

COLORADO PICKETS SMASH JOHN D.'S GUNMAN LINE

Try Five White Guards For British Espionage; Tory Official Involved

MOSCOW, Oct. 24.—White Russians, charged with spying for Great Britain, are being tried in the military section of the Soviet supreme court. The trial is regarded as particularly significant in view of the evidence that Edward Charnock, secretary to the British Mission, is directly implicated. The evidence involving Charnock will be presented by Prosecuting Attorney Knodurishkin within a day or two.

BRITAIN OFFERS PRICE FOR HELP TO ATTACK USSR

Colonies to Germany, Italy and France

LONDON, Oct. 24.—According to a rumor being circulated here, negotiations for a solid anti-Soviet bloc of European powers are under way. Great Britain is playing the leading role. Britain's offer to satisfy the imperial ambitions of Germany and Italy are said to make the possibility of an agreement in the near future possible.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, is reported to have discussed the proposed agreement with Briand, Primo de Rivera, Spanish dictator and German and Italian representatives.

Try To Bribe Germany. The most difficult problem facing the diplomatic efforts to weld the European powers into an anti-Soviet bloc has been Germany. Bound by her trade with the Soviet Union on the one hand, and by the Treaty of Locarno on the other, Germany has occupied a half-way position.

Reports are that Britain is attempting to bribe Germany with an offer of a mandate over its former colony, the Kameruns, which is now jointly controlled by France and Great Britain.

Imperialist Hagglng. France on the other hand will, if she enters the bloc, receive as a reward the Spanish zone in Morocco and a share with Rumanian in the Balkans, since Italy, it is planned, will get out of the Balkans in return for concessions in Anatolia. The French mandates over Syria and Lebanon will be turned over to Italy.

War On U. S. S. R. The plan is intended to open the way to a solid entente of the four leading capitalist European powers—Britain, France, Italy and Germany. The bloc will be directed primarily against the Soviet Union. A secondary object is said to be mass European pressure against the United States on the war debt question.

The program also provides for the division of Arabia by Britain and Italy. Spain, which appears to be the only capitalist loser in the deal, will, if the agreement is consummated, probably be awarded with a loan to save the tottering Rivera dictatorship.

Such an anti-Soviet bloc has long been the object of British diplomacy. Eight hundred and eighty-five American legionnaires on their way home aboard the Cunard liner Caronia from their fascist holiday in Paris, consumed \$4,500 worth of liquor, it was learned yesterday when the boat docked here.

Federal Land Banks Grab \$10,000,000 Thru Foreclosure

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Outstanding mortgage loans on American farm property, held by the joint stock land and federal land banks, amounted to \$1,752,664,000 September 30, the Farm Loan Board announced today.

Interest accrued on these loans, but not yet due, amounted to \$31,950,000. The report shows \$10,000,000 due these banks by reason of judgments and sheriff's certificates in foreclosure cases.

Federal land bank loans were heavily lost in the Omaha district with \$150,000,000, Houston, Texas, coming second with \$120,000,000.

NO RULING UPON FIRST SINCLAIR STORY OF LEASE

Fall Wrote Teapot Dome Papers Himself

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—Justice Siddons today refused to rule on the question of whether or not Harry F. Sinclair's jury is to be confronted with the fact that Sinclair told the senate he went to New Mexico to get Teapot Dome from the then secretary of the interior, Albert B. Fall, but now makes the defense that he did not.

The point is vital in the trial, as events subsequent to the admissions Sinclair made, under oath, to the senate investigating committee, have shown that if Sinclair and Fall made their bargain in New Mexico in 1922, it will be hard for the jury to acquit either of them of the present charge of conspiring to defraud the government, a fraud which involved a \$257,000 bribe.

Deciding Only on Technicalities. Justice Siddons today stated that the technical question of whether Sinclair was forced to appear before the senate committee would govern his decision. He may rule that the jury shall not be told of Sinclair's change in his story.

Evidence of L. E. Eddy and Roy Tallman, land office officials, today indicated that Sinclair paid over a million dollars buying up fake claims to Teapot Dome from all sorts of people in order to avoid the publicity of any suits over them. It has already been demonstrated during the present case that the most energetic efforts were made to avoid any publicity about the granting of the lease to Teapot Dome, which the supreme court of the United States has recently ruled was a mass of frauds.

\$1,000,000 Hush Money. The lease was granted by Secretary of the Interior Fall, after the Teapot Dome oil lands were quietly transferred from the navy department headed at that time by Roosevelt. The evidence shows that Roosevelt ordered all naval officers to be silent about it, that Sinclair spent a million dollars hush money, that Fall kept the lease locked up in his desk while senate and house and various persons were demanding information about it.

Fall and Ambrose Former Lease. A. W. Ambrose, former chief petroleum technologist of the department of the interior, today took the stand and gave details about the formation of the lease. Ambrose said that he told Fall there was not much danger of drainage of the field by other companies. The defense contends that Fall thought that he had to hurry thru the lease to avoid this drainage.

Ambrose then testified that he and Fall together drew up the lease, working in Fall's office, and without calling in any lawyers, the Ambrose is not a lawyer, and the department had plenty of them. The work proceeded in the greatest secrecy, and the result was submitted to no one for perusal or approval.

Japan's Rulers Not Adverse to Bar on Workers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Efforts of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America to open up the Japanese immigration question have been halted. The claim is made in an official statement here today that this is done through intervention of the Japanese government itself.

It is said that the Japanese consul general in New York and the Japanese ambassador in Washington have sent word to the Church Federation officers that the Japanese government does not look with favor upon any agitation seeking to create sentiment in this country for modification of the American restrictions against immigration from Japan.

Unguarded Crossing Kills. ALBION, Mich., Oct. 24.—Two women and two boys are dead today and two other persons are in the hospital here after an interurban crossing accident at an unguarded crossing with no viaduct.

The dead are Mrs. Harry Mills, 23, and her 4-year-old son, Harry, Jr., of Little Creek; Mrs. Jenny Murray, 55, and her son, Edwin, 20, of Mio, Mich.

Six French Battalions Withdrawn From Rhine

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Six French machine gun battalions, making up part of the allied army of occupation in the German Rhineland, were withdrawn during the night, it was announced by the war office today.

Supreme Court Hurries Appeal to Release Rich Man Convicted of Rape

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The supreme court today granted the petition of Arthur Rich, son of a wealthy Battle Creek, Mich., manufacturer, to advance for hearing his appeal from conviction in Michigan on a charge of assault on Miss Louise King. Rich is now serving a life sentence. The case was set for oral argument on November 21.

WOMAN JAILED FOR LIFE FOR TAKING PURSE

Copy of Baumes Law Is Widely Resented

ARMED WORKERS PURSUE REMAINS OF GOMEZ ARMY

Legion Delegates Greet Morrow at Train

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24.—More than a hundred workers, employed in the Santa Rosa cotton mills, have taken up arms and joined the agrarians now cooperating with the federal troops in a campaign against remnants of the counter-revolutionary Gomez armies, it was learned today.

A counter-revolutionary band, under General Lozada, was dislodged from its position in the mountains near Orizaba by agrarian troops, operating under General Jesus Aguirre.

Daniel Cruz, bandit reactionary leader, who attacked a train on August 23rd has been killed by federal troops, according to reports received from Mazatlan.

Legion Greets Morrow

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24.—Dwight W. Morrow, American ambassador to Mexico and formerly a partner in the House of Morgan, took charge of his post today. Morrow arrived on a special train from Laredo late yesterday and was greeted by delegations from the Chamber of Commerce and the American Legion.

Wholesale Murder Of Nicaraguans to Continue, Is Order

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (FP).—Answering the statement of American mining engineers in northern Nicaragua that the entire population in certain regions of the republic is sympathetic with the native forces that are resisting the American conquest, Secretary of State Kellogg declared on October 22 that these native forces are simply outlaws and bandits.

He was reminded that the navy's own reports show that 540 of the Nicaraguans have been killed by American marines and constabulary since May 4—the date when Special Commissioner Henry N. Stimson announced that Nicaragua was "pacified." He was asked whether the American policy of killing these native Nicaraguans would continue, regardless of the extent of the uprising in future.

Calls Liberals "Outlaws." Kellogg refused to reply to this question, but asserted that even Gen. Moncada, former Liberal commander, agrees that the armed forces led by Gen. Sandino are "common outlaws."

Moncada is about to consult Kellogg as to his chances in the Nicaraguan presidential election of next year.

Filipino Labor Man Hopes for a Soviet Government in Isles

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 24.—Pablo Manlapit, exiled labor leader from the Hawaiian Islands, addressing the open forum at Long Beach last Saturday denounced American imperialism and touched upon the labor conditions in Hawaii and the Philippines. He made an impassioned appeal to liberate his homeland, the Philippines.

Manlapit denounced crooked politicians, the privileged brigands, whose demagoguery and hypocrisy were the outstanding figures in the exploitation of the working class. He claims that the only salvation Philippines have today is in a labor government, and he hopes that America and the Philippines will have in the near future the same government as Soviet Russia. Let every man and woman of America aspire to reach that goal, then our government will be honored by the working people of the world, he declared.

Pablo Manlapit also gave a short address at the Earl Browder-Paul C. Reiss banquet last Monday night, Oct. 17, and his remarks received a stormy applause.

Manlapit, who has accepted an offer to tour the country under the auspices of the Anti-Imperialist League, is an able speaker, young in years and spirit and with a pleasing personality; he makes friends wherever he goes among the workers. For this the sugar trust sent him to jail for several years in Hawaii.

Wait Twenty Years Before Acting On Floods, Says Prof.

Further delay in action on flood control is urged in an article by Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch College, Ohio, in an article in the Atlantic Monthly.

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Dr. Morgan attacks the suggestion that the federal government pay the entire cost of a permanent flood control program or that congress authorize long term loans to pay the expenses for such a program. Expenses for a flood program should be shared by the federal government and by localities.

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The woman leader was finally arrested, but the miners charged the sheriff's automobile, effecting her release. In a melee, when Frank Sanders, mine guard, tried to stop the woman and her followers, Sanders was struck by one of the marching miners. He was not seriously hurt.

Sixteen picketers were reported arrested in this district. Informations were filed in district court against Kristen Svanum, I. W. W. leader, charging inciting to picketing, and his pending arrest is expected to increase the tension.

