is a blatant example of the crisis.

For centuries the family ownership of Fall River's textile mills has been paying itself exorbitant dividends, higher sometimes than 100 per cent. Most of the mills closed for years will never run again.

The workers, who managed a meager living in days gone by, will have to wait absorption in other industries or follow the thousands who have already left hunting jobs. Census figures tell the story. In 1920 the population was 129,000, in 1930 114,000.

Over 60 per cent of the textile workers are unemployed. Of these 20 per cent work part-time. Further shutdowns are threatened on July 1.

All Are Hit.
Since Fall River is a one-industry town all other workers suffer equally from the unemployment scourge. Building is at a complete standstill. Maybe 25 per cent of the building tradesmen are working—maybe only 10 per cent. Distress is widespread.

Meanwhile citizens of the wealthiest nation of the world live on practically no income or \$5, \$6 or \$7 a week.

Half of New Bedford Out.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 15.—Half of the New Bedford textile workers are unemployed, while the rest snatch at a chance for one or two days' work. The new census figures show a population 8,000 below ten years ago. The actual loss, considering New Bedford's usual normal growth, is around 20,000. Building is naturally at a standstill. The building trades unions have practically disappeared.

Organizing For Relief.
Against such conditions as these in the textile centers the National Textile Workers' Union builds mill locals, mill committees and councils of the unemployed. Strong organization, fighting for the shorter work day and larger wage, unemployment relief and unemployment insurance, paid for by the state and administered by the workers and the organized unemployed, will help. The Communist Party points out to these workers that capitalism itself is the originator of these jobless crises and of the permanent unemployment that goes with industrial progress. It calls on all to vote their protest of this capitalist system at the coming congressional elections.

'LIBERAL' PAPER STOPS PROBE OF JOB SHARKS NOT TO HIT BIG BOSS

Unholy Alliance Between Bosses and Employment Agencies to Fleece Workers
Unemployed Must Fight for Work or Wages and Free Workers-Controlled Agencies

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
NEW YORK.—In keeping with its policy of posing as a liberal organ and the workers' friend, the New York "World," on May 4, published an article entitled, "New York's Meanest Racket," an article purporting to expose the unholy alliance of shyster employment agency and commissary with the boss of the out-of-town construction camp—the object of the alliance being the splitting of fees, the constant hiring and firing of men to keep a steady stream of fees pouring into greedy hands, and as a side line the serving of poisonous food at exorbitant prices.

Such was the World's beginning. In no uncertain terms it inveighed against the unscrupulous Madison Labor Agency at 297 Bowery. Then, alas and alack, seems to have come the disconcerting discovery that the concern supplied by this Agency is none other than the Fred F. French Company. To denounce an insignificant Employment Agent is one thing; to attack the advertisers of the "French Plan" quite another. So, as usual, the "World" has scuttled to cover and the discreet veil of silence shrouds its further investigations, if any.

As all workers know, in these slave driving days a secret understanding between the boss and the employment shark scarcely adds to the intolerable conditions under which he works. He will be pushed to the limit, anyway. Such is the speed-up at the slave camp of the Fred F. French Co. near Pawling, N. Y., that men are not permitted to pause even for a moment. If a man stops for a drink of water on a hot afternoon the superintendent, Geo. N. Marshall, sarcastically asks if he wants to take a vacation. For a second "offense" the man is fired. Even to miss a stroke with his pick may cost a man his job. One man just arrived in "free" America was made to load a wheel-barrow so full of heavy clay that when dumping it

not to strike, but to return to their machines and work for the company's interests and that they should form a union (all this with the approval of the owner) and stick to the owner and perhaps when the depression is over they might be able to get an increase again. He told them that they thought of was their own families and homes and did not care about the welfare of the owner of the plant, who was suffering, due to this depression (but who owns a million-dollar home, a show place, and occupied by his family of three). This harangue he got them to accept the reduction and abandon all thoughts of a strike.

This is merely an example of what this gang is pulling off here and what the workers face. They have no leadership and no friends to advise them and lead them in militant battle.
—READING WORKER.

