

Burns, Double-Crossed By Own Stool-Pigeon, Defiant As Coolidge Agents Menace Former Ally With "Atlanta"

CONGRESS OF FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION TAKES STAND AGAINST WAR

Bukharin, Voroshiloff and Others Call on Workers to Prevent Attack Against USSR

MOSCOW, Nov. 13.—The appearance of Bukharin at yesterday's session of the Congress of the friends of the Soviet Union was greeted with tumultuous applause.

Bukharin, leader of the Communist International, in his speech dealt mainly with Communist tactics as compared with the tactics of the social-democrats, and particularly in view of the recent speech of Loeder in the German Reichstag; the letters of Maxton Brockway, and the speeches of the Austrian social-democrat Bauer and others during the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution in Vienna.

Bauer on that occasion declared that the greatest error is to attempt to transfer Russian methods to other countries, and the further error is applying terrorist methods against social-democracy are the only possible two conditions: one internal consolidation and democratization of the country, and the other the abstention of Communist maneuvers tactics in western Europe.

The political content of these conditions, declared Bukharin, means the substitution of "democracy" as it is practiced, for example, by Germany, England, America, and Austria for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The second condition, he continued, means the demand for the liquidation of the Communist Party. This, he said, is nothing less than the demands made by the capitalists, except that the latter are more modest than Bauer. "What is the result of social-democracy?" declared Bukharin. "They

HARMARVILLE, PA., LABOR PARTY HAS HARD STRUGGLE

Elects Miner, Miners' Daughter

By A. S.

HARMARVILLE, Pa., Nov. 13.—A miner and a miner's daughter have been elected to office here on the Labor Party ticket. Polly Yates, elected as town auditor is president of the women's auxiliary of the local union, and vice-president of the sub-district woman's organization. John Middlemas, elected constable in the place of J. H. Burns, a 100 per cent company man, was machine boss at the mine and came out with the men and stock. The two labor candidates for justices of the peace lost by only about eight votes.

Seeds Round Up Voters. All Election Day till the polls closed the company had seeds driving machines around bringing in people to the polls. The farmers in this district are solid with the coal companies.

A crowd of miners and their wives waited up around the polling place all night until the votes came in. Then at four in the morning they went around to the house of the defeated company candidate and blew horns and raised a racket to let him know how glad they would be when they no longer had to see him with his fat blue-uniformed body oozing over the seat of his car going around arresting pickets and doing the company's dirty work generally.

Every Weapon to Beat Miners. The Harmarville logic of a Labor Party ticket is particularly clear. The operators use every available weapon against the miners, from coal and iron violence to eviction, and the men, through all the seven months of the lock-out have carried on the struggle with unwavering vigor and determination. Still today, when the long strain of the lock-out is making itself felt, and want of food and clothing is beginning to weigh heavily

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Threatening Letter From the Interborough

Interborough Rapid Transit Company

No. 163 Broadway

Frank Kelly, President

New York, November 10, 1927

To All Members of The Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Company Employees.

I am informed that the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees has called a mass meeting to be held on Friday, November 11th 1927 and invitations to attend this meeting may be distributed among the employees of this Company.

I therefore, deem it my duty again to call your attention to the fact that association with the Amalgamated Organization is in violation of the contracts between the management and the employee of this Company, which contracts, as you know, have been ratified individually by practically every one of the employees.

You have exercised your Constitutional right to organize by joining the Interborough Brotherhood. It was a wise choice because the Brotherhood through home rule gives better protection and complete collective bargaining through yourselves and the management without any interference by out-of-town labor leaders.

On October 17th 1927 I wrote you calling attention to the letter addressed to your Brotherhood on July 28th 1927 in which I stated in part "that the Interborough was under contract with your Brotherhood to employ only members of the Brotherhood and that becoming identified in any manner with the Amalgamated was a cause for dismissal from the Brotherhood and from the employ of the Company." Further on in the letter I advised you as follows: "You may be assured that it is the purpose of the Company to live up to your contracts in every particular. It is not intended to permit loyal men to be annoyed or intimidated by Amalgamated organizers or their agents. If they do so they will be proceeded against in the courts in an orderly manner upon evidence showing the facts."

It is common knowledge that the Amalgamated and their agents have continued to annoy and intimidate our employees, and this is to inform you that the Company has started such proceedings in the courts and will prosecute these proceedings to the end with a view of fully protecting the rights of the public, the rights of the employees and the rights of the Company.

Several meetings have been held by the Amalgamated in the past. A very few Interborough employees have attended. Some of the few attended out of curiosity.

I ADVISE YOU TO PROTECT YOUR OWN INTERESTS AND NOT ATTEND ANY MEETING THAT MAY BE CALLED BY THE AMALGAMATED.

Frank Kelly, President and General Manager.

Trotsky, Zinoviev, and 76 Others Reported Out of the Communist Party

Press dispatches yesterday reported the expulsion from the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. by its Central Committee, of Leon Trotsky, Gregory Zinoviev, Leo Kamenoff, Karl Radek, M. Smilga, and M. Proeborshenski.

Leaders of the Communist Party are quoted to the effect that the question of expulsion was to have been decided by the Communist Congress which convenes Dec. 15. Recent activities of the Opposition, including the holding of illegal meetings and taking possession of meeting halls by force hastened the expulsion, according to these dispatches.

The Central Committee at the same time expelled 76 other members of the Opposition, charged with underground anti-Party meetings.

300,000 Vienna Workers in Vast Demonstration on Anniversary of USSR

VIENNA, Nov. 13.—"We are not intimidated by the violent suppression of the July rising!" This was the slogan provided by the Communists who took the initiative in the tremendous demonstration held here Saturday in celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Communists in Lead. Thousands of Communists who formed a large part of the 300,000 workers who joined the parade supported by the social-democrats provided the militant tone of the demonstration. The memory of the shooting of 84 persons and the arrests of over 300 which followed the demonstration against the acquittal of fascists on a charge of murder was fresh in the mind of the thousands who swarmed in a cold biting rain and a sweeping snow storm.

"Bootleg King" Goes on Trial in Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—George Remus, former "bootleg king," will go on trial here tomorrow for the murder of his wife. He will act as his own attorney, while Charles P. Taft, son of Chief Justice Taft, will head the prosecution. The prosecution claims that Remus shot his wife because he feared she would testify to his complicity in the murder of a sheriff in Brookville.

WORKERS GATHER TO AID VICTIMS OF MUSSOLINI

Several hundred workers gathered at the Irving Plaza, 15th street and Irving Place, yesterday, to protest against the frame-up of Galogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, anti-fascist workers, at present in the Bronx County Jail under false charges of murder, preferred at the instigation of Mussolini's agents in the United States. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Greco-Carrillo Defense League. Among the speakers were Robert Dunn of the International Labor Defense, Arturo Giovannitti, poet; William Manning of the I. W. W. and others. George Procopo, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America presided.

Dunn Traces History. Robert Dunn traced the history of the case to date and pointed out that the Fascist League of North America forced its members to perjure themselves in "identifying" Greco and pointed out that if the fascists in Italy commit murder to attain their ends the fascists in America would perjure themselves to (Continued on Page Two)

Father of Youth Slain By Wealthy Ward Sues for \$35,000 Damages

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Walter S. Ward, son of the head of the Ward bakery combine, and who faced trial recently on the charge of murdering Clarence Peters in May, 1922, is now being sued for \$35,000 by the slain man's father, Eldredge O. Peters, of Haverhill, Mass.

Ward, who had strong political connections in New Rochelle, where the murder took place, was acquitted. Ward also claims that Peters had threatened him with blackmail, but the reason for Ward's fear of public exposure were never revealed. His lawyers based their whole case on self-defense, their plea being bolstered by the finding of a revolver near Peter's body. Counsel for the murdered man's father, however, is now prepared to prove that Peters, a former marine, had no revolver at the time.

Chief Spy of New York Traction Barons Caught by Agent's Story

TRACTION WORKER MASSES GATHER THO BURNS SPIES

Detective Hit in Teapot Case Persecutes Labor

Week-end developments in the struggle of the traction workers for organization and the attempt of the traction barons to prevent it by an injunction outlawing the entire American Federation of Labor were:

(1) Announcement by President Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of instructions issued to try to bring every traction worker in New York City into the union.

(2) Pledges of full assistance to the Amalgamated by the Typographical Union—"Big Six," the largest local union of printers in the United States—the Actors Equity Association and the Jewelry Workers Union.

(3) A further statement by President Mahon to the effect that injunctions are based not on law but "upon judicial precedent." If this were a matter of law we would know where we stand," said the head of the Amalgamated, "but it isn't. We cannot stand for judge-made law."

(4) An intimation by union officials that the discharge of traction workers for joining or sympathizing with the Amalgamated would be interpreted as "an overt act" justifying strike action. "Discharge of men for joining the Amalgamated certainly will constitute an overt act by the transit officials," said James H. Coleman, general organizer of the Amalgamated.

(5) Departure of prominent union officials, including President Green of the A. F. of L. and Mahon for Pittsburgh to attend the enlarged conference of the executive council which opens its sessions today.

(6) Statement by I. R. T. officials that "loyal" employees are being trained to serve as motormen and switchmen in the event of a strike following the injunction hearing on Nov. 30.

The arrival of William J. Burns, notorious anti-labor detective, at the 86th Street Lyceum Friday at the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees' mass meeting was announced from the platform by J. Coleman, organizer, who was presiding. Coleman told the assembled workers that Burns was directing 200 spies and company stool-pigeons present from an automobile parked outside of the hall.

Traction workers accused the Interborough Rapid Transit officials of perjury.

Surrounding union officials, a number of traction workers offered to go to court and swear that their names, attached to affidavits alleging that they had been coerced into joining the Amalgamated Association, and submitted as part of the injunction application of the I. R. T., had been forged to the documents.

Feeling was running high among the workers as man after man denied that he had ever signed such a statement.

Inquiries as to the sentiment among the traction workers relative to a fight to a finish against the injunction and for the right to organize elicited the reply: "If you want to know how we feel just take a ride along the lines and ask the men on the shift. They'll tell you."

The meeting Friday was enthusiastic with over 1,000 traction workers in the hall by 8:30.

Outside the door were massed some 250 company thugs, foremen, superintendents and stool-pigeons. The traction workers had to run this

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Jury Fixing By Burns One More Incident In Long Anti-Labor Career

The downfall of William J. Burns via the federal jury-fixing route, comes toward the end of long career of spying, informing, strikebreaking and "framing." Burns, and his organization of detectives, has specialized in "labor cases."

His agents hounded the McNamara brothers, members of the Structural Iron Workers Union, one now released after 14 years, the other in prison for life. Innumerable unions have been disrupted by his spies and dozens of organization campaigns exposed to the corporation by his agents. Burns capitalized the Wall Street explosion in 1921 and indirectly at least was responsible for the death of Salsedo. Burns detectives staged the Bridgeman raid on the Communists in 1922.

His latest anti-labor activity is, the organization of spies and thugs for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

Once before he was accused of jury fixing, in the Oregon land frauds case.

1000 COLORADO MINERS, WIVES ON NEW MARCH

Start Organization Tour in North

DENVER, Nov. 13.—1,000 striking miners and their wives, following a mass meeting at Lafayette, have started on a tour of the 19 coal properties in the northern part of the state.

It was stated by the miners' leaders that the I. W. W. organization is consolidated in the northern coal fields and that preparations are being made to carry on the strike indefinitely if necessary.

Coal Company Ultimatum.

Speaking in Kansas City Saturday, one of the high officials of the Victor American Coal Company, which supplies the Denver market, stated that the company had decided, in the event that 80 per cent of its working force was not available for operations today, its mines would be closed for the winter.

Organizers Still in Jail.

In the southern coal fields, where the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company dominates the situation, all known I. W. W. and Communist organizers are still held in jail. Only cash bail will be accepted, the authorities state, and by the time this is raised it is hoped that the strike will have been broken.