Testify Petlura Slaughtered Jews To Extort Money

Concentrate in South.

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With just a week of successful strike behind them, the miners continued with perfect morale and great determination to picket in spite of every effort of the company gunmen and deputy sheriffs. The coal production of Colorado reached some point near to zero at the end of last week, and a hastily summoned conference of Huerfano county commissioners is being held to decide on the best method of "controlling" the walk-out. The present decision is to not call state troopers or militia until the larger force of deputies being sworn in can try its luck at suppressing picketing.

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Francezon predicts that within a few days every mine without exception will be shut down.

LEFTS CONTROL JALISCO MINES DESPITE CROM

Local Governor Helps Militant Workers

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

MEXICO CITY, (By Mail).—Towards the end of August the radical mine workers of Jalisco, belonging to the local state federation, drove out the non-union elements recently introduced by the companies owning the Amparo mines. They seized the mines, and under the leadership of two Communists, David Siqueiros and Reyes Peres, established an armed guard over the property, pending guarantees that the non-union workers would not be restored, that the company would treat with the majority, would grant wage increases and certain safety devices.

The workers introduced by the company were agents of the CROM and the Catholic unions who were hastily organized and admitted into the CROM. The action was partly due to the desire of the companies to break the radical unions; and partly to the determination of CROM to get a foothold in the mining industry, since most of the miners were outside of CROM.

Boas Propaganda. To the same end, a national decree was issued earlier taking the solution of all miners' strikes out of the hands of local governors and vesting it in the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor, i.e. under the direct control of Morones and CROM.

To meet the situation the mine workers in Jalisco seized the mines. In this they were aided by the armed peasants of the vicinity. The mine workers, seeing themselves out-manuevered, had recourse to diplomatic channels and sent out extravagant stories of "red revolts" and "danger to foreign residents." Morones at the same time demanded that the CROM workers, who he declared to be in the majority, be reinstated. The combined force of the armed workers and peasants, be reinstated.

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DANGER OF WAR IS STRESSED IN ELECTION CALL

N. Y. Workers Party Asks USSR Recognition

Emphasis is laid on the war danger and the connection of the New York elections with the international and national struggles of the working class in the statement and program issued today by William Weinstein, organizer of District 2, Workers (Communist) Party of America.

"The American working class is being mobilized for imperialist war," the statement says.

Smith and Hughes. The fact that both Governor Smith and Charles Edward Hughes are mentioned prominently as the heads of the democrat and republican party tickets for 1928 is mentioned as showing the important role played by the New York capitalists. Wall Street as the center of world finance lends additional significance to elections in New York, the statement says.

Police Brutality. Attention is called to the police brutality under the present administration of the state and New York city which has been an outstanding feature of all strikes in the last two years. The Baumes laws are characterized as "a powerful reactionary instrument for use against the whole stratum of the poorer section of the population."

The open use of the city authority to prevent organization of the traction workers and the appearance of the frame-up system in the needle trades struggles are shown as evidence of increasing reaction.

The increasing use and the growing viciousness of injunctions in all labor struggles is shown by the report to be further evidence of the use of the state power against the labor movement and also of the failure of the official labor leadership to establish its policy of supporting the capitalist parties.

The Role of Socialist Party. Relative to the socialist party the statement says: "There has been set up in New York state by the socialist party leadership, an open and shameful alliance with the most reactionary section of A. F. of L. officialdom. The frame-ups, sluggings, wholesale raids and arrests, injunctions against the rank and file, imprisonment of hundreds of strikers and pickets, the open use of gunmen and gangsters, the war on militant trade unionism that has been carried on in the needle trades for the last two years in cooperation with the government, the bosses and the police, all have received the sanction and open support of the socialist party leadership."

"In the field of social legislation the socialist leaders appear," says the statement, "as a reformist veil for the absolute reaction which continues to make the policy of the labor movement that of support of the capitalist parties."

New York City is characterized as "the worst slum center in the United States," with school children of workers' families underfed and teachers underpaid. "Graft and corruption resulting in high prices and poor quality of food used by workers" is shown to be inseparable from the capitalist party city and state administrations.

RAY RAGOZIN

Member of Teachers' Union is Workers Party candidate for county clerk in Brooklyn elections.

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(Continued on Page Three)

Striking Colorado Miners Protest to Calles; Hit Consul

(Continued from Page One) cause international complications and lead to their deportation. "Far Better, Your Excellency," the letter declares, "it would be for our Mexican fellow workers to be deported than to submit to the inhuman and degrading conditions they have been forced to endure in the mining towns of Colorado." The I. W. W. expresses itself as believing "Your Excellency to be the only highly placed official in state power on the North American continent having at heart human liberty and the welfare of the masses." Ignore Consul's Advice. The only request made of the Mexican president is that he compel the Mexican consul at Denver to cease his activities as a strikebreaker. A large minority of the 8000 or more strikers engaged in the I. W. W. led walkout in the Colorado coal fields are of Mexican origin and according to the strike leaders have ignored the consul's advice.

U.S. Supreme Court Decision Doubling Utilities Extortion

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. — The supreme court's action in establishing the "reproduction cost new" theory of valuing public utilities for rate-making purposes will saddle a burden of billions of dollars upon the American public if maintained in future valuation cases, Senator George W. Norris of Neb., said today. The "reproduction cost new" theory is to allow a public utility high enough rates to guarantee a specific income upon a fictitious property value, estimated to be the cost of producing the utility brand new. Such a valuation, he explained, if placed upon American railroads, would enable them to double their present freight and passenger rates from one end of the country to the other. Anxious To Stop Resolution. Norris proposed legislation to forbid use of the theory in fixing rates, despite the supreme court's decision in the Indianapolis waterworks case. He admitted though that such legislation might be held unconstitutional. "The only remedy there will be for the national and local governments to own and operate railroads, waterworks, gas companies, electric light plants and street car companies," Norris declared. "It will force government ownership or it will provoke a revolution."

Taft & Co. Take Rest.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The supreme court today announced a recess from October 31 to November 21.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

The Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti

By EUGENE LYONS
An epic story of two alien workers in America. Sacco, Vanzetti, the martyrs, judges, college presidents—all the teeming characters of the great social drama which shook the world—are drawn in words that bite into memory like acids. The background—the peasant Italy of the men's childhood, the swarming industrial centers of Massachusetts, the stirring pageant of international protest—is as real and vivid as the men who move against it. The author was closely associated with the Sacco-Vanzetti Case from the beginning. He has gathered here for the first time all the essential elements of the case in a fast-moving narrative. It is accurate and complete and will remain as a monument to the seven-year struggle which involved all human-kind. In an attractive memorial edition, with photographs of all figures in the case and cartoons from American and foreign newspapers.
\$1.50
THE CASE OF SACCO-VANZETTI by F. Frankfurter Cloth—\$1.00
CARICONS OF THE SACCO-VANZETTI CASE by ELLIS
ANTHOLOGY OF SACCO-VANZETTI POETRY \$25
The DAILY WORKER BOOK DEPARTMENT
33 First Street, New York

COMPANY SHERIFF PROCLAIMS RIOT WHENEVER ASKED

Makes Superintendent His Deputy
By A. S.
AURORA, Pa., Oct. 24.—As an example of the activities of the company owned town and county officials in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, the following proclamation might be considered: "Proclamation by the Sheriff of Washington County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." "Whereas, I, Ody C. Abbott, Sheriff of Washington County, have been notified by citizens, industrial corporations and employers, that in certain mining communities of Washington County there has been serious rioting, shooting and disturbances of the peace, threatening the safety of life, liberty and property. . . . These are the opening lines of the sheriff's proclamation posted up at the Aurora mine of the Duquesne Coke and Coal Company at Avela, Washington County, Pa., at the station and on the telegraph poles and all along the high stockade of raw yellow boards sawed off to points that shuts in the mine and the scab barracks. "Friend of Labor." It is said that Sheriff Ody C. Abbott was elected sheriff of Washington county as a "friend of labor." His strike proclamation is an interesting example of how the "rewarding friends of labor" policy works out. Abbott's proclamation goes far beyond the general formal proclamation issued by sheriffs in other counties at the commencement of the lock-out. The sheriff makes no pretense at judicial impartiality, but speaks openly as the mouthpiece of the coal operators. Where the proclamation posted in the mining camps of the neighboring county, states that the sheriff has received notification of a strike situation from both "employees and labor organizations" as well as from the employers, for the "friend of labor" only the "industrial corporations and employers" exist. No strike or lockout situation is mentioned, and on March 31, the day before the lock-out went into effect, Abbott states that he has already heard that there has been "rioting, shooting and disturbances of the peace," a deliberate lie, calculated to create prejudice in advance against the locked-out miners in the minds of the public, and serve as an excuse for company violence. The same menacing tone is maintained throughout the proclamation. It declares that: "All peace officers throughout Washington county until the present emergency has passed are commanded to disperse and prevent upon the highways or vacant property of all populous sections the loitering or gathering of three or more persons . . .", a clause omitted in the other proclamations and an weapon of oppression effectively wielded at the Aurora mine. No Warning For Boss. On the other hand, the Washington county proclamation completely omits the warning to coal operators included in the Allegheny county proclamation, stating that: "All industrial corporations, coal mining companies and employers are hereby admonished not to engage or permit persons about their premises whose presence and conduct upon said premises or going to or from same, should incite disturbance of the peace; and also that a special danger to the public peace, life and property can be created by bringing into particular communities employees and other persons commonly known as 'strike-breakers.'" Sheriff Abbott's proclamation recognizes no strike situation, only a state of rebellion of slaves against the sovereign overlords of the coalfields. The local enforcement of the proclamation here at the Aurora mine is in the hands of the deputy sheriffs. Their appointment is approved, by the sheriff, and their pay comes from the coal company. One of the two deputies is merely an armed loafer who will obey company orders. The other is the superintendent of the mine, also one of its principal shareholders, and general czar in the camp. This "impartial officer of the peace" not only enforces the terms of the sheriff's proclamation to the limit (the clause in regard to the dispersal of gatherings of two or more persons is viciously enforced), but is also the active instigator of all the coal and iron frame-ups and attempts at terrorization. Need Labor Party. Coal mining is the life of Washington county, and the miners form the majority of the population. If the U. M. W. of A. took the lead of the campaign, the miners could get their candidates elected on a labor ticket by a good margin. They could have a union miner sheriff who would halt instead of inciting company violence in time of strike or lock-out, and appoint union miner deputy sheriffs and have a union miner as squire, as well. In these sections where the class line-up is so very simple and distinct, the absurdity of workers putting in to office men who are the direct agents of their enemies becomes exceptionally obvious.