U. S. S. R. TO SALVAGE SHIPS.
MOSCOW.—Plans are being made to salvage ships sunk in the White Sea during the war. Many ships were sunk there when they tried to break the blockade. They will also hunt for the cruiser Rostislav, which was sunk by the retreating white guards in 1921.

MEXICO CITY.—The minister of Finance of Mexico will leave soon for New York, where he will confer with the international committee of bankers on how to tie up Mexico more firmly with the United States.

FARM IN THE PINES, Situated in Pine Forest, near Mt. Luke, German table. Rates: \$16-\$18. Swimming, fishing. M. OBERKIRCH, R. 1, Box 78, Kingston, N. Y.

HIKING WORKER SEES GROWING CRISIS ALL OVER

Big Lay-Offs in All Parts of Country

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
NEW YORK.—Thousands are walking the streets of California's Bay Cities. Their numbers are swelled by even larger numbers from Los Angeles with the police frantically endeavoring to prevent publicity from affecting tourist traffic. The highways from California eastward are lined with workers hiking from place to place in search of employment. Sometimes one comes across whole families on the march. Other workers migrate from place to place in old rickety cars.

The industrial center of Dayton, Ohio, has been particularly affected, though the Rotarians and members of the manufacturers' association are of the opinion that Dayton is "better off" than most places. Thus the National Cash Register Company has made two ten per cent lay-offs and has slashed the wages of those remaining. Frigidaire, the General Motors subsidiary, laid off 1,000 last week and this—a total reduction of one nine-tenths.

The public utilities companies are finding that while domestic consumption of electricity has increased due to the use of electrical appliances, the industrials have fallen off greatly. In Philadelphia, the use of power by the industrials is one-ninth less than for the same period last year. Similar reports are made from other cities.

The heavy late frost in some of the states north of the Ohio River, is causing severe suffering to the jobless. Fields of corn and tomatoes have been destroyed in addition to apples and pears.

A public utilities representative reports that the radio business of some of the largest companies is shot, Atwater Kent of Philadelphia having but a handful of workers employed. He reports the same for other companies who he says are trying to find other fields to go in.
—HITCH-HIKER.

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HUGE WAGE CUTS SPEED UP LOOMS FOR HOSIERY MEN

U. T. W. in Conspiracy With Bosses

(Continued from Page One)
ite officials of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, affiliated to the United Textile Workers. It was on their initiative that the secret conferences with the bosses were held. It was they who not only agreed to the hosiery employers' plan for the reorganization of the industry at the expense of the workers, but who guaranteed to put over the bosses' program.

Fakers Organize Bosses.
During February, 1929, the A. F. F. H. W. officials, under the presidency of Geiges, now personell manager of the Gotham Hosiery, the individual manufacturers were invited to a series of conferences with a view to their organization. Up to that time they were not organized in a central bosses' organization, and the union made individual agreements with them. Coming out of the conferences the bosses went away well pleased. For not only were they now organized but the collective agreement that they had drawn up included wage-cuts (so-called leveling off of price scales) ranging from 5 to 20 per cent. Immediately after this collective agreement 8 per cent of the knitters, menders, helpers, toppers, loppers, boarders, examiners and auxiliary help found themselves speeded up, and the many little extras that went to make up their total wages wiped out in many instances.

The Present Agreement.
Early this year preliminary conferences between the union officials and the manufacturers were started. The effects of the great economic crisis had already been felt in the hosiery industry. The large unorganized mills of Reading and vicinity and in the South had long before introduced the speed-up and the more and one-machine system and cut wages extensively.

Fawning before the bosses, the hosiery officials agreed that the industry was in a state of crisis and that it demanded drastic reorganization and that their powerful aid could be counted upon. Thereupon the employers demanded that a flat 33 1/2 per cent wage-cut for all categories of workers, the introduction of the 2-4 and even 6-machine system and similar speed-up methods, the forcing out of the industry the majority of knitters and taking on young boys and girls as helpers, be

the first step in this reorganization and should be so incorporated in the agreement.

