

WALL STREET-COOLIDGE REGIME SEIZES NICARAGUA

War on Union in Western Pennsylvania

STEEL TRUST ATROCITIES, WORKERS' HEROISM, COMBINE TO MAKE THIRD YEAR OF STRIKE A STARK DRAMA

Miners and Their Families Fight for U.M.W.A. Against Schwab's Mercenaries

Coldblooded and Steady Warfare Waged on Men, Women and Children

BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Nov. 9.—Charles M. Schwab's scab mines out at Bentleyville in Washington County, Pennsylvania, are an armed camp with machine guns mounted atop slate piles 200 feet high commanding every entrance to the mines, and powerful searchlights set above the guns sweeping the roads and the hillside all night long, picking out every car and man approaching. To complete the military touch, some of the mines have the stars and stripes floating above their machine guns.

Three-Year War on Union. At its six mines around Bentleyville the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has been carrying on a bitter union-smashing campaign for over three years; and today the desolation in the mining towns of this section is like the

STATE POLICE ARE RAIDING MINERS' HALLS IN COLO.

Stiff Battle at Meeting In Walsenburg

WALSENBURG, Colo., Nov. 9.—A raid on the miners' hall here where I. W. W. speakers were talking to a big meeting of strikers, was led yesterday by Major William Howells, heading state police and mine guards. There was no legal basis for the raid and no warrants were served. The miners drove the police and gunmen from the hall and had the best of the encounter until reinforcements for the police arrived. Unswayed by his military title, a miner knocked Major Howells senseless. Many police and miners were injured.

Break Up Meetings. The authorities are openly breaking up mass meetings throughout the strike area in an effort to prevent plans for picketing being communicated to the strikers.

Police squads under command of national guard officers, are patrolling the mining camps and the highways. 250 Deputies in Pueblo.

At Pueblo, where 25 I. W. W. strike leaders are held without bail, the sheriff has mobilized 250 deputies armed with riot guns. The streets are patrolled for two blocks on each side of the jail. All passers-by are challenged and forced to tell their business.

Governor's Ruse. The governor has evaded the open use of the military by allowing the use of an unlimited number of special state police and county deputies against the miners.

Arrests of all strike leaders, the breaking up of mass meetings and the prohibition of picketing are depended upon by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to break the strike.

The state authorities are obviously carrying out the instructions of this Rockefeller concern. A petition for the establishment of the Jacksonville scale was received today by the State Industrial Commission from 200 Routt county miners.

Axtell Blames Communists for Enlightened Minds of Seamen; Writes Coyle About Russia

Silas B. Axtell, New York lawyer, who attached himself to the first trade union delegation to the Soviet Union, has written another letter. It is addressed to Albert F. Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal and secretary of the delegation. In addition to complaining against the unanimous opinion of the bona fide members of the delegation that the conditions of life for the Russian workers has improved since the revolution of 1917, Mr. Axtell complains against the enlightenment of the seamen along South Street whom he addressed here recently. The letter alleges that Communists on the one hand and Coyle

on the other hand were in some way responsible for this enlightenment. "Open Minded" Letter. The letter, in which Mr. Axtell refers to his own "open mind," follows: "Enclosed is a circular headed 'Seamen', which contains various quotations from your report on Russia. This was circulated on South Street one evening when it was indicated by another circular that I enclose that I was to address a meeting of seamen. Quite a number of sailors have these circulars. I didn't talk about Russia very much, as to what I saw there. You nor nobody else on that commission would venture to dispute

(Continued on Page Five)



CALOGERO GRECO

TROTSKY GROUP HOWLED DOWN BY MOSCOW WORKERS

Won't Hear Factional Opposition Speeches

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Nov. 9.—The attempts of the Opposition leaders to utilize the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the November revolution for factional purposes failed dismally when Moscow workers turned their efforts into a demonstration against them.

I saw people maimed for life by bullets fired by Schwab's gunmen, and utterly without redress.

I heard of case after case of women beaten up by the police—one just a week ago.

I saw waxen-faced children like famine children, and children barefoot in November, forced to trudge some three miles every day to school over hill roads because Bethlehem Steel has thrown the strikers' children out of the two schools in the neighborhood and only lets in the children of scabs.

