In spite of the monster difficulties which we encountered, we did not lose heart, but became encouraged in the least by the attitude of the reformists. Determinedly we set ourselves at the head of the movement, giving it voice and expression. In our historic meeting of 12,000 factory councils of greater Berlin, of which at last one-half were Social-Democrats, the spontaneous movement was organized and placed under the control of a central strike committee. The bureaucracy were so overwhelmed by the growth of the movement and by the submission of the fighting masses of workers to the direction of this central strike committee, that they abandoned the effort to save the Cuno government. They sought to save what they could. Cuno fell, and with him the Minister of Transport, General Groener, the man who in the great January strike of 1918 called the striking workers "dog food," and whom not even the storm waves of the revolution could drive from his office. The economic demands of the workers were no longer repudiated with contempt, but great concessions were made. This first success of the mass movement made it possible once again for the bureaucracy to pull the tradurocracy committee. The bureaucracy were so tempted, but great concessions were made. This workers were no longer repudiated with concessions to the direction of this central strike committee, giving it voice and expression. In this respect must be noted the great confidence we did not become discouraged in the growth of the movement and of greater Berlin, of which at last one-half were one gigantic meeting of 12,000 factory councils. Again 13,000 factory councils gathered. raging with anger, they condemned the betrayal of the trade union bureaucracy. But they endorsed unanimously the proposals of the strike committee. Only a few votes were cast against its dissolution. In earlier movements, each time the betrayed workers answered by tearing up their trade union books and by deserting their organizations. It is now the task of all members and organizers, which finally got the blame for the betrayed unions. In this movement, nothing of the kind took place. The against of dual unions were this time simply silenced and the slogan of the strike commission, to save the trade unions from the hands of the reformist bureaucracy and to strengthen them for better struggles against the employing class, was adopted without opposition.

Already in many parts of the country, in which the workers carried on the fight, the news comes that a big increase in the trade union membership has taken place. In this, however, the reformist bureaucracy finds no pleasure, for out of millions of throats comes the cry, "Clean the trades unions of all treasonable functionaries." The German workers are determined to win their trade unions for future struggles, and to make it impossible for the reformist bureaucracy to bring about further decay of the workers, the central strike committee called off the strike. In this respect must be noted the great confidence which the revolutionary functionaries of the German proletariat have won in the struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party.

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notorious gunmen. These endeavored to break up the meeting by interruptions and disturbances, and kept matters in a turmoil of noise and confusion for over an hour, until the manager of the hall threatened to call the police if they were not quiet. The meeting proceeded under difficulties, with great demonstrations from the 2,000 people present.

Late in the evening Wm. Z. Foster was called upon to speak, inasmuch as the reactionaries had publicly connected his name with the expulsions. Foster had just named Abe Cahan as the "man behind" the expulsions, when a door at the side of the hall was thrown open and three shots were fired at the platform in rapid succession. The gunmen instantly fled. The committee and Foster upon the platform, and the floor committee, by presence of mind and quick action, averted a stampede which would surely have resulted in the loss of many lives. It was a criminal act beyond the expectations of anyone. It betrayed the desperation with which the reactionaries had determined to go any length to crush the left-wing.

In Justice, official organ of the I. L. G. W. U. administration, appeared a 3,000 word editorial on Sept. 7, by S. Yanovsky, editor, making this charge, and asking Foster a list of questions. The first and chief question was a charge that Foster had given the I. L. G. W. U. a testimonial for $65,000 donation to the Steel Strike in 1919 when but $60,000 had been given, indicating that Foster had arranged for the shots to be fired at himself for publicity purposes. In Justice, official organ of the I. L. G. W. U. administration, appeared a 3,000 word editorial on Sept. 7, by S. Yanovsky, editor, making this charge, and asking Foster a list of questions. The first and chief question was a charge that Foster had given the I. L. G. W. U. a testimonial for $65,000 donation to the Steel Strike in 1919 when but $60,000 had been given, indicating that Foster had arranged for the shots to be fired at himself for publicity purposes.

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But if Sigman, Perlstein & Co. expected to intimidate the amalgamationists by their rough stuff, they were sorely disappointed. Great mass meetings of protests were held in every needle trades center. The one in New York City, held in Rutgers Square, was attended by 10,000 workers. The reactionaries had overplayed their hand, and the rank and file were united into a great demonstration against the Fascist-like tactics and against the expulsions. The officialdom was immediately placed on the defensive. They disavowed the shooting. They got Ed. Nockels of the Chicago Federation, who was sore over the formation of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, to say the shots were blanks, although Nockels never made an investigation and refused an offer to present him with the evidence in the case. Then, when they could not stick to that story in the face of statements from the Chicago police, they said that Foster had arranged for the shots to be fired at himself for publicity purposes.

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Those removed were Besse Berlin, Jennie Davis, Mrs. Otsman, Lena Klein, Jos Weisberg, D. Morav, Ada Padger, Milie Rosen, Sam Warren, Rose Wolkowitz, Sam Weiner, Aaron Steinberg, Bella Raffat, Harry Ososky, Sarah Derner, and Sonia Schlein. One of the six who were not expelled, Sonia Blum, already resigned, refusing to serve on the board which was appointed by the G. E. B., which was not elected and did not have the confidence of the membership.

The 19 expelled executive board members called a meeting of the rank and file in Webster Hall. The membership responded en masse and filled every available space. The meeting was a great demonstration against the reactionaries, and unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against the expulsions and calling for the reinstatement of the expelled executive board members.

Two members have been driven from their jobs by the officials. Harry Brevin in New York was thrown out by a business agent, because he took up a collection for the Freiheits. J. Gerber in Chicago was forced out of the shop because he

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