Mayor of Chicago Drafts Librarians To Burn the Books

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Mayor William Hale Thompson's war against Great Britain continued to hum on four definite fronts today. With Napoleonic vigor, Chicago's mayor stalked at the head of his legions and aimed straight for the lion's jaws. Meanwhile nothing is being done to relieve a growing tension of unemployment in Chicago, which even Thompson's antics do not hide. Carl E. Roden, head of the Chicago Public Library and president of the American Library Association, announced he would give Mayor Thompson every assistance in his drive to purge the library of unpatriotic texts. Ungrateful to McAndrew. The trial of William McAndrew, suspended superintendent of schools, who is accused of furthering pro-British influences in the schools, will be resumed today with Congressman John J. Gorman in the role of chief prosecution witness. Gorman was appointed by Mayor Thompson to investigate the suspected school history books. McAndrew is as reactionary as Thompson but belongs to another business group. Will Burn Books. Mayor Thompson today instructed Frederick Rex, municipal reference librarian, to clear his files of all pro-British texts. A similar drive, under the personal direction of U. J. "Sport" Herrmann, is in full blast at the main public library and its branches. All of the books he doesn't like Mayor Thompson says, will be gathered together and taken to the lakefront where they will be burned with fitting ceremonies. A bill for an injunction to restrain Mayor William Hale Thompson, U. J. Herrmann, member of the library board, Corporation Counsel Samuel Eitelson and Librarian Carl Roden from disposing of books which may be found in the Chicago public library was filed in circuit court here this afternoon. Edward J. Boham, who represented himself as a taxpayer and the father of three school children, brought the action.

Radio Monopoly for Biggest Campaign Fund in Elections

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The political party with the biggest "war chest" probably will monopolize the air during the 1928 presidential campaign, regardless of a provision in the federal radio law which ostensibly was aimed to insure equal broadcasting privileges for all candidates. This is the "Joker." If any station permits the use of its broadcasting facilities for a candidate it "shall afford equal opportunities to all other candidates for that office," section 18 reads. Buy All You Want. However, there is nothing in the law to prevent the Republican or the Democratic national committees, or other organizations, from buying all the radio facilities they want or can afford, for the broadcasting of political propaganda on behalf of any candidate. Also an individual who is not up for office may present the views of candidates or arguments in their behalf, and the broadcasting station from which the information is transmitted is apparently under no obligation to give the adherents of opposing candidates the right to use its facilities, in the opinion of legal experts. Radio Big Factor. Radio stations will be used widely in the 1928 campaign. Experts predicted that several million dollars would be spent by the political parties and the candidates. Broadcasting was employed in the 1924 campaign, but that was before the days when chain hook-ups were commonly used to put an audience of three quarters of the nation within the hearing of one voice. To Ditch Mate for Throne. PARIS, Oct. 24.—Prince Carol and Mme. Lupescu will separate in order that Carol may be in a more favorable position to win the Rumanian crown.

REVOLT OF SMALL TOBACCO FARMERS GROWING RAPIDLY

Big Protest Meeting at Winston Salem, N. C.
WINSTON SALEM, N. C. (FP) Oct. 24.—The farmers' revolt against the tobacco trust continues. Thirty-five hundred growers assembled in the Liberty Warehouse in Winston Salem for a showdown with the Big Five Tobacco buyers who had been invited to attend and explain why prices to the farmers had been cut in half in view of the record profits the trust made last year. This is the second big mass protest of the farmers in a week. These tobacco growers of the Piedmont are in great distress and many of them will be sold out for taxes in the coming winter and driven to the wage earners' life in the cities. Tobacco is the money crop in this region. The sales of Bright Leaf weed bring the credit for the flour and groceries to carry for the farmers' family through the winter; they bring the shoes for his school children and the fertilizers this exhausting crop requires. In poverty at best the farmers face disaster with their tobacco selling for only half to three-quarters of the cost of production. Trusts Boycott Meeting. But not a single representative of the Big Five came to the meeting. Leggett Myers, the Imperial, and the Export companies failed to answer; American Tobacco Co. said the matter had been referred to its New York headquarters; R. J. Reynolds & Co., makers of Camels and kings of Winston Salem, promised vaguely to meet a committee of the growers at a later time. Gov. McLean of North Carolina turned down the invitation sent him. Unfortunately no definite steps towards organization of the farmers took place though there was plenty of denunciation of the tobacco trust. U. S. Attorney F. A. Linney of Boone who addressed the gathering talked of prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law. Linney brought laughter from the farmers when he said that if he were selling a spotted pig to a market consisting of five buyers and he found that each one offered him exactly the same price he would be justified in thinking they were in an agreement against his interests. Raise Price a Little. As to the Sherman law remedy some of the farmers remembered that the tobacco trust had already been dissolved by a supreme court decree, and the units of the trust, the Big Five, worked together like a single organization against the tobacco farmer none the less. The result of the last week's agitation, however, has been to raise prices a little. Weed averaging only 13 cents a pound is now bringing 17 cents—but this price is still below last year's and below the cost of production. Big Profits. Net profits of R. J. Reynolds & Co. last year totalled \$26,000,000, in addition to an \$8,000,000 tax refund from the U. S. government. American Tobacco profits exceeded \$22,000,000 and Liggett & Myers had nearly \$18,000,000. The figures for the other two companies are not available.

Unemployment Among "Movie" Extras Cuts Wage to 36c Average

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 24.—Thirty-six cents is the average daily wage received by 18,000 Los Angeles movie extras, or artists, during the last 6 months. Here is the number of days averaged per week, for the last 6 months, by some of the more fortunate girls of the 6,000 registered with the Central Casting Bureau: One girl, 5 days; 8 girls, 4 days; 21 girls, 3 days work. Among the 5000 registered men, 2 averaged 6 days a week; 2, 5 days; 20, 4 days, and 36 averaged 3 days work per week during the last 6 months. These lucky ones are mostly "dress extras" having "wardrobes more comprehensive than many stars have to maintain." The daily payroll, is \$6556, which is divided among 11,000 registered and 7000 extras who are not registered.

Bankers' Convention Admits Depositors Lose, Hits Rivals

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 24.—While cursing "gold brick" salesmen, their rivals, the delegates to the American Bankers Association, holding its 53rd annual convention here, had to admit that from a half to three quarters of a billion dollars will be lost to depositors in banks during the last seven years. Dan V. Stephens, president of the Fremont State Bank, Fremont, Neb., told the delegates that throughout the United States since deflation began seven years ago there have been more than 4,000 bank failures, which have tied up more than one billion dollars in deposits, 50 to 75 per cent of which, he said, will be a total loss to depositors. Regular Business. "Gold brick financing" takes from the American public in excess of one billion dollars a year, Harry W. Riehl declared in his address today. Stock crooks utilize a highly organized system to mislead the public of such a huge sum annually, he said, pointing out that they even go to school, that they swap "sucker lists" and that they learn the rudiments of gold brick financing through study and application of various types of fraud. They are psychologists, too. "He's a Sweet Mooch." "There is a regular business of gathering these sucker lists," Riehl continued. "The names are bought and sold like cattle. Notations are made of the mental attitude, the temperaments, and other peculiarities of the possible victims. I have here some actual sucker list cards. One reads: 'Hit this chap for a thousand shares—he owns a Packard.' Another says 'Soak this bird for a thousand and shares—he's a sweet mooch.' Another says, 'Handle this guy with kid gloves—he's been burnt before.'"

Bitter Fight Over Which Business Is To Gain by Tax Cut

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The tax reduction fight in the seventeenth congress, which promises to be spectacular and bitter, contested, got underway today with the assembly of the joint congressional tax committee to consider the various plans advanced. There are three principal plans: 1.—Sponsored by President Coolidge and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon which would limit the total cut to \$250,000,000. Coolidge is now an advocate of bigger and better cutters. 2.—Sponsored by Senator Reed Smoot (R) of Utah, chairman of the senate finance committee, which would hold the reduction to \$350,000,000. 3.—Backed by Rep. Garner (D.), which would push the reduction up to \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000. No One Believes Treasury. Rep. Garner declared Congress will not follow the treasury's recommendations in tax slashing. "Because every business man in the country knows the treasury has been lamentably inaccurate in estimating treasury surpluses, and no one has faith in treasury figures any more." All the conflicting plans contemplate decreasing the corporation tax, repeal of the nuisance taxes, including automobile taxes, and cutting the intermediate brackets in the income taxes. No plan whatever is considered which will reduce the burden on the poor. No reductions of tariff are seriously contemplated.

California Chinese Go To Hear Browder Speak On Situation in China

OAKLAND, California, Oct. 24.—Educational activities continue here, despite the fact that the nights are getting colder and crowds of workers are fiercely competed for by the Salvation Army and other spellbinders. On the 15th, Earl Browder, member of the Executive Committee of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Congress, and editor of "Labor Unity," addressed a large audience on the situation in China, telling of economic and political conditions back of the Kuomintang movement and the heroic strikes of Chinese workers. California is the heart of the Kuomintang in America, the bay region of San Francisco and Oakland has the largest Chinese colony, some of whose residents came to hear Browder's report. Public Schools May Be Placed on "Unfair List" MASON, CITY, Ia., Oct. 24.—(FP)—Public educational institutions are made liable to labor's unfair ban under a precedent set by musicians and movie operators who have placed the auditorium of Mason City High School on the scab list because the principal refused to listen to continued warning from union representatives that unless union men were put in charge of stage and movie operation work the school would come under the labor pall.