Fakers Push Boss Program.
Agreeing to the essentials of the program proposed, the Musteite officials warned the bosses that such a terrific attack on the workers would be difficult to put over unless some of the "raw" spots were removed. And their proposal was that the wage-cut be 10 1/2 per cent (for a starter only) and introduction of the 2-machine system. Further, to appoint a standing committee to see that the industry was "efficiently" run, that the most modern methods of speed-up and rationalization be introduced. This rationalization commission could be used as a pretext to further cut wages on the plea of bad business, etc. And, moreover, this the hosiery bosses' agents told their masters with emphasis, we will accept the responsibility of putting over this program in a "peaceful" manner. You now know our policy, they told the bosses, is one of no strike, and we are heartily in agreement with you in wishing to adjust the living standards of the organized mill workers to the level of the unorganized.

Putting Over the Boss Program.
The methods that the officials were going to use in carrying through the lowering of the living standards of the hosiery workers and the reorganization of the industry for the bosses' profits, was closely guarded during the conferences. But immediately upon the close of the meetings and the reaching of an agreement, a call was sent out for an immediate convention. Ostensibly this convention would be given power to accept and reject the agreement. But the conferences had agreed to make this convention the endorsing body of this agreement.

Forwith elections of delegates to the convention were called for and the officialdom got busy to see that the delegates would be of the same mind, and proceeded with the intimidation of the militants as in the Brooklyn local and the use of sophistry and plain lies to fool whatever honest delegates were elected. To disguise the essence of the agreement the officials put forth the argument that the wage-cut would be returned if the industry was once "stabilized" and that it was their duty to accept wage-cuts, etc.

That the hosiery workers, however, are going to see through their "progressive" misleaders has been shown by the uproar and the storm of protest at the Philadelphia membership meeting Friday, June 13, when the agreement was cautiously broached to feel out the sentiment of the workers.
(To Be Continued.)

(Tomorrow) The role of the U. T. W. and the Struggles of Hosiery Workers. Don't miss tomorrow's issue of the Daily Worker.

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PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION

Our Agrarian Tasks: Against Opportunism in Theory and Practice

By HARRISON GEORGE.

I. Lagging Behind, the Main Danger.

In our Daily Worker of May 31, a Washington dispatch stated that U. S. statistics show that the wages of farm workers have "dropped," i.e., been cut, to a point lower than the average for eight years. Our Party must not only note this, but act upon it. Recently, one of the comrades on trial in California told of the terrible conditions of the workers in the Imperial Valley, mostly Mexicans. Still another item in the Baltimore "Afro-American" tells how berry pickers of Maryland "seek shelter in jails" homeless and penniless, awaiting the delayed berry harvest.

The conditions of the agricultural proletariat, as noted in the "Draft Program" were never equal to those of the city proletariat, and now they are becoming vastly worse. There is an imperative need to force a rapid development of the Agricultural Workers Industrial League of the T.U.U.L. into an industrial union and make it the real leader of struggles. But to do this, our Party must be jarred into wakefulness, be shaken into action on the whole question of agriculture.

For years our Party shelved the whole problem by creating an "agricultural district" of the Party in the Dakotas, as though the agrarian population was confined to that area. Our "programs" carried no class struggle into the country population itself. Though we spoke occasionally of "poor" farmers, we gave them no idea of themselves entering physically into struggle, and we merely tipped our hat (sometimes) to the agricultural proletariat—the greatest single industrial group of wage workers. This conception, if not past, is passing. Only the obstinate right wingers will continue to speak of "the farmers" in one undifferentiated lump. But as yet there is only the faintest effort to carry out the new policy in action.

In every single district of our Party there are farms and farm wage workers, poor farmers, middle farmers and rich capitalist farmers. Our comrades must sharply be shown that the proletarians on the truck farms of Long Island are material to our movement just as are the corn huskers of Nebraska; that agricultural work is not for the Dakotas alone, that Kansas, for example, produces alone as much wheat as both Dakotas, while the importance of Texas and the South generally is greater from many viewpoints than any other special area. Without minimizing the North, the agrarian South is ripe for an agrarian revolutionary movement than any.