One Heroic Incident. One of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation victims, a 23-year-old girl, was brought back to Bentleyville to be buried the other day. Her tall, bent husband told me about it. In 1925 he and his wife and their babies, one and two years old, were evicted from the company house they lived in at the Cokeburg Mine. The sheriff's notice allowed them ten days to get out, but even that was too slow for Bethlehem Steel, and to hasten things along the company kept coal from being brought up to the house. That was effective. It was February. The young wife fell sick with pneumonia, and pneumonia developed into tuberculosis. She died in Denver, alone. Her husband came there a month ago, to be near her, and got a job in the Colorado field. But then the strike was called, and "You can't go scabbing," she told him and sent him away.

Starvation—Eviction—Scabs. Bethlehem Steel owns over fifty mines in West Virginia and Pennsylvania. First, Schwab broke the union in his West Virginia mines, in 1924. Then, as soon as he was getting sufficient coal out of there, he turned his attention to Pennsylvania. First he shut down, and then opened up the mines "scab" one after another. Evictions were begun—systematically, so many every week, as the scabs were brought in. It was not long till not a single union family was left in any of the Bethlehem Steel Company houses.

Horrible Hardships. The strikers' families scattered around the region, sometimes two families to a room, and sometimes three. Some are still living like that.

(Continued on Page Two)

Mellon Machine Gets Setback in County Election

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9.—The Mellon machine in Pittsburgh suffered a severe defeat yesterday when Charles C. McGovern, a Pinchot man, was elected county commissioner. McGovern had been appointed as controller by Gifford Pinchot, during his term as governor and sought the renomination of that position on the republican ticket. He was defeated by the Mellon machine. He then entered the race for county commissioner as an independent. The Mellon machine bought pages of the daily press to assail McGovern.

Other Mellon Men Win. Two other county commissioners, F. V. Babcock and Joseph G. Armstrong, stalwarts of the Mellon machine, were re-elected, although they are under investigation because of charges launched against them by McGovern.

The labor vote is not yet tabulated, but it is expected to be much larger than heretofore because of the widespread discontent in the region due to the long strike in the mine fields and the depression in the steel industry.

Smith Defeated as Mayor of Detroit

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—John C. Lodge, alleged to be supported by klan elements, was elected mayor of Detroit, by a majority of 9,000 over John W. Smith, present incumbent. Smith was a rabid wet and was supported by the official machine of the Detroit Federation of Labor. Frank Z. Martel, president of the Detroit Federation and one of the leaders of the so-called progressive party in the International Typographical Union waged an aggressive campaign for the re-election of Smith and the defeat of the mayor is a hard blow to the local labor politicians.

(Continued on Page Two)

GRECO, CARRILLO DENIED VISITORS IN BRONX CELL

Two Victims of Fascism Also Denied Bail

Hundreds of sympathizers and friends of Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, imprisoned victims of the anti-labor campaign of the American section of the Italian fascists, are being turned away from the gates of the Bronx County Jail.

In every case visitors are notified that the imprisoned men may not be seen.

Greco and Carrillo have been in jail with no bail fixed for them since their arrest July 11 on a charge of killing Carisi and Amorroso, of the Fascist League of North America, in connection with a Memorial Day parade in the Bronx last spring.

"Not Today." Among those recently denied admission to the jail is Filippo Greco, brother of Calogero and secretary of the Greco-Carrillo Defense League. Visitor after visitor is being turned away with the warden's laconic: "Not today."

The Greco-Carrillo Defense League and the I. L. D. charge Greco and Carrillo were framed by the Fascist League with the collaboration of certain New York police officers and the passive aid of the district attorney's office.

Warden Petulant. The warden said petulantly yesterday: "The phone keeps ringing all the time. People are always wanting to know when these men can be seen. I tell them that visitors can get in only on visiting day once a week."

Only two visitors are allowed to see Greco and Carrillo each week. By agreement with the defendants their wives and children are given preference.

"I have tried many times to see my brother but they won't let me near him," Filippo Greco said yesterday. "And I understand no special ruling is made in my case. It is the same with everybody."

I. L. D. on Job. Filippo, a music teacher, has given up his work to devote all his time to the defense of his brother and his friend.

As a result of the jail regulations the work of the defense league is being seriously hampered, according to the league.