State police are patrolling the highways and mining camps and the hundreds of special deputies sworn in by the county authorities are still on duty.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 13.—The National Catholic Welfare Council has injected itself into the Colorado miners' struggle, in its usual role of an advisor to the employers. The tenor of a recent release widely circulated in papers of this section and in Catholic papers thruout the country is that some alleviation of the misery of the Mexican miners must be made or "red socialism" will flourish.

The Catholic organizations also bewails the breakdown of its control over the Mexicans, as follows: "We wish here to again call attention to the menace of Red Socialist propaganda being carried on among the Spanish-speaking people of Colorado.

They May Wake Up. "This is a real menace, which if not combated, will certainly mean the destruction of the Catholic faith of many of these people and later on (Continued on Page Two)

SIGNER OF FAKE AFFIDAVIT SAYS DICK ORDERED IT

Pinchot and Oil Rivals Make Perjury Exposure

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—Not since the Teapot Dome scandal "broke" and deluged official Washington with its evil flood, sweeping away the Harding administration on its crest, has the nation's capital experienced the thrill which recent disclosures in connection with the Fall trial have given it.

Two Currents of Rumor.

Two main currents of rumor are to be discerned; one is to the effect that the activities of William J. Burns such as jury-shadowing, "fixing" and covert if not open threats of blackmail, etc., were carried on with the full knowledge of the White House if not with its consent and encouragement.

Their Arguments.

Advocates of this theory base their argument on the belief that neither President Coolidge or Stardard Oil really want Fall and Sinclair sent to jail. It is pointed out by those close to the administration that the "Indiana scandals and the prosecution of high state officials have given a new weapon to the Bolsheviks." The Fall trial, if it ended in a conviction, would bring the shadow of Atlanta Penitentiary across the White House. So, say these unofficial voices, William J. Burns was given more or less of a free hand until the pressure of a coming presidential year made itself felt in the court room where sat the broken Fall, a former cabinet-mate of Coolidge.

The Second Explanation.

The second school of thought, if Washington gossip can be dignified by this term, maintains that the death of Harding, the ruin of Harry Daugherty, the shooting of Jake Hamon by his ex-mistress, the mysterious "suicide" of Jesse Smith and the exposure of Fall, clear the skirts of the Coolidge administration of the last traces of Teapot Dome—with the exception of that holder of many dark state secrets—William J. Burns.

The claim is made therefore, and advanced with a boldness which astounds even hardened habitués of the lobbies, that Burns was permitted to dig his own political grave with false affidavits and the attempted "fixing" of the federal jurors.

Three Objections.

It is maintained in certain quarters that the Coolidge administration intends to kill three birds with one stone—wipe off the last stain of Sinclair oil, discredit William J. Burns so that nothing he reveals out of a storehouse of sinister knowledge, whose existence no one doubts, will be believed, and put forward the Grand Old Party in 1928 as the one political organization that stands for "the government of laws and not of men" and is not afraid to clean its own nest.

Political fortunes are being made and lost as the investigators delve deeper into the Fall trial. One thing is certain. William J. Burns is no longer the jaunty but mysterious figure at whose appearance senators and even presidents trembled in the heyday of the Harding administration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—Wm. J. Burns will have to leave his job as chief boss of spies and stool-pigeons for the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. of New York and rush back to Washington to defend himself against charges that he at (Continued on Page Two)

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER! GET A NEW READER!

Perjured Affidavit Blames Burns

(Continued from Page One)

...with an affidavit he knew to be false and perjured to frame up the case against Sinclair and Fall. ...very plainly intimated by the affidavit that Burns come out badly in this little quarrel between oil men. He will probably be convicted with submission to commit perjury, in that he caused one of his attorneys known to him as "Wm. V. ... to make the untrue affidavit ... that the detective had followed the car of Norman Glasscock ... in the Fall-Sinclair Teapot Dome oil graft trial out to a flying start where he saw in disguise Assistant Attorney General H. R. Lamb ... with the juror, Lamb identified by the physical description given of him and by his car number.

Lies of "Forward" Are Now Exposed

(Special to THE DAILY WORKER) By IRVING GREEN.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Startled Buffalo readers of the "Jewish Daily Forward" read in the headlines of last Thursday's issue of that paper "news" of a sweeping victory won by the local socialist party in the recent municipal elections. "Socialist Elected Head of City Government," "Comrade Perkins Chosen Mayor of Buffalo by Majority of 23,000 votes." So ran the streamers. Now it so happens that "Comrade" Perkins was elected on the republican ticket (not mayor, but president of the city council). Perkins is not a socialist; his only claim to such "distinction" rests on the fact that he hurried to resign from the S. P. as soon as he was elected a councilman some years ago, fearing that he would lose his City Hall job if he remained in the organization.

No Socialist Party in City

Thus the cause for jubilation on the part of "The Forward" is hard to explain. Especially in view of the fact that no such thing as an organized socialist party is known to have existed in Buffalo for many years. The socialist party is heard from only at election time; even then the response is slight (during the last state election campaign a number of meetings which were to have been addressed by the national "lions" of the socialist party were called off.)

Republicans and Socialist Alike

The fact that Perkins was the republican nominee did not frighten the local socialist leaders in the least. These worthies, who reject united front action with the militant section of the working class, hastened to endorse this republican politician, whose radicalism consists of leading vocal assaults against the "interests" and acting verbally militant. When a test comes, such as the recent Sacco-Vanzetti campaign, Perkins shrivels up and refuses to speak at a united front meeting in behalf of these two martyrs!

A Reactionary

A further indication of the character of the socialist victory at the polls can be seen by studying the election results. Of the 74,847 votes which Perkins drew, slightly over 5,000 were cast for him on the socialist ticket.

If the socialist party continues its policy of making election deals with the reactionary capitalist parties, it may expect further "victories" at the polls.

One wonders why the Forward didn't boast of the socialist capture of a place on the City Court bench, when the republican Judge Peter Maul, endorsed also by the "S. P." was elected to this position? Also other reactionary candidates on capitalist party slates have received the endorsement of this yellow aggregation of vote-chasers. Meanwhile the intelligent workers of Buffalo are continuing their work in the unions and other working class organizations.

Oakland roadster had already arrived ahead of us.

Description of driver of Oakland car: five feet nine inches, slender build, 150 pounds, ruddy complexion, shabby suit, old brown shoes, dark brown balmain coat with cap to match, of a shabby appearance. He talked with the subject for about twenty minutes and then got in the Oakland and drove off.

Subject remained till 5:10 p. m., when he drove his family home, the lights downstairs were switched off and the upstairs lights put on, at 9 p. m. These were put out at 9:15 p. m.

"I remained on watch till 11:30 p. m., when I discontinued. "Expense \$23.70. "Time one and a half days."

Correct Numbers!

The car numbers of the two-toned Oakland car are Lamb's numbers, all right, for the best of all possible reasons; according to McMullan, Burns men looked them up, and Ruddy, Burns' "chief shadower" watching the jurors, inserted them in the report with his own hand.

After the affidavit was made, Burns suggested to McMullan that he take a ride out to Potomac flying field, "to get the lay of the land."

Whereupon McMullan drove the chief spies out there, and they discussed the false affidavit.

"Stick to the Story."

Burns not only testified on the stand, before the grand jury, that this report and affidavit were true, to the best of his knowledge, but ordered McMullan, or "Long" to "stick to the affidavit" when before the grand jury.

After "Long" came out of the grand jury room, Burns was waiting for him, and asked eagerly about the affidavit. When informed that "Long" was still sticking to it, and "hadn't told the grand jury a thing," the old labor-spy slapped "Long" on the back, and declared, "That's the boy."

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The "Long" report and affidavit on Glasscock and Lamb was disproved by the testimony of garage mechanics and friends of Glasscock.

CLUSTERED ROUND THE TEAPOT DOME



Albert B. Fall was secretary of the interior when he granted a fraudulent oil lease to Harry F. Sinclair giving him about \$30,000,000 worth of government oil rights for a nominal sum. The supreme court says the lease is a fraud and has canceled it, but when Fall and Sinclair went on trial for the fraud, it soon became apparent that the jury was fixed. Juror Edward Kidwell boasted that he would "get an auto as long as this block out of it." Wm. J. Burns has admitted that he had sixteen detectives investigating the finances of the jurors for the defendants, and that they reported to Mason Day and Sheldon Clark, Sinclair oil company officials. Both refuse to testify on the grounds that to do so will incriminate them. Pomerene is government counsel in the oil graft case.

At the Women's Auxiliary Meeting

Want Own Candidates. Thousands of workers here are disillusioned with the old practice of giving their votes to "good men" running under capitalist party auspices and having the government power used against the workers at every turn of the road. They are tired of the outrageous graft and corruption which has reached such extremes in Buffalo. A Labor Party, organized by the workers and fighting for their demands will soon sweep away from the fakers who claim to be socialists whatever working class support they still have. And the practice of helping to elect capitalist politicians and then rejoicing in their victories, will hasten the end of the socialist party which is even now breathing its last.

Not only did the New York socialist party make no progress in the election campaign just passed, but it actually lost nearly 4,000 votes as compared with the returns in 1926. The actual vote of the 62 candidates for Assembly follows: 1925, 44,497; 1926, 54,259. Last Tuesday the S. P. polled 50,994 votes.

The socialists made a slightly better showing in their aldermanic campaign, but political analysts of all parties are in agreement that this was due almost entirely to the personal popularity of one man, former Assemblyman Samuel Orr, who polled 6,736 votes for alderman in the Bronx.

The results were particularly disappointing to the socialist politicians in view of the fact that a remarkably strenuous campaign was made to elect several of their "white hopes," especially Municipal Judge Jacob Panken, Samuel Orr to the Board of Aldermen and Charles Solomon to the Legislature as a candidate from Brooklyn.

How They Count.

August Claessens, secretary of the New York organization, however, insists that the party has made some gain in the present election, particularly in one or two districts in Brooklyn.

By an ingenious method of calculation Claessens has arrived at the conclusion that the socialist party made a gain of 14,000 since 1925 and 5,000 since 1926. The figures are arrived at by taking one of the candidates who made a particularly good showing in each county and adding the figures together, thus getting what Claessens chooses to call the "figure on the state ticket." These he compares with the 48,436 which the party's candidate for governor received in Greater New York last year, and ten the 39,574 which aspirant for mayor received in 1925.

Aside from the other features of this consoling mathematics, the device leaves entirely out of account the personal elements of some of the candidates, many of whom had all the energies of the organization behind their campaign.

May Ask for New Quiz on 1928 Slush Funds

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The "Progressive" senators are considering demanding a Senate resolution for an investigation of campaign expenditures for the 1928 Presidential campaign.

A similar investigation in 1920 greatly embarrassed the Republican candidates Wood and Lowden, helping to make their nomination impossible. The progressive senators are now opposing Lowden and supporting Senator Norris, and would not be averse to an other "investigation" if it seemed that it would tend to handicap rival candidates.

Is Mussolini To Be Symbol of U.S. Justice? Ask Labor Dramatists

In an appeal addressed to the American working class, Michael Gold, author; John Dos Passos, novelist; and John Howard Lawson, dramatist, yesterday issued a joint appeal for Greco and Carrillo. It read:

"We wish to join our voices in protest against the frame-up of Greco and Carrillo. We were deeply aroused by the similar frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti, and were among those arrested while picketing the state house in Boston as a protest against the murder of the two innocent men.

"We have looked into the facts of the case being prepared against Greco and Carrillo, and wish to say emphatically that unless every friend of justice in this country is shocked into immediate activity, there will be another Sacco-Vanzetti case to stain the pages of American history.

Frame-Ups Must Stop. These bloody frame-ups must stop! There must be some protection for foreign-born workers. If this is, as we boast, a government of law, we must insist that the fundamental laws protecting accused persons be enforced for non-citizens as well as for citizens. In the Greco-Carrillo case the injustice being done is aggravated by the fact that it is instigated from abroad by the fascist dictatorship.

