

MARION DEPUTIES BEAT WOUNDED; LEFT THEM BLINDED

Mass Action of the Workers Must be the Answer to the Massacre at Marion

The massacre of textile mill strikers at Marion, North Carolina, confirms our accusations that the murder campaign being waged by the mill owners' state power, is directed against the whole working class. Until now the Communists and the members of the National Textile Workers' Union have been the sole victims of the terror campaign.

The revolt of the workers in Gastonia against starvation wages, the speed-up (stretch-out) system, lengthening of hours, child labor, the rampant unemployment and all the other effects of rationalization, was given militant direction by the Communists and the National Textile Workers' Union. The leadership of the Gastonia workers wages an uncompromising struggle against the mill owners for elementary demands of the working class. Realizing that the leaders of the Gastonia struggle could not be bought, bribed or intimidated, the attack of the mill owners and their government has, from the first, been of a most malevolent and murderous fascist character.

The events at Gastonia on the evening of June 7th were caused by an organized attack on the part of Chief of Police Aderholt and his associate thugs and gunmen who intended to murder the men, women and children who had sought shelter in a tent colony after their eviction from company houses. That a massacre did not occur on that date, is to be attributed solely to the fact that the strikers, having been repeatedly attacked and frequently threatened with murder, were prepared to defend themselves and beat back the murder crew.

During the early part of the strike that occurred in Marion the mill owners and their police and sheriffs resorted to tactics similar to the terror in Gastonia. Governor O. Max Gardner, himself a mill owner, sent in companies of state militia to defeat the strikers. But soon the bosses came to recognize that there was a vast difference between the leadership of the two strikes and that the militia could be defeated. In Marion the mill owners discovered that the leaders of the strike, officials of the United Textile Workers' Union, with Beckmann, the "progressive" member of the Muste group and graduate of the Erwinwood college of class collaboration at their head, were anxious to prove that they were better instruments to use for strike-breaking purposes than any other.

The betrayal of the rayon workers at Elizabethtown, Tennessee, was noted by the Marion bosses and they were duly impressed by the ability of the American Federation of Labor strikebreakers. The Elizabethtown strikers had been deceived and were back in the plant, with the blacklist in effect against those who had taken an aggressive part in the strike. So an agreement was soon reached between the strike leaders and the mill owners at Marion and the strikers returned to the slave pens. But the workers, back in the mills, soon discovered that the blacklist was in effect; that the active union workers were being isolated on the night shift and the scabs all worked on the day shift. It was plain that the night shift was to be suspended, thereby forcing all the active former strikers out of the mills. It was this piece of treachery that evoked the strike of Wednesday morning. It was a strike against the mill owners and the treacherous officials who had conspired to break the strike and defeat the demands of the strikers.

When the mill owners discovered their second strikebreaking policy had failed and that the workers would not follow the treacherous "labor leaders" they again went back to their first policy—open terror.

Oscar Adkins and his deputies, always at the beck and call of the mill owners, armed themselves with tear bombs and guns, and proceeded to the mill where they staged a massacre against the unarmed strikers, killing three outright and wounding more than a score, two of whom have since died.

When the capitalist class of the state discovered that the American Federation of Labor officials were unable to force the workers to accept these conditions, the full fury of the capitalist state was unleashed and defenseless workers shot in the back as they tried to escape the deadly attacks of the sheriff and his deputies. After committing this heinous and cowardly crime against men and women mill workers, the fascist Adkins then frankly appealed to the chief of police of the fascist attacks upon the workers of North Carolina, who rushed troops of state militia to Marion, and ordered his hoodlums from the vengeance of the fellow workers and relatives of the dead strikers.

The dead and dying at Marion are victims of the united front of the capitalist state and the labor bureaucracy. Marion shows clearly the utter futility of workers anywhere putting their trust in the reactionary labor leaders, whether they are avowed supporters of the Green machine or followers of the Muste-Brookwood school. It is this that tries to arrest the disintegration of the labor bureaucracy.

It also indicates the terrific tasks that face the militant labor movement in waging the struggle against rationalization in the South. The reply to the massacre at Marion must be the mobilization of the broadest masses for the conference of textile workers at Charlotte on the 12th of this month, and the launching of an immediate widespread strike against rationalization.

More than ever must the workers of the United States and of the world rally behind the defense of the Gastonia prisoners who are now in the hands of the same bloodthirsty gang that shed the blood of the Marion strikers. The working class can never accept anything other than unconditional release of these workers who on the night of June 7th, by their heroic action, averted a worse tragedy for the working class than that at Marion on Wednesday.

Everywhere we must wage an unyielding fight for the existence of workers' organizations, for the right of workers to organize and defend themselves and their organizations against the murderous attacks of the fascist bands whether or not they are cloaked with state authority.

These fascist thugs must be defeated and disarmed by the mass action of the workers themselves.

Mill Bosses Try to Railroad These Seven Workingclass Fighters



Figuring that they would be better able to get some of the best Gastonia mill workers and National Textile Workers' Union organizers out of the way for a long time in this manner, the legal henchmen of Manville-Jencks dropped charges against nine of the 17 prisoners, in order to concentrate on the railroad of the remaining seven workers. The seven working class fighters who still face long prison terms are shown above in Charlotte courtroom. They are, right to left, Louis McLaughlin, K. Y. Hendryx, Clarence Miller, Fred Beal, George Carter, W. M. McGinnis and Joseph Harrison.

Workers Eager to Acquire Trade Union Unity League Member Books Now Out

Industrial Unions to Retain Own Books, Pay 10 Cents Per Capita to New Union Center

All Others Carry TUUL Books Which Bear RILU Insignia, Distributed by Local Leagues

The Trade Union Unity League has issued membership books and dues stamps bearing the official insignia of the Red International of Labor Unions, and militant workers throughout the country are eagerly applying for books and the initial October stamp. The card is acceptable as a free transfer into all organizations affiliated with the T. U. U. L., it states, also quoting from the constitution the section which lists as those eligible for membership "all wage workers and their labor organizations in industry and agriculture, regardless of race, creed, color, sex, age or craft, who accept its program of class struggle."

DISCONTENT IN A. F. L. SELLING LOOSE WILES, L. I. BISCUIT STRIKE

Worker There Urges Solidarity in K. C.

I am writing you a few lines to tell about the conditions of the workers at the Loose-Wiles Biscuit plant in Long Island City. This is the same company which owns the plant in Kansas City, Mo., where 2,000 workers struck. The misleaders are being opposed by the Trade Union Unity League. Two representatives from the T. U. U. L. were on the picket line Monday and issued leaflets to the workers warning them of the impending sell-out by the A. F. of L.

These two, Roy Stephens and E. Grant, organized a militant shop committee as soon as the workers at the Loose-Wiles plant struck. About 50 detectives circled the Loose-Wiles plant, within a two block radius of the factory, in order to prevent the representatives of the T. U. U. L. from reaching the workers and warning them of the A. F. of L. sell-out schemes. Stephens was arrested and beaten up by the "bulls."

He was fined \$100. It was evident from the judge's actions that the latter had everything prepared against Stephens before the case came up. This judge, named Smith, is said to be a large stockholder in the Loose-Wiles firm.

Now the company is forcing us to work all day no Saturday for straight time. We are very busy now, because they want to break the Kansas City strike but I think that this is the time to organize all the Loose-Wiles Biscuit workers to fight for better conditions.

I am glad to hear that the Kansas City workers of Loose-Wiles went on strike, and hope that they stand firm on their demands. Over here the bosses are scared and they are watching everybody, but I am telling all the workers here what the Kansas City workers did.

Here in this plant the workers are far from being satisfied. The girls and men are always saying that someone should come and organize them.

Now the company is forcing us to work all day no Saturday for straight time. We are very busy now, because they want to break the Kansas City strike but I think that this is the time to organize all the Loose-Wiles Biscuit workers to fight for better conditions.

A committee of 100, representing 100 organizations, was selected to demand an audience with the mayor and demand the right of workers to speak of the streets of Detroit, with the view of holding a huge mass demonstration in Cadillac Square at 4 p. m. on Oct. 27.

The Executive Committee was empowered to take steps for securing the floor at the Detroit Federation of Labor, to bring the Gastonia issue before the workers in the Federation. At the same time, a unanimous resolution was carried condemning the strike-breaking correspondence issued by the corrupt, reactionary A. F. of L. officialdom against the Gastonia strike defense.

A mass memorial meeting for ELLA MAY WIGGINS will be held on Sunday, Oct. 13th, at 2 p. m. at Danceland Auditorium, Woodward near Forest. Ben Wells, textile organizer, who was badly beaten and nearly lynched at the hands of a murderous gang incited by the Gas-

tonia strikers, will be the main attraction. Singing songs and talking in different dialects. After an exchange of greetings they are led to the nearby station dining hall and to their places where they are to stay for ten to twelve days.

The opening of the Slet (Pioneer Congress) took place at the Stadium Dynamo. Forty thousand children and adults were present. For the first time I had a chance to look at the leaders of the Russian and

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LUDLOW STRIKE GROWS; 600 OUT

A. F. L. Head Offers to Lead Them Back

LUDLOW, Mass., Oct. 3.—The National Textile Workers' Union is holding mass meetings at the mill gates here, where 600 textile workers are on strike against the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, Mills No. 11 and 8, in protest over the installation of new speed-up tactics and increase in amount of work required.