Meanwhile the International Labor Defense announces it is continuing the organization of support for the defendants on a national scale. Carlo Tresca, editor of Il Martello and head of the Anti-Fascist League of North America will report to the third annual conference of the I. L. D. here next week on the Greco-Carrillo case. The case will be one of the major subjects before the conference, according to James P. Cannon, national I. L. D. secretary.

Republicans Control Both Houses of New Jersey Legislature

Republicans retained complete control of both houses of the New Jersey legislature and the pleas of democrats to support the policies of Governor A. Harry Moore, democrat and tool of the Frank L. Hague machine to Jersey City, which is a replica of an adjunct to Tammany, were ignored.

Only in Hudson County did the Hague machine win; all other counties returned republican candidates as victors.

The state republican machine is controlled by Walter Edge, United States senator, and is notoriously anti-labor and in favor of the scab shop. The hundreds of thousands of industrial workers are for the most part denied the franchise because of residential qualifications for voting.

ROLPH AGAIN FRISCO MAYOR

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—Mayor James Rolph, Jr., who has been mayor of this city for 16 years, was re-elected, according to incomplete returns.

His political machine was charged with graft and manipulation of voting machines in the election. His principal opponent was James E. Power, former postmaster, who resigned as postmaster in order to take the field against him.



DONATO CARRILLO

SECOND SINCLAIR OFFICER REFUSES TO ANSWER JURY

Clark to Appear Again Today; Summon 'Dieks'

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—Tomorrow an attempt is scheduled to force Sheldon Clark, an official of Sinclair's oil companies, to either tell something about the history of the Burns detectives to shadow, and it is charged, intimidate or bribe, the jury in the Sinclair-Fall oil graft case, or else follow the example of H. Mason Day, and admit that to testify would incriminate him.

Won't Talk. Today Clark was before the grand jury which is investigating evidence of jury fixing in the Teapot Dome fraudulent leasing of Teapot Dome oil fields to Harry F. Sinclair. He stayed only about four minutes, and absolutely refused to testify. The district attorney's office does not say why he was not forced to the wall at once, but has implied to interviewers that tomorrow it will ask him a prepared list of questions, designed to make him enlist among the defendants in the jury fixing charge, or testify against his employer.

It is recognized, however, by those close to the case, that Clark is a little bigger fish than Day, was immediately charged and placed on \$25,000 bail. He comes more within the class of Sinclair himself, and Sinclair is not under arrest. The warrant against

(Continued on Page Two)

RAID ON SOVIET UNION MISSION LONG PREPARED

British Police Helped Czarist Bands

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER.) SHANGHAI, Nov. 8.—The attack on the Soviet Union consulate here by Russian white guard elements on the tenth anniversary of the Soviet Union had been prepared for a long time. Numerous gangs of white guards with czarist flags surrounded the consulate and tried to storm the building, bombarding it with bricks and iron bars and at the same time firing on members of the consulate staff guarding the entrances.

In a short while the attackers even penetrated the building but were beaten back and retired leaving one wounded man behind.

Police Come Too Late. Only the resistance of the consulate staff prevented the destruction of the premises as the Shanghai police arrived nearly an hour too late.

The policemen, among whom are many ex-soldiers of the former counter-revolutionary armies, behaved arrogantly and insolently. The deputy chief of police, a British subject named Young, demanded that the Soviet consul put out the lights that had been strung for the anniversary celebration. Otherwise he said he would leave the consulate to its fate.

The crowd of attackers left only after ten o'clock in the evening, yelling insults.

Damage Building—Tientsin Attack. Nearly all the window panes in the consulate were broken and part of the furniture, in the rooms where the white guards gained entrance, was wrecked.

In Tientsin a similar attack was made on the Soviet Union consulate by white guards who are actually soldiers of the northern armies.

These elements opened fire on the consulate staff but failed to hit any of them.

U. S. OFFICIALS ADMIT NEW PLAN FOR "BUFFER STATE" TO DIVIDE MEXICO FROM OTHER LATIN NATIONS

Haitian Dictator Appointed to Supervise All Nicaraguan Financial Matters

Canal Route Issue Seen as Decisive; New York Firms Backing New Aggression

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Determination to establish a complete and lasting protectorate over Nicaragua has virtually been made by the American state department, it was learned today.