The "Draft Program" for agriculture, published in recent issues of the "Communist," whatever its deficiencies, is our Party's first approach to the agrarian problem from a Bolshevik standpoint. The opportunists, both the open Right and the Trotskyite "Left" such as those around the "Producers News" of Montana, who were quite at home with the old opportunistic line of our Party, have found their place supporting Hoover's "cooperatives," the North Dakota Trotskyite, Miller, fittingly seeking nomination on the republican ticket. From their daily "toil" supporting Hoover, these gentry take the time now and again to declare that our Party is not revolutionary for them!

We speak of the deficiencies of our "Draft Program" because, though it breaks the ice for concrete class struggle, laying down the general line, it does not—in fact it could not, lacking the close collaboration of the comrades in the districts, establish detailed and concrete action programs for the districts, which vary widely in conditions and perspectives.

The defects of the "Draft Program" are the defects of the Party's Agricultural Department which produced it; a department which deserves constant and close attention, attention which the comrades assigned to it simply cannot give it, due to overloading with many other pressing tasks. It is the old question of cadres, and our Party must give due attention to developing qualified comrades for this great field.

II. The "Draft Program" and Its Critics. Since our agrarian work has been so nearly nil and so few comrades, without doubt, have even read the "Draft Program" it is refreshing and welcome that some have come forward, as does Comrade Erik Bert, with a criticism of it that shows close attention and interest. Comrade Bert, in articles published in the Daily Worker May 23 and 24, brought up two main points.

The chief value of Comrade Bert's first article (D.W. May 23) was to furnish more ample statistics and dates on the increasing mechanization of agriculture, his correct conclusions thereby reinforcing those already formulated in the "Draft Program," i.e., the mechanization of the poorer farm strata, and the growth of the agricultural proletariat in relation to the entire population. Hence his suggestions as to the use of the word "will" in place of the word "would," are correct, although brought forward from a different point of departure than that of the "Draft Program."

In composing the "Draft Program," the first consideration was given, in this matter as in many others, not to "agriculture in general," but to the poorer strata of the agrarian population. How they, suffering under the crisis, are told by capitalist apologists that their remedy is to mechanize; how they concretely considered, either cannot even get into debt enough to mechanize, or, if they do, only fall further into the clutches of finance capital and ultimately into worse misery.

Hence, the "Draft Program," in using the phrase "if it could be realized," applied it definitely to the "majority of the farm population," and not to farmers in the abstract and in general, with whom Comrade Bert's tendency to deal places him dangerously near to forgetting the variations in class categories among farmers.

Let us have done with all pedantic but non-existent "agriculture" in the abstract; and let us deal with the forces from which we expect live revolutionists, not dead arithmetical calculations.

It is clear from the "Draft Program" even though it lacks an "integral statement" on increasing mechanization, that the "stagnation of techniques" is for the mass of poorer farmers, and that the increased use of machinery is not to be dealt with as affecting all farmers in like manner.

III. Criticizing a Critic. Comrade Bert's criticism is to be welcomed for its close reasoning. But in his article on

the alliance between workers and farmers (D. W. May 24), he shaves the whiskers of reason so closely that blood flows from the veins of a "left" tendency.

He quotes from the "Draft Program" as follows:

"Obviously, little or no outlet can be found under capitalism for ever-growing production except the reactionary outlet of imperialist war. If, however, the city proletariat by struggle can compel the employing class to pay higher wages this would help absorb the surplus; while if the masses overthrow capitalism and socialize industry, increased demand for food and clothing would take up all the farm surplus now choking the market, since we must by no means imagine that the proletariat masses in the cities have either enough to eat or to wear. It is upon this basis that an alliance between the poor farmers and the revolutionary city proletariat should be built for a joint fight against capitalism, the small farmers aiding the proletariat both in wage struggle and the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism, the establishment of a Soviet Government of workers and farmers."

How does Comrade Bert approach this? Calmly ignoring the remark of "little or no outlet" and also the "ever-growing production," he selects the following:

"If, however, the city proletariat by struggle can compel the employing class to pay higher wages, this would help to absorb the surplus."

And, divorcing this from all that precedes and follows it, he takes a wide liberty to declare that it means, according to his interpretations:

"The successful fight of the proletariat for increased wages will help to solve the agricultural crisis within the capitalist system."

