

## TROOPS OUT, AMMUNITION ISSUED, IN COLORADO

### OPPOSITION IS REPUDIATED BY THE USSR RANK AND FILE COMMUNISTS

#### Central Committee Upheld at Leningrad and Moscow Meetings; Defend Seven-Hour Day

(Special Cable To The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, Oct. 27.—At two large meetings of active members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at Leningrad and Moscow yesterday, the Trotsky-Zinoviev opposition suffered a sharp defeat while the Central Committee of the Party was upheld practically unanimously.

At the meeting of 2,500 active party workers in Moscow, 2,499 votes were cast for the Central Committee and one for the opposition.

### Both Republicans And Democrats on Knapp Graft List

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—The democratic party is pressing charges against Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, a republican, in the 1925 state census fund inquiry here but testimony continued to show yesterday that workers for both the democratic and republican parties who did not work at all were on the \$1,200,000 census fund payroll.

Mrs. Knapp was formerly secretary of state. Testimony has been given that she placed favorite relatives as well as "deserving" hangers-on of both capitalist parties on the large payroll entrusted to her care.

Patrick J. Hogan, confidential investigator for Mayor James J. Walker of New York, described his census "work" for which he received \$2,000. Asked by Randell Leboeuf, Jr., commissioner, what he did before he became Mayor Walker's investigator Hogan said:

"I was working on the state census didn't do any work."  
"Your work consisted solely in drawing your check?"  
"I didn't do anything else."  
"Mayor Walker 'Fixed' it."  
Hogan said that once when he came to the capitol, Mayor Walker, who was then democratic leader of the senate, said:

"Pat, I think I can get you a job in the census, if you want it."  
"I said sure and he went down and fixed it up with Mrs. Knapp."  
"The next day I went to the Albany census office and introduced myself."

Testimony that Mrs. Knapp paid publicity experts by placing them on the census payroll as "assistant census supervisors" was given by Pauline E. Mandig of New York.

Among the "Deserving" Ones.  
"When Mrs. Knapp wrote she would place myself and my partner on the census payroll for \$2,500 each and Miss Arnold for \$125 a month I thought it was funny but she said it was all right," Miss Mandig testified.

"I didn't know then that I was supposed to be an assistant supervisor and when I received my first check I called Mrs. Knapp on the phone to ask her about it. She said that it was only a matter of form."

### Schwab Gets Gary's Job As Leader of American Iron and Steel Industry

Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, was today elected president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, succeeding the late Judge Elbert H. Gary. At the same time James A. Farrell, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, was elected vice president of the institute and Eugene J. Buffington, president of the Illinois Steel Company, a director. The institute is a mechanism for exchange of such technical information as will keep steel prices equal and maintain the effect of monopoly.

The Usual Rake Off.  
Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, at a meeting here today, declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred stock.

The company reported for the year ended September 30 net income of \$2,788,053 after interest, depreciation, depletion, etc., against \$2,550,978 in the same quarter of 1926.

### CHAMBERLAIN WORRIED.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The British empire can never hope to be popular in an assembly of nations of the world, Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, declared today in a speech before the Aldwych

### Wages of USSR Workers Show Twelve Per Cent Rise in Eight Months

MOSCOW, Oct. 15. (By Mail).—The wages of workers of the Soviet Union have been increased 12 per cent in the last eight months of the fiscal year, it was announced by the Central Council of the All-Union Trade Union Congress.

This exceeds the program which called for a ten per cent increase during the year.

### BUSINESSMEN SAY THEY MUST HAVE TRADE OF RUSSIA

#### Rumors That Government Will Recognize

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Increasing pressure from many directions, says Hearst's International News Service, is being brought to bear on the Coolidge administration to have the United States recognize the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The campaign, which is now on in full swing, is being sponsored in business circles.

Administration officials are being deluged with letters, most of which ask for an early settlement of the "Russian problem."

The letters are being supplemented by personal calls at the White House and state department, officials of the latter department having in the last several weeks received more than a hundred visitors who have aired their views on the Soviet question.

Reverse Old Policy.  
Meanwhile, administration officials refuse to comment, although from reliable sources it is reported that the government's Russian policy is in the process of being overhauled. The administration has taken cognizance of the change in financial and commercial opinion and is shaping its course accordingly.

Some proponents of recognition have pointed to the increase in Russian-American trade as an argument in their favor, contending that with recognition this commerce would grow even faster. For the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, they point out, the Russian trade amounted \$90,000,000, a 100 per cent increase over the average pre-war figure of \$48,000,000.

### Witness for Remus Says Wife and Dry Agent Looted Him

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Testimony that Mrs. Imogene Holmes Remus had threatened the life of George Remus, big bootlegger, held in Cincinnati charged with her murder, that she had openly announced her love for Franklin L. Dodge, Jr., former prohibition agent, and had declared she would "railroad" Remus, were made here today by the "deposition party" by a surprise witness, Mrs. Alice Weber Long, friend of the slain woman. She told of hearing Mrs. Remus say:

"I'll get that ———. He can't put anything like that over on me. He's crazy. His father died in an insane asylum. I'll send him to jail or have him deported. I'll kill him and plead self-defense. And I've got him just where I want him now."  
"Then," stated Mrs. Long, "she called long distance and asked to be connected with Dodge at Lansing again. While waiting for the connection she turned to me and said:  
"We'll Deport Him."  
"I've got him broke. He hasn't got anything. While he was in Atlanta he gave me power of attorney—absolute power—over all his property. I have it and he'll never get a cent."  
"The only thing he can possibly realize anything on are some whiskey certificates. Before he knows it I'll have him back in jail or we'll deport him."

Remus' attorney is collecting evidence to show that agents of the prohibition service not only took bribes from Remus, but that some of them conspired with his wife to loot him.

Press Breaks Faith With Flier.  
OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, Oct. 27.—Anger flashed from the eyes of Mrs. Frances Wilson Grayson this afternoon when she discovered that the general public had known since yesterday afternoon that pilot Wilmer L. Stultz was quitting the projected flight to Denmark. "I won't give out any more news," she exclaimed, stamping her foot. "I'm through with newspapers and newspapermen."

### RESCUERS STATE 400 KILLED IN MAFALDA WRECK

#### Fascist Officialdom in Attempt to Minimize

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 27.—While the Italian embassy and the Italian office of the shipowners continue to assert that only "sixty-eight" human lives were lost in the wreck of the immigrant steamer Principessa Mafalda, sharp contradiction is made by survivors and the crews of rescuing boats, who assert that at least four hundred perished when the boat went down. The sea was crowded by men, women and children, who were drowned in the darkness or eaten by sharks.

One of the first stories of the actual situation at the wreck was told here today by Antonio Ferreira, one (Continued on Page Four)

### Anti-Government Office in Bucharest



Headquarters of the so-called Popular Party in Roumania, accused by the regency of "Bloody Queen Marie" of plotting to put her exiled son, Carol, on the throne. Carol has made preparations by discarding the woman companion who voluntarily accompanied him into disgrace. The government has also made preparations by declaring martial law, cutting the telegraph service to neighboring states, and arresting recklessly all suspects. Intense dissatisfaction prevails among the oppressed population.

### Rumanian Crisis Continues, Meagre Dispatches State

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—Reports that Queen Marie has fled from Bucharest have been officially denied.

Belgrade reports continue to state that troops are ready to crush an anticipated revolt.

The Belgrade dispatches state that meetings of the National Peasants Party have been forbidden and that the party leader, M. Maniu has taken refuge in a Royal Castle to escape the police.

The Roumanian censorship prevents accurate checking of these reports.

### Arrest 70 Communists In Poland as Pilsudski Regime Fears Overthrow

WARSAW, Oct. 14. (By Mail).—Seventy persons have been arrested charged with taking part in a "Communist plot."

### Right Wing Agrarian Party Moves Against Mexican Labor Party

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 27.—The National Agrarian Party announces the launching of candidates in the Mexico City elections. The Agrarian candidates are considered official Obregon candidates. This move is made to weaken the candidates of the Mexican Labor Party, under the control of Morones and is interpreted as widening the breach between Obregon and Morones, that is, between Obregon and the leadership of the Mexican Federation of Labor and of the Mexican Labor Party.

The Agrarian Party has for many years been under the leadership of Soto y Gama, who has been steadily going to the right. He tried to move the mass of his national party in the same direction but the majority refused to follow. When the last revolt broke out under Gomez and Serrano the National Agrarian Party forced its leadership to vote unconditional support of the Calles government. In several localities the National Agrarian Party locals formed united fronts with the National Peasants Leagues, (i.e., poorer peasants with revolutionary inclinations) to fight against the counter-revolutionary bands. A move is now on foot to form a united front between the National Peasants Leagues and the National Agrarian Party. This is being fought by the leadership of the National Agrarian Party, who fear the influence of the more militant peasants and especially of the Mexican Communist Party.

### COLORADO MINERS TIRED OF HOKUM; WANT REAL UNION

#### Rockefeller 'Democracy' Scheme Exposed

By LELAND OLDS. (Federated Press).  
The strike of Colorado coal miners led by the Industrial Workers of the World, which is rapidly tying up all mines of the state, puts the final seal of failure on the hypocritical pretense at industrial democracy known as the Rockefeller industrial representation plan. This plan was put into effect at the mines of the Rockefeller controlled Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., largest operator in the field, about 18 months after the brutal suppression of the United Mine Workers strike in 1913.

John D. Tries Soft Soap.  
The company town feudal autocracy of the Colorado coal barons has provoked strikes in 1883, 1893, 1913, 1919, 1921, 1922 and 1927. All previous strikes have ended in the defeat of union recognition with local and state authorities backing the operators with force when necessary.

The violence and bloodshed provoked in the 1913 strike aroused the country to investigate the results of absentee Rockefeller control. To square himself and avoid such unpleasantness in the future young John D. introduced his plan.

Pious Hopes.  
At the first meeting of representatives of miners and management under the plan Oct. 2, 1915, Rockefeller declared that there was one thing that no man in his company could ever afford to have happen again and that was another strike. The futility of this pious ejaculation is demonstrated (Continued on Page Five)

### Expect Grocery Clerks Strike to End Today; 100 New Union Shops

The Retail Grocery and Dairy Clerks Union strike is expected to end today with more than 100 additional stores being conducted under union conditions.