This far-reaching decision was marked by the dispatch to that country of a "financial dictator" who with the marine dictatorship practically places that country under the control of the United States.

A definite treaty, which is to embody this form of protectorate, will await the Nicaraguan presidential elections of 1928, it was learned.

The United States will now more firmly establish a sphere of Latin-American influence in Nicaragua, it was learned. It is for the prime purpose of protecting American acquired rights to an inter-oceanic canal across Nicaragua, for the protection of naval bases on both the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the republic and also for the protection of the Panama Canal.

For purposes of diplomacy and possibly for domestic political reasons little is said about the matter at this time. Officials wish to avoid any charge of imperialism in the coming campaign, and probable attacks on American policies at the Pan-American congress at Havana next January.

This is of paramount importance, officials declare. It will provide the United States with a buffer between the remainder of Central America and the Panama Canal. But of almost equal importance, it is pointed out, it will provide a base of operations in the event of war, of attack on the Panama Canal, or of other Latin American countries declaring war on the side of American enemies.

State Officials Ignore Relief, Talk Contracts

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Over 60,000 New England mill workers will be without jobs during the next few weeks, at least, as a result of the destruction caused by the flood in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and the Hudson Valley of New York State.

The mills affected include the Amoskeag Company, the Nashua Manufacturing Company, the Pacific Mills, the American Woolen Company, the Peperill Manufacturing Company, the Lawrence Manufacturing Company, and the Merrimac Manufacturing Company.

Need Food, Talk Contracts. Despite superficial relief work of the regular agencies, the suffering and misery of thousands of homeless workers and small farmers continue. Especially is this true in Vermont where the havoc caused by the storm was greatest. While frantic pleas are being made for food, clothing and temporary shelter state officials are utilizing the present desperate situation to put over fat road-building contracts. Arguing that the rehabilitation of the roads is essential, officials of the stricken states are concentrating upon the appropriation of funds for this purpose, entirely ignoring the immediate need of relief.

Suffering Great. At Hartford, Conn., it was observed today that, while the flood waters of the Connecticut river are slowly receding, it will be a week before the lowlands are entirely free from water. Snow and dropping temperatures added to the suffering of families who are camping out on high ground awaiting the retreat of the waters from their homes.

A general survey of all the flood sections in Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island today showed that supplies were still acutely needed. As far as complete recovery is concerned, state officials who have studied first hand reports from scores of communities, declare that not in the next decade can the affected people win back what was theirs before the flood.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.—Coincidentally with the release from the navy department here of an ecstatic story of the "heroic" actions of two navy air bombers who fell while in the act of blowing up Nicaraguan nationalists and were killed in battle after they had murdered a prisoner in their hands, the state department announced the taking over of another section of the Nicaraguan government, to be ruled directly from Washington.

The United States has decided to administer Nicaragua's financial affairs as well as its military affairs. As the first move in establishing the "national receivership" over the conquered territory, the United States will send Dr. W. P. Cumberland to Managua to supervise the proposed reorganization of the Nicaraguan financial structure.

Cumberland, who is American financier advisor to the Haitian government, is expected to resign that post at once.

Part of the financing provides for an immediate loan of \$2,000,000 to the Wall Street controlled Diaz government to meet claims arising out of the resistance of Nicaraguan nationalists to domination by the United States.

Eventually, additional American credits totaling approximately \$22,000,000 will be extended to meet similar claims and to build an inter-oceanic railway across the Nicaragua isthmus.

Supercede Brown Bros. A New York banking group, headed by J. & W. Seligman & Co., is underwriting these loans. Brown

(Continued on Page Two)

Bad Furnace Used in Niagara Post Office Blows Up; Risk Lives

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 9.—More than a score of persons had a narrow escape today when fire swept the Post Office Building causing damage estimated at \$40,000.

The first resulted from an explosion which blew out all the windows in the building and damaged nearby structures. The cause of the explosion is undetermined but is believed to have occurred in the basement furnace. The wife of the caretaker and her child were rescued from the top floor.

SMOOT MACHINE WINS. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 9.—Almost complete returns indicate that the republican machine controlled by Reed Smoot, the sugar trust senator, carried the city elections with John F. Brown, as mayor.