Jack Ross, Ella Gluskin, Nat Richards, J. Bloom, Frank Brooks and other speakers at yesterday's meetings urged the workers to spread the strike and tie up the whole mill, which employs about 1,700.

The workers are joining the National Textile Workers' Union in numbers.

A.F.L. Breaks Strike. The American Federation of Labor agents have come into the situation with a strikebreaking plea that the men return on a proposed "compromise" agreement, really a sell-out.

The spinners from No. 8 mill struck Monday afternoon when they were told they would have to run four sides with a helper, instead of two which they are now operating. A side is half of a spinning frame, and a frame has two sides, back and front.

After the strike started, the management claimed that the order

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Stressemann Dies; Was Spokesman of German Heavy Industrialists

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—Gustav Stressemann, German foreign minister, died early today from a paralytic stroke after attending a caucus of the "People's Party" where he had been greatly excited. Herman Mueller, "socialist" chancellor and prominent betrayer of the German proletariat into the world war, will temporarily succeed him.

Stressemann, representative of heavy industry, was, with eager socialist cooperation, responsible for turning Germany, victimized by Allied reparations demands, away from rapprochement with the Soviet Union, toward Western, particularly American imperialism, and the loading of the German proletariat with double exploitation under the Dawes, and later the Young plan.

UTW End Elizabethton Strike Move in Honor of Death of Mill Boss

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn., Oct. 3.—The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of suicide in the death of Konul Kummer, chief head of the American Emborg and Glanzstoff corporations. The local heads of the United Textile Workers Union, the organization which twice sold out the Elizabethton workers to Kummer, seized this opportunity to stop the talking of strike action "out of respect for this deplorable death."

WIN UNION SHOP.

CAMDEN, N. J., (By Mail)—Organized structural iron workers who went on strike here while erecting the new City Hall and Court House, because non-union signal men were on the job, won a closed shop.

FOURTH DIES; STRIKERS TELL ABOUT UNPROVOKED ATTACK COVERED WITH TEAR GAS; MILL BOSS FIRED PISTOL

Gastonia Case Prosecution Challenges Every Worker Proposed for Jury; Threatens to Call Those First Freed Back for Trial

Venire, Summoned from Outside of Industrial Section by Court Order, Composed Mostly of Farmers, Business Men; Organizer Arrested

GASTONIA CASE JURY COMPLETED

French Communists in Protest to Envoy

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 3.—The twelfth juror was selected at 4:21 p. m. today in the Gastonia case trial. All the seven jurors added today are from the non-industrial regions, by court order. The last two selected are farmers. The defense had only one peremptory challenge left, and the prosecution two. Out of the entire last panel, only two persons, both workers, expressed belief in the innocence of the defendants, which is the smallest proportion of any panel previously in either trial. There were only ten workers in the entire list examined today. The jury is almost exclusively farmer. The state opens its case tomorrow morning.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—For the second time in two weeks a delegation of Communists called at the American Embassy today to protest against the terror against workers in Gastonia and the attempt to railroad seven of them to prison.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 3.—Five more jurors, making ten in all, were passed in the morning session of the court today, where mill bosses lawyers are prosecuting the men with intent to put them out of the class struggle with 20-year sentences.

During the questioning of veniremen, the prosecution lawyers snarled vicious comments, seemingly reflecting the spirit of the state

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9 Released in Gastonia Case Pledge Action

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 3.—The following statement is from the Gastonia case defendants released Monday morning when the prosecution concentrated its murder campaign on Beal and six others: "For four months we have been in jail. Our only 'crime' was to strike for better wages, for better conditions and for the right to organize and defend ourselves from the attacks of the drunken, hostile police and the vigilante 'Committee of 100' of the Loray Mill. All the evidence which the State had then they still have. They now confess the flimsiness of this framed-up evidence by dropping the charges against us.

"Why were we jailed? Why did the grand jury indict us?"

"The answer is plain. We were jailed as a part of the attempt of the bosses to smash our union which is the purpose of their attempt to railroad us to electrocution or the penitentiary. They now admit that they could not obtain a first degree verdict against any of us and cannot even obtain a verdict of any sort against those of us whom they have released. Those who are still on trial did no more than we did and they are as 'innocent' as we are and we are as 'guilty' as they are. All of us swore guarding our union hall and the lives of the women and children in the W. I. R. Tent Colony against the bosses gangsters who had threatened to destroy our second headquarters just as they destroyed the first to take the lives of our leaders.

"Aroused Working Class. 'The prosecution has not had any

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MILL OFFICIALS ORDERED KILLING

Superintendent Seen Firing on Pickets

MARION, N. C., Oct. 3.—While the fourth to die of the strikers at the Marion Manufacturing company bled his life away today in the hospital, his brother and other witnesses told of the brutal and unprovoked attack by the sheriff's deputies yesterday morning, in which tear gas and bullets deliberately aimed from guns held in both hands shot to pieces a picket line, 23 wounded in addition to those killed, and four of the wounded still expected to die.

All through the night, Luther Bryson, 22 years of age, bled continuously. He died at seven o'clock this morning. His brother Jim told of the killing:

"They (Sheriff Adkins of McDowell County and his thugs) shot tear gas into our faces, and then fired from revolvers. When the gas cleared I was the only man standing. Near me there were fourteen on the ground, and two were already dead. I saw three deputies hold up a wounded man and were beating him."

Jim Bryson and others, including 18-year-old S. Long, lying on a hospital bed told of the killing of Jonas, the man the sheriff alleges attacked him with a stick, the action on which he bases his excuse for the massacre. Jonas was 65 years old, and partly paralyzed. The sheriff clubbed him over the head, and handcuffed him. Jonas was then shot, during the several minutes when bullets were poured into the picket line. After the shooting, Jonas was picked up, and clubbed into unconsciousness, then loaded into a car, head downward, with no attempt made to staunch his wound, carried bleeding to the hospital. He was placed on the operating table, and found dead from loss of blood. After he died, and not before, a deputy came and took off the handcuffs.

Best Other Wounded. Strikers told of seeing another of the wounded thrown in a car and beaten up by deputies on his way to the hospital.

Others heard the mill officials, just before the shooting, denouncing the strikers in speeches to the deputies, and demanding that they should all be shot down. Strikers say they saw Mill Superintendent

TO GREET FLIERS IN MADISON SQ.

SITKA, Alaska, Oct. 2.—Heavy rain and necessity for more work of their craft's motors today caused the Soviet fliers to postpone until tomorrow the scheduled take-off of the Land of Soviets for Seattle.

A mass reception for the four Soviet fliers now winging their way here from Moscow will be given in Madison Square Garden on the evening of Saturday, October 19th, the Friends of the Soviet Union announced yesterday, with the possibility that another large hall will be secured to take care of the overflow crowd expected.

An orchestra of 100 pieces, with soloists, will provide a musical program to fill in the lighter moments.

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HUGE DETROIT GASTON PROGRAM

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 3.—Fifty-four working class organizations sent delegates to the citywide I.L.D.-W.I.B. Joint Conference for Gastonia Relief and Defense held Sunday at 3782 Woodward Ave. Amidst tremendous enthusiasm, the Conference pledged to widen the campaign for Gastonia defense to include every workers' organization in Detroit.

The proposition of a general strike in support of the Gastonia strike leaders was discussed and the resolution for mass action was carried unanimously. The various language groups represented organized themselves into committees and mapped out programs of visiting every organization of the respective language-speaking workers, to raise the Gastonia issue and to carry on the campaign of propaganda for a general strike, while redoubling the

activities in respect to raising funds for defense and relief for the heroic textile strikers of the South.

A committee of 100, representing 100 organizations, was selected to demand an audience with the mayor and demand the right of workers to speak of the streets of Detroit, with the view of holding a huge mass demonstration in Cadillac Square at 4 p. m. on Oct. 27.

The Executive Committee was empowered to take steps for securing the floor at the Detroit Federation of Labor, to bring the Gastonia issue before the workers in the Federation. At the same time, a unanimous resolution was carried condemning the strike-breaking correspondence issued by the corrupt, reactionary A. F. of L. officialdom against the Gastonia strike defense.

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tonia strikers, will be the main attraction. Singing songs and talking in different dialects. After an exchange of greetings they are led to the nearby station dining hall and to their places where they are to stay for ten to twelve days.

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WORKERS EAGER FOR TOOL BOOKS BEING ISSUED

Bear RILU Insignia on Cover and Stamp

(Continued from Page One)

The National Textile Workers Union, Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, Marine Workers' League, the National Organization of the Shoe and Leather Workers and of the Auto Workers retain their own membership books and stamps but pay each month five cents for every member, directly to the National Office of the League...

Because they are considered strong enough to handle their own dues systems, the railroad section of the League and the metal section will also deal with the national headquarters of the League on the same basis as the Industrial Unions...

Other Groups. All other affiliated organizations and National Industrial Leagues in industry other than railroad and metal will buy stamps from the local General Leagues for ten cents apiece, and sell them to their membership for 25 cents.

John Schmiech, assistant secretary of the League, summarizes the distribution of the dues money in the current issue of Labor Unity, official organ of the T.U.U.L. as follows: "Every member shall pay 25 cents monthly for a T.U.U.L. dues stamp."