"Is Mussolini, after Judge Thayer, going to be the next symbol of American justice? Are his secret agents to be allowed to use American courts and American district attorneys to punish its political opponents?"

Urged Defense of Workers. "This case is as serious as the Sacco-Vanzetti case. It means the lives not only of two innocent workers, but of hundreds of thousands of Italians who have sailed to America to escape Mussolini's rule. If the dictator is allowed to run the American courts, not only Italians but Americans who oppose him will be in serious danger.

"We intend to stand by Greco and Carrillo until they are free. "We refuse to be silent in the face of this new frame-up. We urge every radical and liberal who fought for Sacco and Vanzetti to awake to the like importance of this case. Mussolini must not be allowed to frame-up workers in America.

Michael Gold. John Dos Passos. John Howard Lawson."

Workers Gather to Aid Greco and Carrillo

(Continued from Page One) ly on many families, the fight goes on without a let-down. Company Builds Tunnel for Scabs. Fire-bosses, machine-bosses and the rest all came out with the other miners, though in many places the mine bosses are acting as deputy sheriffs and Coal and Iron police for the companies. The picket line is run efficiently. After a few months of picketing the company built a tunnel under the road where the pickets are stationed to let the scabs get through from the stockade to the mines. They scurry under like rats, and the pickets bend over and yell to them. Since the cold weather set in, a couple of women assigned by the Auxiliary are on duty at the picket line at five each morning to give the men sandwiches and hot coffee.

Stories of the Fight.

Every time you stop around the Harmarville picket-line there is some new story of the fight. The other day it was George Bingula, picket, shot in the foot by one of the Coal and Iron police. An argument had started between John Smelka, striker, and a couple of scabs quartered next door. Two Coal and Iron police came over and grabbed hold of Smelka. The scabs took part and began beating Smelka up. Bingula came to Smelka's aid. One of the Yellow Dogs drew his gun, shot Bingula and ran.

Bingula—The Battler; War On Women. Last time I heard of George Bingula was when the Ladies Auxiliary had to wait till eleven o'clock to get him to play for their dance because he first had to be got out of jail where he had landed after he had a run-in with one of the deputy sheriffs on the picket line, and finished the argument by spitting in the deputy's eye.

Then another recent happening. A miner's wife passing scabs escorted by Coal and Iron police, on their way to the mine. "You're taking the bread out of my children's mouths." The Coal and Iron walked over and knocked her down. The force with which she was thrown on the rough ground ripped the skin from her side.

Eviction Next. Eviction is the next thing ahead for the Harmarville miners. Their cases are pending before the Philadelphia courts. The men have no illusions as to which side the decision will favor—company constable or company courts are the same thing.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—American "intellectuals" are leaving the Bohemian quarters of Paris, and emigrating from Russia and eastern countries are taking their place, according to figures published by the prefecture of police.

1,000 Colorado Miners On New March

(Continued from Page One)

have a bad effect on peace and good order in the state. "From reports received by the committee it would seem that this radical socialist work is being carried on under very intelligent direction and is most effective in its results.

The Mexican Church War.

"In 1926 it seemed to be conducted as a sort of a 'Help Calles' movement. Much personal work was done and small but frequent group meetings were held outside the towns. At these meetings the attendance of loyal Catholics was not encouraged.

"Parts of Colorado were and are now being used as a breeding and feeding ground for radical socialism among these people.

"This is not a local problem, as many assume, but inter-state. Because of the frequent moving, this Red Socialist propaganda, like a poisonous leaven, is carried and spread by the new converts, from place to place in Colorado and other states.

Trying to Win Them Back.

"While interest in their religious welfare has increased and greater efforts are being put forth in their behalf, the number of Mexicans here has greatly increased and the conditions and influences adversely affecting their religious faith have also increased and are more difficult to cope with. It is doubtful if more than ten per cent of the migratory workers in Northern Colorado, at least, have any contact whatever with the church."

As a warning to the employers that their slaves are finding conditions too hard for them, and are becoming rebellious, the Catholic Council relates some of the facts about bad living conditions among the poorly paid Mexican immigrants:

Housing conditions are very bad, says the report, the Mexicans become the prey of justices of the peace who exact fines out of all reason for minor offenses, so as to gain the resultant fees.

Crowded Shacks.

Excerpts are quoted from the report of the National Child Labor Committee, which found that in some districts "families of five, six, seven, years work in the beet" and that "forty-five per cent of the children did their first beet work before they were ten years old." This report also showed that "more than one-half of the contract families slept in one or two-room shacks" and that in one district "families of five, six, seven, nine and eleven persons lived in one room and that 102 families with six, seven, nine, eleven persons per family slept in one room."

Harmorville Laborites Have Hard Struggle

(Continued from Page One)

ly on many families, the fight goes on without a let-down. Company Builds Tunnel for Scabs. Fire-bosses, machine-bosses and the rest all came out with the other miners, though in many places the mine bosses are acting as deputy sheriffs and Coal and Iron police for the companies. The picket line is run efficiently. After a few months of picketing the company built a tunnel under the road where the pickets are stationed to let the scabs get through from the stockade to the mines. They scurry under like rats, and the pickets bend over and yell to them. Since the cold weather set in, a couple of women assigned by the Auxiliary are on duty at the picket line at five each morning to give the men sandwiches and hot coffee.

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BIG-TIME REALTY MAN JAILED FOR DETROIT FRAUDS

Planned to Mulet 500 Automobile Workers

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 13.—A period of eight months was what the police of this city required to discover that one of the most gigantic "building project" swindles in years was being consummated here. The wholesale fleecing of a large number of local business men and several hundred automobile workers from Pontiac was averted with the arrest here yesterday of Charles V. Knightley, who since his arrival in Detroit has maintained a sumptuous set of offices in the General Motors building and has fraternized with some of the leading business men of the city.

A Pillar of Society.

Representing himself as a spokesman for the Eugene Du Pont interests, Knightley was planning to net at least \$1,000,000 within the next two months. He had even gone through the formality of having several prominent architects make the plans for some of the mythical buildings and had been welcomed socially by the city's "elite."

Part of Knightley's program called for the erection of 500 homes for automobile workers in Pontiac, options already having been secured by him for the purpose.

Artificial Rubber Is Made By Germany

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Germany, Nov. 13.—Synthetic rubber, so nearly like the natural produce and so cheap to produce that it may soon appear on the markets as a world commodity, in competition with real rubber, is being developed by German chemists, according to statements of Dr. A. von Weinberg, a director of Farbenindustrie, German dye syndicate, at a recent meeting of the Chemical Industrialists' Protective Union.

Make Synthetic Drugs Also. New synthetic medicines, such as ammonia, camphor, and petroleum, may be produced by electrolytic processes, and at a lower cost, it was predicted.

The German chemists are attempting to re-establish the international contacts between the chemical interests of different countries, which were broken by the war, according to Dr. Von Weinberg, who appealed for "fairer treatment at the hands of the Americans."

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Congress of Friends of Soviet Union Will Defend Workers' State

(Continued from Page One)

Republics—a country where the proletarian rule, no matter whence the attack is directed and by whom supported, and by what ideological slogans they are disguised.

Was Danger Great.
The Congress declares the international situation very acute of late. The post-war policy of the greatest imperialist powers have fully disclosed the true meaning of their final philosophy for the "defense of the fatherland," "war for freedom, progress," etc. This policy found expression in the predatory treaties (Brest-Litovsk, Versailles, St. Germain, Trianon, etc.). The same policy further expressed the increased exploitation and ruthless oppression of the colonies in Latin American countries, etc., a population which is not only more exploited than before but which is ever subjected to the imperialists whenever these colonies develop politically and endeavor to throw off the yoke of the oppressors (Egypt, Syria, Morocco, Indonesia, China).

Defend the Oppressed.
The Congress vigorously denounced these acts of the imperialist governments and resolved to defend the oppressed peoples, especially the people of China who are fighting heroically against the joint forces of the imperialists and the internal feudal bourgeois counter-revolutionists who, now under the banner of the Kuomintang, are exterminating the best fighting forces of the national liberation struggle in China.

The Congress declared that this policy of the ruling capitalist states are inevitably causing conflicts among the capitalist states and fierce struggle against the workers of the U. S. S. R. It points out that the so-called "League of Nations" has shown itself in its true colors by its militant alliance with the big predatory capitalist states—an alliance directed first and foremost against the U. S. S. R. and in a relentless struggle against the proletariat and the establishment of socialism.

History Repeats.

Citing the history of the struggle of the workers, the Congress declared that just as over a century ago at the dawn of the European bourgeois revolutions, the government classes of Great Britain was at the head of the counter-revolutionary moves against revolutionary France, so today it is at the head of the "sacred union" of the capitalist states against the Workers' Republic. The break of the conservative government in its relations with the U. S. S. R., the outrageous persecutions of the revolutionary heroes in China; the demand for the recall by the U. S. S. R. its ambassador to France; the press campaign against the proletarian state; the terrorist acts and the frantic growth of armaments; the diplomatic and financial economic encirclement of the U. S. S. R.—all these factors point to the terrible danger of attack against the victorious workers.

Only U. S. S. R. Peaceful.

The Congress welcomes the peace policy of the Soviet Union and declares that war has hitherto been averted only by the firm will to peace exerted by the Soviet Government. The Congress declares that any capitalist government would long ago have taken the sword had it been subjected to such abominable acts of violence (directed by British imperialism) as perpetrated against the organs of the proletarian state in London, Peking, Shanghai, Paris, Warsaw. (Volkov's assassination.)

The Congress declares its confidence in the workers' and peasants' Red Army and in the peaceful aims of their government. In order to defend the revolutionary gains it is necessary to mobilize the workers of the U. S. S. R. in order to defend itself successfully against outside attack.

Approval of the initiative taken by the Soviet Government in adopting a peace-disarmament platform in connection with the Disarmament Conference convened by the League of Nations, was also expressed by the present conference. It expresses the belief that the main object of this conference is a conspiracy of the powers to arm themselves against the U. S. S. R. The Congress therefore calls upon all workers and all honest opponents of imperialist war to support in every possible way the peace policy of the Soviet Government in or-

der to expose completely the deception practiced by the League of Nations and all organizations supporting it.

"We, the representatives of the workers, peasants, revolutionary intelligentsia and oppressed nations send out a call for the courageous support of the U. S. S. R. and the Chinese Revolution, says the Friends of the Soviet Union statement, only sympathetic organizational and agitational preparation for action in the cause of socialism and for the abolition of capitalist wars, can succeed.

"The congress calls upon all workers, peasants, all genuine advocates of peace, and all true supporters of culture and civilization to prepare to struggle by all means against war preparations directed against the U. S. S. R." "Our slogan is," continues the statement, "manual and brain workers join forces in the fight against imperialist war, against the forces of capitalism, and against the throttling policy of the imperialists in China, against intervention in the U. S. S. R., against bloody fascism. With all its means the Congress of the Friends of the Soviet Union will fight against imperialist war and protect and defend the U. S. S. R., the fatherland of all workers as the bulwark of peace, and the stronghold of socialism."

American Workers Friendly.

The statement of the American Federation of Labor that the U. S. workers do not sympathize with the working class of the Soviet Union was repudiated as untrue by Jack Lever, a machinist from the United States. Ten years ago, he declared, in a bath of blood that covered Europe the greatest event in history took place.

"The leaders of the A. F. of L. and the four railroad brotherhoods claim that the American workers do not sympathize with the Russian workers," said Lever. "This is entirely false. The records of the conventions of the international unions representing the workers of the United States and Canada prove conclusively that they were unanimously in favor of the recognition of the Soviet Union by the U. S., and demanded the immediate resumption of trade relations. The Russian labor movement alone has shown the courage and the ability to take over the government and industry."

"The Rank and File American Delegation was greatly impressed with the achievements of the U. S. S. R. Millions of workers in the United States and Canada hope for the success of the Soviet Republic."

German Volga Republic.