James Maurer, Who Led Delegation to Russia, Elected to City Council

READING, Pa., Nov. 9.—James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor and head of the first American trade union delegation to Soviet Russia, was yesterday elected a city councilman of Reading, a large industrial city.

Maurer ran on the socialist ticket, and carried with him a city administration of socialists. No other party secured an office. J. Henry Stump is

Wall Street Coolidge Gang Seize Nicaragua

(Continued from Page One) Southern Company of New York, who owned the \$800,000 earlier in the year to finance his fight against the... is reported to have no part in the new credit project.

It will be stipulated in the terms of the loan, the bankers say, that the loan shall be used to pay for the control of the Nicaraguan elections by the marines, and the expenses of the army of occupation which the United States placed in the country during the active period of Nicaraguan resistance.

Several million dollars will be given to the United Fruit Co. of U. S. A. and other American plantation owners for "damage" sustained by them during the fighting. About \$12,000,000 is set aside for the trans-isthmian railroad, which will follow the route of the canal for which the United States plans.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 9.—The story told by nationalists of the death of the two American marine aviators, Lieut. E. A. Thomas and Sgt. Dowdell, who are being praised by their superiors here and in Washington shows the marines to be cruel killers, who respected neither non-combatant villagers, nor obeyed the laws of war in regard to prisoners.

This marine corps plane was bombing and burning towns near Ocotal while that city was occupied by a detachment of marines, fighting Nicaraguan nationalists on Oct. 8. The plane ran into a forest covered mountain-side, and the aviators took off a machine gun and tried to join the rest of the marines.

They captured two non-combatant peasants, and with threats and violence tried to impress them as guides. Dissatisfied with the way the involuntary guides led them, they killed one with their pistols. The other escaped. The aviators camped in a cave, and the next morning, seeing a detachment of the Nicaraguan nationalist army, and being afraid to surrender because of the murder of the peasant, opened fire on it with their pistols and the machine gun. They were killed in the fighting.

See End of Franco-U. S. Tariff War—for a While

PARIS, Nov. 9.—America's latest tariff note ends the tariff dispute for the time being between the United States and France and the way is now opened for the immediate negotiation of a provisional agreement, according to opinion expressed by nearly all the morning newspapers.

It is expected that France will send another note assuring Washington that the French government is ready to begin negotiations for an agreement.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—The Young Workers League will hold a dance Saturday at Conservatory Hall, 1029 E. Baltimore St. There will be a first class orchestra and refreshments. Admission 35 cents.

Lenin Said:-

"Politics is a science and an art that did not come down from Heaven and is not acquired gratis. If the proletariat wishes to defeat the bourgeoisie, it must train from among its ranks its own proletarian class politicians who should not be inferior to the bourgeois politicians."

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.
The protection of the foreign born.

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

Name
Address No. St. City State
Occupation
(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FLOODS DODGE RESERVOIR PLAN

Let Big Bill's Caravan Talk on More Levees

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The house flood control committee today continued to hear public pleas for congressional action. It is considering only three definite plans.

These plans, representing the viewpoints of spokesmen from widely-separated sections of the Mississippi valley, included:

1. A combination levee spillway scheme, with complete federal control of all tributaries of the Mississippi, advocated by F. G. Jonah, of St. Louis, chief engineer for the St. Louis, San Francisco railway.

2. A permanent forestation and a revised drainage policy in the upper Mississippi Valley and along its tributaries, to stop flood waters at their source, urged by state senator W. H. Markham of Wisconsin, chairman of the state legislature's committee on flood control.

3. A plan to move levees southward and create a huge diversion channel, west of the Mississippi at Cairo, Ill., juncture of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, suggested by Ronald Kingsley, representing the Cairo Chamber of Commerce.

Politics and Profit. Since the delegation from the Mississippi valley is representative of the political interests of Mayor "Big Bill" Thompson, the book burner, and the chambers of commerce of the cities of the Mississippi valley, the plan advocated by practically every European expert, of placing the main reliance on impounding of the head waters of the tributaries, especially the Missouri and Ohio, and using them gradually for government owned hydro-electric power, is not even mentioned.