At a late hour last night Hyman Kowarsky settlement committee chairman informed The DAILY WORKER that less than 60 employers have not yet signed up with the union. "We expect to have them sign up by Friday," continued Kowarsky. "In about two weeks time we will start a general organization campaign to organize the open shops throughout the city."

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### DENVER WITHOUT COAL AS MINERS MARCH AND SPREAD THEIR STRIKE

#### American Legion and Chamber of Commerce Threaten Pickets Entering Fremont

#### Nineteen Year Old Girl Leads Fifty Strikers and Breaks Line of Gunmen at Deluga

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 27.—Troops have been ordered out by Governor Adams. Ammunition has been issued to the military units.

The number of miners on strike has increased to 9,000. Only 6 mines in the whole state are working.

Denver is without coal.

The newspapers are wildly predicting bloodshed and calling for the suppression of the strike. Assaults by company gunmen on miners are continuing as are the mass arrests.

The Colorado Fuel Company in a paid advertisement asserts that the miners "are fully satisfied and are only terrorized by five 'wobbly' organizers."

Since these organizers are widely known by name and reputation, and one of them, A. S. Embree, was active in the metal miners' strike in Butte in 1917, where Frank Little was murdered, this advertisement is considered in labor circles here to be encouragement for a duplication of the Little lynching.

A call for defense funds has been issued by the Committee for Relief and Defense of the Colorado Miners. All funds should be sent to T. B. Childs, Box 87, Walsenburg.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Oct. 27.—Led by Milka Sablich, a 19-year-old girl, fifty miners and their wives and daughters, broke thru the line of gunmen at the Delagua mine near here today and persuaded 400 miners to join the strike.

A dozen pickets were injured in the clash with the gunmen. Three pickets were arrested.

This is the third big mine to be closed in this district in three days.

LAFAYETTE, Colo., Oct. 27.—The American Legion and the chamber of commerce of Fremont County have decreed that there shall be no strike of miners in that county and that members of the I. W. W. are not to be allowed to cross the county line, according to messages received here.

300 miners and their families have taken up the challenge and have started the 200 mile trip to the Fremont mines.

The trip is being made in autos furnished and provisioned by volunteer subscriptions taken up at meetings of some 6,000 miners and sympathizers here.

Six thousand hands went up in response for a call for volunteers and 300 men pledged themselves to furnish cars and food.

### Survivors of Mine Explosion Evicted By N.Y. Central R.R.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., (FP) Oct. 27.—Survivors of the terrible Clymer mine explosion that blew out the lives of 44 union coal diggers a year ago are now being put out of their company houses into the street by the New York Central Railroad interests that employ them. The Clymer men have refused to accept the dollar and a half a day reduction demanded by their employers.

At Ehrenfeld where five New York Central workers lost their lives in a blast last March, the same tactics are being used. Families are being evicted to make way for imported strikebreakers.

Hires Thugs.  
Evictions are part of the fight in the bituminous coal fields, and the New York Central fights like the rest of the operators. It is now hiring thugs, with big 38 caliber revolvers at their hips. Visitors to New York Central towns see the faces of the same pug uglies who were toting guns for the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad coal companies, when the latter were smashing the union in 1925-26.

State police stand by to help the thugs, for the state policemen's master, Governor Fisher, is a New York Central man. Till shortly before his election he was the attorney and the vice president of the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corp., the New York Central Company that runs the Clymer mine—and four others.

N. Y. Central Turns Open Shop.  
When New York Central joined the open shoppers during the present strike it was a blow to the United Mine Workers.

TO ATTACK "JIM CROW" LAW.  
William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will speak in Pittsburgh Nov. 5 at 8:30 p. m., at the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Wylie Ave., and Devilla St. He will turn his guns against segregation as practiced in Pittsburgh and elsewhere.

(Continued on Page Two)

# The Decline in Steel Earnings

United States Steel, in its quarterly report, revealed a drop in earnings that was considerably below even the most pessimistic Wall Street expectations. Net earnings dropped 21 1/2 per cent below last year, or a total of \$11,252,995 less than the third quarter of 1926. This shrinkage, however, is not to be interpreted as representing the actual decline in steel, any more than any sort of statistics of themselves explain any economic phenomenon. The real decline is much greater because of the fact that a considerable part of the revenue that goes to the holders of steel stock is derived from non-steel business. Hence the actual decline in steel production is not less than 25 per cent as compared to last year.

Try as they may the spokesman of the ruling class cannot conceal the fact that a growing paralysis is affecting American industry.

In this connection the mournful dirge of John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, before thirty-second annual convention of that body, now in session in Chattanooga, Tenn., is illuminating. Edgerton does not speak for the big bourgeoisie. Speaking for the small manufacturer, he wails that the "bankers own the country body and soul" and hold in contempt the worthy manufacturers when they appeal for aid.

Thus, in face of forces conjured up by the system they must support but which they cannot control, the various capitalist class elements berate each other. The small manufacturers, unable to understand their own economic condition due to the world market, blame their hard luck on the bankers. The tightening of money in a country surfeited with gold which it madly tries profitably to dispose of in every part of the world is one of the contradictions of capitalism. It comes about because the statisticians maintained to keep the money lenders posted on the condition of the world market have informed them that certain industries must close because the market for their product is plentifully supplied. The bankers long ago ceased to loan money to doubtful industrial enterprises, as a measure of self-preservation.

The drop in steel indicates to quite a pronounced degree the general industrial condition of the country and heralds a period of depression which will emphatically give the lie to those sycophants of capitalism who proclaim that some mysterious formula has been concocted that will eliminate industrial crises in the United States.

The labor movement must prepare for a period of depression and must accept a program that will repel the efforts of the bourgeoisie to place upon the workers the burden of the crisis. Unless this is done the labor movement, already reduced to an impotent condition by its treacherous leaders, will sink still lower.

## Troops Called Out in Colorado Mine Strike

(Continued from Page One)  
within the power of the governor to both enforce the law and protect life and property."

**Strike Echo in Frisco.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22, (By Mail). — Speaking to the Central Labor Council here on company unionism, William Green, president of the A. F. of L. was astounded when the delegates loudly applauded his statement that company unionism in the mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company had failed to prevent a strike or many of the workers from joining the I. W. W.

Green said: "Today I received information that the product of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company had broken down completely because the workers, all members of the Rockefeller company union, have joined the I. W. W. and have declared a strike." For a minute or two there was an outbreak of laughter and handclapping.

**No Word For Mooney**  
Green, through his speech was emphatic in the eulogy to the accomplishments of the A. F. of L., both locally and nationally. He never realized an old woman, sitting there by herself, was giving the lie to his glory. For while the smug prattle contin-

ued, old Mrs. Mooney, mother of Tom Mooney was sitting there, listening eagerly for some words of assurance, some encouragement, some words from the president of the A. F. of L. of which Tom Mooney is a member, to give her hope that her martyr-son has the backing of organized labor and that the A. F. of L. will fight for his freedom.

All that time she waited and wondered and finally left the hall, not knowing and not understanding that the bureaucrats in the A. F. of L. are more interested in stabilizing capitalism than in freeing workers from jail. The Mooney case was not mentioned, neither by Green nor by any of the other speakers.

## Nearly All Contracts in Cleveland Building Trades Are Signed Up

CLEVELAND, (FP) Oct. 27.—Practically all wage agreements in Cleveland building trades have been signed, with negotiations pending which probably will result in agreements between all crafts and their employers. Asbestos workers, cement finishers, slate roofers and sheet-metal workers are the only ones that have not reached an agreement.



**HARRY F. SINCLAIR.**  
Millionaire oil man with "friends at court." His right to testify one way to the senate and have a contradictory defense in court is now under discussion by a hesitant judge.

## JUDGE DECLARES FIRST SINCLAIR STORY EXCLUDED

### Fall's Relative Pleads "Incrimination," Silent

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—Taking more than an hour this morning for the involved and complicated mass of legal technicalities with which he shrouded his decision, Justice Siddons, presiding at the Teapot Dome oil graft trial today ruled that the testimony before the senate of the two defendants, Harry F. Sinclair, oil baron, and Albert B. Fall former secretary of the interior during the Republican administration of President Harding, will not be admitted to this trial.

This frees a jury, already suspected of being friendly to the defense, from the dilemma of having to explain to themselves and the world how Sinclair's statement to the senate committee that he went to New Mexico in 1922 to see Fall and get a lease on Teapot Dome can be made consistent with his present defense that he did nothing of the sort. The ruling of Justice Siddons is considered as the greatest victory won by either side so far in the trial.

Fall's Relative "Incriminated."  
M. T. Everhart, son-in-law of former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall who, with Harry F. Sinclair, is standing trial for criminal conspiracy, today refused to testify on the ground he might incriminate himself.

Everhart had been called by the government to tell of any knowledge he might have of the deal wherein it is charged Fall accepted a bribe of \$250,000 in Liberty Bonds from Sinclair in connection with the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve lease.

"Questions Link with Bribe."  
Everhart's refusal electrified the jury. They leaned forward in their seats and listened attentively.

It is contended that Everhart went East, got the bonds from a representative of a company Sinclair was interested in, and took them West where he deposited them to Fall's account or sold them for the ex-secretary.

"What are your business relations with Fall?" Asked Owen J. Roberts, federal prosecutor.  
"I decline to answer on the ground it might tend to incriminate me," he answered. A question as to why Everhart went East brot the statement:

"I decline to answer on the same ground. All these questions are merely leading up to connecting me with these bonds."

**Fall Needed Money.**  
Everhart admitted he had been general manager of the Tres Ritos Cattle and Land Company until 1923 and had full power of attorney for it.

Around September, 1921, the Tres Ritos Company was in bad financial condition, had suffered losses and owed much money, Everhart said.

"Did the Tres Ritos Land Company have any business transactions with Harry F. Sinclair prior to February 1, 1922?" asked the prosecutor, establishing a motive for solicitation of a bribe.

"I decline to answer."  
Everhart had a prepared statement he wanted to read and the judge dismissed the jury.

As the witness mumbled out his fear of incrimination, Mrs. Fall and her two daughters, Sinclair's mother and Mrs. C. C. Chase, burst into tears. Only Mrs. Sinclair was dry-eyed.