Comrade Bert contends that these two statements, the first one from the "Draft Program" and the second his own interpretation of it, have the same political meaning. But we are quite sure that no Communist will agree with him. The words "help to absorb the surplus" even standing by themselves, and more especially taken with their context, by no manner of means can be stretched into meaning "help to solve the agricultural crisis," and it seems rather gratuitous to add "within the capitalist system."

We welcome all Comrade Bert says at length to prove that any "decrease of surplus" would be only relative. No one has said anything to the contrary, certainly not the "Draft Program." But he misses the whole point of the program's argument by going off into abstraction over the statement which he reads into the program but which is not written therein. The program's statement as quoted, from the word "obviously," is a unit with all that follows down to the "establishment of a Soviet Government of Workers and Farmers," which I trust Comrade Bert will grant cannot be done "within the capitalist system." The program comprehends the development of the surplus, yes, but it comprehends also the development of the crisis as it effects the masses of poor farmers whether the surplus grows much or little, relatively or absolutely.

Hence Comrade Bert's inferential definition that a crisis is, at least theoretically, impossible without a surplus, is untenable and a generalization which is dangerous because it ignores the conditions which such a situation, hypothetical though it may be, inflicts upon the poorer farming masses.

IV. Running Away from Facts.

Comrade Bert, in his quarrel with the "Draft Program" statement that "higher wages would help to absorb the surplus," seems dreadfully afraid of a fact. Relatively or absolutely, as you please, the higher wages wrong by the proletariat from the employing class would "help to absorb the surplus." It is not a Right Wing fact, but a fact. And since Marxism-Leninism is in accord with facts, it merely remained for Comrade Bert to prove that higher wages would not help to absorb the surplus, in order to have put the "Draft Program" out of court. But he does nothing of the kind for the good reason that he cannot.

However, being fearful that in the shadow of this fact some demon of opportunism is lurking, he proceeds not only to interpret this fact into a statement (not a fact) of his own, which he ascribes to the program, but calls on Marx to bear witness that his misinterpretation is insufficient as the "basis" of the alliance between poor farmers and the revolutionary proletariat.

It appears that Comrade Bert is among those who are opposed to the proletariat winning increased wages by struggle, for fear of some supposed coincident strengthening of capitalist economy. This bears a close relation to the "left" nonsense of telling the workers that there is no use striking for higher wages under capitalism and that, as a consequence, trade unions are rather useless and what is wanted, wanted right away, is nothing less than a revolution. The dynamic development of the struggle itself is not mentioned. While a struggle by the proletariat is, by inference, condemned, because the higher wages won might "help to solve the agricultural crisis within the capitalist system," yet Comrade Bert approves "the general forms of struggle" of the poor farmers, such as "tenants' strikes," "tax payers' strikes," etc.

However, if poor farmers could win — and this, also, is theoretically possible—lower rents or lower taxes by strike struggles, would we permit Comrade Bert to quote Lenin against this on the ground that this would be (Selections from Lenin, Page 58) "protecting their small properties from the pressure of capitalism" and "uselessly to retard social development?" No. We would have to declare that this quotation from Lenin does not apply to such action any more than Comrade Bert's quotation from the Communist Manifesto contradicts the "Draft Program"—which is not at all. Because such actions develop the revolutionary struggle to a higher stage.

The struggle, indeed, is the most important factor of social development. The struggle of the city proletariat (although it might not consciously recognize it), is more important as a dynamic factor than the higher wages won. And it is also more important to social development and hence to the farming masses that they be brought into the class struggle as allies of the proletariat, than any possible absorption of



Answer the Fascist Probe of Fish, Green & Co. by Increased Struggles Against Wage-Cuts, Speed-Up and Unemployment!

Last Message to "Daily" from Death House

The following letter which comes to us from Fulton County Tower, a prison of Atlanta, Ga., is the farewell revolutionary message of a worker who is soon to be electrocuted for an alleged crime.