The remarkable achievements of the peasants in the autonomous German Volga Republic were related to the World Congress of the Friends of the Soviet Union by Putz, a member of the German Peasant Delegation. Especially enthusiastic was he about the work of the Soviet Union in developing the cultural standards and vocational training of the peasantry there, and in fostering agriculture.

These impressions were gathered by Putz, who together with other members of the German Peasant Delegation, made an extensive study trip thru the Volga Republic.

Union With Proletariat.

The speaker described the blossoming of new life in the villages and the development of the peasant co-operatives, thus realizing its complete political and cultural autonomy of the community of the German farmers in the Volga valley. He declared that the German Peasant Delegation will tell the German peasants that the Russian peasantry was able to achieve its great successes only by close alliance with the industrial proletariat.

The closing session of the Congress of the Friends of the Soviet Union were marked by scenes of great enthusiasm. There was an impressive ceremony when Voroshilov, Soviet war commissar, on the orders of the War Council of the Soviet Union, presented the Order of the Red Flag, the symbol of world social revolution, to Clara Zetkin, veteran revolutionist, who, with Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, protested the imperialist war and stood by the November Revolution from the beginning; Andre Marty, who led the revolt of the French fleet in the Black Sea in 1919 against intervention; Max Holz, courageous fighter of the German proletariat, who was imprisoned for many years for attempting to consolidate the first workers' republic; Jacques Sadoul, captain of the French army who defended the November Revolution



VOROSHILOV, People's Commissar for War.

tion at a most difficult period, and for which he was sentenced to death; Bela Kun, who organized the first detachment of foreign workers who fought against German occupied forces in 1918; and Tehang Gu Tas, organizing chief of the Chinese peasant contingents who led many workers' contingents against the bourgeoisie, striving to establish a revolutionary united front of the workers of the east with the workers of the Soviet Union and the whole world.

World Workers Helped Revolution.

Voroshilov, amid impressive silence, told over 1,000 delegates that from the first days of its existence the Soviet Union had always the active aid of the international proletariat and the working masses of the east. During the difficult years of the civil war, when the workers and peasants repulsed the foreign attacks and white guards, the workers of France, Germany, England, Italy and other countries refused to fight against the proletarian revolution, raising the red flag in spite of bloody oppression.

Shook Capitalism.

Inspired by the glorious deeds of the November Revolution, the workers of the world shook the foundations of capitalism, inflicting crushing defeats upon the bourgeoisie. The repatriated by national boundaries the action of the revolutionary masses nevertheless ameliorated the situation of the Soviet Union, contributing to the victory of the Red Army over numerous enemies. On this anniversary of the victory of the working class, declared Voroshilov, is a souvenir of the international solidarity of the proletariat thru years of civil war and a token of the fraternal unity

of the workers of the world in the face of the menace of a new war.

On Building Socialist Order.
The Congress of the Friends of the Soviet Union unanimously passed resolution on the ten years' fighting and building up of socialism. The discussion of the war danger was opened by Wagger, representing the distributive allied workers of Great Britain. He declared that the real danger of war is proved by facts, including the comparison of the armed forces with that of 1913. The combined armed forces of Great Britain, France and the United States in 1913 were 1,413,000; in 1916 it amounted to 1,821,000. During the same period the naval forces increased 35 per cent in Great Britain, 210 per cent in the United States and 10 per cent in Japan. The air forces thruout the world increased 2,000 per cent.

All Will Use Gas.

The position of chemical warfare is still more serious, Jagger declared. Notwithstanding the declarations of the Washington conference and the League of Nations never again to use poison gas and chemicals in warfare, not a single nation ratified that part of the Washington pact. Another factor in the war danger, the speaker declared, was the fact that the capitalists have been deprived of the exploitation of one-sixth of the world.

Jagger also referred to the great rivalries between England and America, and also the internal European quarrels, thus leading to the possibility of imperialist war. He declared that events in China have intensified the imperialist hostility against the Soviet Union, since the latter is the friend of all struggling for liberation.

British Inspired Raids.

The Arcos raid and the raids on the Soviet consuls in Peking and Shanghai were instigated by British imperialists to provoke Russia to declare war, he said. Declaring that the Russian people must be congratulated on their policy of peace in the face of such provocation, the speaker declared that the wisdom of the east is superior to the diplomacy of the west.

The workers must defend the Soviet Union, he said, and prevent war also for their own interests. If the Chinese Revolution is crushed and capitalist governments concentrate their attack on the Soviet Union they will chain more firmly than ever the workers of every country. Every delegate present must take a solemn pledge to do everything possible, on return to their respective countries, to stop the preparation for war against the Soviet Union and to make



Top, prisoners before the Soviet bar of justice in a Moscow district; below, jurywomen of women's court in Aktjubinsk Province.

further intervention in China impossible; to prevent the manufacture of munitions, the transport of troops, etc., against any country struggling for freedom.

Henri Barbusse, noted French author, gave a picture of the great achievements of the November Revolution, notwithstanding the hostility of the rest of the world. He said that the Soviet Union had built up a monumental work of peace and human progress. Barbusse pointed out the danger of not realizing the imminence of war. The imperialists, he declared, are planning a war against the Soviet Union because the latter threatens the existence of world capitalism.

IN A SOVIET COURT

Just Like 1913.

Conditions today are identical to those just prior to the world war, Barbusse continued. He enumerated the various stages of British policy toward Soviet Russia due to the decline of the British Empire and the need for stabilization at the expense of the colonial workers and home workers. France, the more timid, is nevertheless subservient to British policy. The congress must not be content with declarations, concluded Barbusse, but must organize against war.

Tomsky Speaks.

Tomsky, head of the All-Russian Trade Union, received a tremendous ovation when he arose to speak. He declared that many failed to realize

the imminence of war. The causes of war, he said, are now more acute than prior to the imperialist war of 1914. The political side of the new alliances, forming new alignments of capitalist forces, makes a new imperialist war inevitable. The economic side of the rationalization of industry has proved the acute nature of the rivalries between the capitalist powers; the rapid growth of industry in the colonies compared with the industry, he said, is another factor leading to a war situation.

Previous wars, said Tomsky, pitted only to the front and the back. Future wars will be between whole nations, and women and children will suffer equally with the men in the trenches. It is impossible to fight war, Tomsky declared, without combating imperialism at the same time—exposing its aims to the working class.

Why Class Peace.

The retarding factors in the war danger, the speaker said, is the fear of resistance by the working class and the fact that one-sixth of the globe is controlled by the workers. In order to conduct a war, he said, the capitalists require peace at home. Hence the present reaction against the workers, particularly in England. The Russian workers called upon the British workers to resist attempts to be driven to slaughter and to prevent the destruction of the workers in the Soviet Union.

When to Stop War.

Tomsky exposed the futility of those who declare that on an outbreak of war that the people would oppose it, pointing out that the people did not rule and would be powerless to stop a war at that time. He reminded the delegates of the action of the social-democrats at the outbreak of the last war. The next war, he said, would again be to "defend the fatherland," etc.

Tomsky emphasized the importance also of combating opportunism. The social-democrats, he declared, do not oppose violence against the workers but shouted when the Soviet Union executed a few counter-revolutionaries in self defense.

Referring to the disarmament conference, he declared that the Soviet Union would support every radical proposal for disarmament while at the same time seeing in the conference merely an attempt on the part of the imperialists to deceive the workers. He emphasized the necessity of daily propaganda against war and for preparing the workers on the outbreak of war to convert the imperialist war into a civil war.

INDIAN WORKERS NEWS FROM THE U. S. S. R.

LIVE MISERABLY IN MILL TOWNS

By TOM BARKER.

LONDON, Nov. 13 (FP).—It is almost unbelievable that people can live under such ghastly conditions," says B. S. Rowntree in an article on Bombay housing in the *Cocoa Workers Magazine*.

"I was shown one of the 'chawls'," he says, "that is the name used to designate a workman's dwelling. Each chawl consists of one room about 10 ft. by 12 ft. with a small window and no chimney. They open into the side of a dark dirty passage, and the whole building is tumble down, dark, dingy and dirty—a miserable place to live in. They pay a dollar a month for such a room and usually two families occupy one room."

Goats, Dogs, Men.

Speaking of other privately owned residential areas he offers a graphic description of the unfortunate cotton workers of British India. "We pass out of a broad thoroughfare into an open alley and out of this we enter a narrower alley littered with filth, sunless and stinking; goats are lying about and here and there a miserable dog.

"From this alley we enter a tenement so dark that at first we can see nothing—the atmosphere is full of the smoke of dry cow dung and a little wood made into a fire. It emits much smoke which escapes furtively thru half closed ventilators.

Do Best They Can.

"The walls and floors of cement are dark with smoke and dirt. The inhabitants sleep on the floor, there is no furniture. Yet, the brass and copper cooking utensils are scrupulously clean."

As for sanitation, "two filthy latrines serve for the people on the whole floor." A rubbish shoot passes from the top to the bottom of the building and heaps of rubbish lie high in a space between two rooms and open to the main passage. In one tenement the rains pour in to the attics during the rainy season.

To get into a better room key money of from \$15 to \$20 must be given the landlord's agent. How difficult this will be can be gauged from the fact that day workers receive \$11 a month for 60 hours a week. Spinners sometimes make as much as \$18 a month.

Under such conditions the workers of Bombay are housed. "Truly," writes Rowntree, "they are housed worse than cattle."

Leave of Absence For Prisoners.

On April 21st, 1925, the Presidium of the All-Union Central Executive Committee issued an order, according to which peasants being in prison for offenses not of a serious nature, are allowed to go home during the summer for field work. Provided they do not commit more offenses during their leave of absence, but use it for the right purpose, this period is included into their term of imprisonment on their return.

This measure has certainly given positive results. 14,559 peasants received leave of absence during the summer of 1925. Although these people are perfectly free in their movements, only 4 per cent did not return.

All Return.

During the summer season of 1925 and 1926, 89.6 per cent of such temporarily released prisoners returned to the place of their incarceration, 9.7 per cent were late, and 0.7 per cent returned before the expiration of their leave at the request of the local population.

Thus, only 7 of the 1,000 temporarily released prisoners gave displeasure to the population by their conduct. Many of those who were late gave good reasons for being so and this extra time was included into their term of imprisonment.

The State of Agriculture.

Through the November revolution, 50,000,000 hectares have been added to the area of peasant land in the European part of the U. S. S. R. The peasants were given land which formerly belonged to big landlords and the clergy, and also appanages of members of the ex-czarist family. As a result of the redistribution of land in the villages themselves, about 50,000,000 hectares were taken away from the kulak section of the peasantry. In this manner, poor peasants received after the November revolution 100,000,000 hectares.

But during the imperialist and civil wars, and also owing to bad harvests, sowing areas decreased considerably. To remedy this, help on a large scale had to be given to the peasantry in the form of seed loans. Between 1918 and 1927, the state supplied the peasant population with 3,147,000 tons seed, over half of which was a gift and not a loan. Two-thirds of this amount were given to the poorest peasant population and the remainder to middle peasants.

Improve Method.

It is entirely due to this assistance of the government which made it possible to reestablish in a comparatively short time, the sowing area and to strengthen peasant farming.

A great deal has been done to improve agricultural methods.

Towards the beginning of 1926, the more than three-fields crop rotation system had been adopted by 1,265,000 peasant farms. Prior to the war, only 1 1/2 per cent of the sowing area was cultivated according to this system.

Use More Machines.

The use of assorted seed is becoming more and more general. During last year alone, the peasantry were supplied with about 4,200,000 pounds assorted seed. The use of machinery is becoming more general in the countryside. In 1913, 87,000,000 roubles were spent to provide the countryside with machinery, and 102,000,000 roubles in 1927. Five million cooperative members receive machinery on credit, that is to say one-fifth of all peasant farms.

Agricultural cooperation is growing. At the end of 1926 such cooperatives had over 5 million members. Last year alone the turnover of cooperatives increased from 599 million roubles to 1,685 million roubles. On the whole, cooperatives are responsible for 92 per cent of the total collection and storage of butter.

In the course of last year, over 10 million peasants profited by various forms of propagation of agronomic knowledge.