INVESTIGATION OF PULLMAN CO. TO START SOON

Porters' Union Charges Violations of Law
The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters announced recently the receipt of a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission notifying the union and the Pullman Company that Friday, October 21st, has been set as the date when briefs should be filed in the case of the Brotherhood vs. the Pullman Company. In a petition filed with the commission on September 8th, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters charged the Pullman Company with violating Sections 1, 2, 3, 6 and 15 of the Interstate Commerce Act, and called upon the commission to investigate the conduct of the company with a view toward compelling it to cease and desist from its alleged unlawful practices. Investigate Violations. On September 17th, the commission notified the Pullman Company that it had twenty days in which to rectify the conditions or answer the charges of the Brotherhood. Accordingly, on Oct. 7th, the company filed its reply in which the jurisdiction of the commission to hear the petition was denied by the attorneys for the Pullman Company; consequently the question now before the commission is its right to hear the evidence and correct the violations, if found to be as stated by the Brotherhood, whose attorneys are of the opinion that the commission is empowered to act under Section 13 specifically and the entire Interstate Commerce Act. The Brotherhood's brief is being prepared by Donald Riehlberg, attorney for the standard railroad unions and co-author of the Watson-Parker Law, and by Henry T. Hunt, ex-mayor of Cincinnati and former member of the old United States Railroad Labor Board. New Case. It was pointed out by officials of the Brotherhood that the case before the Interstate Commerce Commission is separate and distinct from the union's efforts to present their case before the Emergency Arbitration Board, which they are compelled to do by the Watson-Parker Act if they are to maintain their position as a union. Kind of a Wife for a Cop. CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Police Sergeant Vernon Goranson was shot and instantly killed by his wife, Mrs. Minnie Goranson, 44, in their home today. Mrs. Goranson summoned police and admitted she had shot her husband with his service revolver as he lay in bed. She said the shooting followed a quarrel.

United Front Mass Meeting to Fight Jim Crow Schools

(By a Worker Correspondent)
CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—At a united front mass meeting called by the American Negro Congress, Chicago local, on October 20, to protest the recent school strike in Gary, Ind., representatives of the American Negro Labor Congress, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Chicago Urban League, the Young Workers League and the Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers. Two of the three colored aldermen from Gary were also present. Russell, president of the Gary branch of the N. A. A. C. P., stated that the strike had been clearly planned by adults who used the students for their own ends. The most vigorous applause of the evening however, greeted the explanation given by the Young Workers League representative, that the planning of the strike was no accident, but an example of the Steel Trust's determination to divide the white and Negro workers, in order that they might not act together against the capitalist class, their common enemy. Plans were launched for a similar united front meeting on a much larger scale, to be held in the near future.

Jewish Colonies In Soviet Union Lauded by Expert

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The Jewish colonies in the Soviet Union, established with the aid of the Soviet Government, were lauded as highly successful in a report submitted by Dr. Joseph A. Rosen to the relief conference of the United Jewish Campaign. The number of Jewish families in Russia engaged in farming, Dr. Rosen said, increased from 15,000 in 1923 to 35,000 in 1927. The acreage occupied by Jewish settlers, he said, has risen from 400,000 to 1,000,000 acres. Starting a New Life. "But of far greater importance than these figures are the personal impressions carried away by visitors to the colonies," he declared. "Those who have inspected the colonies during the three years and have seen with their own eyes how the new settlements sprang up in the wild prairies with thousands of families actually starting a new life, striking roots in the soil and turning the wilderness into promising farming communities, cannot help expressing their admiration and calling the whole thing a miracle."

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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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New Phase of Japanese Policy in China

By HAYAMA.

The Japanese government, with General Tanaka, leader of the reactionary Seiyukai Party, at its head, has embarked upon the introduction of a new policy, advertised by itself as "positive" in China with particular reference to Manchuria and Mongolia.

The policy of the former Japanese government, under the leadership of the more or less Liberal Party Kenseikai, was officially one of "non-interference" in Chinese affairs. This government, of course, kept an alert watch over Chinese events, which sometimes took a turn not quite congenial to Japanese imperialism, but it was far-sighted enough to restrain its feelings and refrain from open interference in Chinese affairs.

Economic "Penetration." With a vivid memory of the results of the former Japanese policy of intervention, resulting in Chinese hatred of Japan and a boycott of Japanese goods, causing colossal losses to Japanese industry, the Kenseikai government, and its supporters in commercial and industrial circles understood very well that it was much more to the interest of Japan in China to carry on a policy of peaceful economic penetration than one of open military intervention.

With the movement of the Southern troops on the North, however, and their consequent approach to Shantung and Manchuria, in which places the economic interests of Japan are specially involved, the Japanese authorities began to lose their heads. A struggle began between the supporters of "non-interference" and the supporters of open intervention in China. Victory finally remained with the supporters of "the firm hand" in China. The Kenseikai government gave place to the Seiyukai government of General Tanaka, one of the chief instigators of Japanese intervention in the Soviet Far East.

The "new" Japanese policy in China was very quickly materialized in the sending of Japanese troops to Shantung ostensibly for the protection of the lives and interests of the Japanese residents but actually for the purpose of assisting the Northern militarists against the attacks of the Southern troops.

The Japanese achieved their aim with their assistance the armies of the North made successful resistance to the Southern troops. The outburst of indignation throughout China and the protests of the more liberal Japanese bourgeoisie and workers forced the Japanese government to withdraw its troops from Shantung. The Japanese government, in giving in with such comparative ease to the withdrawal

of Japanese troops from Shantung, was, however primarily actuated by a desire to camouflage with this apparently peaceful step its predatory, or as it prefers to designate it "positive" policy in Manchuria.

Japan's "Positive Policy."

The population of China, and the population of Manchuria even more understands perfectly well the meaning of the "positive" policy of the Japanese imperialists in Manchuria. This is proved by the telegram sent in the middle of September to the Peking government by the provincial meeting of the Kirin province (Manchuria) and other social organizations in this province. "Japan," runs the telegram, "wants to realize its 21 demands and to convert Manchuria and Mongolia into a part of its territory."

If Japan is able to fulfill its ambitions in Manchuria this will mean the loss of Manchuria to the Chinese Republic.

Learn Lesson from British.

The movement against Japan's "positive" policy in Manchuria is daily growing in China. It is worthy of particular notice that this company was the precursor of the present-day British rule in India.

Japan and Chang Tso-lin.

It is an ironic fact that the Japanese government accuses Chang Tso-lin himself of supporting the present anti-Japanese movement, expressing indignation at his "insincerity and double-dealing." The Japanese government is not altogether wrong. Chang Tso-lin is not such a fool (and

this is recognized by the Japanese press also) as to sacrifice his own interests and those of the Manchurian population for Japanese bribes, however solid these may be. Chang Tso-lin understands perfectly well that the "positive" policy of the Japanese government in Manchuria would in the last resort make Chang Tso-lin superfluous for Japan. It is therefore perfectly obvious that he is now forced to pursue a line by no means to the tastes of the Japanese imperialists.

The last word, however, will remain neither with the Japanese imperialists nor with Chang Tso-lin (always at the services of Japan), but with the broad masses of China, and especially with the population of Manchuria, which has not the slightest desire to share the fate of Korea.

Letters From Our Readers

Thinks DAILY WORKER Improving Editor, The DAILY WORKER.

Time was, not long ago, when I bought The DAILY WORKER more from duty's sake than as an actual need. But those days, I hope, will never return. The recent improvements in the paper are remarkable. The "old" paper used to give me the impression that a worker on rising in the morning was then and there seized by a score of more capitalist out-throats ready and anxious to do him to death.

The victories of the workers received practically no mention, but if a recalcitrant worker was hit on the head by one of Sigman's Cony Island bouncers, no headlines were too big for this "unusual" occurrence. Obviously, there was a confusion of values in properly presenting the news.

Today I am happy to inform you things are entirely different. And all for the better! The prominent announcement in today's issue of the conclusions reached by the First American Labor Delegation to the Soviet Union was very cheering indeed. And the skillful way in which the writer connects the news favorable to the Soviets and the news (the execution of the 20 counter-revolutionists) "unfavorable" to it, is an excellent piece of Communist reporting.

Further, H. M. Wicks' article on "Harbord's Defense of Holmes and Brandeis" is equally good. Finally, the high level of the book, "The New American Republic," is an excellent piece of Communist reporting.

These are other features of the "Daily" news, such as "News from the U.S.S.R." which has a high "imperialist" and "imperialist" to every active worker who wishes to keep abreast of the news. The long run of "Daily" news, such as "News from the U.S.S.R." which has a high "imperialist" and "imperialist" to every active worker who wishes to keep abreast of the news.

Generally yours, Joseph Poore, Detroit, N. Y., Oct. 19.

Too Tolerant with Payne.

The letter of Joseph Payne, Jr. of Denver, Colo., has just come to my attention. With rather a wry smile I read the following: "Let some of your readers see what an American this is about them."

Well, here's what another American thinks—and I'd like to compete with Mr. Payne on American lineage, of that is the basis of his ideals. My great-great-grandfather, Sheilah Smitsen came here over a hundred and fifty years ago. He sold the old grist mill ruins still standing at Great Falls, Virginia, to the Washington family. My great-great uncle was one of the first governors of Tennessee. Governor Bell. We have a revolutionary lineage. Grandfather Smitsen under Washington, Grandfather Bell in the Mexican, Grandfather Duckson in the Civil, Dad in the Spanish American and brother in the World War. Does that make me an American?

As to what I think of your readers, they are the vanguard of the new America. It is only to be expected that they should be as far-sighted as that handful which even the reactionaries respectfully refer to as "The Spirit of '76." The fact that Mr. Payne's letter was printed is evidence of a too lenient tolerance for these so-called Americans who would exclude from our shores, all but the foreign aristocracy.

In retaliation of Mr. Payne's helpful suggestion as to the treatment of non-citizens, may I suggest that he and those of his ilk be thrown to the "Russian mounds." It would probably be a safe disposition for Mr. Payne, as even mounds are particular about their diet and it is doubtful if they could "comach" the vitriol generated by such unreasonable race hatred. Corinne M. Grayson, Dayton, Ohio.

Editor, DAILY WORKER.

You will find enclosed check for \$15.00 as donation to The DAILY WORKER from V. Petroff, Los Angeles, California. Collection \$10.00 from different individuals. \$5.00 loaned by M. Babb, San Bernardino, Calif.

Comrade C. K. Miller Was Mistaken—The Centralia Case Was Not a "Frame-Up."

Comrade C. K. Miller, in a letter to The DAILY WORKER published Oct. 14 complains that in my article "Frame-Ups in the American Class Struggle" in a recent issue of the magazine, I did not include the Centralia case.