The prisoner, true to his class, was moved to greet his comrades on "the outside" upon leading of capitalist outrage against Joe Carr, H. M. Powers, Ann Burdock, May Dalton, Henry Stover, and Herbert Newton, who also face death by electric chair in the Fulton County Tower, Atlanta, Ga. "Powers and Carr," says the prisoner in the letter below, "will surely sizzle in the electric chair if the working class does not give its helping hand. Otherwise the bosses, under the sanction of capitalist law, will carry out wholesale murder."

Comrades, "I," a prisoner, who waits for death in a stone cell sends his revolutionary greetings: "Down with capitalism and live the Communist organization!" There are the words of a worker for whom death sits waiting in an electric chair!

Atlanta, Ga., June, 1930.

"Dear Comrade: "When duty calls I feel that we should be ever-ready to respond. And that is the purpose of this article.

"Cooperation is the first step to be considered in the situation that now confronts the laborers. Not only the U. S. A., but the entire world as it stands, corrupted by capitalism, is a world of disgrace, poverty, and sorrow. And until we are thoroughly and fundamentally organized we must continue to suffer from the lack of even clothing and food.

"The under-cover methods of the capitalists in fighting us are gradually leaking out, thereby helping many of us to wake up to the realization that we are being used as slaves. How long must it take us to see that we are slaves to capitalists just as the Negro was to his master before he was freed.

"Capitalists realize and know that within a very short time they will be displaced by those whom they have for so long exploited.

"We must fight a hard battle, dear comrades! and in so doing be victorious. We cannot stand idly by and see our little ones starve, be reared in ignorance, and deprived of their right to live like human beings because their mothers and fathers cannot make the necessary wages to provide them with what they

their surplus which might result from the proletariat winning higher wages by such struggle.

It is not only pedantic, but highly perilous, for Comrade Bert to imply that the Communist Manifesto supports the opportunist tendency that esteems the poor farming masses as "useless and hopeless," as "doomed," etc. (as the I. W. W. do) by citing Marx on the middle class to support an unqualified assertion that the poor farmers are not only conservative but "reactionary," and trying to whittle down our Party's action program to a point where we would have to approach the poor farmers with the sole demand that they subscribe at once to the proletarian dictatorship or we will have nothing whatever to do with them. Comrade Bert can mean nothing else when he leaves unexplained how, in the present and concretely, he proposes to make clear to the millions of poor farmers that they should "not defend their present, but their future interests."

If we consider that, just as the proletariat must take up some position of support or opposition to the poor farmers' tenant strikes, for example, so must the poor farmers be interested, for or against, the proletariat in its wage battles. The bourgeoisie does everything in its power to influence the petty-bourgeois agrarian masses against the proletariat struggle, falsely saying that the entire woes of the farmers are due to "exorbitant wages" demanded by the city workers.

Comrade Bert, not the present writer, is responsible for raising this comparatively minor matter to polemical level. But we ask

need. The situation is one that only a revolutionary working class can surely and successfully overcome.

"Two convictions that must remain and be dominant in the minds of the working class are: "Down with capitalism!" and "Long live the Communist organization!"

"We must stop the forming of chain-gangs and the building of jails which house only the poor man. Never is the rich man placed in these jails. He makes the laws that the poor are governed by.

"They built the jails because they knew what situation was looming before them. And I, the writer of this article, today happen to be one of the unfortunate victims of their persecution.

"Although helpless to assist in actual free speech or combat in the outside world, I am a full-fledged Red and proudly voice my opinions through the Daily Worker and to all whom I contact. And I urge the workers of America to go on with the splendid work they are carrying forward. If you, the dear humble workers of America knew, as I know, and had experienced the torment imposed upon me by the bosses you would bail with rage and gladly and quickly say: "Down with capitalism and up with the Red Flag!"

"The so-called Solicitors General of the courts do not see themselves as administrators of the law or as dispensers of justice. They have developed such a taste for blood that their eyes no longer see clearly. This is clearly seen in the case of Powers and Carr now in the clutches of the bosses' law—in the Fulton County Tower of Atlanta, Ga., where they are waiting for the electric chair.

"Of what crime are they guilty? They were talking to workers. They were grabbed up by the 'copper hyenas' as though they were dogs and charged with 'inciting to insurrection' for seeking to take the blood of Powers and Carr—even though they must bring to life a dead legal premise to justify their bloody action.