As a result of this, already at the beginning of 1927, the sowing area of the Union was nearly 97 per cent of the pre-war sowing area, the area under seed for technical purposes—so important to the whole national economy—occupying 160 per cent of the pre-war area.

The total production of agriculture has reached 99.2 per cent of pre-war production. In the coming new financial year, 1927-28 agriculture will continue making steady progress.

Growth of Workers' Cooperatives.

Urban workers' consumers' cooperatives in the U. S. S. R. have been steadily increasing and developing in the course of the last few years. In 1923-27, the number of shareholders increased from 4 1/2 to over 5 million. The number of cooperative shops and stores increased by 1,500. The turnover in 1926-27 amounted to 3,800 million roubles against 2,113 million roubles in 1925-26. Cooperatives were responsible for 50 per cent of the budget of working class families.

Control figures for 1927-28 indicate a 20 per cent increase of turnover and a 35 per cent increase in the proportional weight of agricultural produce in the turnover of agricultural cooperatives. According to control figures, the number of shareholders in workers' cooperatives should

reach 5.6 million by October 1st, 1928.

Agricultural Tax.

The campaign for the collection of the agricultural tax in north Caucasus is proceeding satisfactorily. According to preliminary information 16 million roubles (over 50 per cent of the annual amount) have already been collected. Many poor and middle peasants paid the tax even before it was due.

Provinces and State Loans.

Formerly, state loans depended for their success mainly on Moscow and other big centers. Lately, owing to the growing well-being and cultural development of the whole population, the provinces begin to play an important role as holders of state bonds. This is shown by the following table.

Towns	5% 2nd peal	1925 loan	1926 loan	1927 loan
Moscow	71.9	70.5	57.6	51.2
Leningrad	11.1	10.8	15.7	13.8
Kharkov	6.7	11.4	3.3	4.7
Other towns	10.3	7.3	23.4	30.3
	100	100	100	100

Savings Bank Campaign.

During the Moscow campaign 10,019 new depositors have been secured for the savings bank and their deposits amount to 5,148,000 roubles.

During the same period, 89,000 roubles worth of loan bonds were sold by the savings banks.

The figures on hand show that wages increase side by side with the rationalization of industry.

Labor Protection in the U. S. S. R.
The pneumatic hammer and electric drill are now applied in the mechanized mines of the U. S. S. R. According to the miners' union the employment of these instruments is less injurious to the health of the workers than hand-drilling as less dust gets into the workers' lungs.

The miners' union therefore proposed to the People's Commissariat of Labor to include the drillers in the list of trades which entitle employees to a longer holiday (one month instead of two weeks) with full pay.

The People's Commissariat of Labor accepted the proposal.

210 New Workers Clubs.

Extensive building of new clubs and huge labor palaces has been undertaken this year in the U. S. S. R.

According to incomplete figures 210 new clubs are now under construction. The metal workers built 25 clubs, the textile workers 25 clubs, the railway workers 28, etc.



- Rebel Artists
- Workers' Play
- Come and Hoof Your Cares Away
- Put Some Passion And a Sash On!
- Let Loose In True
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THE FOLLOWING NEW READERS SEND THEIR GREETINGS TO THE SOVIET UNION ON THE OCCASION OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

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- L. Chalkin
- S. A. Nelson
- M. Stojew
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Letters From Our Readers

No Heat in Shop. Editor, of The Daily Worker. I wonder if something can be done about my predicament. I have been working in a petticoat factory on Henry St., Manhattan, but because the boss has positively refused to supply heat, I have caught such a cold that I had to leave my job and have been unable to go back. I took the trouble to visit the office of the New York board of health, but the information clerk in charge refused to listen to my complaint. I also went to the Labor Department on East 27th St., but they told me it was not their job to look after heat in factories. It looks very much as if somebody has an interest in protecting owners of factories who refuse to provide heat for their slaves. Rose Chester, New York City.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

Wrecking the Labor Banks

By WM. Z. FOSTER The Collapse of the Labor Banks and Investment Companies of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

Here is a record of trade union treachery without equal in American labor history. It is a story of crooked leadership; disastrous policies; looting of the treasury; rifling the union insurance funds and pension money. A most astounding account of events that nearly wrecked one of the great American trade unions and resulted in the loss of over twenty million dollars from the funds of the railroad workers. The story is written from authentic documents and official records of the Engineers' convention which lasted for seven weeks. "Wrecking the Labor Banks" stands out as one of the most dramatic exposures of the dangers of class collaboration ever written.

25 CENTS Send one dollar for five copies RAILROADERS' NEXT STEP By Wm. Z. Foster THE WATSON-PARKER LAW By Wm. Z. Foster THE WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS 39 East 125th Street New York, N. Y.

Greetings through the Daily Worker to the TENTH ANNIVERSARY of the RUSSIAN REVOLUTION NUCLEUS No. 26, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.



Secretary Mellon, in his recent report on the U. S. Treasury, said: "We are the most prosperous of all countries."

YOUNG COMRADE SECTION

Defend the Soviet Union

Johnny Red was reading the story of Aladdin and his Wonderful Lamp. He had read about the Genii who would appear whenever the magic lamp was rubbed. This great, big Genii could do anything he wanted. He could move mountains, empty seas and even carry castles in the air. He could swim under the water like a fish, and he could fly in the air like a bird. This wonderful Genii reminded Johnny Red of something; he didn't know what. But Johnny Red was tired. He had been to a Pioneer meeting the night before and had stayed out later than usual. At this meeting he had been assigned to lead a discussion on the tenth anniversary of the Soviet Union. Johnny Red was proud that he was to lead this discussion and this was in his mind all the time. But as we said before Johnny Red was very tired. His eyes were beginning to close and his head was beginning to droop. The book is now slipping from his fingers. It drops with a crash! Johnny jumps up startled. He rubs his eyes and lo and behold before him stands a great big powerful giant just like the one he read about in the book. "Who are you?" asked Johnny Red, with a voice full of surprise. "Who am I?" answered the giant, "why I am the Soviet Union and I have come to you to tell you my story so that you could lead the discussion in your Pioneer group. Are you ready to listen?" Johnny Red could have jumped for joy. He quickly raised his hand in Pioneer salute and answered, "Comrade Soviet Union, for you I am always ready."

As an old and afraid of no one. It would take too long to tell you all the things that have happened to me in my short life; but there are a few things I must tell you. Just a few days ago a law was passed in the Soviet Union making the official work-day as seven hours. The Soviet Union is the first and only country in the world to do this. The reason is quite plain. It is the only workers' government in the world and therefore it is natural for such a government to help the workers as much as possible. Don't you think so? "And that isn't all. Altho the workers of Russia have gained so much the children of the workers have gained the most. NO CHILD LABOR. PLENTY OF SCHOOLS, PARKS, CAMPS REST HOMES, LIBRARIES, AND EVERYTHING to develop strong, healthy and intelligent children. While in capitalist countries there is poverty and misery for workers' children, in the Soviet Union there is happiness. "The capitalists of the world hate me and have long hoped that I would die. They now realize that their hopes were in vain; and so under the leadership of the capitalist government of England they are determined to attack me. The oppressed workers, workers' children and poor farmers of the world know that I belong to them and they, side by side, with the workers of Russia will defend me and defeat the capitalists." While he was speaking, Comrade Soviet Union had gotten up. The entire room was full of smoke. Everything seemed hazy to Johnny Red. He was becoming drowsy. He could no longer see Comrade Soviet Russia, but he could hear him saying, "We must get up and defend the Soviet Union!" These words kept on ringing in his ears. We must get up! We must get up! He felt his hand twitch. It twitched again. Get up! was still ringing. Another and another twitch and Johnny Red opened his eyes. "Get up Johnny and go to bed," said his sister Rosie Red, who was standing beside him and pulling up his sleeve. "You must be dreaming, Johnnie," continued Rosie, "cause you had a smile on your face all the time." Johnny rubbed his eyes. "Yes, it must be a dream, I guess," he said, "but I wouldn't want to have missed it for the world."

Comrade Soviet Union took out his pipe filled it with tobacco, scratched a match and began to smoke. He sat down upon the floor and started. "You will no doubt be surprised Comrade Johnny, when I tell you that I am only ten years old; nevertheless that is true and my tenth birthday is being celebrated by workers throughout the world. I will tell you a little bit about my birth. "I was born in Russia which consists of 1-6th of the land surface of the world. This big rich country was ruled by a cruel czar, wealthy landlords and capitalists. The people, especially the workers and poor farmers were cruelly oppressed. Those who produced almost everything received almost nothing. Anyone who protested was beaten, killed or exiled to Siberia. But this did not help. Conditions grew worse and worse. The soldiers were refusing to continue to fight the battles of the bosses. The peasants were demanding land; the workers were begging for bread. This could not last much longer. The conditions were becoming more and more ripe for a revolution. The Communist Party under the leadership of our beloved leader Nicholas Lenin was working with all its might to organize and prepare the workers. Then one fine day, ten years ago it happened. The people arose and revolted. They formed Soviets consisting of workers of all trades throughout Russia. After a short period Kerensky and his fake workers' government was overthrown and a Workers' and Farmers' government formed. It was then that I, Soviet Union, was born. "Do not think Comrade Johnny that I was always so big and strong as I am now. Oh, no-o-o! For quite a time after I was very weak. The Soviet Union was attacked on all sides. At one time on 23 fronts by bandits who were financed by the nobles whose land was turned over to the peasants. Some of those generals were financed by the governments of European countries and America not only gave money but also sent troops in order to help to put the bosses back into power. I defeated them all. Then came the blockade. The capitalists refused to allow any food, clothing, medicine or anything to get into Russia. Besides this, because of no rain the wheat crops were spoiled. Hundreds died; I was very weak then. Ten years have passed. Today I am as strong

as an old and afraid of no one. It would take too long to tell you all the things that have happened to me in my short life; but there are a few things I must tell you. Just a few days ago a law was passed in the Soviet Union making the official work-day as seven hours. The Soviet Union is the first and only country in the world to do this. The reason is quite plain. It is the only workers' government in the world and therefore it is natural for such a government to help the workers as much as possible. Don't you think so? "And that isn't all. Altho the workers of Russia have gained so much the children of the workers have gained the most. NO CHILD LABOR. PLENTY OF SCHOOLS, PARKS, CAMPS REST HOMES, LIBRARIES, AND EVERYTHING to develop strong, healthy and intelligent children. While in capitalist countries there is poverty and misery for workers' children, in the Soviet Union there is happiness. "The capitalists of the world hate me and have long hoped that I would die. They now realize that their hopes were in vain; and so under the leadership of the capitalist government of England they are determined to attack me. The oppressed workers, workers' children and poor farmers of the world know that I belong to them and they, side by side, with the workers of Russia will defend me and defeat the capitalists." While he was speaking, Comrade Soviet Union had gotten up. The entire room was full of smoke. Everything seemed hazy to Johnny Red. He was becoming drowsy. He could no longer see Comrade Soviet Russia, but he could hear him saying, "We must get up and defend the Soviet Union!" These words kept on ringing in his ears. We must get up! We must get up! He felt his hand twitch. It twitched again. Get up! was still ringing. Another and another twitch and Johnny Red opened his eyes. "Get up Johnny and go to bed," said his sister Rosie Red, who was standing beside him and pulling up his sleeve. "You must be dreaming, Johnnie," continued Rosie, "cause you had a smile on your face all the time." Johnny rubbed his eyes. "Yes, it must be a dream, I guess," he said, "but I wouldn't want to have missed it for the world."

This Week's Puzzle No. 40 This week's puzzle is a word puzzle. One stands for A, 2 stands for B, 3 stands for C, and so on. Let's see you do this one.

8, 1, 9, 12 20, 8, 5 20, 5, 14, 20, 8 1, 14, 14, 9, 22, 5, 18, 19, 1, 18, 25 15, 6 20, 8, 5 19, 15, 22, 9, 5, 20 21, 14, 9, 15, 14

Send your answers to the DAILY WORKER Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City, giving your name, age, address, and the number of the puzzle.