**Only Sinclair Could Bid.**

As soon as the judge's ruling on the senatorial investigation testimony was rendered, there appeared as witness several more of the oil men who wanted Teapot Dome and were ready to bid in competition with Sinclair, but were not allowed to—the prosecution and the supreme court say because Sinclair had committed fraud.

First was called B. B. Brooks, former governor of Wyoming and president of the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Producers Association—an organization representing 55 per cent of the oil men in Wyoming. The association had wired vigorous protests to members of congress against the leasing of Teapot Dome to Sinclair because it was not done through

## Roosevelt's Wild Orders While Head of Navy Put Ships in Dire Condition

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 27.—The son of former Secretary of the Navy Long today gave away a long cherished secret very damaging to the halo of efficiency and ability that has been shining around the "Terrible Teddy." Long told of his father's describing Roosevelt's incapacity to manage naval matters, while acting as assistant secretary of the navy. Roosevelt was not often left in command, but on the occasion when he secured control during the brief absence of his chief, he managed to "mess things up considerably."

"I remember hearing my father speak of the incident," Mr. Long said, "and he had many a laugh over it."  
"As I recall hearing father tell of it," he continued, "my father decided one morning, after a short time in his office, that he would take a day off, and told Mr. Roosevelt of his decision.

"He went home, but had been there but a short time when he was called on the telephone by several heads of his department, requesting him to hurry back to the office, for Roosevelt had started things. They reported that the assistant secretary was ordering ships to places where there was no coal, and coal to places where there were no ships, and, all in all, he was messing things up considerably."

"Father decided that he had better return to the office, and he did. When he arrived there he saw that the reports had hardly been exaggerated and rescinded the orders which Roosevelt had sent out."

open competition. Brooks merely verified this protest.  
A deposition given by James G. Darden, Maryland oil man who had a claim on Teapot Dome, was then read to the jury. Although Assistant Secretary of Interior Finney had told Darden his claim was no good, Fall, late in March, 1922, personally told the oil man Sinclair would buy it up. The prosecution contends that Sinclair bought bad claims to avoid publicity.

Next, a telegram was read which Fall sent his assistant eleven days after the Sinclair lease was negotiated telling the assistant to notify Sinclair "to get a security bond at once in view of congressional agitation."

**Utmost Secrecy.**  
Next came an exchange of letters between Fall and Joseph W. Clark, Leadville, Colo., oil man, who had asked for information about possible leases in the naval reserves. Fall replied giving information about the California reserve, but none at all about Teapot Dome.

Then Roberts read an exchange of telegrams between Assistant Secretary Finney and Peter Q. Nice. These came a week after Sinclair had gotten the lease. Nice wanted to make a proposition on the Dome, not knowing Sinclair had it. Finney replied that "a general policy had been worked out" relative to the reserve but he was "not in a position to give it out."

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## INFORMAL DEBATE AND DISCUSSION THE GOAL OF FREEDOM AND THE ROAD TO IT

**Bertrand Russell**  
The Noted British Philosopher and Educator will present the anarchist ideal of a free human society

**Max Eastman**  
First appearance since his return from Russia will present a revolutionary plan for achieving that freedom.

Chairman **DUDLEY FIELD MALONE**

**COOPER UNION**  
4th Avenue at 8th Street

**Monday, Nov. 21**  
at Eight P. M.

**Tickets \$1.10, \$1.65; 90 seats at \$2.50**

For sale at **NEW MASSES, 39 Union Sq.**

**JIMMIE HIGGINS BOOKSHOP**  
104 University Place

**R.I. W. SCHOOL, 7 E. 15th St.**  
Or by mail. Send checks or money orders to **NEW MASSES**  
33 Union Sq., Algonquin 4445.

# Working Conditions in the Paper Mills Are Bad Operators Want War To End

(By a Worker Correspondent).  
**HOLYOKE, Mass., Oct. 27.**—About 20 per cent of the city workers derive their livelihood from the paper industry here. Thirty-four different paper-making companies are located here. The American Writing Paper Co. is the largest, occupying 28 buildings. Some of the buildings are closed now due to an unemployment.

The work is especially bad for women workers in the rag rooms. The rags used in the paper mills are of many grades. Some are clean mill cuttings, but the greatest majority are old and soiled: worn clothes, overalls, burlap bags and stained rags, most likely from hospitals. The women have to sort these rags by hand on tables covered with coarse wire netting to remove buttons, pieces of rubber and any metal that might be in them. For that purpose long knives resembling scythes are attached to the tables. With these knives they also have to open seams and cut up the larger pieces. Often thru hurrying they cut their fingers. Then after the rags are sorted and cut, that is, after the women handle them, they are fed to the "dusters," where the loosely adhering dirt, dust, etc., is removed.

Many of the women in the rag rooms are expectant mothers. They breathe rag dust and thus poison their unborn offspring. Many women contract some disease. Eventually this work undermines the health even of the most sturdy women, and for it they get \$17 per week.

**Increase Exploitation.**  
Speed up is constantly introduced in different departments. Once two men worked on cutting machines, now belts are attached so they carry the rags to the dusters and boilers, and man attends to this. The same man also watches the boilers, where before another man worked. The workers here labor in a perpetual mist of dust from rags and papers. They get only \$22.50 per week.

The rags and paper stock comes from bleach boilers to washers. The smell of alum and other chemicals used in bleaching is very bad. The workers have to work on wet floors all day. The pay is \$24.

Beater men who mix the washed pulp, sulphite, wood pulp, size, alum, etc., have very important and strenuous work. They get about the highest pay in the mill \$45 to \$50 per week. Their helpers get only \$23 to \$25, although their work is hardest. They have to push the mixed pulp with spades made for that purpose. Every muscle of the body is strained doing it. The smell and dampness is sickening.

**Best Is Dangerous.**  
Machine rooms where the paper is completed or assembled have the best jobs. But the work here is very dangerous and the workers often get their fingers crushed in the colanders and driers. It is very bad on account of the heated colanders. Workers can wear little clothing and many are barefooted. The floors are of concrete with boards over them in the aisles. It is always wet, and the workers have to walk barefooted on these wet planks all day. Usually one such assembling machine requires a machine tender who gets \$35 to \$45 per week, a back tender, getting \$30 per week and three or four helpers getting \$23 to \$24.

In the finishing rooms the majority of the workers are women. Paper is counted into reams by hand and put in piles. The experienced women workers here get \$20 to \$25 per week. The work in the cutting and trimming rooms is very dangerous, because very frequently the workers cut their fingers.

**They Want Speed.**  
Meters are being installed in all machine rooms, pulp machines and boiler rooms. If the machine stands idle even for a minute it registers in red on the meters. It has to be fed all the time or otherwise the workers have to fill out a paper telling why the machine has been idle. That way the company checks up on the workers' time, so that he could not waste even a minute.

**Slack Period.**  
Paper mills are not running full time now, with the exception of the Chemical Paper Co. Other mills have

**Flogged Twice by Group Police Would Not Hunt, Then Shot Down in Dark**

**BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 27.**—Robert Collins twice flogged by masked men, was shot yesterday and seriously wounded when he fled from two strangers who accosted him at night as he was going home from work, and demanded that he come with them.

Collins had reported his floggings, and the threats made to do him further injury unless he left town, to the police, who absolutely refused to investigate them on the excuse that Collins was "not co-operating with the police department."

Birmingham is the center of extensive Ku Klux Klan activity. In counties lying south of the city, 102 floggings have been reported within the last three months and a number of the Klan officers are under indictment for them.

**CLEVELAND, Oct. 26 (FP).**—Victims of numerous mass arrests and the unrelenting operation of injunctions and eviction notices, the miners of Belmont and Jefferson Counties, Ohio, are now told, "Ohio coal operators are not interested in any proposition on a basis similar to that of Illinois or Indiana and it is useless for the miners' union to submit such a proposal."

That is the answer made by J. L. Good, secretary of the Ohio Coal Bureau in speaking on behalf of the operators to Sub-District 6 of the United Mine Workers' Union when its president, John Cinque, asked the operators to meet the union in unrestricted conference.

On the day that this offer for a meeting was rejected, the United States Coal Co., one of the largest producers in eastern Ohio, announced the opening of its mines with non-union labor under the protection of an injunction issued by the federal court at Columbus.

men workers, etc., are not organized and no effort has been made by the existing locals of paper makers to organize them. The pay of the unorganized workers is considerably smaller compared with the organized.

Paper mills in other parts of the state are threatening to move South. This means that they are out for reduction of wages, which will no doubt react on Holyoke mills.  
**What Is Your Religion?**  
Getting a job in the paper mills the workers have to go thru physical examinations and have to make a life "confession." There is a three page questionnaire to be filled out. Among questions asked are: Do you go to church? What is your religion? Why have you left your other job? They ask many other such questions.

**Not Organized Well.**  
The workers in the Chemical Paper Co., and Crocker McElwain Co. work under 5-year contracts. When the worker has completed the 5 years of service with the company and complies with all the rules he gets a raise of a couple of dollars and is assured work, if . . . he lives up to the contract rules. Most of the workers are not unionized and the contracts do not permit them to be. The engineers are the only ones unionized in these mills.

In other mills the workers on machine work, beater line and assemblage are organized into the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers. The engineers of all the mills are organized 100 per cent. Other workers in the finishing rooms, cutters, wo-

**YOUNG WORKER LOST.**  
I am writing you this plea on behalf of an aged Jewish mother whose son disappeared about a month ago. I write this letter in the hope that you will help us to find him for he reads your paper daily. He went away one morning clad in his working clothes. His name is Henry Bloom. He is employed as a longshoreman at the different docks of this city. He is five feet seven, light haired, blue-eyed and thin. At times he was employed as an usher or waiter.

1870 78th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. —F. BLOOM.