These National Industrial Leagues authorized to handle their own dues system (Railroad and Metal) shall purchase Dues stamps from the National Office of the T.U.U.L. at five cents each, cash in advance...

THE YOUNG PIONEER

GREET RETURN OF CHILDREN'S U.S.S.R. DELEGATION.

After an all-summer tour of the U. S. S. R., the workers' children's delegation, made up of workers' children from the basic industries all over the country is returning to America again.

On Sept. 28, they left Europe on the liner Berengaria, for the U. S. On the same boat with them is Ramsey MacDonald, the "labor" premier of Great Britain.

MacDonald is supposed to be coming to America to confer with President Hoover about "disarmament."

Comrades, we are now holding mass meetings to greet our comrades returning to America.

We will not allow the bosses to crush the government of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union!

Workers' Children, Demand the Freedom of the Gastonia Prisoners!

The workers' children all over the country must hold such conferences, and help free the Gastonia strikers. We must not allow the bosses to murder Fred Boal, and the fifteen other strikers, like they did to Ella May.

Workers' Children, Demand the Freedom of the Gastonia Prisoners!

Conditions of the Children in My Town.

School has started, and all the workers' children have gone to school. But most of the children have been chased out because they couldn't get the things that they needed.

Schmiech pointed out. Of those using the T.U.U.L. initiation stamp, the Railroad and Metal National Industrial Leagues will purchase their initiation stamps directly from the national office for 60 cents a piece, and all other organizations (aside from the Industrial Unions listed) will buy them from the Local General Leagues for \$1 a piece.

All National Industrial Unions and Leagues must send monthly detailed financial reports to the national office, according to the constitution requirements.

TO GREET FLIERS IN MADISON SQ. GARDEN OCT. 19

USSR-US Line Soon, Fliers Chart Route

(Continued from Page One)

of the ceremony, the high point of which will be the presentation of a number of trucks and tractors, purchased with funds collected from the workers and farmers of the United States, to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Republic.

On the afternoon of the reception, the Friends of the Soviet Union will make a presentation of bronze plaques commemorating the historic 12,500 mile flight of the Land of the Soviets to the members of its crew.

According to the F. S. U. Osoaviakhim, the popular U.S.S.R. aviation society backing the globe-girdling flight of the Land of the Soviets, has announced that if the journey is brought to a successful close, as it undoubtedly will be, the most hazardous parts of the trip having been triumphantly negotiated.

In its constant battles with gales, fog, snow, hail and sea, the Land of the Soviets, designed by A. N. Tupolev, a Soviet engineer, and built in Soviet plants, has already demonstrated on its present flight that it is the equal, if not the superior, of planes produced by the capitalist powers.

THREAT TO KILL MILITANT BARBER

Thugs and gangsters led by Harry Travel of Local 560, of the Barbers' Union, who was pardoned by Gov. Smith in 1920 and released from Sing Sing, where he was serving a life term for murder, threatened to kill militant members of Barbers' Union, Local 900, at their meeting held at Harlem Casino, Lenox Ave. and 116th St.

International Vice President Marling, who presided at the local meeting, ruled out all questions against the right wing administration. He asserted that the question of whether he was violating the union's constitution was not important.

The members asked why President Daniels of the local was not present, but no answer was forthcoming. Daniels was expelled because the administration was afraid he would expose the corruption of the Epstein right wing machine.

Al Rudman, chairman of the Investigation Committee, elected at a previous meeting to bring in a report on conditions in the local, was stopped in the middle of his report by Rudman, who ruled that "Rudman was incompetent to report" although he had been elected by the membership of Life In Danger.

Travel attempted to beat up Rudman during the meeting and attempted to attack him when it was over, but was decisively thrashed by a group of militant barbers who sent the thug on the run. Travel is now looking for Rudman and it is alleged that he said he will kill him.

Labor Notes

THOUSAND IN PROTEST

DOVER, N. J. (FP).—Protesting against the lockout of union workers at the Richardson & Boynton stove plant of this city, 1,000 union men and women paraded through the streets of Dover Sept. 28 in one of the strongest labor demonstrations this section has ever seen.

The lockout, which has been in effect since December, 1927, affects 500 to 600 union molders, mounters, sheet metal workers, pattern makers and foundrymen. Great tenacity in fighting this open shop offensive has been shown by the unionists, who are still actively picketing the shop, and have erected a permanent picket shanty by the works.

PAPERHANGERS STRIKE PHILADELPHIA.—Five hundred union paperhangers are on strike for the \$9 scale and the 44-hour week.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The annual wages of Pres. John H. Walker and Sec. Victor A. Olander of the Illinois Federation of Labor will be \$8,000 a year each hereafter instead of the \$5,600 paid at present.

ORGANIZE RETAIL CLERKS CHICAGO.—Local 425, Retail Furniture Salesmen, is the latest addition to the Retail Clerks Intl. Protective Assn. It has as its nucleus a group of Chicago salesmen and plans to extend its organization in this city.

COST OF LIVING CLIMBS. BOSTON.—Cost of living in Massachusetts, which has been rising steadily for some time, climbed upward nearly one per cent during August, according to figures made public by the state commission on necessities of life.

TRUCK DRIVERS STRIKE. CLEVELAND.—Inter-city truck drivers of the Scott Moving Co. went out on strike when the bosses stopped giving a bonus of \$2 for every inter-city trip without accident. City drivers joined in a sympathy strike.

FACTIONAL FIGHT GROWS. SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (FP).—The fight between the Illinois district of the United Mine Workers of America and Int. Pres. John L. Lewis over the remains of the defunct union has reached the point where the official Illinois organ publicly calls Lewis a Mussolini. In a 6-column spread on the front page the Illinois Miner says:

"It so happens that the international executive board, designed to form a check on the Mussolini power of president, has degenerated into a helpless bunch of yes men, who are ordered about like so many snotted kids and whose only choice is between humble obedience and resignation."

SAVANNAH RIVER OVERFLOWS. AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 2.—Waters of the Savannah River again were on the rampage today, due to heavy rains, bringing flood danger for the second time in three days.

'Daily'-Freiheit Bazaar Opens in Madison Sq. Garden Tonite

Thousands Expected at Workers Dept. Store; Gastonia Prisoners Appear Tomorrow

The gigantic four-day Daily Worker and Morning Freiheit Bazaar to which thousands of New York workers have been looking forward opens this evening in Madison Square Garden, 50th St. and 8th Ave.

The range of commodities to be placed on sale is so wide that it covers everything a proletarian family could make use of. For weeks the members of the militant workers' organizations which have devoted their spare time to making these articles. Men's and women's clothing, white goods, shoes and slippers, shirts and neckwear, leather goods, caps, army and navy goods, underwear, suspenders, cloaks and furs, dresses and millinery are just a few of the vast assortment offered.

Considering that most of the goods are hand made, and that the voluntary workers have put their best into their work as a service to the revolutionary movement, they would be bargains at any price, and the fact that all are marked at two-thirds of the market price for similar goods, plus the added value they take on by helping to keep alive the working class press, makes them all but irresistible buys.

There will be booths stocked with pocket-books, umbrellas, lamp shades, knit goods, furniture, dry goods, lamps, novelties and jewelry. A special booth devoted to goods made in the Soviet Union will probably be one of the most popular in the Garden.

Among "luxuries" for making the proletarian quarters more homelike are radios, flowers, books, Indian goods, chess and checker sets. There will also be a bakery, grocery, candy and tobacco booth, photomat and barber shop.

But the bazaar will not merely be a place for laying in the winter's store of necessities. The bazaar committee has arranged a lively program for every night of the affair. There will be an opportunity to dance to the finest Negro orchestra in New York and three restaurants, including an Italian and a Japanese booth, will treat the workers from becoming finished. It is suggested that workers go direct to the bazaar from their places of work, especially those who have not bought tickets in advance, and eat on the premises.

Tomorrow, the second day of the bazaar, the nine Gastonia defendants who have not been released of the Southern mill barons will be given a mass reception at the bazaar. In addition, the Pioneer delegation which has returned from the world Pioneer congress in the U.S.S.R. will be on hand.

WINDOW WIPERS MAY STRIKE SOON FOR 40-HR. WEEK

Meet Tuesday Night to Discuss Action

The 40-hour, five-day week, a ten percent increase in the minimum wage, provision of adequate safety devices and equal division of work are among the chief demands of the window cleaners of Greater New York and vicinity, it was announced yesterday by the Window Cleaners Protective Union, Local 8, at 15 E. Third St.

"At present the men are working a 44-hour, five and a half day week, and receiving a minimum wage of \$45," Feinstein said. "We feel now that the danger-us and exhausting nature of the work makes it absolutely essential to shorten the work-week and allow two full days of rest. The ten percent increase in wages, which would bring the minimum up to \$49.50 a week, is also justifiable in view of the nature of the work. Window cleaning is a hazardous occupation, particularly at the present time when buildings are constructed at dizzy heights.

"The recent sharp increase in accidents in the window cleaning trade also makes the demand for proper safety belts and other protective devices absolutely indispensable," Feinstein said.

It is announced that the demands, as well as the question of a strike, of all window cleaners, both organized and unorganized, of Greater New York and vicinity, next Tuesday at 7.30 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St.