Answers To Last Week's Puzzle The answer to last week's puzzle No. 39 is LENIN. The following comrade has answered correctly: Isidore Goldstein, New York City.

More Answers To Puzzle No. 38 Joseph Goldfield, N. Y. C.; Mae Malyk, N. Y. C.; Jack Rosen, N. Y. C.; Matilda Schotka, Astoria, N. Y.; James Mishkis, Chicago, Ill.; Homer Chase, Washington, N. H.

DRAMA

Broadway Briefs

There will be three openings this evening: Noel Coward's "The Marquise" at the Biltmore; "New York," by Samuel Ruskin Golding at the Mansfield and "Spellbound" by Frank Vosper at the Earl Carroll Theatre.

Vaudeville features at Moss' Broadway this week will include Stan Stanley; Rome and Galt; Franke Conville and Joyner and Foster. The film feature is George Jessel in "Sailor Izzy Murphy."

The Duncan Sisters return to vaudeville at the Palace this week. Other acts include Fanny Ward; Gaston and Andre; with Lorna Jermaine and Edna Mackay; Renie Riano, with Marion La River and Alvina Zelle; Johnnie Berkes, with Virginia Sully; Paul Remos and his Midgets; and Cardinia.

The Hippodrome bill this week is headed by Wagner Brothers' Side Show; Venita Gould; Bert Gordon and company in "Desperate Sam"; Helen Lewis and Her Melody Weavers with Addie Clifford; Billy Reed and Lew Duthers.

"In Abraham's Bosom" will close at the Provincetown Playhouse on

MARY ELLIS



Co-starred with Basil Sydney in the "Taming of the Shrew" now current at the Garrick Theatre.

November 19 and begin a road engagement at the Capitol Theatre, Albany the following week. This is to be followed by visits to Syracuse; Worcester and then Boston.

The repertoire at the Civic Repertory Theatre this week will include "The Good Hope," tonight, and Friday night and Wednesday matinee; "The Cradle Song," Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights; "La Locandiera," Wednesday evening; "The Master Builders," Saturday afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS

The Theatre Guild Presents PORGY The Mulberry Bush with James Hearn and Claudette Colbert Guild Th. W. 52d. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 Extra Mat. (Election Day) Tuesday "The Trial of Mary Dugan" By Bayard Veiller, with ANN HARDING-REX CHERRYMAN

The Desert Song with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Maxwell 2nd Year IMPERIAL 45 St. W. of B'way Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

4 WALLS with MIMI WISEFRIEND and John Golden Th. W. 58 St. Evs. 8:30 Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The LADDER LYRIC THEATRE, 42 St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

GARRICK Thea. 65 W. 53th. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS with Garrick Players in the Modern TAMING of the SHREW

DRACULA "See it and Creep" - Eve. Post. FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU By HERMANN SUDERMANN symphonic Music-tone Accompaniment Times Sq. TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

The New Playwrights Theatre 40 Commerce Street, near Sheridan Square Greenwich Village TELEPHONE WALKER 5786 THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA

Presents Paul Sifton's play

THE BELT

The first modern labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories. This is the last week. Get your tickets now. UPTON SINCLAIR SAYS OF "THE BELT": "You have produced one of the most vivid and exciting labor plays I have ever seen in my life. If the workers knew how much fun you have to offer, your little theatre couldn't hold the crowds. I wish I were twenty years younger, to start writing for your theatre all over again."

HELP SUPPORT this theatre and The DAILY WORKER by buying tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

Custom House Workers Plead for Wage-Raise (By Federated Press.) Workers employed by the United States customs department in the New York harbor district asked the house ways and means committee for pay increases in a special meeting at the New York custom house. John J. Viele, chief clerk of entry, headed the delegation. Instead of starting at \$1,500 a year, the customs workers would like to begin at \$1,700, working up to \$2,100 maximum by regular annual raises of \$100. Harry Coles, secretary of the second civil service district of federal employees, told the house committee that customs workers' wages had not been raised in 14 years and that the standards of the department had fallen far behind those of others where pay was better. A total of \$1,316,385 is needed for the wage raises in the New York harbor district, assistant port collector Henry G. Stewart, told the committee. GET A NEW READER! BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

DRESS JOBBERS LIQUIDATE THEIR NY ASSOCIATION

Local 41 to Picket Two Shops Monday

The Dress Jobbers' Association, consisting of more than 90 jobbers, has been liquidated. The DAILY WORKER was informed last night. Dissolution was decided upon in spite of an agreement with the right wing of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, signed after the expulsion of the left wing from the International last year.

Meanwhile Local 41, suspended local of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has decided to begin picketing the hemstitching shop of Brandes & Cheskin, 149 W. 28th St., and the Harrison Pleating Co., 315 E. 96th St., M. E. Taft, manager of the local, announced last night. Picketing is to start at both shops Monday, he said.

Workers Discharged. Both shops have instituted a policy of discharging workers without consulting the union, thinking to take advantage of the suspension, according to Taft.

All shop chairmen of the local have formed a permanent organization, to meet every Thursday night, and have elected seven as representatives at meetings of the executive board of the local, Taft said.

Members at one large shop refused to recognize Harry Greenberg, vice-president and supervisor of the I. L. G. W. U., when he called to order them to end a suspension and return to work recently.

Hyman to Talk. Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union, will address members of Local 41 at a meeting after work Tuesday at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St.

It was the opinion of the workers in the market yesterday that the Dress Jobbers' Association was liquidated as a result of the union-smashing program of the right wing administration of the international. The jobbers because of this program have no "labor problem" at the present time, according to these workers.

Once a Strong Union. "The association was formed when the workers had one strong, powerful union," a well-informed worker said last night. "But when the right wingers, led by Morris Sigman, international president, expelled the left wing workers they played into the hands of the bosses, as later events proved conclusively."

It is rumored in the market that the independent jobbers will now follow in the footsteps of the association members and ignore all agreements made with the right wing dual union.

A. Lyons, who was manager of the Jobbers' Association, is reported opening a law office.

Challenges Right Wing Claim. CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The so-called election in dual Local 104, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, recently organized by the right wing, has been branded as fraudulent by J. Levin, manager of the Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union.

Levin charges that the claim of the right wing that 900 workers voted in the right wing elections is not true. He is willing to prove that the workers are supporting the progressive administration of the joint board.

The Local 104 affiliated with the Joint Board has held a well-attended meeting, addressed by H. Koretz, manager of the organization department of the New York Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board.

Many shop meetings are being held daily in the union headquarters, 28 South Wells St., where the rank and file workers signify their support of the left wing.

Give Benefit Dance For 700 Ga. Students

The second costume ball for the Fort Valley, Ga., Industrial School for Colored Children was held this week at the Renaissance Casino, 188th St. and Seventh Ave.

"In the south where in some states over half the population is colored the white politicians secure the passage of heavy school bond taxes, taxing the working class population to the limit, and then devote practically the entire proceeds to the schools for white children," James Haggis, manager of the ball, said. "The few, poorly constructed Negro schools run for only short terms each year and in Georgia, where the Fort Valley School is located, the Negro teachers receive an average annual salary of only \$220."

The entire proceeds were used for the school, which gives high school and industrial training to 700 Negro workers' and farmers' children of both sexes.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POWER BARONS INVITE TEXTILE BOSSES SOUTH WHERE MEN ARE SLAVES AND LABOR IS CHEAP

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press). A saving in costs equivalent to a substantial extra dividend is promised by the Duke Power Co., to manufacturers who accept its invitation to move south. That the promised saving will be largely at the expense of wages is shown in a U. S. department of labor report on wages and hours in cotton mills in 1926.

Massachusetts	45.5	15.78
New Hampshire	47.4	20.33
New York	44.3	18.86
North Carolina	47.2	13.33
Pennsylvania	39.4	15.29
Rhode Island	44.2	18.90
South Carolina	41.0	10.33
Virginia	44.2	13.42
Total	45.0	\$14.76

Cotton mill wages in the United States, the report shows, averaged \$14.76 a week in 1926. But this average covers a range from \$10.33 in South Carolina to \$20.33 in New Hampshire. In other words New Hampshire mills pay about twice as much for a week's work as do those in South Carolina. In Massachusetts, the largest cotton mill state in the north, the average was \$18.78.

Long Hours. The average cotton mill worker, according to the report, worked only 84 per cent of full-time in the week when the statistics were gathered. The average full-time hours throughout the industry was found to be 53.3 per week whereas the time actually worked averaged only 45 hours.

The difference is due in part to the fact that some mills were on part-time schedules and in part to employees taking time off. Full-time earnings would have averaged \$17.48 per week.

Hourly earnings in the industry were found to average 32.8c with a range from 24.2c in Alabama to 42.9c in New Hampshire. In Massachusetts the average was 41.3c, in North Carolina 28.9c and in South Carolina 25.2c.

\$14.76 Weekly Wages.

Cotton Mill Wages & Hours	Hours worked	Actual earnings
Alabama	43.3	\$10.51
Connecticut	48.3	18.67
Georgia	45.7	11.39
Maine	45.1	16.67

57 Hours a Week. The report brings out the interesting fact that in spite of longer regular hours prevailing in the south the cotton mill bosses do not get any more hours of work out of their operatives than do their competitors in the north. The full-time week for mills in Georgia average 57 hours but the average actually worked by Georgia mill workers was 45.7.

In Massachusetts where the full-time week averages 48.5 hours working time averaged 45.5 hours. The average full-time hours per week in other states were Alabama 54.8, Connecticut 50.8, Maine 53.9, New Hampshire 53.8, New York, 49.1, North Carolina 55.8, Pennsylvania 52.1, Rhode Island 50.2, South Carolina 55.1 and Virginia 55.2.

Cheap Labor. The question naturally arises, what do the cotton mill bosses gain by the longer working week in the south if the workers themselves reduce it to tolerable proportions by irregular attendance?

With their workers averaging only 75 per cent of full-time the South Carolina mills must maintain at least a third again as many workers as jobs in order to keep their spindles operating steadily. As many of the mills operate more than one shift the surplus must be even greater. This surplus, maintained as a result of the long mill hours in the south, means that every mill operative has a potential competitor for his job. Here is an ideal situation for employers. It keeps the workers docile, afraid to offend the boss by joining any union campaign to improve their conditions.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES—INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Workers Gather to Cheer Soviet Union in Berkeley, Calif.

(By Daily Worker Builders' Club) OAKLAND, Cal., Nov. 13.—The tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution was suitably celebrated at 1819 Tenth street, Berkeley, by the Workers (Communist) Party, and the Finnish Workers' Educational Club. These organizations and their sympathizers filled the hall to overflowing. One speaker representing the Workers Party, one speaker representing the Young Workers (Communist) League, and another speaker representing the Finnish Workers' Educational Club were enthusiastically received by this audience.

There were other numbers including vocal and instrumental music, recitations, etc. All were well received.

A collection of \$39.80 was taken for the benefit of the strikers in the Colorado coal mines.

The old adage says, "Variety is the spice of life." At the Nov. 8 street meeting the sky pilots furnished the "variety" by engaging in a fist fight in the street, and the Communist speakers furnished the "spice" by delivering an excellent lecture. It appears that the "come to Jesus" artists got into an altercation over the doctrines they expounded, and tried to settle the argument by cursing each other. Words proved to be unconvincing and they tried fists. These were more convincing. One preacher remained and proclaimed himself the victor. The vanquished gathered his flock and departed for fields anew.

About this stage of the game a battery of Communist orators under the leadership of District Organizer Emanuel Levin appeared on the scene. Instead of expounding religious doctrines and engaging in a street brawl they delivered a lecture dealing with facts.

Here, too, collection was taken for the benefit of the striking coal miners in Colorado. The usual crew of DAILY WORKER salesmen were in evidence.

Washington, D. C., and Baltimore to Hold Celebrations

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—Baltimore will celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia next Sunday, November 20, at the Hippodrome, Eutaw and Baltimore streets at 8 p. m. Jay Lovestone will be the principal speaker.