**FRANCE FIGHTS CATALONIANS**  
PARIS, Oct. 27.—France has taken measures against an alleged Catalan uprising against Spain. Secret service agents have learned that followers of Colonel Macia have fostered a plot in Perpignan and have planned to march to Spain through the Andorra Valley.  
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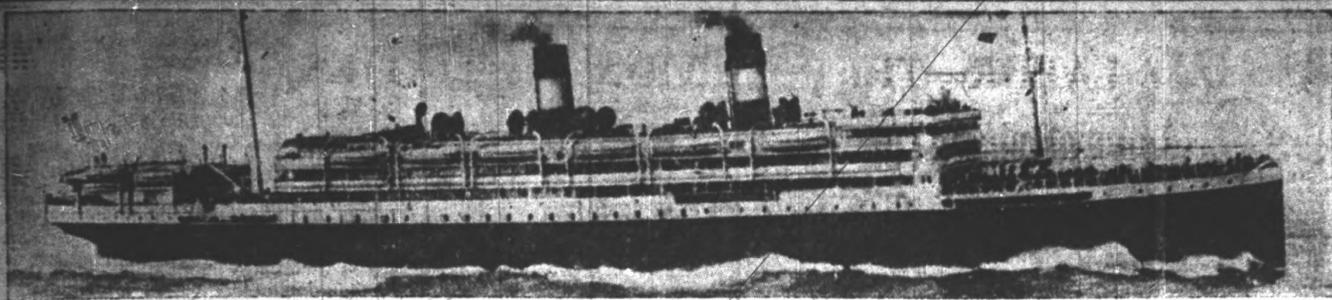
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Former troopship "Princess Mafalda" which blew up and sank off the coast of Brazil with an overload of poor Italian emigrants. Estimates of loss of life vary from 34 up, as the owners waited until they heard how many were rescued before announcing how many were on board when the journey began.

### Think Faked Facts Offered in Wages Dispute by Roads

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (FP).—"If this evidence is admitted, arbitration of wages on the railroads is at an end," said Donald R. Richberg, counsel for the Locomotive Firemen's union before the United States arbitration board hearing on wage increase demands on western roads. This challenge was made with reference to testimony the carriers wished to submit regarding their financial troubles.

Richberg declared that the financial difficulties of the road were not relevant. The employees have no access to the books of the railroad, he said, and the employees have little chance in debating a question that the interstate commerce commission after years of research cannot decide. But the arbitration board nevertheless voted to admit the evidence.

Richberg objected to a consideration of all this poverty data on the ground that profits or comparative profits are not material to the determination of what are reasonable wages and that profits cannot be ascertained without establishing a basis from which to compute such profits. In any case labor counsel made it hot for carrier witnesses by slicing, through cross examination, more than \$70,000,000 from the "investment" of the Northern Pacific.

Locomotive firemen are asking for \$1 a day increase. On the stand a number of the workers have told of the hardships behind the big boilers on the road. A fireman on the Wabash testified that on a passenger run of 3 hours and 45 minutes he shovels 5 tons of coal. After 17 years of service, another fireman is 20th on the list for promotion to engineer. Instead of being preparatory work to becoming an engineer, firing has been shown at the hearing to be a life job.



### What's What in Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—The resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the senate of the United States that no man should hold the presidential office more than eight years, will meet an amusingly changed situation when introduced in the forthcoming session.

Coolidge's I-do-not-choose-to-run statement has removed any basis for a claim by standpatners that the resolution is now a device for robbing the republicans of their best vote-getter. The president is out of the race. Dawes and Hoover are leading the G. O. P. field, with Hughes a poor third. Neither Dawes nor Hughes could, if elected for one term, expect to survive more than four years in the job. Certainly they would not hope for more than eight years in the White House, since both are well past 60. Any blocking of a declaration against a third term would now serve to gauge the ambitions of but one candidate—Herbert Hoover.

Accordingly, the "progressive" group will invite the standpatners to give unanimous endorsement to the declaration that two terms is enough for any American president. This argument will appeal to many of the hard-boiled opponents of Hoover. It will embarrass some of the middle western senators who think that Hoover will force the convention to nominate him. It will have the support of virtually every democrat in the upper branch of congress. As matters now stand, it should pass.

If this should happen, then the possibility of "drafting" Coolidge to run against Al Smith in 1928 would be ended. Practical politicians would turn to Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury and big scab coal mine owner, to learn whether that close-mouthed oracle of high finance had decided to make Hughes the nominee or to pin his colors on Dawes. They are all quite sure that Mellon does not care for Hoover, whom he looks upon as a rival prophet in the temple of Big Business.

Some of Hoover's advisers urge that Hoover should favor the resolution—on the ground that if Hoover

appears to be sweeping the country in the primaries next summer, Mellon may draft Coolidge to shut Hoover out. But Hoover, who is now receiving a continuous stream of political visitors, from his government-provided headquarters in the department of commerce, sits tight. He is quite willing to dream of three terms for himself, if he pleases the eastern banking crowd in a first administration.

Lowden Looms. Senator Nye of North Dakota seems to be worried over the ghost of the Lowden boom which settled like a grasshopper cloud upon the fields of his state some months ago. It appears that the farmers and county chairmen in North Dakota never heard—or promptly forgot—about the purchase of delegates to the G. O. P. national convention in 1920 by agents of the wealthy Gov. Lowden. At that time the scandal was so rank that the convention turned from it in alarm and chose the spotless Warren Gamaliel Harding of Ohio to deliver the oil reserves. Lowden turned farmer, and spent a lot of money on advertising himself in the farming states. Many farmers in the northwest began to take him at his own pretensions.

Reed Interested in Exposure. Nye, Frazier, Borah, LaFollette, Brookhart and probably Howell, McMaster, Blaine and Hiram Johnson will be for Norris for the republican nomination. Norris stands for real farm marketing legislation and Lowden stands for nothing else that the progressives want. Hence the Lowden managers are directing a fire at the North Dakota senators, blaming them for failure to support Lowden. The innocent farmers who have written these letters did not stop to think of the embarrassment which Jim Reed of Missouri is about to bring upon the Lowden candidacy. Reed is running the senate investigation of corrupt use of money in politics. Reed is also a presidential candidate. Eight years ago he exposed Lowden's agents in their purchase of delegates. He will bring it up again this winter.

Aside from his record as a slush-fund operator, and as head of the Pullman Palace Car concern, and as an anti-labor governor of Illinois, and as a politician without social vision or a fine sense of justice, Lowden may be all right for those farmers who like that sort of man. The difficulty with a Lowden re-nomination in the progressive states is that it is a mockery of principle and of ordinary human intelligence.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

### Houston Merchants Cheat Taxi Drivers To Welcome Bankers

(By Worker Correspondent) HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 27.—"Houston Welcomes Bankers"—read the sign in every window of the Houston business houses; "Houston Welcomes Bankers"—read the big captions on the front pages of all Houston newspapers. The chamber of commerce tried to create the impression that everyone in Houston was glad to see the bankers. Shop clerks are forced to wear "Welcome Bankers" ribbons however much in the way.

Fake Sentiment. For weeks the newspapers had been trumpeting the forthcoming convention of the American Bankers Association, and appealing to the "People" to play welcome host to the "banker-guests"; appealing for free auto transportation for the bankers (depriving the taxi-drivers of the chance to earn a few extra cents), to show the true spirit of "Southern Hospitality." But the chamber of commerce welcomed the guests, not only because of hospitality, but for a more materialistic reason.

Industrializing Houston. Since the completion of the ship channel connecting Houston with the Gulf of Mexico, Houston is taking first place in exporting raw material (cotton, lumber, oil, etc.) direct to all South American ports, as well as to European ports, and has been gradually establishing an industrial center. Being so situated as to enable it to manufacture in Houston at a much lower cost than in the east (due to cheap labor, and vast deposits of natural resources), the chamber of commerce is trying for investments. And the bankers of course understand it very well, they have an eye for business. The Houston Press publishes a statement of Charles Cason of the Chemical National Bank of N. Y., referring to his previous visit to Houston: "Just a friendly visit at first, but I saw here the making of a great city and since have made numerous investments in real estate here, your city is certain to become within the next few years the great metropolis of the Gulf Coast."

In a front page article calling for hospitality for the "distinguished guests" the Houston Press (a Scripps Howard paper) gives the reason for this hospitality, and remarks that: "powadays, bankers sit side by side with a president of a nation, and have much to do with the country's government."

### An Attorney on Injunctions

By V. Q.

workers as to the class nature of the courts. Mass Picketing. Mass picketing is the answer, and this Holly omits. For without effective picketing, without tying up the shops, no injunctions are needed by the employers. Holly is right when he calls for disobedience of the injunction. If the Chicago District 8 of the International Association of Machinists had followed a policy of disobedience of the injunction handed down by Denny Sullivan in 1926, the American Oven Strike in Chicago would not have ended in disaster. But the Machinists obeyed the injunction, and hired bewhiskered Ham Lewis, former U. S. Senator to appeal to the courts to sustain the legality of the Anti-Labor Injunction Limitation Bill. Politicians and lawyers were to win our battles for us. The result—nothing accomplished till this day, except a lost strike.

Holly's advise is not altogether sound, but it is refreshing to note his views expressed in one of the labor journals, instead of the usual dribble about the injunction in the trade union press generally and in the American Federationist in particular.

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### Mafalda Survivors Say 400 Are Drowned

(Continued from Page One) of the first survivors of the Princess Mafalda to be landed here.

Saw Shark Eat Victims. Ferreira declares that he personally saw a shark attack one man, and that the waters about the sinking Italian liner were reddened apparently by the blood of others who had been attacked by sharks.

Ferreira's story was a graphic one of the panic which followed the explosions on board the ship, and the consequent rush to the boats on a vessel that was sinking and with all of its lights extinguished. "Soon after the wreck, said Ferreira, a light was seen on the horizon. It was the Formosa. Later the British vessel Rosetti arrived and by agreement, one vessel picked up all those in life boats and the crews of the other ships took care of those floating about on rafts or with the aid of preservers.

Rescuers See Deaths. For five hours the Mafalda remained afloat, and then, after another explosion she sank. A mighty wave was thrown up as she disappeared below the surface. The captain of the steamer Mosella, which brought survivors to this port today, also told a graphic tale of commingled courage and stark terror. "It was a horrible spectacle when we arrived on the scene," the captain of the Mosella said. "There were frantic men, women and children floating all about us. Many women and children seemed to have gone stark mad as they drifted about in the dark night, with fairly high waves tossing them about."

"We had received our first S. O. S. on the night of the twenty-fifth and speeded to the location given and found the vessel already sinking. "While we stood by and helped in the rescue work, the radio officer of the Princessa remained at his post continually sending out S. O. S. messages. The captain of the ship was on the bridge. They stayed on their job until the vessel sank. The crew of the Mafalda behaved with the greatest of heroism.