Levee Graff. The best experts at home and abroad are skeptical of the value of levees as a main line of defense against floods, but the engineering department of the U. S. Army has staked its reputation on levee systems, and an enormous private graft of contractors who build the levees is involved. The chambers of commerce, bankers and city politicians in Thompson's crusade are fully cognizant of the benefits to them of maintaining the levee system.

The plan of the Wisconsin group, far from levee building, is most like that offered by real scientists. The plan of the Cairo Chamber of Commerce involves most levee building and excavation of a giant spillway, with plenty of local "pork."

HOW BIG BIZ PAYS DEBT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Pennsylvania tunnel and terminal railroad of New York City today asked authority of the interstate commerce commission to issue \$25,000,000 of capital stock, to be delivered at par to the Pennsylvania railroad, in reduction of a demand note of \$83,600,576.

Serving Fifteen Years; Another Admits Crime



Victor Patterson, 22 years old, serving a fifteen-year sentence in Sing Sing prison for a robbery which John Maxwell confessed just before his execution. He may be pardoned—and then again he may not be.

Trotsky Group Howled Down By Workers

(Continued from Page One) out!" was the reply of the workers marching below. A group of workers detached themselves from the railwaymen and climbing the balcony tore down the placards, demanding that Smilga and Preobrajensky leave the balcony. Bombarded with rotten eggs and apples, the members of the Opposition were compelled to leave the platform amidst derisive whistling.

Call Trotsky "Traitor." A storm of protest greeted Trotsky himself when he attempted to speak from a motor car. Before he could utter a single word he was booed and hissed by the workers. He hastily rode away, followed by shouts of "traitor."

The same indignant reception greeted the appearance of Trotsky, Kamenoff and Muralof in a motor car in Semenovskaya street, from which the opposition leaders were compelled to turn back and ignominiously quit the field.

Opposition Badly Beaten. Thus the pitiful sallies of the Opposition, which transgressed all bounds of loyalty to the Communist Party and the working class were hopelessly defeated. The handful of members of the Opposition only demonstrated that they have definitely broken away from the masses, who with rare unanimity and in true festive mood celebrated the tenth anniversary of their great victory.

The treacherous outbreak of the Opposition not only aroused the greatest indignation from the Moscow workers but also from the Communist members of the foreign delegation, who are guests in Moscow.

Install Electric Works.

MOSCOW, Nov. 9.—The tenth anniversary of the November revolution continued to be celebrated throughout the Soviet Union by the workers and peasants. The foundation for big new electrical works and wireless stations in large industrial centers was a feature of the celebrations.

Many cities and villages laid the foundation for new buildings, for schools and children's homes. The foundation for the Dneiprostroy, the most powerful hydro-electric station in the Soviet Union, was also laid.

600,000 March.

The anniversary celebrations in Leningrad turned out to be a tremendous demonstration which was featured by the march of six hundred thousand working men and women. Red Army soldiers and children into Urisky Square, where they were addressed by Rykoff and Kamaroff, chairman of the Leningrad Soviet.

The announcement that a peasant university would be inaugurated in Moscow and other cities was made at the meeting.

Franco-Jugoslav Pact Provides for Common Action Against League

BELGRADE, Nov. 9.—Negotiations between France and Yugoslavia towards a pact to take common action against any adverse decisions of the League of Nations affecting either country was revealed today. The agreement is contained in the third article of a friendship pact between the two countries which is to be signed in Paris on November 13. The third article makes both nations agree to take action together against any decisions of the league which might endanger the security of either one.

STATE COUNCIL THREATENS COURT WITH LYNCH MOB

Says Framed-up Negros Must Be Executed

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—Upon hearing that the case of the sentencing to death of two Negroes, Nathan Bard and Runyan Fleming, by Louisville, Ky., courts, was appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court, the attorney general of the state of Kentucky threatened the Supreme Court with riot and lynching in Kentucky if the case is reversed.

If the Supreme Court should review the case and set aside the conviction, mob violence will result, the state of Kentucky says in its brief. "To the delays and uncertainties in the courts will be added another instance tending to encourage lawlessness and criminal acts, and these in turn will provoke the slumbering tendency to mob violence."

Race Discrimination. Counsel for the condemned men declare that the question in the case is "whether these humble petitioners, being citizens of the United States are or are not entitled to the equal protection of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States."