PHILADELPHIA Arthur Hammerstein presents THE END OF ST. PETERSBURG

PHILADELPHIA The work we make is good. Organizations' work-out specialty. Spruce Printing Co. 152 N. SEVENTH ST., PHILA., PA.

PHILADELPHIA CAPITAL BEVERAGE CO. will take care of your refreshments and every SODA WATER and BEER. 2434 West York Street.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. PARK DAIRY RESTAURANT. N. E. Cor. 324 & Diamond St. GIVE US A TRIAL AND DECIDE FOR YOURSELF.

PHILADELPHIA American Restaurant. 1008 SPRING GARDEN ST. PHILADELPHIA. Clean Wholesome Food.

CHICAGO, ILL. Comrades! Should Patronize Our Store. Phone: Austin 1643; Armistead 1699. One: Fresh; Call Anywhere.

CHICAGO, ILL. MOZART TAILORS. Leffowitz & Scherman. 350 N. W. DIVISION ST.

DETROIT Comrades, Come to the Daily Worker Festival SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5 at 8 p. m.

CLEVELAND MASS MEETING AND CONCERT. Tenth Anniversary of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. At MOOSE HALL, 1000 Walnut Ave.

WORKERS CALENDAR

ILLINOIS Chicago Youth Conference for Gastonia. A conference of youth organizations for the defense of the Gastonia workers facing the electric chair will be held on Sunday, October 13, at 2 p. m. at the headquarters of the T.U.U.L., 29 S. Wells St.

PHILADELPHIA Phila. Y. C. L. Dance. The third annual dance of the Y. C. L., West Philadelphia Unit, will take place at the Progressive Library, 4035 Girard Avenue on Saturday evening, October 12, Admission 25c.

PHILADELPHIA Phila. Italian Labor Sports Club. The Philadelphia Italian Labor Sports Club will hold a dance Saturday, October 5 at the Italian Progressive Institute, 1304 Tasker St.

PHILADELPHIA Phila. I. L. D. Conference. Monthly conference of the International Labor Defense, Philadelphia District, will be held on Monday evening, October 7, at the Philadelphia, 715 N. Sixth St.

PHILADELPHIA Big Phila. Gastonia Meet. A large conference for Gastonia defense and relief is called for October 11 to be held at the Grand Fraternal Hall, 123 Arch St.

NEW YORK STATE Buffalo Affair for Gastonia. The working women organizations of Buffalo will hold an affair for the Gastonia defense and relief on Saturday, October 12, at the Finlay Hall, 159 Grider St.

MISSOURI St. Louis Youth-Pioneer Affair. An affair will be given by the St. Louis Young Communist League and Young Pioneers on October 20 at the Labor Lyceum.

Gastonia Mass Meet in Cleveland. A mass meeting in defense of the Gastonia strikers will be held at the Collinwood on Saturday, October 5, at 8 p. m. at 1810 Holmes Ave.

PHILADELPHIA Phila. Italian Labor Sports Club. The Philadelphia Italian Labor Sports Club will hold a dance Saturday, October 5 at the Italian Progressive Institute, 1304 Tasker St.

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EXPULSION FROM UNION

The right wing administration of the Iron and Bronze Workers Union, following out the red-baiting policy of the International Union, with which it desires to affiliate, expelled George E. Powers, former organizer, at the union meeting held at the Rand School, 7 E. 15th St.

Business Agent Mauger, President Karasick and Executive Board Member O'Connor, active in Tammany Hall circles, who just returned from St. Louis, where the International office of the union is located, reported on their negotiations. They stated that International President Morrin informed them that the constitution of the union states that no members of the Communist Party can belong to the union and on a request from Morrin they gave the names of the Party members to the International officials, acting as stool pigeons.

Wants "Housecleaning." Morris also told the committee that they should have a "houseclean-

2,000 Trucker Strike; Bosses Prepare Use of Scabs Against Men

The twice-delayed strike of the 2,000 truckmen was scheduled to start at midnight yesterday, according to officials of Local 202 of the Teamsters Union. They are expected to completely tie up the shipment of fruit and other produce that comes from the outlying sections.

Ward W. Smith, president of the Fruit and Produce Trade Association, has declared that it is making arrangements with professional strikebreaking agencies to engage scabs in an attempt to break the strike.

SAVANNAH RIVER OVERFLOWS. AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 2.—Waters of the Savannah River again were on the rampage today, due to heavy rains, bringing flood danger for the second time in three days.

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

CHICAGO Workers School Benefit Concert and Dance Saturday, October 5, at 8 p. m. at 2921 W. Division Street

PROGRAM: Revolutionary Songs, M. MALLER, Hungarian Dances, HUNGARIAN WORKERS CLUB, Violin Solos, LIDA BERLIN, Piano Solos, ALICE BERLIN. Auspices: COMMUNIST PARTY, SECTION 5. ADMISSION 35c. REFRESHMENTS

OHIO Mass Nucleus Affair for Gastonia. In order to draw the workers more effectively into the Gastonia drive an affair is being held at the District headquarters, 201 East Fourth St., on Saturday, October 12, at 8 p. m. All workers, particularly those working in shops, are invited to this affair.

Stormy Scenes at "Labor" Party Meet as Thugs Attack Communist Hecklers

LABOR IMPERIALISTS RESENT DEMAND TO RELEASE INDIAN TRADE UNIONISTS AT MEERUT

MacDonaldites Seize and Gag Women Who Demand Persecutions Cease

Unemployed Demand 'Labor' Authorities Stop Denying Jobless Aid

BRISTON, England, Oct. 3.—Stormy scenes in which Communist women hecklers chained themselves to a balcony to prevent being thrown out before their mission was done, marked today's session of the 20th annual "Labor" Party conference.

After a male heckler had been ejected by thugs called "attendants" who were dressed in black fastened themselves to the balcony rail and threw handfuls into the hall, shouting "release the Meerut prisoners!" The "attendants" seized them, and taking them chained to the balcony, brutally thrust eggs into their mouths. But the women struggled and the chains had to be cut before they could be thrown out of the hall.

The previous heckler, a tall man, rose in the public gallery at a comparatively quiet moment, and loudly demanded: "When is the labor government going to halt its persecutions of workers?" He was thrown out before scattering a bundle of leaflets into the arena.

The leaflets, issued by the National Unemployed Workers' Council, were addressed to the "Labor" conference, and cited figures on the number of claims for unemployment compensation rejected monthly by officials of the labor exchanges.

MILL OFFICIALS ORDERED KILLING

Superintendent Seen Firing on Pickets

(Continued from Page One) Hunt with a gun in his hand, firing into the picket line.

These killed are Jonas, Bryson, Sam Schless and Randolph Hall. The following are so badly wounded that they are expected to live: T. L. Carver, James Roberts and Robert Minish. After Carver was picked up wounded, he was placed in a car, and handcuffed on his way to the hospital.

Fourteen of those injured may be crippled for life. Strikers indignant. In the knots of strikers gathered on street corners, there is bitter resentment and indignation runs high as they repeat over and over again the horrible story of the massacre.

Outwardly this mountain mill village appears quiet with troops patrolling the streets. One company is stationed around the mill, and another quartered in town, and they believe each other at stated intervals.

All picketing and meetings of the strikers are forbidden. The mass protest meeting planned for this morning was prevented by troops. Solicitor Fless went through the form of getting out warrants for the arrest of 13 deputies this morning.

Among them are Adam Hunt, superintendent of the Marion Manufacturing Co. mill; John Snoddy, foreman; Webb Fender and Forest Smith; and company stool pigeons and Sheriff Atkins.

The inquiry into the death of the Marcell strikers was postponed until late this afternoon, awaiting the arrival of Judge Harding, who presided at the fake preliminary hearings of the defendants in the Gastonia case.

According to newspaper reports, there were about 70 shots fired by the deputies and mill hirelings, and some by the strikers. Eight of the strikers have been arrested charged with resisting an officer. The first three strikers to die, Zonas, Vickers and Hall, were all married. At their homes, their wives and children are prostrated with grief and bitter hatred of the bosses upon whose hands is the blood of these latest victims of North Carolina mill barons' terrorism.

INFORMATION WANTED—Anyone who knows whereabouts of W. R. Smith, North Carolina, please write to W. R. Smith, 805 E. 11th St., N. C. something very important. See me at once.

"JUBILEE" OF LEAGUE NO SIGN OF WORLD PEACE

War Plans Forge On Amidst Peace Prattle

(A Review) Did you notice it? The League of Nations has a "Jubilee Session" at Geneva next after Henderson kicked the signs of France at the Hague Conference after splitting the preparations swag.

While Henderson played the villain at the Hague, at Geneva MacDonald himself essayed the role of the dove of peace, only, as he said, "The powers must not be regarded as angels." To prove this platitudinous, he declared that "Peace shall be consolidated."

"Criminal disturbances of peace and order," MacDonald termed the outbreak in Palestine of Arab resentment at the British mandate, and in the name of the British imperialist government he declared that government recognizes the principle of mandates.

At the "Jubilee Session" Briand also spoke of disarmament as a "sacred duty of the League of Nations," but amended it by saying that it is "not yet" in a position to prevent war, and the whole question is very "difficult."