Fascisti Contradicted. Two women, one man and one child were found to be dead when taken aboard the Mosella. The captain of the Mosella estimates the missing at 400. Told of the claims of officials in Rio Janeiro that the lost did not exceed 68 the captain of the Mosella insisted upon his estimate that there were 400 missing. "We heard the crying and plaintive wails of these folks who were struggling about in the water and many of them must have been drowned," said members of the Mosella's crew. The police of Bahia were today ordered to conduct an inquiry into the sinking of the Mafalda on grounds that the wreck occurred within Brazilian waters.

Old Worn-out Ship. The Princessa Mafalda was an old discarded troop ship, used in the world war ten years ago, and now owned by the Navigazione Generale Italiana, of Genoa, which is permitted by the Fascist admiralty to use vessels of this type for the transportation of immigrants to South American ports. The wreck was caused by a boiler explosion.

While the Italian embassy still estimates but 68 persons missing a recapitulation of radio advices from rescue ships of survivors is as follows: Alhena, 451; Formosa, 353; Rossert 27; Mosella 24; Total 855. The Mafalda had a total of 1,258 aboard, the owners say.

The Italian embassy announces that among the third class passengers there were 118 Syrians, 36 Jugo-Slavians, two Austrians, one Hungarian, one Swiss, one Argentinian, one Uruguayan and fifty Spaniards.

- Soviet-Swedish Trade Pact MOSCOW, Oct. 13. (By Mail).—Mr. Litvinoff, Acting People's Commissary of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Heidenstam Swedish minister, signed an agreement in the juridical status of the U. S. S. R. trade representation in Sweden. This agreement provides for the scope of functions of the U. S. S. R. trade representation.
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## DRAMA

### Shakespeare Made Easy

#### "Taming of the Shrew" Taken From Its Feudal Background; Knickers and Wisecracks Help

"The Taming of the Shrew" which opened this week at the Garrick Theater is simply William Shakespeare's famous comedy with characters decked out in Hart, Schaffner and Marx clothes. The modern dress, however, is not limited to the swanky apparel; here in the sixteenth-century play by the landowner of Stratford-on-Avon are found radio sets, auto claxons, Havana cigars and a high-pressure vacuum cleaner.

Many idolatrous readers, I know, will think it superfluous to mention anything but the fact that the commanding Basil Sidney and the insidiously lovely Mary Ellis are among the cast. A large section of the audience which saw the play last night at the former modest home of the Theatre Guild experienced a comfortable feeling of familiarity; for hadn't they read or at least heard of this famous "thing" by Shakespeare in their high school or college days? Jazzed up by spicy new "asides" and appropriate wisecracks, the ancient play succeeded in flattering the intellectual sense at the same time providing a noisy, lusty show.

Mary Ellis, who illumined "The Dybuk" and "Rose-Marie" as Katharina Minola, was the shrew which Basil Sidney (as Petruchio) set out to tame. He succeeded by the now-famous technique of browbeating, accompanied by sound and fury. Petruchio was but one of the suitors who determined to "woo in haste and wed at leisure" the beautiful but scorpion-tongued lady from Padua. The other candidate, Reginald Bach (as Triano) provided much of the wit. With his cockney

JANET GAYNOR



In "Sunrise," the Herman Sudermann film now showing at the Times Square Theatre.

accents, however, he was as incongruous as the Jewish generals of Maurice Swartz's Art Theater who performed in Roman Rolland's "The Wolves" some time ago.

The observations at the close of the play on the rights of women are a far cry from the modern slogans put forth by Havelock Ellis and Ellen Key; the production is, nevertheless, quite sprightly; Basil Sidney, despite his gratuitous postures and posturings, is handsome and engaging. It is too bad that Shakespeare lived too early to collaborate with Arthur Sullivan. It would have permitted Mary Ellis to use her voice to chant her reactionary views on the Woman Question.—S. G.

## AMUSEMENTS

BOOTH W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30 Wed. & Sat. at 2:30 WINTHROP AMES presents JOHN GALSWORTHY's Last Play ESCAPE LESLIE HOWARD

IF The Actor-Manager presents Lord Dunsany's comedy, LITTLE THEA. THE W. 44 St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

HAMPDEN in Ibsen's comedy "AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE" Hampden's Theatre, 112 W. 42 St. Eves. at 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU By HERMANN SUDERMANN Symphonic Movie-tone Accompaniment Theatre, 42d St. W. of B'way Times Sq. TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

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National Theatre, 11 St. W. of B'way Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 "The Trial of Mary Dugan" By Bayard Veiller, with ANN HARDING—REX CHERYMAN

REPUBLIC WEST Evenings 8:30 Wed. & Sat. 2:30 The Mulberry Bush with James Ronnie & Claudette Colbert

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## THIS CHRISTMAS

International Labor Defense unites all forces in the labor movement willing to co-operate in a fight against the frame-up system, defends militant workers against imprisonment and deportation and gives financial assistance to the class-war prisoners and their dependents. Each month it sends \$5 to the men in prison and \$20 each to their dependents.

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Show them that those on the outside have not forgotten them by disposing of a book of 30 Christmas coupons at 10c each.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

# "AUGIE" KILLED IN FIGHT OVER I.L.G.W.U. SPOILS

## \$175,000 Given Sigman By Jobbers

That "Little Augie," recruiter of thugs and gunmen for the right wing administrations of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' and Furriers' Union, was killed by a rival for this "business" is clearly indicated by developments in the arrest of two suspects.

"Little Augie" was shot and killed Oct. 15. Police officers and Tammany Hall politicians friendly to the late "Little Augie's" employers gave credence immediately to reports that he was killed in a bootlegging or dope feud.

With the arrest Tuesday of Jacob Shapiro and Louis Buckhouse for investigation in connection with the slaying, however, his alliance with the administrations of the Furriers' Union and the I. L. G. W. U. was made clearer than ever. Developments now show that "Little Augie's" earnings as a boss and recruiter of thugs and gunmen against the left wing workers of those unions were excessive. Rivals for his "business" appeared on the horizon of the underworld.

"Little Augie" Arrogant. "Little Augie" appears to have grown arrogant, over-confident and greedy for more of the spoils of the right-wing strikebreaking campaign that nearly destroyed the workers' solidarity in the needle trades. This campaign was carried on against the rank and file by Morris Sigman, president of the I. L. G. W., his prototype in the furriers' administration and Edward F. McGrady, needle trades organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

Finally "Little Augie" is said to have accepted \$50,000 payment from an unnamed source to break a certain strike. Others believed it better business to let the strike drag along, on the theory that smaller payments over a long period would exceed \$50,000. This quarrel was settled but it left an ugly scar.

"Little Augie" Scabbed. "Little Augie" still later dispatched one of his lieutenants into a strike zone which a rival gang recruiter claimed as his territory. His pockets bulging with Sigman's I. L. G. W. administration cash, "Little Augie" was becoming "Little Corporal" Napoleon in the guerrilla warfare of the fur market. Rivals then decided to kill him and did so, according to report yesterday.

Jobbers Pay \$175,000. Meanwhile the Cloak and Dress-makers' Joint Board charges that the Merchants' Association, the jobbers' branch of the industry, has agreed to pay 50 per cent of its back dues to the I. L. G. W. unemployment insurance fund. Recent court hearings have shown this fund is now controlled exclusively by the Sigman administration. Joint Board officers said yesterday they believed a large part of this sum of \$175,000 may be spent in the employment of other "Little Augies" for continued gun and black jack terrorism against the rank and file left wing constituency of the Joint Board.

When Sigman and his henchmen gained control of the fund through the resignation of employers' representatives from the board of trustees, \$380,000 were on hand. Sigman recently testified in a formal court hearing on another question that \$175,000 of that amount was "loaned" to his international office, at a time

# Stock Market Reflects Depression in Steel, Other Stocks Sinking

After wavering for a number of days the stock market took a downward plunge yesterday. Steel common dropped as was natural after the showing for the third quarter, which was a disappointment to even the most pessimistic of the Wall Street speculators. Steel has fallen off more than 21 per cent from last year's third quarter report. General Motors is also wavering, but this was to be expected due to the appearance of the new Ford car. Even rails are lower as reports indicate a decided falling off in business, especially car loadings.

# Colorado Miners Tire of Company Union

(Continued from Page One)

1919, 1921, 1922 and the present strike. The failure of the Rockefeller plan to make its professions was exposed 3 years ago in a Russell Sage foundation report on employes' representation in coal mines. The report shows that from the beginning the administrator of the plan has been the president of the company.

The company has paid the employe representatives for time lost on duties regularly assigned by management but where these representatives act for employes they do it on their own time. Final decisions on matters discussed are made by managerial officials without vote of the employes or their representatives.

Arbitrary Wage Slashes. "In brief," says the report, "the industrial representation plan introduces no radical change in the status of employes by extending to them a share in any phase of management or by defining terms of partnership. The representatives are channels of communication between management and miners rather than partners or even advisers to officials in employment policies."

In the vital matter of wages the employes have had no voice. Prior to 1922 there was only one instance in which the company did not simply follow the wage changes won by miners in the union fields. That was in 1921 when it arbitrarily reduced wages to the 1917 level.

Worst Union Scale. It claimed that this reduction was made on petition by the employes, but this was refuted by the fact that the miners themselves struck almost 100 per cent against the reduction when it became effective. The imminence of the present strike induced Colorado Fuel & Iron to grant an increase of 11 per cent but the men are striking solidly for the union scale.

As a result the employes have shown almost complete indifference to the operation of the plan. The Russell Sage investigator found that except where the management applied pressure the miners almost unanimously boycotted meetings and elections. Even under pressure less than half the miners vote for representatives. And these representatives turn out to be largely company men including a considerable number of straw bosses. The report quotes one miner representative as saying:

Boycott Fake Unions. "What's the use of being a representative when you don't represent anyone? The men won't come to meetings called by us. They won't bring their grievances to us. They want a union contract and won't be satisfied until they get one."

when his efforts to destroy the left wing Joint Board were at their height. Only \$5,000 of the fund was actually used for unemployment relief, Sigman testified.

# ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT LABOR EDUCATION LABOR AND GOVERNMENT TRADE UNION POLITICS

# KING GEORGE'S FOE, "BIG BILL," WOULD SLASH WINDY CITY TEACHERS' PAY

POLICERS AND PROGRAMS STRIKES—INTELLIGENCE THE TRADE UNION PRESS LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

# 20,000 Insurance Workers in Union Is Goal of Drive

By ART SHIELDS. (Federated Press.)

Three big life insurance companies employing a total of more than 20,000 office workers are now under the fire of a campaign by the Bookkeepers, Stenographers' and Accountants' Union of New York. Beginning last week with the drive against the mammoth Metropolitan Life, the union executive board decided yesterday to carry the fight to the Equitable and the New York Life companies as well.

"We are tackling the biggest field of unorganized workers," said Leonard Bright, president of the union, "and the poorest paid. One worker in every five in New York slaves in the offices and many of them do not get more than \$12 a week."

Since the big radio and mass meeting offensive started the union is being flooded with letters from women clerks telling of their troubles. This morning one from a veteran employe of the New York Telephone Co. tells of girls working for \$10 and \$12 in the accounting department, with \$1 raise every 9 months. The writer, after 25 years' service is in danger of discharge as "too old."

Haley Fiske, the brisk old septuagenarian president of the Metropolitan, is finding his press-agented reputation as a kind father of his employes torn to shreds in the letters which his clerks are sending to Bright. In his last speech over the Debs radio Bright read snatches from some of these letters to the workers listening in.

"I wish," said one Metropolitan letter writer, "someone would force the autocratic Haley Fiske to attempt to live in New York on \$12 per week. But no, the exclusive gentleman won't even ride in the elevators if one of his 'children' happens to be in them. I, not knowing the gentleman, and not knowing his commands, once endeavored to ride with him, and was unceremoniously shoved aside with the door slammed in my face."

Said another: "Twenty-five years ago I entered the employ of the Metropolitan at a salary of \$8 per week, that being the starting wage for women employes at that time. In 1919, seventeen years later, I was receiving \$14 a week. It is now, 1927, \$24 a week, a total increase in 25 years of \$18. In the work I am doing, I may not, under the present system, receive more salary even if I work for the Metropolitan 25 years more."

"The work is very exacting, the departments are usually underclerked, the amount of work to be done increases rapidly; the 'high-pressure' system is employed generally thru-out the home office. It is common among the clerks to refer (confidentially, of course) to the home office as the 'sweat-shop.'"

# Visit of Crouch to Home Town Excites Partisans of Duke

NORTH WILKESBORO, N. C., Oct. 27.—The visit of the Communist ex-soldier, Paul Crouch, to his hometown at Hays, N. C., and his speech there was sufficient to arouse the fear and hatred of the local capitalists, the K. K. K. and the press. This is a district where girls slave in textile mills for as little as a dollar a day.

The Wilkes Patriot bitterly denounced Crouch in a long editorial, entitled, "The Rantings of a Rank Radical." It revealed the extreme ignorance in the South for the most notorious exploiters of the workers, Duke and Reynolds, were described as "public benefactors," as well as Carnegie and Rockefeller!! In part, the Patriot editorial read:

"We hold with Decatur, whose toast still rings true: Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right—but our country, right or wrong."

The editorial was described as "one of the best I ever read" by the Judge of the U. S. District Court at Greensboro.

# Injured Worker Given \$45,000 Verdict by Jury

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 27.—After less than a half hour's deliberation a jury before Judge Ackerson in supreme court, here Wednesday returned a verdict for \$45,000 in favor of Charles Thompson, 38, a Negro, of 265 Wayne St., Jersey City, in his action for \$100,000 against a building firm, for the loss of his left leg. The defendant in the action was the Lindo-Griffith Company of Fourth St., Newark.

The war now waged by William Hale Thompson, mayor of Chicago against King George of England is adding to the gaiety of two continents and will not do much harm to either of the major belligerents. But above the shriek of shrapnel and the roar of cannon we hear the wails of the Chicago school teachers whose salaries are being threatened because the valiant mayor hesitates to pursue the wealthy tax dodgers to their lairs in order to provide the revenue with which to pay the teachers' salaries.

The following article written by a veteran of the Teachers' Union in Chicago throws light on the situation that confronts the school teachers in the western metropolis and is a damning indictment of a system that finds money to spend for everything else except the education of children, as well as of a trade union leadership that clings to the fatal political policy of "rewarding" one set of capitalist politicians and "punishing" another set.—Ed.

By a Chicago Schoolteacher. CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—What is the matter with the Chicago schools? This is what the people in Chicago are trying to find out just now. The school board is investigating the superintendent, the Union League Club, and other organizations are investigating the school board, and the teachers are investigating the taxes that bring in the school revenue.

First, as to the superintendent, Wm. McAndrew. He is suspended and on trial for unseemly conduct and insubordination. The charge of unseemly conduct in exposing the children of Chicago to British propaganda is mostly political capital for the Thompson regime and falls under Thompson's election slogan of "America First." The charge of insubordination is well grounded. The immaculate superintendent imported by the Chamber of Commerce and kindred organizations to act as slave-driver in the Gary factory system he introduced in the schools, has been cracking the whip over all his subordinates from the supervisors down to the kindergarten child, and demanding that they "Print and Prove" everything and turn out 100 per cent results. He evidently could not follow his own maxim, for he has himself fallen into a slight error. As long as he had the backing of the School Board under Mayor Dever, he could ignore the rules of the Board, the Teachers Councils and everything he chose, go ahead with his own plans, and afterwards obtain the rubber stamp approval of the Board. His mistake was in thinking himself still czar under the new Thompson Board. The first slip or "insubordination" and he was out.

The whole system, principals, teachers and pupils those who were still alive drew a long sigh of relief, wondering if it could really be true they no longer heard the crack of the whip, and proceeded to use their judgment in more sane teaching and learning.

The Thompson School Board would like to keep its promises and be friendly to teachers, pupils and parents, but how can it do so with no money in the treasury? They must either close the schools for part of the year or cut the salaries of the largest group of employes, the elementary teachers. Closing schools would bring down the wrath of the voters on their political heads, so a 20 per cent cut of teachers' salaries is threatened, saving \$6,000,000 a year.

The Chicago Teachers' Federation is an organized body of 7,000 teachers and wants to know why in a wealthy community like Cook County there is no sufficient income for the schools. In fact they have been demanding it for some years and have taken the

superintendent McAndrew, who is accused of introducing pro-British history books in the public schools, was present at the session, but spent most of the time sleeping. His attorney also slept. Many others drowsed in their chairs during the reading. President John Coath of the school board, said he counted five board members asleep at one time. "Something must be done to pep up this trial," said Mr. Coath.

Canadian Gold Strike TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 27.—Reports of a gold strike north of Kirkland Lake have reached the Department of Mines here.

Work Daily for the Daily Worker!

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# Protest Against Brutality of Pa. Cossacks Is Made

A formal appeal to Governor Fisher to investigate the conduct of the troopers who used clubs and poison gas against 200 men, women and children at the mass meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti at Cheswick, August 22, is being made by Attorney Allan Davis, of Pittsburgh, representing the American Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense.

Among the evidence that Fisher can see, if he will, are trampled and bloodstained women's and children's hats, caps, dresses and shoes.

Two mine guards of the Clarkston Coal Co. had charges filed against them in the mayor's court at St. Clairsville, Ohio, as the result of the eviction of a miner from a company house at the Provident mine. The eviction was made without due process of law.

# Commission Finding Aid to Open Shop

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Examiners of the Interstate Commerce Commission today recommended that the commission find that freight rates on bituminous coal, in carloads, from producing fields in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia to destinations in Northern New York, are unreasonable, and take Clearfield as a base.

Clearfield is in partially unionized territory, but the reduction of the West Virginia rates is a blow at the union fields in Illinois and Ohio, to the extent that they are not owned by the same companies as control the non-union fields of West Virginia. For several years Interstate Commerce Commission decisions on coal freight rates have assisted non-union fields at the expense of the nearer union fields.

The examiners said the commission should hold that the rates from the Clearfield District are unreasonable to the extent that they exceed the following amounts: Syracuse and Solway, \$2.78; Oswego, \$2.81; Antwerp, Black River, Brownsville, Canton and various other points \$3.04. The Commission should further hold that the assailed rates from the other producing fields are unreasonable to the extent they exceed the rates from the Clearfield district, plus the amounts of the present differentials from the respective districts, examiners said.

# All New Jersey Laundry Workers Should Attend Elizabeth Meet Tonight

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 27.—All laundry workers of New Jersey are urged to attend an organization meeting to be held Friday, 7 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum, 515 Court St. The meeting is arranged by the New Jersey Laundry Workers Organization Committee.

In issuing the call for the meeting the committee points out that a general wage cut is being put into effect by the New Jersey Laundry Employers' Association. "If you want to protect your bread and butter," the statement continues, "you must organize as your bosses do."

# Pittsburgh Workers Party Meet.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 27.—A general membership meeting of the Workers Party of Pittsburgh and vicinity will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Pittsburgh, Sunday, 2 p. m., October 30th. Admission by membership cards only. Members of the Young Workers League and of the Young Pioneers are also invited.

The Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be the main topic for discussion after a special report will be made by a representative of the District Executive Committee. Each and every Party member is expected to be present as a rollcall will be taken and a record kept of the absent members.

FATH KILLS THREE. NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 27.—John Murphy is a real Christian and believes his religion. As a result of the pragmatic test to which he subjected it, his two year old son is dead, his wife and four year old son are dying. The family got diphtheria. Murphy prayed for their recovery, but refused to have a physician, saying: "I don't want any medicine used in my family. I have implicit faith in God. If it is His will, they must die."

# JENKS AND ARMY LEADERS REPORT TO BUSINESSMEN

## Manufacturers Meeting Threatens Asia, Latin

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 27.—The second day's conference of the National Association of Manufacturers today was a field day for militarists. With the heavy emphasis on industrialization of the "South" making the Tennessee valley "second Ruhr," from this point on, quering more foreign markets in Latin America and the Orient, a large share of attention was given to allied subject of "preparedness."

Colonel MacNider, assistant Secretary of War, gladdened the delegates by foretelling a drive for extensive restocking of the arsenals with ammunition.