They insist that Bard and Fleming "did not waive their constitutional rights to an orderly trial and equal protection of the laws, and they have not had these rights, and we respectfully assert that under the evidence in this record should they be executed they would be executed in violation of these rights guaranteed them by our Constitution."

The case of Bard and Fleming was one of legal lynching. A number of assaults on women had been committed in Hopkins County, Ky., during April, 1926, shortly after a similar series took place in Chicago, and in other cities. Instead of looking for a "moron" irrespective of color, the vigilante committees of the South cast about for a Negro.

Railroaded.

Bard and Fleming were arrested and given practically no defense. They were arrested, tried, convicted, sentenced, and a motion for a new trial rejected all within three days, while the Kentucky militia held the streets, and public officials made speeches to the mobs in the empty squares, begging them, "for the good name of Kentucky" to let the state hang the men.

There was no opportunity given to secure defense witnesses, instead, Mrs. Fleming, wife of a defendant, who wanted to testify to an alibi, was herself arrested, locked up, and not permitted to appear in court.

Could Hire No Attorney.

The judge appointed an attorney to defend the men, who had not been allowed to communicate with their friends, and were permitted to see even this counsel only a few minutes, and not until twenty minutes before being brought before the jury. A colored newspaper man from Louisville, William Wrayley, who attempted to report the trial, was run out of town by a mob.

The conviction secured under these conditions, by a jury drawn without challenge from the defense from among the members of the potential lynchers themselves, was affirmed by the Kentucky state court of appeals.

Germany "Overborrowing," Declares Borah

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Germany, as well as every other nation in Europe, is borrowing more than it can afford to borrow, in the American investment market, Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, asserted today in relation to the criticisms of the German government's financial policies by S. Parker Gilbert, American agent general of German reparations at Berlin.

Gilbert, Borah added, apparently did not see the logic of what his criticisms might lead to when he gave his statement to the public. The senator would not venture an opinion at this time of what the result would be.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Government Prediction That Made Millions for Cotton Bears Is False

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The United States will have a larger cotton crop this year than was anticipated, the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture said today in forecasting a total production of 12,842,000 bales. This is 164,000 bales, or about 1 per cent above last month's forecast, which, released under suspicious circumstances, caused enrichment of "bear" dealers in the market.

Steel Trust Atrocities in Third Strike Year

(Continued from Page One)

today. I saw three of these evicted families living in the Union Hall—one with seven children, one with five, and an old man and his daughter. The hall was partitioned off roughly into two small rooms and a larger one, with a room for each of the big families to sleep in, and the larger one for all the 18 people to live and cook and eat in and do their washing in. The old man and his daughter had a couple of tiny boxes at one end of the hall. For 19 months, up to last June, the two large families all lived together in one room in the damp basement of a lodge building.

Forced to Migrate.

The rank and file in these mines have put up a splendid fight—three years of it—against Schwab's gunner and evictions and attempts to starve them out. But a siege cannot go on forever, and gradually the majority have been forced to move away from the mines. In a section where five thousand miners lived and worked before 1925, there are not much over 450 union families left today.

The Struggle to Live.

Before the general lock-out of last April, some of the men could get work a few weeks a year at mines within a 20 mile radius—with a daily bus fare of 75 cents to \$1.00 a day. Since then, some of these remaining around Bentleyville get an occasional day's work on the roads, or at some other odd job; but a large number of families would be absolutely destitute if it were not for the meagre relief they have been getting since the lock-out was officially declared on the first of April.

The Lowest Limit of Poverty.

The poverty is appalling. In the case of one family I saw, the father had been unemployed almost continually since December, 1925. The mother and children were barefoot and in rags. The shack was bare. The father and 12 year old boy were out in the woods searching for mushrooms for the family food. The 14 year old girl looked like a child of 11, and all the children were haggard and emaciated.

Spirit Unbroken.

Even among people who are suffering as this family is suffering, the fighting spirit still remains unbroken. Just a few days ago scabs tried to persuade the woman to send her man back to work, and she told them she and her man and children would die together first.

The Third Winter—Send Relief.

This is the third lock-out winter for this family and many more besides. There are a number of families around Bentleyville where it is only the relief given by the Ohio-Pennsylvania Miners' Relief Conference supplementing district relief that is keeping the families clear of actual starvation. Much greater funds are needed for this section, shoes and clothing, if the locked-out miners still remaining around the Bethlehem Steel Corporations mines are to last through still another winter of the long and deadly fight.