Comrade Miller says: "Surely the raiding of the I.W.W. hall and the farcical trial at which the wobblies were charged with having caused the death of some of their murderous attackers, was a most flagrant class frame-up."

It seems that Comrade Miller does not have a clear idea of what the American "frame-up" is. It is distinguished by the fact that workers are PLACED ON TRIAL FOR OFFENSES AGAINST EXISTING LAWS WHICH THEY DID NOT COMMIT AND WHICH HAVE LITTLE OR NO CLASS SIGNIFICANCE.

By this method the class issues are blurred and the task of arousing the working class and organizing defense and protest made immensely difficult.

Not a "Frame-Up." The Centralia case does not fall into the category of frame-ups. It can be called a "frame-up" only if we use this term to include ALL seizures taken by the capitalists and their government to suppress the working class.

So far as the CLASS angle of the case is concerned the question of whether Gene Barnett and the other members of the I.W.W. still in Walla Walla (Wash.) prison actually killed any of their attackers, does not enter into it. This is a legal question and in court it may be denied that they were responsible for the deaths.

But no one has ever denied or one will deny THAT THE ARMED STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE I.W.W. AND THUGS OF THE LUMBER TRUST ACTUALLY TOOK PLACE.

An Important Distinction.

The Centralia fighters were tried and imprisoned for their part in this struggle. They were not accused of bombing and killing innocent persons as were Mooney and Billings; they were not tried for the murder of a postmaster as were Sacco and Vanzetti; they were not accused of murdering a governor as was Bill Haywood; they were not accused of bombing and killing persons attending a meeting as were the Haymarket martyrs.

The Centralia defendants were sent to prison and Wesley Everest was tortured to death because they fought in open struggle against the class enemies of the workers and in defense of the I.W.W. hall.

The issue here was clearly one of class struggle and no accusations that these workers had committed ordinary criminal offenses, or used terrorist methods with which the working class has little sympathy, were made.

I believe I have made clear that the reason the Centralia case was not included among "frame-up" cases was that it was not a frame-up in the sense in which the term is used correctly.

A Little History.

In justice to myself I believe it should be said that if the Centralia case could have been used to illustrate the points I wished to make that I would be one of the last to overlook it.

I was in Centralia 48 hours after the battle and wrote the first pamphlet on the case entitled "The Truth About Centralia." The pamphlet was published in the plant of "The Butte Daily Bulletin" of which I was editor at the time and was ready for distribution less than a week after the struggle.

The Bulletin was the only daily paper which carried the correct story of the struggle the day after it occurred and was the only daily paper in the United States which defended without reservations the fight of the Centralia lumber workers to shoot, and kill if necessary, lumber trust and American legion thugs who invaded their hall.

To look upon the Centralia case as a "frame-up" is to run the danger of missing the class significance of one of the outstanding struggles in American labor history.

—BILL DUNNE.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

The Business Men Uplift Plentywood; Priest Saves Lawn

(By Worker Correspondent.)

PLENTYWOOD, Mont., Oct. 24. The pillars of Plentywood society have protested against the rotten conditions and the criminal institutions of this town. About thirty irate respectable citizens asked the city council to call an open meeting where these problems can be discussed and something done to "clean up the town." Among the notables present were business men, the clergy, one "house" owner, the mayor and councilmen, and one owner of a "blind pig."

W. J. Wagner, city attorney began by asking people to cooperate with city government in cleaning up town, to which speech, another respectable added the statement, "All those in favor of improvements in this town, please stand." And everybody stood.

"I Mean Financial Standing." Another attorney in town began quoting law showing how the town officials could arrest of mere suspicion any person running a gambling hall, drinking parlor or house of ill fame, and objected to the presence of the "house" owner, stating he should not have the nerve to come among decent, law-abiding citizens. The attorney then quoted more law to show the "house" owner to be a vagrant, and asked him if he could show that he had any visible means of support. The reply was a cynical snarl. "And by respectable citizen I mean," the attorney went on, "not necessarily a person who is moral and clean, but one who has a good financial standing in the community."

Someone interrupted and asked if this "house" owner did not have a good financial standing in the community. "On that is different," the attorney replied, "he is a vagrant anyway, and guilty of misdemeanor and felony and what not, and if the officers of this town did their duty, they would arrest him right now."

No Arrests. All the officers of the town were present, but not one moved.

"Well, why don't you arrest them?" someone asked.

Mr. Jack Bennett, city postmaster, who had been protesting most vehemently against conditions in this town, said of the situation by saying, "We don't come here to start any rough house."

Stock Chews. The meeting then turned into a confessional where all respectables displayed their virtues, and excused themselves if they had strayed occasionally. One of the bankers claimed he had broken about every law and made a few laws himself, but when it came to anyone enforcing the laws in a group, he was with them. And one of the ministers claimed he did not think much of a religion that worked for a heaven that was far off, he wanted it right on this earth. The Reverend Catholic Father said some persons objected to some of the laws we have, but as long as they were laws they should be upheld, and he knew they were not being upheld because the town police were allowing stock to run and chew up his lawn.

Finally the meeting closed with Mr. Bennett benevolently stating, "We can clean up this town, all right without any legal procedure. We have started public opinion in our direction, and it won't be long before all these evils will just fade away."

The meeting then closed with no further action taken.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

LONG HOURS IS LOT OF YOUNG WORKERS IN AUTO-STROP RAZOR COMPANY

(By Young Worker Correspondent.)

In a very short time the busy season starts again in the Auto-Strop Razor Co. Many hundreds of young and adult (primarily young) workers, most of whom were thrown out in slack time, will be taken in again, to be most brutally exploited by the officials of the company, starting with the foreman, watchmen, superintendent and other agents of the company, while the bosses enjoy themselves at the expense of the workers.

What are the conditions in this factory which is, by the way, the largest of all the factories owned by this

company throughout the United States? Forty-eight hours is the working week.

A Constant Watch. Under the close watch of the foreman, watchmen, under-watchmen and what not, the worker cannot stop even for a few minutes for human necessities.

Most of the young workers get from \$12-\$18 a week. Particularly is this the case with the girls. Only a few get \$18-24. A few semi-skilled workers get \$25-28. Besides there are about 25-35 tool and dyemakers who are members of a union who obtain a better wage.

From these wages, if a worker comes a minute late, 15 minutes wages are deducted. The health conditions under which we work are unimaginable and it is no wonder that a great number of the workers are from time to time forced to stay home because of sickness. There are practically no safety devices, so that many accidents occur. Under the pressure of the foremen and watchmen a worker must labor quickly and if for some reason or another he does not work intensively he is immediately discharged without notice.

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

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

DRAMA

American Laboratory Theatre Plans Three Productions

The American Laboratory Theatre announces its season, opening November 3, in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing." Beginning with the coming season the theatre will have a new home at 222 East 54th Street. The seating capacity of the new playhouse will be some 300.

The company is again under the direction of Richard Boleslavsky, and at the present time three plays are in daily rehearsal. In addition to "Much Ado About Nothing," rehearsals are being held in "At the Gate of the Kingdom" by Knut Hamsun and "Doctor Knock" by Jides Romains.

The Hansum play will have its first production in America. The Nobel prize winner, best known in America for his "Growth of the Soil," wrote the play as one of three which he conceived as "a trilogy of life" more than twenty years ago. "Doctor Knock" likewise, will have its first professional production. The play is well known in both France and England. In addition, the theatre will revive some of their early productions, including "Granite" by Clemence Dane, and "Big Lake" by Lynn Riggs.

The Civic Repertory Theatre's second production, goes into rehearsal today. It is the first play by a new author, Walter Ferris. The play is an adaptation from a story by Mary Heaton Vorse.

The new plays will have their first Broadway showing tonight.

Broadway Briefs

The Actor-Manager's production "If," Lord Dunsany's comedy which opens tonight at the Little Theatre.

Actor-Managers (the former Grand Street Follies players) will present Lord Dunsany's comedy "If" at the Little Theatre; the Garrick players with Basil Sydney and Mary Ellis will introduce a modern dress version of "The Taming of the Shrew" and "The Hornet's Nest" opens at Wallack's Theatre.

Edwin Maxwell, who has been doing some stage direction is going into the producing field. His first play will be "The Woman in the Fog" by Wilson Collison and is due here in December.

"My Princess" is continuing at the Shubert Theatre, and the present plans call for the transfer of the production to another theatre.

The Garrick Players with Basil Sydney and Mary Ellis "TAMING of the SHREW" (S. M. B. Press) (Garrick Theat., 108 W. 42nd St., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30, 8:30)

CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE (108 W. 42nd St., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30, 8:30) EVA LE GALLIENNE (The Good Hope)

The Theatre Guild Presents PORGY (108 W. 42nd St., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30, 8:30)

The Desert Song (110 W. 42nd St., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30, 8:30)

Century (110 W. 42nd St., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30, 8:30)

The LADDER (110 W. 42nd St., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30, 8:30)

DRACULA (110 W. 42nd St., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30, 8:30)

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A labor play that shows the havoc created in the industrial speed-up system, the evils of class collaboration and the folly of diverting one's life to the interests of a benevolent master, this group of artists that have undertaken the task of producing labor plays should be supported and encouraged by the workers.

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

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AID WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND

About two weeks remain until Election Day. The Workers (Communist) Party is waging a campaign to enlighten the workers on the vital issues that are involved.

Are you collecting money among your shop-mates for this fight?

What have you been doing to help this work? The Workers (Communist) Party needs your help at once. Much work must be done in the comparatively short time that remains—the printing of literature, the arrangement of indoor rallies, special editions of The DAILY WORKER and The Freiheit, etc.

Don't wait—do it at once. Fill out the blank below with your contribution and forward to the Workers Party District Office, 108 E. 14th St., City. William W. Weinstein, 108 East 14th Street, City.

Enclosed please find my contribution of..... for the election campaign. My name is.....

Address..... union affiliation.....

Make all checks payable to Wm. W. Weinstein.

U. S. MARSHALLS, COURTS, OVERSEE THE SCABBING IN OHIO MINES

By I. AMPTER.
STUBENVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 24.—A few months ago, and shortly after the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, U. S. Marshall Northwick of Cincinnati declared that any foreigner who committed violence in violation of the injunction that had been issued in the Eastern Ohio coal fields lockout would be deported. This injunction prohibited more than three pickets on the line.