If a man has more political ambition than he has judgment he will naturally become overzealous in the performance of his duties as he sees them. And such a legion of veritable cut-throats are in the courts of Atlanta, Ga., seeking to take the blood of Powers and Carr—even though they must bring to life a dead legal premise to justify their bloody action. The Solicitor General of the city of Atlanta,

DRIVE FOR 5,000 NEW MEMBERS IN N. T. W. U.

By W. G. MURDOCH.

WITH eight weeks of the membership drive for 5,000 new members into our union already over, it is time to take stock of our standing, and from the examination of our weak points and shortcomings to prepare the ground for an intensive three weeks of work in conclusion.

After eleven weeks of the recruiting drive we find that we have not drawn in 10 per cent of the membership assigned to us. The members we have secured come more than 50 per cent from the three districts where the economic crisis is felt most severely and where the various campaigns of our union are taken most seriously.

In the three districts of the union where the drive has been most successful we have only a mere handful of Communist Party members, and no other branch of the Trade Union Unity League in existence. In New York, with the most powerful district of the Party having headquarters there, we have only brought in fifteen members into the union, during the drive; in Paterson with a strong Party membership in the Textile Union, we have not reached 10 per cent of the quota. In Philadelphia, with big struggles taking place in the district, with the workers responding to our agitation, we have only a little over 9 per cent of the quota assigned. In Lawrence with only a mere handful of Communists we have reached 46 per cent of our quota. In Georgia, where the Party is very small, we have secured 22 per cent of the quota assigned, despite the fact that our organizer there was very young and had had no previous experience in organization and this after we consider that our entire organizing staff has been in jail for the past few weeks. In Rhode Island, with a very weak general movement, and with union activity practically nil for a long period we have been able to draw in 21 per cent of the quota set the district within one week.

Situation Similar To Other Union Campaigns.

Our union set itself the task during the recruiting campaign of building up Labor Unity as the collective organizer of the union, and creating a monthly textile paper as a supplement to the official general organizer of the entire Trade Union Unity League—Labor Unity. Let us examine how the campaign to build Labor Unity has been carried on. New Bedford sent in 8 articles; Rhode Island 3 articles, the South 4, Paterson 3, Philadelphia 1, New York 1 and Lawrence 1. Preparations for the mass distribution of the paper as a medium of making new connections with other workers for the movement have been made only in New Bedford, Rhode Island, Lawrence and the South. Philadelphia reports no arrangements; New York complains that 500 copies are too many for a city with 50,000 textile workers. Despite the fact that the workers are much more poorly paid in the New England and southern districts, they are making a sincere attempt to carry on the campaign, and their activity in this campaign is being reflected in other work.

Red International of Labor Unions.

Only the New England and southern districts have made any attempt to acquaint the workers in their industry with the campaign for the election of delegates to the R. I. L. U. congress and the building of an International Textile Workers' Union. Paterson district is now beginning to take this campaign seriously. In New York when the question of the English General Strike in Woolens was mentioned as a means of spreading our organizational base among the English workers throughout New England and Philadelphia, one New York worker suggested that the writer was being Nationalistic. Evidently the

land of the free. "The land of the spree and the home of the slave," is more like it. "If John Boykin or any of the bosses elect to make you his victim they will find experts who are capable of turning out the neatest bit of fictitious evidence imaginable. If only a portion of the facts regarding these activities were known to the public, I cannot believe they would be tolerated for more than a day. The wolf travels by night and leaves the remnants of his plunder for a flock of scavengers which usually follow him, cleaning up whatever may be left behind.

"The people of Georgia are not aware of the fact that this dangerous beast is prowling among us daily, crouched and ready to spring. The next victim may be you, your son, or husband. And permit me to say that once his poisonous fangs are fastened into your flesh you are doomed to die an awful death.

So my dear comrades let us get busy and arouse in our working brother, who is not a member of the Communist organization, the spirit to conquer and to control working conditions in a better civilization.