Meanwhile, as the world buzzed with pacifist lies about "reduction," limitation, parity, and what not, Senator Hale, Chairman of the U. S. Naval Committee, says that MacDonald may come and MacDonald may go, but nothing will be allowed to interfere with America going ahead building 15 cruisers.

Read the full article on the "Jubilee Session" in No. 50 of the "Inprecorr."

FREED WORKERS PLEDGE ACTION

(Continued from Page One) change of heart. They are as anxious to send members of our union to the electric chair as they ever were, but at the last trial it was shown that this attempt must fail. They know now that before an aroused working class this is impossible. Their action in releasing some of us is an acknowledgment of the weakness of their case and the strength of our support.

FREE OIL GRAFTER. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The first jail term in connection with the Teapot Dome oil affair expired today when Henry Mason Day, business associate of Harry F. Sinclair, oil millionaire, was freed.

towers light the entire Stadium. The Moscow Pioneers march in last. They are greeted by the 7,000 delegates and thousands of guests. On the big field come 3,000 Moscow Pioneers running. They shout right away what they can do. Only Russia could give out such an organized group of mass games, singing and mass pledges and plays.

Kalinin comes in. All eyes are turned on him. An enormous bench is erected over the field. Then the mass play and reciting began. A voice over the microphone, "Who broke the Chinese Eastern pact?" Three thousand voices answer: "Crooks!"

The best part of the program was that showing the growth of the five-year plan. The stage in the center of the Stadium suddenly opened up and within four minutes it was no more stage, but factories of all sorts of industries. A heavy smoke began to pour out of the chimneys, the buildings were lighted, the noise of heavy hammers was mingled with the noise of the work within the factories.

Everything is provided for them. The whole government apparatus and all social institutions are taking care of them. Not only that, but in general kids are well taken care of here—better than anywhere else I know of.

But the most unforgettable scene I have ever witnessed in my life was the closing in Slet in the Stadium Dynamo, August 25th. Old timers, I am told, don't remember anything like it.

A band of 75 played without end. About 6.30 the first delegation began to march in headed by two bands. It seemed to me that there will be no end to the marching. Mongolians, Tartars, Ukrainians, Chinese, delegates from every corner of the Soviet Union, most of them followed by their own orchestras. Each delegation taking their assigned places midst cheers and greetings.

It gets dark and the big lighting

1893 The Same Address Over 75 Years 1925
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK
ASSETS EXCEEDING \$29,000,000
Deposits made on or before the 3rd day of the month will draw interest from the 1st day of the month.
Last Quarterly Dividend paid on all accounts from \$5.00 to \$7,500.00, at the rate of 4 1/2%
Open Mondays (all days) until 7 P. M.
Banking by Mail. Society Accounts Accepted.
We Sell U. S. A. Travelers Certified Checks
100 N. THIRD AVE. COR. 7 ST.



GASTONIA CASE JURY COMPLETED

French Communists in Protest to Envoy

(Continued from Page One) authorities shown yesterday in the massacre of textile workers in Marion.

All Farmers. The five jurors picked today are all farmers, professing the baptist, methodist and presbyterian faiths.

Attorney Cansler, for the prosecution, objected to Defense Attorney Jimison's question asked a juror: "You know the solicitor freed nine defendants?"

Cansler said: "We didn't free them; we just nolle prossed them with leave."

"Well, they're all out," said Jimison. "They may not be out long," snapped Cansler.

The prosecution challenged every venireman who said he had ever worked in a factory.

Challenge All Workers. "Are you a worker?" was a question constantly repeated by the prosecution.

Out of four factory workers and two mechanics examined this morning, the prosecution challenged five. The defense, under the same disadvantages as have prevailed since this trial started, of having the judge qualify all those who admit they think the defendants are guilty so long as the prospective juror is persuaded to say that he will "judge by the evidence," used up six of its 12 remaining peremptory challenges and has only seven left.

The prosecution has four left, which it will use to keep workers off the jury—and it has the judge's rulings which are worth any number of challenges.

In addition to the workers examined, six business men, 21 farmers, and three clerical workers were examined. Only one of the 28 declared that he favored the defendants.

Arrest Youth Organizer. CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 3.—Albert Tetherow, organizer of the Youth Section of the National Textile Workers Union, was arrested this morning and charged with driving a car without a license. The arrest was made 15 minutes after the car, owned by Mrs. Weaver, the householder where the union organizers room, had left the garage.

This arrest shows the continual police supervision under which the organizers work, a supervision that has never saved any of them from attacks by lynch gangs sent by the bosses.

Tetherow is released on bonds furnished by Mrs. Weaver.

IN THE SHOPS

Ousted by Men as Traitor; AFL Reinstates Rosenzweig

(By a Worker Correspondent) After Rosenzweig of the Laundry Drivers Union Local 810 was ousted by the members for betraying strikers, he did not give up his fat \$90 a week job; but with the aid of the fakers was put back on the job as business against the decision of the rank and file.

The joint council was not interested in the charges of betrayal brought by the executive board of local 810; but heard his tirade against the "Communist terror."

At that meeting of local 810, the decision of the joint council was supposed to be discussed and voted on. It is interesting to see the actions of another reactionary clique which, masquerading as "progressives," supported the Rosenzweig clique.

This clique now is joined by Stillman, renegade president of the local who forgot the "progressive" speeches he used to make before getting his fat job. Under the direction of the reactionary ex-president Sikind put over on the membership a trick preventing them from voting on the joint council decision but as self-appointed dictator took it on himself to accept the joint council

decision in the name of the local. Reactionary Clique Whitewashes. The bafe "progressive" clique was not satisfied with the previous betrayal and went further. Through the steamroller they succeeded in whitewashing that other "socialist" misleader nad betrayer, the financial secretary, Shechter, although the same clique openly stated in a previous meeting that they had grave charges against him. Militant Industrial Union Answer To Fakers.

These two betrayals of the interests of the laundry drivers proves conclusively that the leaders of the A. F. of L. craft unions are a nest of crooked misleaders who care only about their fat oha but cannot and will not organize the great masses of unorganized, exploited workers in the laundry industry, drivers included. The only way for the workers in the laundry industry of better their miserable conditions, to increase their starvation wages, is to organize into a militant laundry workers' industrial union under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League.

—H. B.

LUMBER SLAVES IN WISCONSIN HAVE SLAVE LOT

Unorganized Men Are Easy Victims

(By a Worker Correspondent) LAONA, Wis. (By Mail).—I arrived at the lumber camp Friday afternoon the 13th of Sept. and say I thought I have been in some tough outfits but there were a parade alongside of that one.

They have all double bunks and so lousy they almost walk and the show is rotten.

Well, the best part of it was some boys that shipped up went to the office and asked for smoking tobacco and the clerk wouldn't give it to them until they worked out their railroad fare. That was a fine how do you do to have to go a week or more without a smoke.

So I tried to talk the boys into not working unless we got our tobacco. But they were all a bunch of hoosiers and wouldn't do it because they thought it wouldn't work. I left the next morning and went to a different outfit which was almost as bad. It is owned by a man named Connor. He owns three camps that I know of and a big saw mill here in Laona. The most of the men get \$3.25 for a ten-hour day.

Connor has a boarding house. When men are easy to get they all have to stay there. Of course he is not so particular now. He robs the men of a dollar a month for some kind of an association and it is not to help the working man. I can assure you. Connor wouldn't hire a man past the age of 45 and if you work till you are 45 he is liable to find something wrong with you and fire you. What in the hell is an old man going to do? Any one with half sense it is impossible to save money for old age out of a mere 30 cents an hour.

All of us young fellows are going to be old some day and there has got to be something done about it, all we need here is a good organizer, a man who could talk and mix with the crowd, a man who is not afraid of work.

I would like to get some Communist literature and learn more about it.

LUMBER WORKER.

DISCONTENT IN LOOSE-WILES, L. I.

Worker There Urges Solidarity in K. C.

(Continued from Page One) conditions and better wages.

I know men and women that have slaved here for nine years and still are getting the same \$14 a week for women and \$20 for men. I am one of the "lucky" fellows. I am getting \$26 weekly, and have worked there three years. That is what is called "luck" in Loose-Wiles.

I hope that all the Loose-Wiles workers are organized in one big, industrial union.

J. N. C.—Loose-Wiles Worker.

HUGE DETROIT GASTON PROGRAM.

(Continued from Page One) tonia mill barons, will be the chief speaker at this memorial meeting. Preparations are being made for an overflow meeting on this occasion.

The next meeting of the Detroit ILL-WIR Joint Defense-Relief Conference was set for 1 p. m., Sunday, Oct. 27th, the afternoon of the day set for the Cadillac Square demonstration. A bazaar was planned to be held in February-March. Arrangements were made for three meetings to be held Sunday, Oct. 6th. The moving pictures "A Trip to the Soviet Union" and "Gastonia" will be shown at Danceland Auditorium on Tuesday, Nov. 12th, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the W. I. R.