The day that Sacco and Vanzetti were executed, Representative Johnson, chairman of the committee on naturalization and immigration of the House of Representatives declared that any foreigner who attended the Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrations would be deported. Although this was declared illegal by Secretary of Labor Davis, the latter proceeded to mobilize the 75,000 members of the National Industrial Council against the foreign-born.

Dividing the Workers.
Judge Hough, of the District Court of Steubenville then issued the notorious injunction stipulating that only "American citizens who can speak the English language" would be allowed on the picket lines. The judge knew what he was doing. He knew that more than 60 per cent of miners of this country, and particularly of Eastern Ohio, are foreign-born, and a big portion of them neither citizens nor English speaking.

Last year, when several "foreign-born" bills were introduced into congress, the Communists and others active in the Councils for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers, emphasized the fact that the very nature of these bills, and especially of the infamous Aswell bill, indicated already that they were not directed against the foreign-born but against the entire American working class, particularly in the key industries. We know that the foreign-born workers predominate in these industries, and as the Aswell bill had strike-breaking clauses, which authorized the president of the United States in an "emergency" to order the foreign-born from one zone to the other, they would be used to "break" strikes in any of the industries of the country. This was merely a bill to divide legally and by terror the working class once more into natives and foreign-born.

As far as the miners were concerned, it denoted depriving the vast majority of the right to participate in a fight and leaving the struggle to the minority of natives. This was clearly a blow at the entire mining population and the same might be said of the steel, auto, railroad, textile and other industries.

Weakening Picket Lines.
But we have come out of the realm of theory into the realm of hard reality in the mining fields. Judge Hough and U. S. Marshall Northwick have issued their pronouncements. It is true that the subdistrict officials of the union succeeded in getting Judge Hough to modify the injunction so that foreign-born languages may be used by the pickets on the line. The District Court at Steubenville, with Judge Hough sitting, on September 10 granted a preliminary injunction to several coal operators, prohibiting among other things the use of more than three pickets on the picket line, the use of such words as "scabs," "rats," "strike-breakers," and requiring the striking miners to be gentlemanly in their treatment of the rats who slink into the mines to crush the strike.

They were not allowed to approach the mining property closer than 100 feet away, and had to put up their picket signs no less than 700 yards apart. Three men here, three more 700 yards away, three more 700 yds. further, etc.

At the beginning of the strike in Ohio—that is when the operators attempted to import scabs, thousands of miners and their wives streamed to the mines and picketed most effectively. The coal operators saw the effectiveness of the picketing and procured injunctions to cripple this form of activity. The miners were ordered by their officials to obey the injunction—and other injunctions, and the results will be told later.

More and more of the coal operators are beginning to try to start their mines open-shop. They get injunctions before any picket line is established. They know what to expect of the Ohio miners, who are in a fighting mood and will continue the fight if given leadership that is unafraid and determined, despite all injunctions.

At first the counties furnished deputies; but then on the plea that there were no funds, the deputies were withdrawn and United States marshals were sent into the field. This was an idle excuse. Some of the deputies were miners and as sheriffs are sometimes elected by the people—in this case, the miners—they are little more considerate—although some are not. U. S. marshals have been in the field for about a week or more and are doing their work. They are young Americans, more like fascists than anything else. One of them is a student of Ohio State University at Columbus, who has not yet finished his course, but is now stationed at the Florence Mine, at

Glens Run, Ohio, with a blackjack and revolver, ready to shoot down any miner. This is not the first nor the last time that students in any capacity will break strikes. So much more "honor" to American colleges and universities!

Schoonmaker's Edict.
Then came the injunctions of Federal Judge Schoonmaker of the Federal court at Pittsburgh, denying the miners who are to be evicted from the company houses, the right of support from their unions, while the coal operators get the support of the association, of the banks and of the best legal counsel in the country, to carry out their nefarious work. Some more "equality" and justice" meted out by American courts to "all classes alike," both to the workers and capitalists. The day that Judge Schoonmaker announced his decision on the injunction the papers declared that 375 families in Belmont County, Ohio, are to be evicted from company houses! And unquestionably Judge Schoonmaker's decision will play a big role in the eviction proceedings.

Finally his infamous decision practically outlawing not only the miners, but every other strike. If executed, it denies the workers of every industry in the country the right to strike, for a strike stops the production of commodities that are involved in interstate commerce—and that means to fight the United States government. Coal, autos, steel, pottery, rubber, metal goods—everything figures in interstate commerce and to suspend production means to impede despatch to the various states of the union, and therefore to collide with a United States law!

Test For Green and Lewis.
At this juncture, the coal operators could not desire a better decision. If the order is enforced, the strike may be broken at any time. It is true that when issued as a preliminary injunction, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared that the strike would go on nonetheless. But Green must be prepared, and with him John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, not only to fight the decision of the court, but also the United States government. We remember John L. Lewis several years ago when he told that he would be fighting the U. S. government. He did not go to jail—and Sam Gompers with him—but on the contrary he stated that he could not "fight the government."

U. S. Marshals Haul Scabs.
Every miner sees with his own eyes, he has experienced on his own body the damning fact that the courts and the armed forces of the country are mobilized not "to preserve law and order," but openly to protect the interests of the coal operators—by assisting the scabs and breaking the strike. (None other than U. S. marshals haul in the scabs in their cars, ready to meet any emergency.) And finally, Governor Donahey, the "choice of the people," supported by a good section of the miners, is prepared, "if an emergency exists," to ship in the National Guard. As yet there is no need. The miners have been ordered by their officials to obey the injunctions. They are doing so ill-temperedly, at least a good part of them are, but something may change this situation.

They see that obeying the injunctions and court decisions is helping to break the strike. To obey the injunctions means to do what the coal operators want; the latter want the strike broken, and unconsciously the miners are helping them!

CCNY Students Praise Education Advantages in Soviet Union Today

Praise for the educational facilities of the Soviet Union is voiced by Marcus Vook, one of four College of the City of New York students who were members of the American Students Delegation to Soviet Russia. "At present Russia needs a great number of specialists and professional men," he said. "But the government allows only as many to take courses leading to a profession as are required in the various fields. Most of the schools are co-educational, technical institutes where a student is assigned for his special profession. At the beginning of every term the schools receive statements from the Government specifying the number of doctors, teachers or engineers that are needed."

He said that there were about 200,000 university students in Russia and the Ukraine, and that the number was steadily increasing. "Students in Russia are a great deal more serious than those here," he said. "In the first place not very many are chosen to enter the professions, and if a student is granted the opportunity he settles down to hard work, for he knows that a position is waiting for him when he successfully completes his studies. The student body as a whole is considered to be a part of the working class." The other C. C. N. Y. members of the delegation were Simon W. Gerson, Arthur Stein and Al Lifschitz.

Two soccer games of the Metropolitan Workers Soccer League ended in 1-0 scores yesterday afternoon at Jefferson Field, Brooklyn.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICAL

ROCHESTER CLOTHING WORKERS EXPLAIN METHODS OF HILLMAN MACHINE IN CONTROLLING AN ELECTION

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Oct. 24.—An explanation of the crude work by which the right wing in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America seized control of the official machinery in this vicinity comes from a group of progressives in the Rochester locals, and is as follows:

"The tellers in the paid officers' election just held in the Rochester Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have again counted the whole Chatman-Hillman administration into office. After 10 months postponement, during which the Hillman-Chatman forces indulged in a desperate orgy of terrorism and expulsions against the disappointed membership, the ruling machine considered the time safe for an election conducted according to proper procedure. Three lefts had to be taken from their jobs, expelled, and blacklisted; a complete dissolution of the most progressive local resorted to; and a policy of ruthless and open intimidation in collaboration with the employers instituted before Hillman could believe the Rochester members capable of voting safely. Now the machine boasts that it has established unity and harmony within the organization.

Remember A Sell-Out.
The workers will not be fooled by such angelic declarations. Even Chatman must know better. It is only three years since Chatman and his group carried on a vicious campaign against Hillman, and in every meeting bitterly denounced the national administration for its betrayal of the workers' interests. For a time he even became the local leader of the rank and file struggle against the machine. So vigorously did he wage his struggle that Hillman at the Philadelphia convention thought it necessary to threaten Chatman. Instead of using force, he offered Chatman the managership. Today, though Hillman and the same General Executive Board (with the addition of Beckerman and one other) rules in the union, and pursues the same policies of class collaboration, sapping to a dangerous degree the militancy of the membership, Chatman for his thirty pieces of silver, has become the most brazen flunkey of the machine. There is no job too dirty for him to undertake for Hillman and against the membership.

The tailors of Rochester have not forgotten this sell-out by Chatman. The rank and file has no use for the Hillman-Chatman machine, and they know that the election results did not express their sentiments.

Election Irregularities.
The whole election was pulled off in a most high handed manner. Two G. E. B. members, Riseman and Blumberg, were in charge of the arrangements. The supervisory committee was made up of machine supporters. Local 202, the largest local, and known to be in opposition, was not even represented. The ballots usually prepared by the secretary-treasurer were gotten by the machine, presumably because the secretary-treasurer belonged to the same political group as the opposition candidate for manager, and therefore could not be trusted to participate in any dirty work.

Members who could not read English, and many Italian workers could not do so, were disfranchised by the expedient of eliminating the committee that in the past interpreted the ballots to the non-English speaking members. Those who brought cards with the name of the opposition candidates were forced to surrender them before they were permitted to vote.

Some of whom the machine watchers were suspicious were even searched for cards. Machine supporters within the voting place went about urging all to vote for the administration candidates, a most brazen violation of the rules.

Trusted Progressive Asleep.
Even this Mussolinian manipulation of the election did not satisfy the Riseman-Blumberg gang. The ballot boxes sealed by the machine supervisory committee were entrusted to Blumberg and Currel, the latter an international organizer in whom some of the opposition had confidence, with the understanding that they were to sleep with them. Currel later admitted that he slept in another room—and slept. Only Blumberg knows whether the same ballot boxes were brought out the following day. Before the ballots were counted, all the boxes were emptied into one box and thoroughly shaken. They then were thrown on a table and thoroughly mixed. After this they were tied in bundles of 100. Why this persistent mixing of the ballots? Is this procedure advised by Robert's rules of order? Or has Blumberg learned it from Tammany Hall? Certainly the rank and file of the organization is justified in believing that it has been tricked out of the elections.