Any Manufacturer Uninterested? "Ten years is the life of our ammunition and the ten years is not up. We have no munitions to bridge the gap between the last hour of our supply and the day when industry can get under way its quantity production."

"Even to the man who isn't particularly interested in that—if there is any person—there is another rather important fact connected with industrial preparedness measures."

With the better equipment of the army and navy it will be possible to hurry young men to any part of the world where American business interests are in danger months quicker than was the case in 1917, said MacNider, and immediately drew a financial moral: this will lower taxation. Must Sacrifice Sons.

Lieutenant Colonel Seymour Bullock made an accompanying address in grand session, in favor of military training. After complimenting the manufacturers on their usual readiness to support measures for a larger army and navy and to encourage patriotism, Bullock attacked the youth movement. As this was a meeting in honor of women's day, the colonel advised mothers especially against attempting to preserve their sons from the battlefield. He denounced several anti-military societies by name.

Brigadier General Herbert M. Love, director of the budget, was another speaker, with a military title.

Jenks Points to Asia. Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, of Alexander Hamilton University and New York University outlined the prospects for sales in the Orient.

"Since Secretary Seward bought Alaska for the United States in 1867," said Dr. Jenks, "the minds of most Americans have turned to the Pacific and the West, with the thought that that was to be our coming market. Since that time also we have noted an ever-increasing development in the growth of our trade with the Far East. The figures show, especially of late years, an increase by leaps and bounds and it takes only a mildly prophetic eye to see our Far Eastern trade out-speed all others."

South America Also. Elton H. Hooker, President of the Hooker Electro-Chemical Company of New York and Niagara Falls, declared that the shifting of markets from Europe to South America and the Orient by way of the Panama Canal is opening up a new industrial map of the world.

"This change is now gradual," continued Mr. Hooker, "it will be accelerated, however, by great activity in the Tennessee Valley which will carry it to half a dozen neighboring States."

"When this is accomplished a section of the country which has been for generations agricultural will become industrial, and cities will spring up, population will develop and one of the greatest manufacturing centers of the world will occupy the valley, and it will become the Ruhr of America."

"Here lies America's future, and it is from this standpoint, with our back almost turned to Europe, that we should try to decide right questions of the Monroe Doctrine, the League of Nations, the World Court, our foreign trade, the tariff and the collection of our foreign debts," said Mr. Hooker.

Then followed the army men, giving the technical and practical details of the forces required to put into realization this dream of world conquest which they explained, meant primarily the ability to rush quickly large numbers of America's young men into distant military campaigns.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 27.—The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in session here yesterday was told that the cotton business shows better profits. There have been numerous wage reductions lengthening of the work day recently in spite of much unemployment.

ANTI-VICE CAREER RUINED. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 27.—Mrs. Wm. L. King, wife of Vice-Congressman King of Pittsburgh is trying to get a divorce, according to the statement of the citizen's committee head. King left town hurriedly some time ago, was accused of deserting his wife, came back with a wife, and she says, accused her of "ruining a career."

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THE DAILY WORKER

ON THE COLORADO BATTLE FRONT

By Fred Ellis

A Naive Doctor

By B. LIBER.

(From his forthcoming book "The Healers.")

DR. WILLIAM STRAIGHT had been in practice for one year when a man with a heart disease came to his office. After the examination he told the patient to give up his work for at least six months. A smile of pity for the doctor's candor was the answer.

"Maybe you can find some other work, something lighter," suggested Dr. Straight.

"Oh, doctor, it is so hard to get a job nowadays! I must stick to mine." "Can you at least be excused from overtime work, so that you can have the evening for yourself?"

"That is impossible at present, during the rush." "Impossible? Impossible? We'll see!"

William was determined to act. The next day he went to his patient's shop and asked to see the head of the firm. He was waiting in the office and speaking to one of the foremen. Through the thin board partition the deafening roar of the machines came in partly muffled. But each time the door toward the shop was opened, he was unable to hear his own voice, while the cloud of dust brought in by the draft made him cough. At last the chief arrived and his subaltern introduced the doctor. As William explained the object of his visit he noticed on the lips of the employer, as well as on those of the foreman and of the stenographers who had stopped their work and were listening, the same smile of sarcastic pity that he had seen the previous day on the face of his patient. He felt embarrassed and stupid, although he did not understand why, knowing that his errand was justified and his demand reasonable.

"So you want me to exempt your patient from overtime?" said the boss at last. "All right. It will be all right. He will be excused."

A few days later the patient's wife came to William's office and began to abuse him.

"What is the matter?" "Why, you went to my husband's shop and denounced him. They don't want no sick people there and now he lost his job. What'll I do with my children? Shame! But wait, I'll fix you! I'll tell everybody not to put their feet in your office! You'll see!"

Letters From Our Readers

Afraid of Getting Captured.

Editor, Daily Worker:—

In a recent study of "Company Unions and Organized Labor" by the Methodist Federation of Social Service, appearing in the Railway Conductor for August 1927, one page out of the four on this subject was devoted to the left wing views and activity in combatting company unions. The ten points of criticism of company union by R. W. Dunn, in his pamphlet "Company Unions" issued by the Trade Union Educational League are quoted as "Labor's argument by a spokesman of the left wing." They quote a paragraph from the conclusion of that pamphlet contributed by Wm. Z. Foster, which shows the company union as an attempt to ward off union organization, as well as Foster's conclusion that the company unions are most prominent in the basic, trustified industries which the labor leaders have failed to organize.

"Can the company union be captured?" asks the federation. "An attempt would be in harmony with the Communist policy of boring from within." It then quotes the warning given Chicago employers by the American Plan Open Shop Conference: "Do not form any club of employees. It proves to be an invitation to the union to come in and take them over. The Engineers' Club has gone lock, stock and barrel into the Hoisting Engineers' Local. In a few cases, company unions have actually been captured for a time by trade unions."

Recognition of the powerful influence of the Communist shop papers is made as follows: "An aggressive effort to influence the industrial council in the McCormick harvester plant is being made by Communist employees who distribute at the gates their militant little paper, 'The Harvest Worker.'" It should be stated that the paper is written by Communists and other workers employed by the International Harvester Co. —H. V.

Auction For DAILY WORKER.

The DAILY WORKER: We had an auction or an evening party as a benefit for The DAILY WORKER from which the profit was \$28.40 (twenty-eight dollars and forty cents) which the Executive Committee of the Workers Party is sending you.—John Hakala, Fort Bragg, Calif.

provided nothing in the way of human, elevating amusement for its thousands who are born only to create cities for the master class, and themselves perish for want of life and joy and happiness.

Night. A forest of brilliant, flaming threats are spitting fire around Youngstown. The flames are raging in the black night. They will burst into merciless conflagration one night. As you listen in the silence of the night you begin to hear the distant rumble as of millions of voices somewhere in the flaming heart of the steel city of Youngstown, Ohio: "We will ask for reckoning!"

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Strengthen the United Front of Labor—Support the Program and Candidates of the Workers' (Communist) Party!

The program of our party in the New York elections correctly emphasizes the importance of the present campaign even though it occurs in an "off" year.

In New York, from which it is possible that not only one but two presidential candidates may come in 1928, and which in any case is one of the decisive states in voting population and the world's financial center, the present campaign is in the nature of a trial heat for the race next year.

There are plenty of indications that the capitalist parties are attaching great importance to this year's elections. The charges and counter-charges of graft and corruption which fill the press of both parties are more than usually numerous and virulent.

The socialist party, obviously preparing for 1928, rejects a united front with the Workers' (Communist) Party, but socialist officialdom is accepting democratic and republican support for its judicial candidate, Jacob Panken. Not only is it accepting this support but it solicits it and has turned the Panken campaign over to a heterogeneous collection of lawyers from the ranks of both capitalist parties.

The socialist party, true to form, is putting the election of Panken above principles. It wants to be able to advertise a socialist judge in the campaign next year. The fact that Panken's socialism is not of a sufficiently workingclass and militant kind to prevent his being highly praised and endorsed by republican party machine elements does not worry socialist party officialdom.

On the contrary, Panken has become the real leader of the socialist party in New York.

Socialist and capitalist political parties alike have nothing to say about the war danger. With a rapid increase in the tension internationally, with the campaign for militarization of the American masses well under way, with the offensive against the Soviet Union in full swing, it might be expected by workers who do not yet know the role of the socialist party as a mask for capitalist-imperialism, that a party which sometimes condescends to speak of the class struggle and which makes an appeal to workers, would have something to say and some program to offer on this all-important issue.

Similarly, the socialist party has nothing to say to the working class in New York relative to the increasing police brutality which shows itself in every strike, big and little. Especially on the question of the pogrom set in motion against the rank and file of the needle trades workers has it nothing to say.

The reason is clear. The socialist party officialdom has not only endorsed this open union-smashing but it has furnished to A. F. of L. officialdom, the right wing and the bosses, a theoretical justification for it.

The program of the Workers' (Communist) Party speaks clearly on this question. Its proposal for a labor party, or failing that at this time, a United Labor Ticket, to challenge the system of injunctions, strikebreaking by police, gangsterism and the frame-up, can not be rejected except by those who are against a united labor front.

On all other issues—housing, traction, food, wages of public employees, social legislation, rights of Negroes, child labor, etc.—the program of our party is the only one which represents the interests of the workers and the great mass of the poorer population.

Support the program and candidates of the Workers' (Communist) Party!

Strengthen the United Front of Labor for the immediate struggle and the 1928 campaign!

The Zeigler Case—Part of the Left Wing Struggle Against Reaction

The announcement that five of the Zeigler, Ill., defendants must serve terms of from one to fourteen years in Joliet penitentiary, the supreme court having upheld their conviction for assault, is another blow struck in the war on the militant coal miners that has been carried on in intensive fashion for more than five years by the blackest gang of capitalist tools that ever cursed a labor movement.

It was Frank Farrington, president of District 14 United Mine Workers, later found to be on the payroll of the Peabody Coal Company, who, with his henchmen in the Zeigler sub-district, organized and financed the prosecution of these miners.