Today, Tomorrow and Sunday

THIRD ANNUAL Daily Worker and MORNING FREIHEIT

BAZAAR

Madison Square Garden

Eighth Avenue, 49th and 50th Streets

OCTOBER 4, 5, 6

Vernon Andrade's Negro Renaissance will play every night

BARGAINS
ADMISSION—on Thursday, Friday or Sunday 50 Cents
SATURDAY—MASQUE BALL—\$1.00
FOR ALL FOUR DAYS—\$1.95
Tickets on sale at Daily Worker Office or at the Box Office

50,000 NEW MEMBERS BY NEW YEAR!
Many Trade Union Organizations, Cooperatives, Fraternal Organizations, Workers' Sports Clubs, Women's Organizations, Negro Organizations Are Affiliated with the International Labor Defense
Within the ranks of the I. L. D. you can fight effectively for the release of
The Gastonia Prisoners
All Class War Prisoners
Against persecution of workers and for the defense of all strikers!
Workers, Friends! Is your organization affiliated? If not get it to join now! Write for further information to the International Labor Defense 80 E. 11th St., New York

PARTY LIFE

Let's Organize Our Meetings

We have had two large and successful meetings in New York during the last weeks, one with about 1,500 workers present, another with nearly 2,000 present. Politically these meetings were a success, but the way the audience behaved was a disgrace because of our own membership not showing any discipline at meetings.

Everyone thinks that he can talk to his neighbors freely during the program. Everyone thinks he can get up and start an aimless walking around, looking for some comrades to gather into a group in the hall, starting arguments and free-for-all discussions. Especially back in the halls we find plenty of small meetings going on simultaneously with a speech or some other point on the program. This cannot be tolerated in our meetings. The leading comrades must be made responsible for orderly meetings.

These are general characteristics of our meetings not only in New York but all over the country.

We must learn immediately how to organize meetings and how to secure order during the program. Here in New York, for instance, not a single usher could be seen during the Tenth Anniversary meeting. The ushers must be placed on ends of the aisles and at the doors, and especially in the back of the hall. They should carry some mark of distinction or a uniform, and see to it that the aisles will not be used as a promenading place. Nor should they allow any special gatherings or any discussion among the audience. No doubt the Party members very soon will learn to stop everyone who breaks the discipline of the meeting. There are many other suggestions regarding means for overcoming our shortcomings in this matter, but if once the attention is called to this fact, I am sure the Party will very soon take steps to overcome them.

If we continue with our meetings in the old way many non-Party workers leave the meetings in disgust, when they cannot hear what the speakers say, or listen to the program without being disturbed by undisciplined Party members, who forget that these meetings are called among other things to attract non-Party workers to the Party. If we cannot organize meetings, how will we be able to organize the Party or a victorious revolution?—A WORKER.

Fraction Discipline

It very often happens that comrades, Party members, when taking part in discussions in non-Party organizations, are arguing against each other. If a fraction in a non-Party organization is working as it should, it never would happen that Party members appear in a non-Party meeting pursuing different lines. This nuisance must be stopped.

From Los Angeles there is a report about a meeting of a certain board of directors, where leading comrades of the Party are members among non-Party workers. During this meeting "Party members attacked each other," says the report. This is impermissible, and our leading committees must act decisively against every one following such practices. The old methods of allowing such things to happen, without doing anything about it must be changed and a real Party discipline built up. Such matters as this may be said to be of small importance. That is a wrong conception. If these small matters caused by a petty bourgeois conception of Party duties are not overcome, the Party will have a still worse struggle to overcome more important breaches of discipline.

Big Layoffs Taking Place in the Auto Industry

By P. FRANKFELD

Last week all Detroit papers carried an official "denial" from the Ford Motor Co. that fifty workers had been laid off.

At the same time, dozens of workers came around to the office of the National Provisional Committee for the Organization of the Auto Industry with facts about themselves being laid off, and hundreds of fellow workers in their departments being fired.

The A. F. of L. organ in Detroit, "The Detroit Labor News," carried a story to the effect that over 50,000 workers had been fired in the Ford Rouge Plant. Throughout Detroit, it is almost general knowledge that over 15,000 workers had been laid off in Ford's.

The Ford Rouge Plant is now operating on the five-day week basis instead of the six-day week as previous. In spite of the big lay-off of Ford workers, production in Ford's is proceeding at a very high rate. Ford has produced 1,472,386 cars for the first eight months of 1929, approximately 83 per cent of the total.

In the Chrysler factories, throughout Detroit, there has been a great lay-off of men. Fully 80 per cent of the Chrysler working force has been laid off. The rest of the men are working only two and three days a week.

Terstedt has laid off quite a number of its workers. L. A. Young, producing springs and wires, is working only two and a half days a week. The Oakland-Pontiac plant is also working part time. In Lansing, Mich., Oldsmobile is working only two-three days a week; the Reso, Fisher, and Durant plants have been closed down until October 15, but the workers expect the plants to remain shut until after New Year's. In Grand Rapids, Mich., the Hays-Ionia plant is working two and three days a week. The Grand Rapids Body Co. is also working part time.

In "Automotive Industries" of September 21 we get the reasons for these lay-offs. In the section entitled "News of the Industry," there is a leading news story on the present auto situation. The very headline is indicative of the present trend in the auto industry. "Automotive Industries" states "Recession Is Faced as Car Stocks Continue to Mount" and points out that a sharp curtailment can be expected in the industry immediately, and will take on the form of complete shutdown in several factories.

The same issue of "Auto Industries" contains an article on August Employment, and points out that for the month of August, for the first time in 21 months, the industry showed a falling-off in employment as compared with the same month of the preceding year. The month of August, 1929, saw an increase in production over the same month of last year, also of July, 1929. "Automotive News" speaks of this phenomenon as an "unusual drop" of employment.

The Detroit Free Press of September 21, quoting from "Automotive Industries," states "the auto industry already shows a ten per cent decline the first two weeks of

September below the August level." Continuing, the writup says: "It is not at all certain, however, that the total production figures for this month will show a drop below that of September, 1928, when the factories turned out 436,507 vehicles." Thus for the first time this year, September production will fall below the output of last year.

The large number of lay-offs now taking place in Detroit and other auto centers brings sharply to the attention of the auto workers that the bombast and ballyhoo about "prosperity" and "permanent employment" in the auto industry is all the bunk. No doubt at all, that these lay-offs are only the beginning because the home market is not able to absorb the cars that are now being produced. While a slight increase in sale of cars is noticeable, yet the fact that there has been over 40 per cent increase in auto production for the first eight months of 1929 over 1928, accounts for the increase in car stocks on hand. Foreign exports of automobiles, while also increasing, was still unable to absorb the huge number of autos produced this year.

These large lay-offs spell greater misery for the auto workers. The bosses are taking advantage and are already intensifying their policy of wage cuts, and speedup. The bosses will always threaten to use this large army of unemployed to replace those working; and the motor corporations will attempt to instill fear of losing their jobs into the hearts of the workmen. This growing unemployment will be exploited by the bosses in order to try and crush the rising wave of militancy amongst the auto workers.

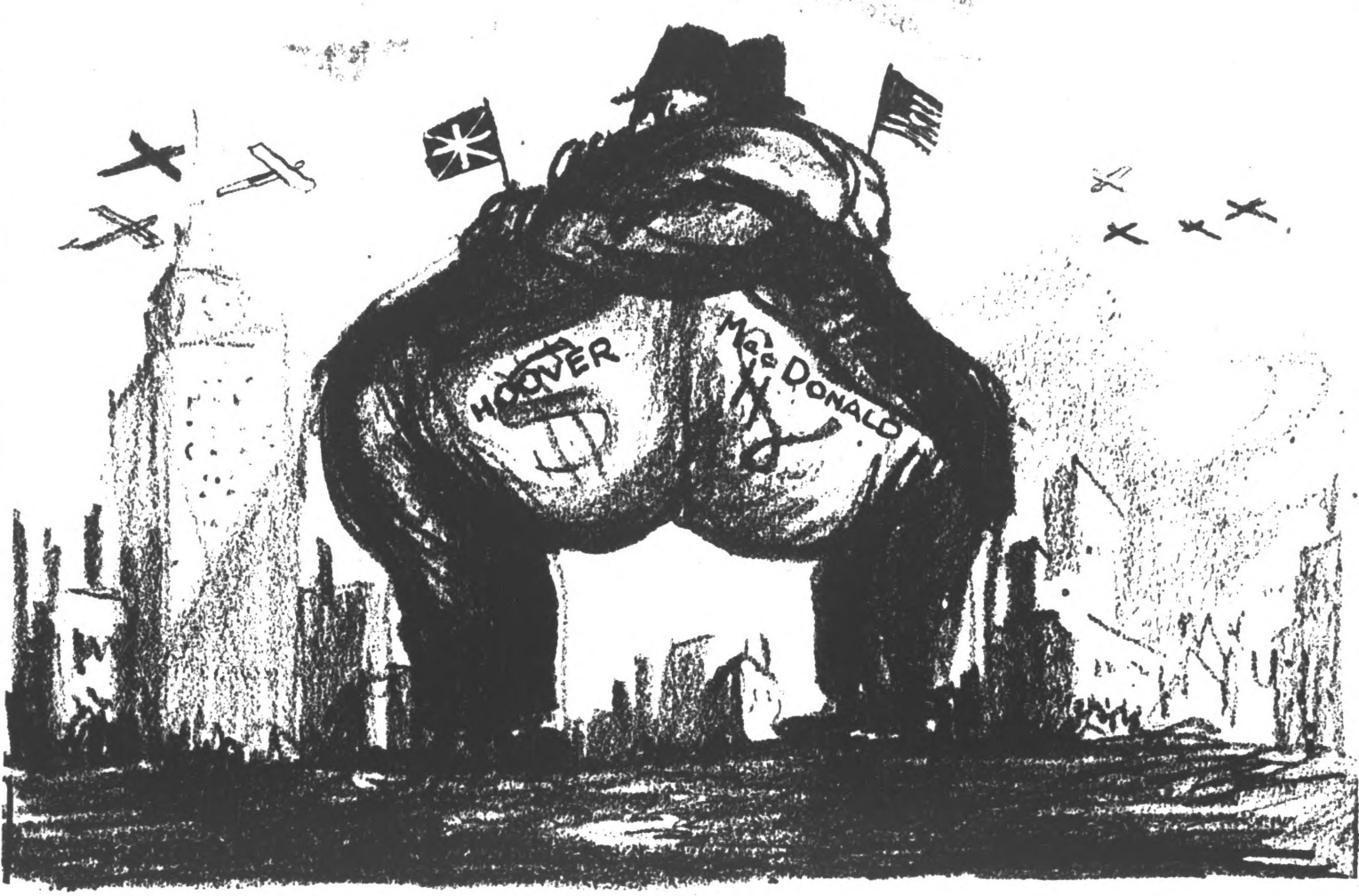
The fact that these layoffs will result in greater misery for the workers is even recognized by the bourgeois candidates for office, and by the capitalist press. Several of the candidates for the city council are already making "promises" and promising "relief."