Suggested Program.
The membership must not be fooled and outwitted in the future as it has been in the past. It should not permit anyone to betray it. Those who are interested in the welfare of the union must build a strong left wing capable of rallying the whole membership against the machine and make impossible its terroristic policies. Such an organized left wing must carry on the struggle against the class collaboration policies of the organization and fight for the following program:

1. Restoration of democracy in the unions.
2. No discrimination against members for their political views.
3. Reinstatement of workers expelled for their political views.
4. Restoration of the charter to the pressers local.
5. No discrimination against members for their political views.
6. No concession to the employers during the life of the agreement.
7. No wage slashes.
8. No readjustment without the consent of the workers involved.
9. Strict enforcement of the provisions of the agreement.
10. No favoritism by union officials by distribution of jobs and work.
11. Shop delegate system instead of representation by craft or nationality.
12. The establishment of the 40 hour week—by deeds and not words.
13. Amalgamation of all needle trades.
14. The formation of a labor party.
15. The release of all class war prisoners regardless of their views.

The elections are over. But the election of representatives to the joint board are to be held in November. Those who believe that the organization must follow the policies outlined above must rally and organize their forces and nominate a list of candidates that will be pledged to work within the joint board for this program. Only in such a manner can the militancy of the membership be revived and the organization forge ahead to ever greater gains for the workers.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

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

REFERENDUM OF SIGMAN EXPOSED BY LOUIS HYMAN

Exposing the so-called referendum arranged by Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union yesterday said: "The present referendum vote carried thru by Sigman and his clique is a fake and a swindle and is recognized as such by the great mass of the workers."

"Since the year 1912," said Hyman, "our members have fought consistently against the arbitrary form of representation in our union, which made it possible for a clique to maintain itself in power thru the votes of delegates from paper locals specially organized on the eve of conventions so as to form a majority for those in power. The rotten borough system of representation prevailing in our union suited the interests of the clique in power and it therefore repeatedly voted down all resolutions for proportional representation proposed by the large locals representing the vast majority of our members at conventions."

Ridiculed Members.
"The old administration could well afford to ignore and ridicule the expressed wishes of the members since the approval of their policies and their maintenance in office did not depend on the will of the members of our union but on delegates of the out-of-town artificial locals, maintained solely for that purpose. No matter how corrupt the leadership, no matter how treacherous its activities against the best interests of the workers, it was sure to get but a small fraction of the membership at conventions. Because of this arbitrary form of representation it was possible for a few corrupt leaders to entrench themselves in power and use the union as an instrument for their personal advancement, defying the widespread demand for an opportunity for the great mass of our membership to have a determining voice in the affairs of our union."

A Vital Issue.
"In the struggle of the Joint Action Committee the demand for proportional representation was one of the most vital issues. When the workers of New York finally defeated the Sigman clique and forced them to conclude a peace agreement, one of the most outstanding demands at the conference table was to bring about proportional representation in our union."

"The Sigman clique, which had for years arrogated to itself the power to make the constitution, adopt and reject resolutions at its own will, impose increases of dues and levy taxes against the wishes of the members and elected itself to office, without ever submitting any important problem for decision to the membership, suddenly became the champions of democracy and insisted that it cannot take upon itself the responsibility of bringing about such a fundamental change as proportional representation, and proposed that this matter be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership."

"The present officers of the Joint Board had no objection to submitting this or any other important matter, including the election of president, secretary and vice-president, to a referendum vote of the membership."

Within Six Months.
"At the convention of 1925, which followed the struggle of the Joint Action Committee, Sigman attempted to nullify the entire peace agreement thru various tricks, and only after the delegates of practically all important locals of the international, representing 75 per cent of the members, left the convention in protest, and Sigman remained with his artificial majority, did the clique finally agree to submit the question of proportional representation to a referendum vote of the membership."

"Our experiences with the Sigman administration were of such a character that we demanded assurances that this referendum would not be carried thru in the same manner as elections on other occasions when the ballot boxes were stuffed with fake ballots and the election figures tampered with. At our insistence the convention decided that the committee would be in charge of carrying thru the referendum shall consist of an equal number of representatives from both factions in our union. The conference further decided that the referendum should be carried thru not

LOCAL COUNCIL OF ALIEN-BORN BEING FORMED

Agitates Against Alien Discrimination

Jeanette D. Pearl, field organizer for the National Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers, is organizing a New York Council with headquarters at 41 Union Square. Miss Pearl has just returned from an extensive organization tour in Pennsylvania where she received gratifying cooperation from a variety of groups. The newly formed advisory board of the New York Council consists of the following citizens: Adolph Blumberg, Louis B. Boudin, Louis Frances Budenz, August Burkhart, Stuart Chase, P. F. Cogrove, Solon de Leon, John Dos Passos, Joseph Freeman, Paxton Hibben, I. I. A. Klitka, Horace Liveright, Ludwig Lore, Scott Nearing, Miriam Finn Scott, Chas. V. Wood, G. E. Powers, Arthur W. Calhoun, Robert H. Haskell, Rev. A. Wakefield Slater.

Against Alien Registration.
The council aims to carry out wide agitation against proposed legislation to register aliens living in the United States. Registration of aliens means police registration, photographing, fingerprinting, "passports," police surveillance, a practice resorted to previously only against criminals, according to Miss Pearl.

A conference is to be called for December 18 for fraternal, labor and religious organizations.

Chicago Polish Cloak-makers Refuse Offers of Right Wing Group

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The attempt of the right wing group of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to reorganize Polish Local 60 is not meeting with success.

At a conference between the executive board of the local and Molly Friedman, international vice-president, representing the right wing general executive board, the former refused to accept the terms of the right wing, on the grounds they were strikebreaker's terms.

The local executive board has adopted a resolution condemning the action of the right wing.

"We the members of Local 60," it said, "over a period of many years helped to build a strong union. Under the left wing leadership we have progressed to a remarkable degree."

The right wingers of the I. L. G. W. U. have attempted to use the business manager of the Polish local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in their move against the left wing. In this plot, they have been unsuccessful, the Polish cloak and dressmakers continuing to support the militant Chicago Joint Board leadership.

later than six months following the convention.

Was Playing False.
"It soon became evident that Sigman did not accept this decision in good faith and had no intention of putting it into effect. Every time we raised this question Sigman found a different excuse for delay. He knew well that if the decision of the convention would be carried thru it would mean the end of his bloody regime in the union. He therefore began to conspire to do away with his opponents. The knowledge that thru proportional representation he would be ousted from power, was the prime motive for the expulsion of the Joint Board, the locals and their officers."

Appointed His Colleagues.
"Now, when Sigman has eliminated his opponents and appointed his loyal lieutenants in their stead to the most important offices and has expelled from the union everyone who refuses to submit to his bloody dictatorship, he has nothing to fear from the referendum. In addition, Sigman knows well that the great mass of the cloak and dressmakers will not participate in the referendum vote; that even if they did it would make very little difference since the committee under whose supervision the referendum will be carried thru has been hand-picked by Sigman and will be sure to 'make the job' to his satisfaction."

Hand Picked Clique.
"Before a referendum on proportional representation can be considered the members must first decide whether they trust the clique which is carrying thru this referendum, whether they agree to recognize the hand-picked Sigman men as their representatives, whether they are in agreement with the clique that has thrown the best and most loyal union men out of the shops depriving them of the opportunity to earn a living, and whether they approve of the provocations of the Sigman machine, as a result of which many of our workers are today languishing in jails."

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

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Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Support the Colorado Miners!

The class struggle is appearing in Colorado in its most naked form.

The state industrial commission, the local city and county governments, the companies with their squads of mercenaries, and finally the state government itself, all are out to smash the coal miners' strike and jail or deport the "agitators."

Striking miners have been jailed. Women are on the picket line and they too are jailed.

Running true to type, the officials of the United Mine Workers' union whose failure to organize the miners is chiefly responsible for the fact that the I. W. W. organizers and members are leading the present struggle, have come out against the strike. Frank Hayes, former president of the United Mine Workers, and now apparently holding a minor position in the union, is quoted by the Rockefeller press of Colorado as saying that:

"The United Mine Workers are opposing the action of this group. We have a definite program OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION, not the direct action sponsored by the I. W. W. . . . the present members of our organization are combatting with every means at their command, the efforts of the "Wobblies" to make this strike a success. . . ."

The tone of the Colorado capitalist press is vicious in the extreme. It can be compared only to the tone of the whole press in the Rocky Mountain states at the time Frank Little was murdered, and the Pacific coast press at the time of the Centralia raid.

In Walsenburg, Pueblo, Aguilar and Trinidad, the business interests have set up an armed dictatorship. The private police forces of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, the gunmen of the coal and iron companies, the local sheriff's forces, the prohibition enforcement officials and business men have been mobilized against the strikers.

In Walsenburg, the strikers' hall was raided by a detachment of business men and the records burned in the street. All known active members of the I. W. W. and sympathizers among the miners have been either deported from the various cities and towns or have been given orders to leave.

The city council of Walsenburg authorized the posting of the following notice on the strikers' hall in that city:

RESOLUTION.

Walsenburg, Colo., Oct. 15.

**TO THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD. WALS-
SENBERG, COLO.:**

That a mass meeting of business men and citizens of Walsenburg, Colo., was held at the county courthouse Oct. 15, 1927, and the city council requested to serve you with this notice:

Notice is hereby served that you are hereby ordered to vacate your headquarters and entirely remove yourself and organization from and out of the city of Walsenburg by Sunday noon, Oct. 16, 1927, and any person or persons connected with or of your organization are hereby further declared a nuisance and as such are ordered to leave the said city.

(Signed) JOHN J. PRICHARD, Mayor.

Attest: C. Victor Mazzone, City Clerk.

Similar action was taken in Aguilar.

In spite of the suppression, the Colorado press, notably "The Pueblo Chieftain," admits that at least 60 per cent of the coal miners have struck.

The strike is against the Rockefeller interests. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, a Rockefeller subsidiary, dominates the state of Colorado. Their mines are the largest and smaller owners are forced to follow the Rockefeller policy.