Arrests Continuing in Strike of N. Y. Window Cleaners: 2 Are Held

Arrests in the window cleaners' strike continue. As John Kutyn and John Fels, striking window cleaners, were waiting for a street car at 23rd St. and Third Ave., they were arrested by members of the police industrial squad Friday. Acting as informers for the detectives and accompanying them were Joseph Katz, business agent, and Irving Gordon, president, of the Affiliated Window Cleaners' Union of America, Inc., the company union, according to the strikers.

The arrested men are charged with attacking strikebreakers. Kutyn and Fels were coming from the municipal court at 207 E. 32nd St., where they had testified in a suit against their former employers, the Chicago Window Cleaning Co., for unpaid wages.

Children Cheer U.S.S.R. At Anniversary Meet

Six hundred children cheered the Russian revolution at a celebration of its tenth anniversary held by the Young Pioneers at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave.

Gary Steel Workers Throng Turner Hall On 10th Anniversary

(By Worker Correspondent.) GARY, Ind., Nov. 13.—Turner Hall, historic Gary meeting place, scene of many labor and strike gatherings, never had its capacity so taxed, as last Sunday, Nov. 6th, when it accommodated over 500 steel workers, who turned out to celebrate the first decade of proletarian rule in the Soviet Union. Both the ground floor and the balconies were jammed—and the inevitable squad of cops could hardly shove their way inside the hall when they showed up shortly after 8 p. m.

An excellent musical program was staged, to enliven the occasion. Comrade Jack Rusak acted as chairman. A comrade from Chicago was the main speaker and the workers listened intently as he pointed out the progress which the Russian workers have made in the past years, and contrasted conditions in the Soviet Union with conditions here. When the speaker touched on the question of defending the Soviet Union from imperialist onslaught—the workers responded with enthusiastic applause.

Comrade Ethel Stevens of Chicago spoke for the Young Workers League.

WANTED—MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?



The collapse of the Labor Banks and Investment Companies of Locomotive Engineers.

By Wm. Z. Foster

NOWHERE in the records of American labor history can such sensational treachery to labor be found as presented in this remarkable new book. Looting the treasury of a great union; rifling the insurance funds and pension money; corruption of leaders; speculation with the savings of workers—all the tragic abuse of leadership and policies that nearly wrecked the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are presented in this book.

The facts are brought to light by the author from the official records of the convention just held which lasted for seven weeks at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

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CO-OPERATIVES

CONGRESS OF THE BELGIAN CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF BELGIUM

NAMUR, Nov. 13.—The Congress of the above union (Office Cooperatif Belge) was held in Namur on June 18, 1927. There were no Communist delegates at this congress. This was bound to have an effect on the proceedings. The absence of an opposition which knows its aim had the following results:

This "select" congress dealt with the question of price increases for the most important necessities of life. The resolution adopted on this subject demands the dispatch of a delegation to the trade ministry with the request to allow the import of Dutch cattle, and that is all.

No Tariff Discussion.

A resolution on the question of tariff walls was adopted without discussion, pointing out the necessity of allowing "free trade" on the basis of long-term trade agreements and demanding a conference of representatives of Belgian, French and German cooperatives for the purpose of inviting the governments to "establish free trade." This, after the failure of the World Economic Conference! Nevertheless, there were some "rays of light" at the Namur congress.

Comrade Gurevitch, who represented the Centrosoyuz, was able to give a full account of the position of the Soviet cooperatives, their successes and the systematic elimination of private trade in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. On the whole, the "Russian question" brought life into the congress proceedings. There was a proposal of the Verviers delegate, Houn, to establish closer relations with the Soviet cooperatives. Most of the speakers pleaded for this proposal and only the two right social-democrats, Trociet and Anseele opposed it.

Will Deal With U. S. S. R.

Anseele's opposition was (naturally) due to his position as minister of finance and communications in the conservative social-democratic government. He proposed that the purchases of the Belgian cooperatives in the U. S. S. R. be made through the medium of the British cooperatives. With this he pursued two aims: on the one hand, he wanted to pacify the supporters of the Houn proposal and on the other hand, he wanted to prevent his government being obliged to deal with the question of recognition of the Soviet Union and with that of guaranteeing trade agreements with it. Nevertheless the congress adopted the following resolution:

"The congress declares that the central organs of the socialist cooperative movement are willing, now as before, to take up trade relations with the Russian cooperative organizations."

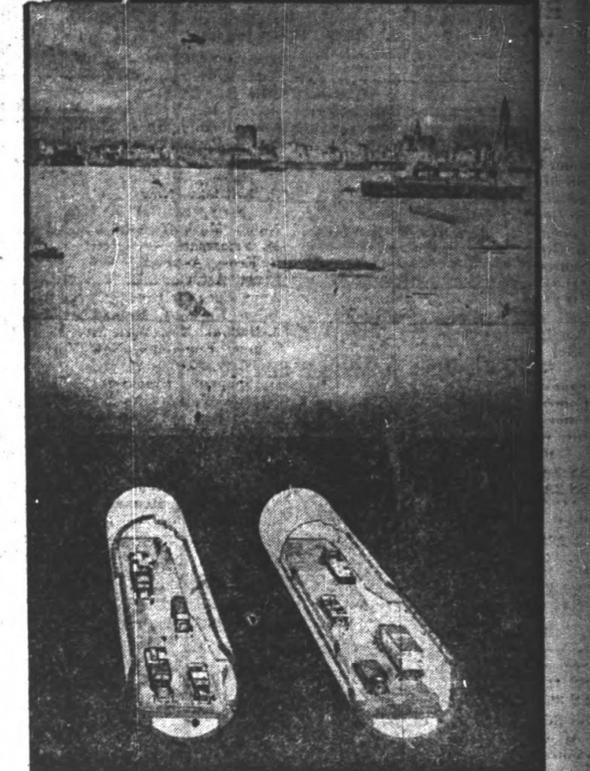
Heavy Taxes. A lively discussion arose in connection with the question of taxes. The

reporter, Logen, pointed out that excise per head of population amounted to 330 francs per annum, so that the demand for a change in the taxation policy of the government was but natural. Of course, even this harmless "opposition" was resisted, and again by the Minister Anseele, who, in his defense of the attitude of the government, made the characteristic remark that high taxes are directly connected with the wage demands of the workers employed in state enterprises. He said that the demand for big wage increases is swelling the budget. This remark roused the left socialists. Gelders and Boulanger, to opposition. Gelders declared that socialist participation in the bourgeois government is paralyzing the activity of the social-democratic party, that socialist cooperatives are establishing enterprises in which private capital has a share and that they are setting up joint stock companies. Boulanger, whose speech was reproduced in the "Peuple" in a very abbreviated form, laid stress on the fact that Anseele was not justified in connecting the question of taxes with the question of workers' demands. As it was to be expected from such a reformist congress, after this discussion "the mountain gave birth to a mouse." The Anseele proposal in accordance with which 0.1% is to be deducted from all accounts for the establishment of an information bureau and for "defense against excessive taxation," was handed over to the Central Committee for further elaboration.

Instruct Socialists. After the report a resolution was adopted which certainly criticizes somewhat the policy of the social-democratic parliamentary fraction and of the social-democratic ministers. It is pointed out that socialist deputies in the parliamentary finance commission should turn their attention rather to taxing big fortunes than to excise. It is "recommended" to the government and the parliamentary fraction to effect in the budget for 1928 a reduction of the turn-over tax particularly for products of mass consumption.

Fight Commissaries. Another resolution which deals with the factory canteens of the employers demands the elaboration of a program of action for struggle against this form of exploiting the workers. On the first day of the session Logen protested against the manifesto of the International Cooperative Alliance for the International Cooperative Day, 1927, which defended the principle of neutrality. Although this whole "opposition" is truly reformist, it bears testimony of considerable dissatisfaction with the policy of the central authorities, a dissatisfaction which the Communist Party of Belgium must utilize in its cooperative.

"Inside" View of New Tunnel



HOLLAND TUBES, just opened, connecting New Jersey and New York, will be used by thousands of automobiles and trucks. Cutaway view reveals "inside works." Each tube has two traffic lanes, with a 20-foot roadbed. One is east bound, the other west bound. Holland Vehicular Tunnel took seven years to build, and cost \$48,000,000. It is the first vehicular tunnel in the world under both land and water.

Burns Commands Army of Transit Company Thugs at a Rank and File Mass Meeting

(Continued from Page One)

The notice was printed over the signature of Frank Hedley, president and general manager. J. H. Coleman, organizer of the Amalgamated, who presided, congratulated the workers present for "not being terrified by the army of stool pigeons and spys."

Other speakers were P. J. Shea, Amalgamated organizer, L. D. Bland, of the Amalgamated international executive board; Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the A. F. of L.; Vice President Fitzgerald, and P. J. O'Brien, a member of the international executive board.

Despite loud protestations of legality on the part of I. R. T. officials and the statements made in court yesterday by James K. Quackenbush, chief traction company counsel, that the I. R. T. would not "resort to oppressive or brutal methods" to prevent traction workers joining the Amalgamated Union, the company caused to be posted and otherwise distributed in the barns and powerhouses and shops of the I. R. T. notices warning the men not to attend yesterday's meetings.

"I am informed that the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees has called a mass meeting to be held on Friday, November 11th, 1927, and invitations to attend this meeting may be distributed among the employes of this company," the notice said in part. "I, therefore, deem it my duty again to call your attention to the fact that association with the Amalgamated organization is in violation of the contracts between the management and the employes of this company, which contracts, as you know, have been ratified individually by practically every one of the employes."

Workers of Los Angeles, 2 Things to Remember!

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 13.—Just take your notebook and mark down the new DAILY WORKER headquarters, 122 West 3rd street, room 105. Step in any time between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 P. M. and tell your troubles to Paul C. Reiss the manager of The DAILY WORKER. If you are busy just enclose your dollar bill in an envelope and address it to the same address. Paul C. will do the rest. And now since you have this down in your notebook do not forget to mark down the following date, better still repeat it until you remember DAILY WORKER Anniversary, Saturday, January 14th, 1928, at Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Avenue. Need any books on Russia? We have them. Just come up and look them over.

CHICAGO FOR SALE: Furniture, Good Condition:

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The first edition of this book was published in 1927 and the ninth in 1926. It was first published in English in 1923—this new edition, just issued, is the second.

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IN "SUNNY ITALY"



By Fred Ellis

Red Rays

RUTH ELDER, sometime ago known as the wife of a fellow by the name of Lyle Womack, celebrated Armistice Day by returning from Europe and flying into the arms of contracts worth \$200,000. When the honest woman was informed of her good fortune she exclaimed, "Oh, isn't that nice." This frankness should immediately make Miss Elder the most popular lady in America; indeed she should grab off the vacancy left by Mary Pickford, America's erstwhile sweetheart.

I AM of the opinion that the people are almost tired of Lindbergh by now. In the first surge of excitement over his flying feat, they were ready to believe anything, but his repeated objections to accepting money raised doubts as to his sanity in the minds of the sophisticated people of this great country. And when he finally landed on the Guggenheim payroll it was learned that he had collected in the vicinity of one million dollars from various sources since his return from Paris.

THERE are thousands of maimed victims of the world war scattered throught the country in hospitals. Only on Armistice Day is there any notice taken of them. The great majority of those unfortunates will be crippled for life physically and many of them are gibbering idiots. They were patriots. They saved a country that was in no danger from attack. But more important they saved Morgan's billions that were in danger because they were wagered on an allied victory, a victory that was almost blown sky high when the United States entered the war.

IF those wrecks had the use of their mental faculties last Friday it must have been a great consolation for them to learn that all traffic was stopped in this great city for two minutes in honor of the glorious ending of the war with victory resting on the banners of the allied powers. And it must also give them a thrill to read that General Motors, one of Morgan's pets, declared another colossal dividend. And when a New York banker tired of amassing more wealth decides to hire a ship for a tour around the world, our heroes should feel happy in the thot that they did not get crippled in vain.