Taking stock of this situation, the National Provisional Committee for the Organization of the Auto Industry, at its last meeting worked out a series of measures for taking up the struggle for the unemployed workers. Leaflets will be issued immediately to the auto workers and especially to the unemployed, a mass meeting is being called for Thursday afternoon at the Auto Workers Hall, 3782 Woodward, at 2 p. m. on the issue of unemployment; a special leaflet will be issued to the Ford workers, as well as to the workers of Chrysler; demands for the unemployed workers will soon be drawn up.

The National Provisional Committee will link up the fight for the organization of the auto industry with the problems of the unemployed and will fight to unite the struggles of both the employed with the unemployed. The National Provisional Committee will proceed to organize an unemployed council of auto workers, will accept members on payment of a small nominal fee, and will proceed an energetic fight in the interests of the unemployed auto workers as well as for those working in the factories.

"JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE, MOTHER"

By Fred Ellis



Gastonia: Its Significance to Negro Labor

By GEORGE PADMORE.

The acute conflict centered around Gastonia, does not simply express another phase of the class struggle on the American battle front of world capitalism, but also symbolizes in a far reaching and significant form events making for the emancipation of millions of oppressed and brutally persecuted Negroes in the South.

Gastonia is merely the beginning of a series of class battles which are destined to take place throughout the newly industrialized South. We have already seen the workers in action in New Orleans; Elizabethton, Tennessee; Marion, North Carolina; and the various mining sections of West Virginia. Sharper and more bitterly fought struggles will occur as the class consciousness of the black and white workers of Dixie become aroused by the very nature of the intensive process of capitalist rationalization, which means the worsening of their present horrible standard of living. The condition of these southern workers represent the very lowest among the American working class. The primitive life which both the Negroes and poor whites are reduced to, can only be compared with that of the colonial and semi-colonial toilers in China, India, Africa, the West Indies and Latin America.

It is out of these class conflicts which will sweep over the South with greater rapidity than most of us anticipate, that the Negro and white workers will come to realize their class relations in the present social order. In proportion as they recognize that despite their racial differences, they are both members of the proletariat, will they be able to fight effectively in the common struggles of the working class against the capitalist overlords. This unity of purpose will be the most powerful force in breaking through the age long prejudices between the workers of both races. Herein lies the greatest hopes of the Negro masses in their struggles for self-determination. Let us not deceive ourselves that the eradication of race prejudice will take place overnight, but on the other hand, it must come about as a result of the social forces propelling both groups in the same direction and throwing them in the struggle against their class enemy—capitalism.

For years the capitalist oppressors of the South have used the race issue as their most effective instrument to maintain their privileged position. Like the capitalist class of czarist Russia, the white ruling class of Dixie have been able until now to inflame the poor whites against the blacks and in this way withdraw the attention of the workers from the class nature of society. In the czar's days, the Russian workers and peasants were always made to believe that the Jewish masses were the cause for their poverty, and in this way led to carry out bloody pogroms against a helpless minority. Similarly, the Southern capitalists and their hangers-on—the preachers, politicians, editors and teachers—have taught the white workers that their poverty is caused by the Negroes. With this belief inculcated in the minds of the workers it was therefore easy to incite them into lynching mobs.

Gastonia shows that the workers will no longer be fooled by the deceptive propaganda of their oppressors. Present events indicate the fighting spirit of the masses.

Gastonia has already thrown to the forefront several burning issues. Chief among these, it has dramatized in the boldest aspect the viciousness of the ruling class and the role of the capitalist state during strikes. Thousands of these southern workers who only yesterday suffered from the illusion that the government was their "protector," today are able to see for themselves that the police, the state militia, and other defenders of "law and order," are the chief agents of the bosses and mill owners.

Early in 1929, the National Textile Workers' Union, a left wing organization which grew out of the betrayals of the United Textile Workers' Union affiliated with the A. F. of L., and controlled by a group of labor fakers who style themselves the "progressives," invaded the South under the leadership of Fred Beal, a stalwart trade unionist and Communist. After a few months of preliminary work among the workers in the Loray Mill of Gastonia a strike was called. Despite the betrayals of the A. F. of L. unions in the past, the workers goaded by the "stretch out" system, long hours, and starvation wages— which hardly exceeded \$12 for adults and \$5 for children per week of 69 hours—responded to the appeal of the new left wing union leaders and came out on strike. No sooner had the workers left the mills and organized their picket lines were they confronted with the state militia called in to break the strike by Governor Max Gardner, a mill owner and one of the richest men in the state.

These Anglo-Saxon workers, who for generations have been taught by the ruling class to consider the militia as a special force to keep the "niggers" in their place, for the first time realized that whenever they dared to demand better conditions that they too would be shot down like dogs alongside of the black workers.

During the course of the strike it became necessary for the union to also organize some Negro workers employed in the mills around Gastonia and Bessemer City. Loyal to their program of full social, political and economic equality for the Negroes, the organizers immediately began to tackle what has always been considered the most delicate problem in the South—the organization of Negro and white workers into the same union. The A. F. of L. has never attempted to undertake this task. Rather, they have always pursued the line of least resistance by leaving the black workers unorganized, and in the few instances where they did organize them they set them apart in Jim-Crow locals. These militant trade unionists, despite their knowledge of the slave traditions of the South, and fully aware of the fact that the business men and their lackeys would exploit the stand taken on behalf of the Negroes, nevertheless refused to surrender their positions. Their heroism in the face of mob law and the lynching appeals of the press will never be forgotten by the American workers. Their courage surpassed that of the abolitionists. Theirs was a mission to emancipate not only Negroes but white workers as well from the fetters of wage slavery.

"The Gastonia Gazette," owned by the mill bosses, issued appeal after appeal to lynch Beal and the other organizers. This paper tried its best to play up race prejudice against these men and women who openly championed the rights of Negroes in North Carolina.

In keeping with its policy, the "Gazette" carried news that the union was controlled by Communists who hated "god" and loved "niggers"

The business men and the preachers—a class that can always be found on the side of reaction—called upon the workers to forget the fact that they and their families were being shot down by the gunmen of the mill owners, and to unite with the "respectable" citizens to rid the town of the dirty "foreigners." Realizing that the appeals were in vain, that the workers refused to be stampeded into a lynching mob, the reactionary forces organized a fascist battalion called the "committee of one hundred" and set out to take the lives of the strike leaders themselves.

During the raid on the strike headquarters by the "committee of one hundred" headed by the police, a very significant thing happened which in itself shows the tremendous spirit of class solidarity between the white and the black workers which Gastonia has already brought into being. This new attitude of class alliance was also reflected in the speeches made by the southern delegates of the recent T.U.U.L. convention in Cleveland.

Otto Hall, a Negro organizer for the textile union, was on his way from Bessemer City to Gastonia on the night of the raid in question. The white workers realizing the grave danger to which Hall was exposed if he happened to get into Gastonia that night, formed a body guard and went out to meet Hall and warned him to keep away. They met Hall two miles out of town and took him in a motor car to Charlotte where they collected enough money among themselves to pay his railroad fare to New York. No sooner had Hall embarked on the train a mob broke into the house where he hid before his departure. It was only the timely and prompt action of these white workers that saved the life of their Negro comrade.

One can easily imagine why these fascists were so anxious to get hold of Hall. As a Negro it would have been very easy to accuse him of some alleged crime and thereby "justify" their action of lynching him. After that, the class nature of the Gastonia struggle would have been diverted into one of a racial issue leading to the wholesale lynchings of the white Communists, the champions of equality for the blacks.

The Negro workers, together with the white workers of America, must answer this challenge of the capitalist class by mass protest action until the revolutionary fighters now on trial at Charlotte are freed from the clutches of the mill barons.

We can already deduct several valuable lessons from Gastonia in relation to the working class in general and the Negro in particular.