"How long will it take the people of this country to realize that they do not live in 'the

international nature of the present struggle is entirely underestimated by our membership as a whole and by the main eastern districts in particular. No attempt to dramatize the activities of the textile workers in Bombay, Solapur, or Yorkshire has been made and certainly nothing has been done to connect up the struggles of these workers with the struggles of the workers in the textile industry in this country.

The Atlanta Campaign and Gastonia Week.

The determination of the southern textile manufacturers to go to any extreme in an effort to prevent us from organizing the workers for struggle does not seem to impress our various districts. Only in Lawrence, New Bedford, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, and the southern districts has any attempt been made to rally the workers. Only in Lawrence and New Bedford has any real attempt been made to organize the workers on the anniversary of the raid on the Gastonia Tent Colony to demand the release of our comrades in Atlanta. One prominent member of the Y. C. L. in New York remarked that it was expected when organizers went South that they would be killed by the bosses. A regular example of petty-bourgeois romanticism gone wild. At the meeting held in Brooklyn on Thursday to take up the question of organization of New York textile workers, the writer was informed that if he insisted on taking a collection for the Atlanta campaign that no more workers would come to our mass meetings. At the demonstration held in New York on Saturday practically all of the speakers came late, no committee was there until more than half an hour after the meeting was due to open, no literature was on sale, not even a platform was secured for the meeting. In Philadelphia the Gastonia, Atlanta issues were merely tacked on as an afterthought in the publicity issued in Saturday's issue of the Daily Worker. In the cities where our Party has strength they have been too busy evolving thesis and passing paper notions to get down to the work of preparing the Party units and fractions in the textile industry to take up the main task of the Party: The mobilization of the Communist Party forces for the campaign to build the unions.

Opportunism in Practice.

It is opportunism in practice to talk of organizing the unemployed workers into Unemployment Councils and then to allow the excellent beginning made on March 6th to be frittered away. It is opportunism in practice to make a big talk about a general silk strike and then make no preparations to organize the machinery for strike. It is crassest opportunism in practice to make windy speeches about the importance of the South, and then prevent the New York District of the union from mobilizing for an organizational and financial drive for the South, on the plea that the organizer had not paid a dollar to get the date marked in the district calendar of the Party. It is also opportunism in practice to say that we cannot collect money off the workers in our industry for the purpose of organizing the union. The textile workers are ready to fight. They are ready to pay for the preparation of their coming struggles. The textile workers were not in the past, nor will they be in the future, organized on the basis of money collected from liberals, or any other source but the workers themselves. Lawrence, Rhode Island, and Georgia have shown that the textile workers can be organized best where the workers are poorest and where unemployment is greatest. Mobilize the Party fractions in the Red unions and make the drive a living thing in the sections where we have most strength.

to act with the same clarity and decision as the proletariat. He wants more, in brief, than history will allow.

V. Why Poor Farmers Should Support the Workers.

Comrade Bert, in criticizing the "Draft Program" on agriculture, attacks it for saying that higher wages won in struggle by the city proletariat would "help absorb the surplus" and that this serves as a part (and only a part) of the "basis" for an alliance between workers and farmers. He contends, wrongly, that Marx in the Communist Manifesto contradicts such a postulate, quoting Marx' comment on the middle class elements who support the proletariat at defending "not their present, but their future interests; they desert their own standpoint to place themselves at that of the proletariat."

There is no contradiction here any more than the quotation cited can be said to contradict the "Draft Program for Negro Farmers" (which Comrade Bert approves) where it says that:

"The specific inter-class relationship, without eliminating class distinctions, is based on a community of interests against the big capitalists."

If they (workers and farmers) have a "community of interests" it is here certainly in the sense of their "present interests" which they, neither farmers nor proletarians, are expected to forsake immediately for their common "future interests" as proletarians. Naturally, it is the role of the proletariat and its party to develop the social consciousness

of the poor farmers to a revolutionary outlook equal to that of the proletariat. But Marx viewed this as the end of a process of development, which Comrade Bert apparently forgets.

(To Be Continued.)

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

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

Communist Party U. S. A. 43 East 125th Street, New York City.

I, the undersigned, want to join the Communist Party. Send me more information.

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