Company unionism, the so-called "Rockefeller plan," has been combined with a spy, blacklist and gunman system, similar to that in West Virginia, to prevent union organization or any other means of effective protest by the workers.

The present strike has broken thru the front of reaction. The miners and their wives and families are fighting the most powerful capitalists in the United States in a section of the country where the soil is soaked with the blood of members of the working class butchered in similar conflicts.

The Ludlow tradition lives again. The working class of the United States must not and will not leave the heroic workers of Colorado to fight alone. The working class front must be extended into every local, every workers' fraternal society and co-operative.

Defense and relief must be organized. The Colorado miners must be given unstinted support in their struggle.

Rockefeller and his government must be made to understand that the fight is not confined to Colorado but that behind the men and women who face his gunmen are other workers in vast numbers who likewise are determined that if a second Ludlow comes it shall not end in the defeat of the Colorado miners as in 1912—but in their victory.

The New York Report of the First American Trade Union Delegation

"Life in the United States is organized around business; in Soviet Russia, life is organized around labor."

This sentence from the speech of Frank Palmer, member of the Typographical Union and editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate, at the Madison Square Garden meeting in New York which

ON THE COLORADO BATTLE FRONT

—By Fred Ellis



"We Are Going To Stand By Our Men."

welcomed the First American Trade Union Delegation Sunday afternoon, probably expressed better than anything else said there both the spirit of the meeting itself and the vivid impression brought back by the delegation, of a nation of 140,000,000 marching steadily toward socialism.

The greetings of the trade unions of the Soviet Union, 10,000,000 strong, were conveyed by the delegation spokesmen to the American labor movement. The Madison Square Garden meeting was itself a huge microphone thru which went out to the American working class, statements by responsible members of the trade union movement, and economists of international repute, which will give to the American masses, not a revolutionary, and therefore not a fully correct view of the role and achievements of the great proletarian revolution, but the view of the average non-communist trade unionist of that section of the American trade union movement which is not entirely and not consciously submerged in the class ideology of American imperialism. In this lies the real value of the trade union delegation's report—it crystallizes the working class opinion of that section of the American workers who, while still subject to the narrowness which must be convinced (after ten years) of the need of international solidarity with the proletarian revolution in another country, is nevertheless not corrupted into an active partisanship with and for the capitalist class.

The resolution adopted by the mass meeting was not the voice of one national section of the revolutionary proletariat speaking to another section in the front trench of the revolutionary struggle. It was rather an expression of the liberal view of men not conscious of the international revolutionary role of the world's working class, but refusing to support in this period the efforts of imperialism to crush a section of the working class which is carrying out that role.

The American working class is still under the influence of the capitalist class, accepting that class ideology. Nevertheless American workers can understand such statements as the following:

"Dneiperstroj, the second largest electric power station in Europe, was talked about by the czar's engineers for a quarter of a century and built by the Bolsheviks in five years."

Or: "Russia is gaining in industrial efficiency faster than any old world nation."

Again: "There is no czar and there are no capitalists to take away from the workers what they produce."

Such facts explain why it is that an audience of some 13,000 can be told, as it was told Sunday, that "with conviction we could not overlook, the Russian workers told us they intend to defend their government from any and all enemies."

The adoption of a resolution urging recognition, without a dissenting voice being raised in the immense meeting was important. But far more important than this one act, dramatic as it was, is the fact that the meeting marked the beginning of a new understanding of the meaning and achievements of the Russian Revolution on the part of important sections of the American labor movement, and the start of a movement to bring the American and Soviet Union masses closer to one another.

The guarantee that thousands of American workers repudiate the hostile attitude of the American government and of the agents of the capitalist class in leading positions in the labor movement, is that from their own ranks has come a responsible delegation which, on this issue, challenges both the outright imperialist program of the American government and the program of the dominant official trade union bureaucracy which apes whatever program is laid down by the imperialists in Washington.

We are sure that if the same reports could be made to the labor movement in all decisive industrial centers as were made in New York Sunday, that not only will recognition become a major political issue in the trade union movement, but that the rank and file of the labor movement will take its place in the battalions of the world proletarian army which is determined that the Soviet Union, the first workers' and peasants' republic in the world, victorious for ten years in the face of all of imperialism's might, shall be defended now, and as long as need be, from all its enemies, allowed to live and grow as the hope, inspiration and living example of proletarian power.

The Madison Square Garden meeting in New York can very well open a new epoch in American labor history—an epoch in which those trade union leaders who base their policy on that of American imperialism will discover that the impact of the example and proud attainments of the working class republic, born in the fires of revolution, break down the wall of reaction which they have built around the American labor movement.

Money Writes *By Upton Sinclair*

(Continued from Last Issue.)

III.

The Settin' Down Job

FOOD, clothing, shelter, love, these are men's primary needs; and immediately after them comes entertainment. The slaves of the factory and the adding-machine must have a means of imaginative escape, and so we have a whole series of new tropisms, and a complex of industries exploiting them. Can you dance? Can you sing? Can you draw, or paint, or tell a story, or what have you? If you have anything, there is a nation-wide system for reproducing it a million times, and marketing it to all the world. Can you paint a pretty girl with rosy cheeks and flashing teeth, or a small boy with ragged pants and a bob-tailed dog? Any one of the popular magazines will pay a thousand dollars, and two or three months later your painting will be on every newsstand in the United States and its dependencies. Can you make line or wash drawings of tall, aristocratic young heroes wearing new tailored suits or one-piece underwear? The advertising agencies stand ready to guarantee you a salary of six hundred a week.

Or can you make up little tunes? Do they come tripping through your head, accompanied by words in Negro dialect, to the effect that I love my honey and my honey loves me, and I's goin' to meet my honey by the old persimmon tree? I'll leave you to guess whether that is the latest "song hit," or something I just made up. For writing words like that, with little tunes to match, men are paid so much that they become indistinguishable from steel kings and master-bootleggers. They sell a million piano sheets, and two million phonograph records, and never while Broadway and Forty-second street continue to intersect will men forget the story of Irving Berlin, Jewish street-rat and cabaret-singer, who won the love of the daughter of Clarence Mackay, lord of railroads and telegraphs, and high muckymuck of the Catholic aristocracy of the metropolis. The cold, proud father forbade the banns; and then said the lover—one tells the story in Broadway dialect, of course—"I love her and she will be mine in sp' of you." Said the cold, proud father, "Suppose I cut her off without a cent?" Said the song-writer, with a languid smile, "In that case I suppose I'll have to give her a million or two myself." And so he did, perhaps; anyhow, they were married, and so great was the public excitement that reporters for the tabloids climbed up and peeked through the transom, and the happy pair had to flee to Paris, and sneak back by way of Canada.

Or can you tell stories? Then you are luckiest of all—the masters of world-tropism will send their representatives to camp on your doorstep. Consider my neighbor, Zane Grey. He cannot go walking without seeing his name on billboards, nor read the papers without seeing pictures of his sturdy heroes rescuing his lovely heroines. He grows tired of them—as I would if I were in his

place; so he goes after big game fish, and having caught all there are in local waters, buys him a yacht and goes cruising to New Zealand—and what more could a steel king do?

Or Harold Bell Wright, who also lives out here in the wide open spaces and is so rich—when a new one of his books is published, the pile touches the ceilings of all the drug-stores in Southern California. He has hotel and real estate subdivisions named after his heroines—in short, he is a classic right while he is alive. Or Peter B. Kyne—I have had the honor of watching him eat spaghetti in a San Francisco restaurant, and hearing him tell how the "Saturday Evening Post" had paid him twenty-five thousand dollars for his new story, and the Laskys had offered forty thousand for the picture rights—not counting book rights, and dramatization rights, and second serial rights, and foreign rights. Some of the screen writers and stars in Hollywood are making so much money that it's a bore taking care of it, and they engage regular business men to look after their investments, again just like the steel kings, and quite as it should be—why should not art be great, and the creators of beauty be looked up to?

When such quantities of tincture of gold are poured into the literary aquarium, is it any wonder that the swarm of book urchins go quite mad, and crowd one another out of the tank, and bite off one another's tails? The jealousies of authors have been noted by all biographers and moralists, but so far as I know, the present work is the first in which the cause is set forth. The desperately competitive nature of authorship derives from the fact that the product can be reproduced without limit. When a man grows cabbages, he does not put all cabbage growers out of business; one cabbage is one cabbage, and there is no way to turn it into a million cabbages. But when Harold Bell Wright produces a book, it becomes a million books in a couple of months, and compels several hundred other authors to grow cabbages for a living. Therefore they hate Mr.

Wright, and set up a clamor that his works are not great art, and that the ability to sell a million copies is not the final test of literature; a doctrine obviously inspired from Moscow, and intended to undermine the foundations of American culture.

Also, the occupation of writing is a dignified and agreeable one. The author lives at home, which pleases everybody but his wife. He can do his work in his own time, which means that he can play golf every afternoon, and so only the biggest bankers can afford to associate with him. Also he gets a lot of advertising, and so goes into "Who's Who," while his golf associates stand outside and peer wistfully over the fence. Also, in the hours when he does work, there is an impression that he doesn't work hard; the popular concept of an author's job is summed up in an incident that happened to my wife, standing by the garden gate, when a small urchin came along. "Have you got a job for me?" "What sort of a job?" "Well, I'll tell you, ma'am. The place where I work, they make me hustle too much, and what I'm lookin' for is a settin' down job."

There are in America two hundred thousand persons cherishing aspirations towards the "settin' down job" of authorship, and the high schools and colleges add ten thousand new recruits every year. I know with reasonable accuracy, because they send me their manuscripts and write me letters telling the story of their lives. Each candidate strives with feverish intensity for some new "line," some variety of "charm," some local color that has never been exploited, some plot that has never been unravelled. And meantime, upon the watch-towers of several thousand newspapers, magazines, publishing houses and theatrical producing offices sit men with spy-glasses watching for new talent, and when it appears, they grab it, and concentrate all the arts of civilization upon the task of coining it into the greatest possible number of dollars in the fewest possible number of days.

(To Be Continued.)

Lenin Said:-

"Not a single class in history achieved power without putting forward its political leaders and spokesmen capable of organizing the movement and leading it."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.

The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.

The organization of the unorganized.

Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.

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Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party (Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City.)

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(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)