In a revolt against an open sell-out by the officials to a local coal company on the question of short tonnage, Mike Sarovich was shot and killed by a klanman whom the grand jury refuse to indict. Sarovich was a Communist and the grand jury, in rejecting the coroner's jury findings which charged Hargis with the murder, evidently acted on the belief that it is not murder to kill a Communist—especially if he is one of the union's staunchest fighters against official reaction and a foreign-born worker to boot.

These miners are to be sent to prison because they defended themselves against Cobb, one of the sub-district officials, and his gang of klan thugs.

They have been convicted technically of assault but actually because they fought the Lewis-Farrington machine whose united front with the coal barons while making war on the militant miners has all but destroyed the United Mine Workers of America.

A klan jury, a klan judge and bosses' agents in the official circles in the union, are sending these miners to jail.

Farrington has passed but Lewis remains. The Zeigler defendants are the prisoners of the Lewis machine just as truly as Lewis himself locked the cell doors upon them.

The Zeigler case grew out of and cannot be separated from the whole struggle of the left wing for a militant labor movement. As such the case must be viewed and supported.

Needle trades workers, who have seen the frame-up worked by reactionary officialdom against left wing leaders and rank and file, will find in the Zeigler case one that parallels their own.

It is a long way from the garment factories of New York to the coal mines of Illinois but the struggle of the workers is the same and the methods of reaction are the same.



The American Legion and the chamber of commerce mobilise to keep the I. W. W. out of Fremont County, Colorado.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue)

Young America

THERE are several ways by which we might approach the subject of present-day art and its economic interpretation. The easiest for me, and probably the most entertaining for you, will be autobiographical. Let me show you the world upon which I first opened my literary eyes.

I am a youth of eighteen, just out of college. I have been carefully taught by several professors that to read a book less than fifty years old is an unworthy and degrading action, and consequently I have never done it. I carry around with me some little red volumes of Horace, with which I beguile my spare hours while collecting material for obituary notices for the "New York Evening Post." All the rest of my life it will be possible for me to be patient with young literary Tories, remembering the chain-mail suit of prejudice into which I was riveted by my professors of academic snobbery.

Somehow or other I fell from grace; there came into my hands a copy of Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy," and for the first time it dawned upon my young mind that works of genius might be appearing now. You cannot imagine the revolutionary nature of that idea, to one who had been taught that the roll of literary greatness was closed and sealed. I began to read modern books, and the little red volumes of Horace accumulated dust.

This literary world of my youth was dominated by a writer named Kipling, an Englishman, you may remember; he is dead long since, but a ghost of him haunts a manor-house somewhere in Surrey, and squeaks and gibbers on the front page of the "Times"—London, New York, Seattle and Los Angeles—whenever the bull-dog breed is called out to bite a stranger. This man is one of the tragedies of our literature, because he had so many of the great qualities, energy, story-telling power, singing fervor. But his mind stopped growing, and he stayed a

boy—a hateful and dangerous and bloody-minded boy, dreaming of killing all the people whose minds persist in growing beyond his own. He called it the "white man's burden," the task of making all the colored men into his servants; now that colored men all over the world are objecting to being servants, it has become a matter of slaughtering whole populations with machine guns and poison gas and flying machines, and this old ghost of Kipling in Surrey knows nothing else but the jabber of slaughter and the slang of the slaughter-house. It is the point of view of the cocktail-sippers in that Shanghai club which boasts of having the longest bar in the world; class superiority and cruelty, jeering smartness, wit and energy in humiliating your fellow beings; and then the technicalities of the instruments of killing, and of railroads and steamships and airplanes to take you to the places where your victims live. Not long ago one of our popular magazines announced with great éclat a series of new stories by the old ghost in Surrey, and I found myself reading such phrases as "Bosco absoluto" and "a four pip Emma." No doubt the words mean something, and I might find out if I tried; but why should I trouble to learn the slang of these depraved wretches?

Poor old ghost in Surrey, the world refused to go the way he told it. He put on his prophet's robes and laid down the law, that East was East and West was West and never the twain should meet. But now from Alden to Zululand and from Angora to Zanzibar, the flappers are crowding to the movie palaces to see Mary Pickford in "Little Annie Rooney," and coming out to bob their hair and cut short their skirts! And black boys and yellow boys joining the Young Communist League, and setting up a bust of Lenin instead of an idol in their huts! Swarming from a hundred different lands to the University of the East in Moscow, and preparing to take up the colored man's burden, of compelling the white man to become a comrade instead of a killer! I never was inside a dragon, and can't say how he felt when St. George stuck his spear into him, but his noises must have been like the poems we get from the old ghost of Kipling in Surrey.

The Close of the Petura Case.

Only the white guard exiles from the Soviet Union and the most rabid anti-Semites will find fault with the French jury that liberated Samuel Schwartzbard, who twice boasted in the court room that he killed Simon Petura to avenge the thousands of Jews who were massacred during the period Petura's forces terrorized the Ukraine.

Let no one think, however, that France has declared open season on white guard generals equally as guilty as was Petura of the frightful slaughter of countless thousands during the years the victors of the war for democracy were subsidizing professional butchers in an effort to destroy the Bolshevik revolution.

During the trial the defense hotly denied any Bolshevik tendencies, and relied exclusively upon the theory of racial vengeance. Had there been the slightest evidence of sympathy with Bolshevism the verdict probably would have been different. Being a national and religious defense the French bourgeoisie could afford to be lenient.

But then assassination is essentially a bourgeois weapon and has nothing in common with revolutionary tactics, which relies upon mass movements of the proletariat to avenge crimes against the workers. Class oppression can only be overcome by waging the class struggle. It is that struggle that had eliminated Petura as a menace to the revolution long before Schwartzbard's bullet ended his miserable existence as an individual.

Also there was a lady novelist whom everybody read, a truly advanced and intellectual lady who belonged to the very highest English society, and invited all America to come in with her. When a new book of hers was published, the stacks in the department stores looked like fortifications, and with every volume you got a premier free—no, not a premium, but a real live premier of the British Empire, with all his heart secrets, and how his political enemies tried to ruin him by making it appear that he had—well, you know what I mean, but it wasn't said in plain words, because young girls read Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

We had American novelists also. There was our Richard Harding Davis, very much like Kipling, only he told about handsome young American engineers who went to Central America and put the spigoties in their places, with the help of the American navy arriving gloriously in the last chapter to put down the bad revolutionists and put in the good ones, just as we are doing today in Nicaragua. Also Davis wrote the most perfectly lovely stories about a young society darling named Van Bibber, who solved all kinds of problems and set everything in the world right with the most wonderful grace; he thought nothing of knocking out three terrible thugs with one arm while holding his fainting lady lover upon the other. The Van Bibber papers thrilled the reads of "Scribner's," while "Harper's" featured Mrs. Ward,

if I remember, and the "Century" specialized in another lady—what was her name, she wrote "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and the best English society received her, and permitted her to tell us about their love affairs.

Also there was Henry James, a "Scribner" writer, too, and I read every line of his thirty or forty novels; because I had come to realize that I must know what our ruling classes were like, and James was the man who would tell me. He had the most scrupulous regard for truth—he thought nothing of using up eight hundred pages to find out exactly what had happened in the way of a sexual intrigue between two of his characters twenty years ago, and to show you the writhings and twistings of the souls of these characters while the old guilty secret was coming out. For years I read these rather nasty scandals of the rich, and couldn't understand why it should be of such supreme importance whether she did or she didn't, whether he had or he hadn't. As with everything else in the modern world, it remained a mystery until I came to study economics, and realized that under the bourgeois law such old scandals determine property rights. It is upon property that bourgeois society is built, and it is property that decides whether people are worthy of having their scandals pried into and exposed by great geniuses like Mrs. Humphrey Ward and Henry James. (To Be Continued.)

A STEEL CITY

By MEYER DWORIN.

A black forest of gigantic smokestacks, which are constantly belching with thick black and yellow smoke, surrounds the valley where the city of Youngstown, Ohio, lies. A heavy curtain of smoke, black, and dirty, and hot, hangs over the city always.

In the valley, in the shadow of red and golden white flames which pour constantly from the huge steel factories which surround the city like threatening hells, are living and suffering one hundred and seventy thousand slaves, and about five thousand slave drivers.

Through the heart of the valley runs, like a cheap gaudy ribbon, Main Street, the nest of the mighty, where all their institutions are located, the institutions which hold in subjection and slavery the huge army which burns its life and youth away within the prison walls of the surrounding factories.

Here is also the market where the free slave purchases all necessities for the week. Here on Main Street cheap pianos are sold, cheap automobiles, cheap clothing, and cheap food. Here everything is cheap. It is purposely designed to satisfy the desire of the slave who is only born to create beauty and luxury for the few thousands of the master class, who own everything around here, even their slaves' very lives.

Main Street. A market place of cheapness. Great throngs of steel workers are swarming past the banks, the churches (Oh! how many of them there are here!) the movies, seeking amusement, escape from the monotonous factory life that eternally keeps one as if under a cloud. The movies shouting with their green and brilliant signs make the surrounding

smoke-laden atmosphere more horrible, to the point of terror.

A fat, puffing priest, tired and sluggish, with heavy golden cross on his chest, mingles with the crowd and disappears in the dark luring entrance of the movie.

Uphill, narrow, dirty streets are scattered, and reach towards the very doors of the huge, fiery steel factories. Overhead a thick black and scoty sky, through which a reddish hot sun, like a copper disk, rolls westward.

Saturday afternoon. Youngstown is like a black seething sea of released iron workers. All are black and dirty, and torn, beyond recognition. It is pay day. All are crowding to the banks, through which the blood-soaked dollars are straining only to find their way back to their original source. Across the street a player piano thunders in a gay march, now breaking into a plaintive Italian melody, and then again furiously bursting out into wild and careless jazz.

What a crowd of black, dirty, shaven has gathered around that window of mirth, and forgetfulness! Soon two ragged forms armed in lover fashion follow a gay slavish polka in dance, repeatedly exclaiming loudly their inner joy.

It has now become dark, and the darkness is heavy. In the distance, surrounding the town, the sky is illuminated with golden flames, bursting in spark-showers, like so many craters, calling to the night-shift to be annihilated again within its fiery sides.

On Main Street the churches are chiming lazily, calling those who do not work, to service. Tomorrow is Sunday, and a dead hush will prevail over those crushed lives who have never enjoyed all week. For Youngstown has