THE efficacy of prayer that comes from the fullness of the clerical heart was demonstrated in Pottsville, Pa., last week when under pressure of supplications from several hundred clergymen, sent up to heaven in behalf of the coal industry, snow began to fall and the temperature dropped. An anthracite co-operative congress was scheduled to meet in a few days when boss and worker, the exploiter and exploited would gather to devise ways and means of getting the anthracite industry out of the trenches before Christmas. Why can't the labor fakers and the operators take a rest and let the sky-pilots pray the business back to normalcy? The God that lowered the temperature thru mass prayer should not find a little matter like stabilizing the anthracite industry beyond his powers.

WE are going to have a merchant marine naval reserve. This is the reply of the Washington militarists to the growl emitted by the British war-lord, Weymss, in the house of lords a few days ago. The naval race between the two empires is on. The purpose of the Geneva conference was to see if some means could not be found to obviate the necessity for a deadly competition that will end in the destruction of one or the other of the two greatest naval and military powers in the history of the world.

THE Geneva conference was a failure. The conflicting interests between the imperialists of the two countries could not be reconciled and the decision of the navy department to recruit officers and men from the United States merchant marine for service in the next war is a long step forward on the road to another international holocaust. The war to end war was eminently successful in paving the way for another and more frightful war.

WILLIAM J. BURNS was not too busy with his jury-fixing troubles in Washington to attend to his duties as chief stool-pigeon for the I. R. T. at the mass meeting last Friday night where efforts to organize the traction employees were made by officials of the Amalgamated Union. Burns feels more at home as strikebreaker, or agent-provocateur where the victims of the working class than getting involved in a scrap between two groups of capitalists. The money is good either way, but it is much more pleasant for Mr. Burns to be hailed universally in the capitalist press as a bulwark of law and order than to be lampooned by one section of the press and treated to faint damns in another section as is the case with his jury-fixing escapade.

THE moving picture magnates of Hollywood are preparing to describe a circle with the axe and one of the necks scheduled for the attentions of the lethal weapon is that of Pola Negri. Here is one axe we are in sympathy with.

-T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Right and Wrong Policy in the Struggle Against the Traction Trust's Injunction and Company Union

Enough has been said and written about the injunction proceedings started by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company against the American Federation of Labor as a whole and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees in particular, to convince every worker that issue raised is a momentous one—involving the existence of the American labor movement.

The Interborough, acting in this case directly for the entire group of traction capitalists and indirectly for American capitalists as a class, is actually demanding that its company union be declared the only legal organization for traction workers—it demands that the American labor movement be outlawed and its right to unchallenged rule over workers it employs be sustained.

If this injunction is granted, every company union in the United States will have the mailed mantle of the government thrown around it.

The American labor movement, with its most powerful and important union, the United Mine Workers, hemmed in by federal and state injunctions which are strangling it, dares not retreat one inch in the struggle in which the Interborough has struck the first blow.

It must fight now or abdicate.

The Amalgamated Association is violating an already existing injunction openly by holding mass meetings and urging traction workers to join its ranks. Legal talent has been engaged to contest the I. R. T. injunction in the courts.

But this is not enough. Side by side with these formal defenses of the traction barons goes a policy of polyanism which, if carried much farther, will be fatal to the waging of successful struggle.

First, there is the assumption on the part of officialdom, which is put forward at its meetings and in its published statement, that Tammany Hall and its leaders are on the side of the union and against the traction barons. No more futile and foolish acts and utterances could have been made than the acceptance as genuine of the published newspaper reports of decisions of the Shea-Coleman-Mayor Walker-Quackenbush conference of last July.

It is clear that Walker maneuvered to have all strike action stopped without being able or willing to force the I. R. T. to agree to anything. The announcement by union officials that the calling off of the strike was a victory for the men created great demoralization and suspicion among the traction workers and actually aided the traction barons.

The state and city governments will not raise a finger to aid the organization of the traction workers but they will, as they have in the last few days, mobilize the police reserves to aid the traction barons the moment a strike seems possible.

Second, the assumption on the part of union officialdom that the traction workers can be organized without a great struggle against the traction barons and their government, that by some miraculous means the company union will disappear and a real union take its place, is a dangerous delusion at best and outright deception of the traction workers at the worst.

Organization work will have to be conducted with the idea in mind that the traction workers have to prepare to strike to enforce their right to organize and secure better wages and working conditions. If organization work is carried on only in the formal sense, the traction barons have nothing to fear.

The Amalgamated Association will have to adopt a fighting program immediately if it is to be the instrument for freeing the traction workers from the slavery of company unionism.

No one but a fool or some one deliberately trying to disguise the real issues of the present struggle can or will say that the traction trust cannot demand and obtain 100 per cent support from the city hall and the state house in a struggle where the issue is the clear cut one of the interests of workers versus the interests of big capitalists.

Support for the traction workers will come from the rank and file of the labor movement—from the organizations of the working class. Only enmity, open or disguised, will come from the various branches of government.

This the traction workers must be told and upon this must be based the whole policy of the present struggle against slave injunctions, against company unionism, and for the right of the labor movement to exist and act as an instrument of the working class.

Fascism and Soviets

Mussolini's "reform of parliament," which abolishes officially all semblance of the voting privilege for the masses merely cloaks with what the fascist tyranny calls legality the actual condition that has existed since the "march on Rome" that brought to power that detestable regime. Although there has not heretofore been a fascist decree specifically forbidding non-fascists or anti-fascists from participating in elections, the frightful terror of the black-shirt hordes prevented any expression through the use of the ballot of dissenting elements.

In spite of all boasts to the contrary, fascist Italy faces a steady economic decline. The discontent of the masses has grown ominously for fascism since the abolition of the eight-hour day and the institution of the nine and ten-hour day with reduced wages. It is the old game of trying to impose upon the working class the burden of a declining economy.

The new decree, reducing the number of members of the chamber of deputies from 535 to 400, and giving the "grand council"—that euphemism for fascism's central organ of despotism—the authority to decree who shall be candidates for office, is indicative of the fact that the discontent with the regime of Mussolini is so widespread that the full power of the state must henceforth be utilized to realize that degree of suppression of the pop-

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue)

The Ex-Muckrakers

ROME had Juvenal, as well as Petronius; and in the same way there are writers in America serving as antibodies to the poisons of plutocracy. Some, like Virgil in Rome, yearn back to the good old days of the founding fathers; others are merely muddled, groping blindly; a few are clear-sighted. As we set out to study them, make note of this fact at the outset, we part company with the great magazines, with circulations up in the one or two and a half millions. No more shall we present walnut sideboards to Colonel Lorimer, no

more shall we stop at the Ambassador and exercise our vocabulary upon the screen beauty parade. From now on we have to live on our book royalties, with here and there an article in highbrow or radical papers.

The last writer I can recall who was able to publish in a big popular magazine any hint that there might be something wrong with the American plutocracy, was Winston Churchill. We left him in 1910, so let us glance at his later career, and then at some other veterans of those muckraking days. Mr. Churchill wrote a novel, "The Inside of the Cup," actually troubling the conscience of his Episcopal Church, which had not turned over in its slumbers since Charles Kingsley died. I was sick just then with the long agony of the

Lawrence strike, and I remember writing a letter to Mr. Churchill; sitting up till three or four o'clock in the morning, pouring out my eloquence in an effort to persuade him to deal with a great mass strike. He replied that I myself was the person to do it; as if the Episcopal Church would listen to the author of "The Profits of Religion!"

But I must have made some impression on this dignified and conscientious gentleman; for three or four years later appeared "The Dwelling Place of Light"; a novel with scenes laid in a New England mill-town, and a strike for its culmination. But alas, it was a serial for the "Cosmopolitan Magazine," written down to the Hearst level. A stenographer, of good family, of course, though fallen into reduced circumstances, and how she was seduced by her employer—all the anguish of a great strike serving for a picturesque background to such a theme! I think Mr. Churchill must have been made ashamed, for ten years have passed, and he has not published a novel since.

The other day I wrote, asking him to tell me why, if it was not a secret; and he answered that it was a secret from himself as well as from me. I suspect that means he has had some kind of religious experience, reducing the importance of worldly affairs in his mind. I can understand that; I too was brought up in the Church of Good Society, and carried the bishop's train in the stately ceremonies; I too have had magic hands laid upon my head, and magic formulas pronounced over it. Also, I realize that we don't know very much about this universe; we walk, as it were, upon the quaking top of a volcano. But I take my stand upon the conviction that whatever gods may control our destinies, it will not displease them that men should cease to slaughter one another, and to rob one another of the fruits of toil.

We left Robert Herrick, a university professor, writing novels full of keen insight into the faults of his country. He is still doing it, in the same spirit of grave and rather mournful despair. He has no hope; but he is not among the academic ones who hold a vested interest in pessimism, and are ready, like Paul Elmer More, to bite you if you venture to suggest that man may some day master his fate. Robert Herrick would be glad of a faith, but he has no knowledge of the labor movement, the embryo of the new society. His last novel, "Chimes," is the spiritual confession of a professor. He gently rebukes "The Goose-step" as too extreme, but I laughed as I read his novel—I am well content with his picture of capitalist-endowed education!

And then Edith Wharton. The war hit this vigorous mind a hard blow; she got two doses of patriotism, first French, and then American. Now she has gone back to writing novels about smart society, but the sting is gone out of them. Is it that we are no longer startled to hear about idleness, waste and wantonness among the rich? Or is it that Edith Wharton herself has grown used to the spectacle, and tired and hopeless? Undoubtedly the latter; she is sixty-five years old, and it is not so easy to

swim against the current. The other day she handed down her opinion upon the "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" of the day. "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," "I have just been reading what seems to me to be the great American novel." For the benefit of those who read this book ten years from now I explain that "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" is a witty and cynical sketch of the high-priced young harlots of our international bourgeoisie. It isn't a novel, and to call it "great" represents an abdication of judgment hardly to be believed of the woman who wrote "The House of Mirth."

Who else from those old muckraking days? Ernest Poole wrote "The Harbor," a really beautiful novel of the class struggle in New York; now he writes amiable and unimportant stories of the domestic problems of the well-to-do. Herbert Quick wrote a noble fighting book, "The Broken Lance," the story of a rebel clergyman; and then he toned down and produced a three volume chronicle of Iowa, apologizing for the graft and waste he had formerly denounced.

And then Brand Whitlock, who wrote the best story of all "The Turn of the Balance." Nobody else has portrayed so completely the mixture of graft and cruelty which calls itself "criminal law" in capitalist America; not even "An American Tragedy" has a more heart-shaking climax. And now what? The one-time radical mayor became ambassador to Belgium, and a popular hero with strings of titles and decorations; he comes home and settles down to write about a wealthy carriage manufacturer of the middle west who renews his youth with a pretty little milliner, but has the misfortune to be caught by the fire department. That is "J. Hardin and Son," and it is pathetic enough, but where is the old vision? And then "Uprooted," about the elegant idlers whom Ambassador Whitlock watched in Europe; but what has happened to make them so dignified and so important, both to their creator and to us?

The spiritual transformation is revealed in one sentence of the book, where the author turns aside from his story for a sneer at the French workers: "hangdog ragamuffins were slouching on the benches, reading in socialist newspapers of the happy time to come when all men everywhere would knock off work and live on the stock on hand." I wrote a letter to the author of that sentence, asking him to justify it. I have been reading socialist papers, magazines and books both here and abroad, for twenty-five years, and have never seen a hint of such an idea, and I challenged the ex-ambassador to show such a line in any socialist publication. The fact is that the socialists, in France, as everywhere else, seek exactly the opposite goal, a world in which it is impossible for anyone to live without working. But in Brand Whitlock's novel are portrayed a group of people no one of whom is doing any useful work—with the possible exception of the hero, who paints portraits of wealthy idlers. Surely these are the persons "living on the stock on hand!" Needless to say, the ex-ambassador did not reply to this letter. What could he have said?

(To Be Continued)