(1) The struggle immediately brings on the order of the day the right of the workers to defend themselves. This must be the central issue for us, for as indicated, the workers will engage in more and more such class battles in the near future, during which fascist elements such as the "committee of one hundred" would be mobilized against the strikers. We cannot surrender the right of self defense, otherwise we will be simply inviting wholesale massacre of the working class.

(2) Race prejudice is not a geographical feature of American capitalist society. It is everywhere, although more bitterly entrenched in the South, because of its semi-feudal remnants. As the process of industrialization proceeds and the Negroes and poor whites are drawn from the rural communities into the industrial centers they will be forced to discard the ideology of the past and to orientate themselves to their new environment. This process of urbanization will bring them together and out of these contacts they will learn to recognize that both groups are the slaves of the bosses. They will further learn through their everyday experiences that the employers foster race prejudice in order to keep them apart and thereby exploit them more easily.

(3) The new class battles which will increasingly break out will necessitate the application of new methods of class warfare. We have already realized that the antiquated Jim Crow craft unions fostered by the A. F. of L. must be displaced by new industrial unions under the militant leadership of the Communists and the left wing T.U.U.L. Every battle will present us with new lessons in class tactics and methods of struggle. We must therefore be always on the alert to recognize our weak and strong points. Rigid self-criticism must be indulged in, in order to immediately correct our mistakes and steel our fighting forces so that all advantageous positions gained by the workers will be consolidated.

(4) A systematic ideological campaign against white chauvinism must be carried on among the workers as well as within the Party ranks. There is still a tremendous underestimation of Negro work among some of our comrades. Up till now too little serious attention has been given to this phase of our activities. The T.U.U.L. convention marks a new effort, which, however, must now end merely in resolutions. The large Negro delegation shows that the two are capable of winning the black workers to our banner if we ourselves carry on systematic work among them. These Negro workers, as pointed out by the Comintern over and over again, represent revolutionary potentialities which it will be criminal for us to neglect for the social revolution. We must therefore intensify our work among them, and draw them not only into the new unions but also into the ranks of the Party.

(5) We must popularize our slogans of full social, political, and economic equality for Negroes more than we have done in the past. The most effective means of doing this is through our press, especially the "Negro Champion," which should be developed into the mass organ of the Negro workers. In districts and centers where large groups of Negroes are employed especially in the centers of the basic industries special leaflets and bulletins dealing in a concrete way with their everyday problems should be distributed at regular intervals. The Negro press can also be utilized to a greater extent than some of our comrades recognize. In order to do this the Crusader News Service should be subsidized.

Because of the peculiar position of the Negro petty-bourgeoisie and intellectuals, they too, are compelled to support our slogans of equality for the Negro workers or else expose their reactionary role before the masses. Experience has taught that these slogans of equality mean more to the Negro working class than to the black bourgeoisie and its middle class hangers-on, because they already enjoy a certain privileged

I SAW IT MYSELF

Translated by Brian Rhys

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Blood in the Oil Cans

(Continued)

"THE secretary standing there, as silent and motionless as the telephone receiver, thereupon said, 'All right, sir.'"

"It was an order this man had given, for he was one of today's world emperors, even though they did call him 'sir' by an old Semitic custom.

"Some time after, in that same year 1923, there came a day when the chiefs of the tribe sat waiting in their gayest clothes for one, by name Great Heart, who was to go out hunting with them. Great Heart was late, an utterly unusual thing with Redskins, who are mad on punctuality. The end of it was that Great Heart never turned up. So they went off to his wigwam in Indian file and found him in the death throes, his face terribly distorted as though from inside, surrounded by screeching women and frantic medicine men. And soon after his mighty frame, which looked enormous as it lay stretched out, had breathed its last.

"Poisoned he had been beyond all doubt, but whose hand had poured the drug and whose the arm that guided the hand? Those who knew betrayed no sign. Great Heart was one of the petroleum field proprietors. So now there were only twenty-five.

"And the very next thing that happened was a hunting accident, which very nearly brought them down to twenty-four.

"There was a crowd of them—Redskins and Pale Faces—chasing the quarry. One of the white hunters following behind fired a shot and sent his bullet into the thigh of the Indian galloping on ahead of him, instead of into. . . . Damn clumsy fellow!

"WHERE are the good old days when it was so easy for the bosses to get rid of twenty-five superfluous men? In this generation you can only do that sort of thing in wartime, and it was peace time then, worse luck!

"One of my pals, whose head was a regular box of tricks, said: 'What about a conspiracy? Supposing we get 'em mixed up in a conspiracy to undermine the Government and Civilization in general?' You know how often the conspiracy stunt's used in all countries; sure thing, mops 'em up every time. You discover a conspiracy, with all sorts of horrible details, and that not only does in the undesirable but makes all honest citizens say: 'They deserved what they got,' and, 'What a good Government we have!'

"To work up a conspiracy all you need, as you know, is one of two artists—handwriting experts, as you might say, to prepare the incriminating documents, and a few eloquent preachers to set the ball rolling towards national independence or anarchy. You bet we had 'em both within easy reach, and soon we had persuasive fellows at work among the petroleum tribe, patiently explaining to the Indians how much it would be to their interest if they shook off the oppressive yoke of the Americans; for instance, they could have a bomb (a receipt for one was offered) and use it to blow up some public monument in the district.

"But they were up against it. The Redskins wouldn't take on, the swine! And yet no one was asking them to go right through with it; all that was wanted was that they should show a bit of interest in the idea. But it was no go. They wouldn't tumble to it, and stuck pretty close together.

"AND actually this happened: our very best seditious man used up so much spittle shouting out revolutionary doctrines that he went off his chump, by which I mean that he turned revolutionary in earnest. Would you believe it? Here was a fellow who had always been squarely dealt with by the rich, and blief if he doesn't wear arrow-heads suiting now, all because he expressed revolutionary opinions rather more loudly than he should.

"And so there were still twenty-five owners left, rolling in wealth, and honest Injuns at that!

"You've heard of the Ku Klux Klan? They're a very respectable crowd; lots of rich men's sons, in particular, and young bloods but for sport and excitement, who've banded together in the South, first with the idea of knocking out Catholics and lynching negroes, and next, as their programme of reform grew wider in scope, with an eye to keeping the upper hand over the scum who claim to live on equal terms with acquired wealth. These Protestant Patriots can boast, like the Fascist gentlemen—they're the Yankee brand—of a certain number of acts which you can describe, if you like, as crimes, and, in addition to that, of picturesque processions in which they figure in white robes.

"Well, they got up one of these processions in the already presentable town stretching along the line of petroleum wells which look so like skeleton towers. The Indians were looking on. It reminded them of their ancestral ceremonies on a bigger and blacker scale. But when the procession was over, somehow or other—why was never discovered—a scrimmage began. Colts were popping right and left. Bullets whistled in dozens past heads and police helmets. When the excitement died down, there were three citizens lying on the ground. They were three Indians—three petroleum field proprietors. So now there were only twenty-two.

"THIS affair led to some uneasiness and even to a certain amount of unrest. To clear the air and to give them something else to think about, the Company, always anxious to keep every man amused and happy (seeing in it, too, perhaps, a perfectly legitimate publicity stunt) decided to 'shoot' a film in the district. This film was to be made with the help of Indians, workmen, employees, and the entire population, grouped round two film stars—a splendid star of the masculine order and a dazzling light of the female species.

"It was then," said Billy Pew (proudly his voice rose one point), "that I came on the scene.

"The whole business was put in my hands. I should explain that by this time—that's three years ago—I was a film producer.

"I got hold of a good scenario. As they made no bones about the Dollars, I went to the biggest f of all the scenario men. His name . . . let's see. . . . I can't remember it for the moment, but you know it sure enough. He wrote me up a peach of a thing. The title alone was miles out of the ordinary and quite sensational!—The Virgin of Tulsa. You know what a genius the Americans have for films. The most splendid and original of all ideas come from them. The big swell I had gone to had surpassed himself and I was the proud owner of a scenario unrivalled for intensity and novelty by any other. Judge for yourself: A young white girl is carried off by some Indians who are annoyed by the industrial enterprises of a millionaire philanthropist, father to the pretty young lady.

"TO horse, then! Off they go in pursuit of the ravishers, riding away with their prey. They must be caught before they reach the golden-haired heroine. Now, all the interest and originality of this super film lay in this chase through all kinds of obstacles. They pass through floods, through fire, over mountains and plains and even over a train in motion. At last the Indians are surrounded, at the very moment when the chief sorcerer has his knife to the scalp of the angelic victim. They are shot down with rifles and the child is saved by her father and fiancé.

"The parts were assigned, the scenes were staged. The Redskins caught on like anything. There were several rehearsals of the final scene. When all was ready, they 'shot' this scene. Ralph the photographer—he was a fat chap with spectacles—was hard at it, and while he turned and snapped the acrobatics and graces of the male star and the female star—both on horseback, of course—and the troops of horsemen thundering downhill like avalanches, he yelled and cheered and applauded and sweated like a child streaming with tears.

(To be continued)

position in Afro-American society, by playing second fiddle to the powers that be.

As the struggle assumes sharper class lines the so-called Negro leaders who still befuddle the black workers and peasants with radical propaganda such as Garvey's "Back to Africa" slogan—a form of black Zionism—will be compelled to show their true colors and in this way expose their counter-revolutionary position before the Negro working class.