CAL WON'T PLEDGE PEACE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—President Coolidge's comment on the proposal of Wickham Steed, editor of the English Review of Reviews today indicates that he will refuse to follow the editor's suggestion that the United States issue a statement that it will not come to the defense of other countries deliberately provoking a war.

ROSSLAND, B. C., Nov. 9.—Luke Edmund Seney of Rossland, B. C., bets \$100 with Basil Stewart that Premier Baldwin was right when he said that another war means the downfall of the British Empire.

Second Sinclair Officer Refuses to Testify

(Continued from Page One) him was withdrawn and held in abeyance when his attorneys "saw" Gordon, the U. S. district attorney.

Dicks Before Jury.

One by one the Burns operatives, or detectives whom Burns says were the men sent to shadow the oil graft jury, appear before the grand jury and are briefly questioned. So far little is known as to what they say. They are still under control of the Wm. J. Burns agency, and some of them are in the group told by "Chief Shadow" Ruddy a few days ago to "keep mouths shut."

Sinclair Man Hides.

Harry Jeffreys of New York, chief clerk for Sinclair, who was subpoenaed to come before the grand jury today did not put in an appearance. Steps will be taken to insure his appearance tomorrow, it was said.

The story of a "pep meeting" held at the Mayflower Hotel on the night of October 22 at which the Burns operatives working on the case were given instructions and suggestions on how best to conduct their jury shadowing work was related by detectives who appeared before the grand jury today.

The list of Burns detectives ordered before the grand jury, with the numbers by which the Burns Co. designated them while engaged in spying on the jury, is as follows:

- X-12, G. H. Robbins, assistant manager; O-14, F. J. O'Reilly, New York; M-20, Merritt, New York; S-81, Steer, New York; O-D, Dwyer, New York; O-3, O'Neill, New York; B-4, Brennan, New York; K-27, Kline, New York; S-71, Stewart, Philadelphia; S-70, Sullivan, Philadelphia; K-37, Knowles, Philadelphia; L-36, Long, Philadelphia; H-4, Hummergraher, Baltimore; K-1, Kirby, Baltimore.

Look For Weakness.

Observers point out that Wm. J. Burns' defense of shadowing jurors for their own good and to see that the government did not corrupt them is not adequate to explain the great curiosity of the "operatives" used by him as to the financial standing of the victims.

Burns seemed to be looking particularly for cases of financial stringency, impending bankruptcy, etc., and this desire for information about the debts of the jurors extended to all their friends and relatives. For instance, the report of the operative "S-81," an agent named Steer, of New York, records the fact that a juror's neighbor "seems to be well fixed," and sold a house for \$7,000.

Hoover Tells Union Heads and Operator To Work Men Harder

MT. CARMEL, Pa., Nov. 9.—Heads of the United Mine Workers of America, the operators' association, and coal dealers today attended a conference here in which Secretary of Commerce Hoover called for sharp reduction of costs of coal mining, and "improvement in the hard coal sales organizations and its selling methods."

Although Hoover declared that he did not advocate a wage cut for the miners, operators were satisfied that a campaign to speed up the work and supplant men with machinery would meet with his approval.

Build a Trust.

Closer combination and association of the coal companies was put forward by the secretary of commerce under the slogan of "cooperation within the industry."

The usual denunciation of strikes and "labor trouble" which "raises the cost of operation" was made. "The cost and price of coal should be reduced," stated Hoover.

Threaten to Prosecute Parents Who Refuse to Consent to Fire Traps

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 9.—Parents of 500 children attending the West Vernon School, after holding an indignation meeting, have threatened to call a school strike and refuse to permit their children to attend the old wooden fire-trap school building where the children daily risk their lives. School authorities have refused to do anything about their protests, and have threatened in turn to prosecute those responsible for the strike under the provisions of the compulsory school attendance law.

Army Instructors Weep as Students Spurn Militarism

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 9 (FP).—Disintegration of the R.O.T.C. unit at the University of Wisconsin due to apathy of the student body and opposition by liberal elements is blamed on "pacifist and radical" teachers by army instructors.

So few students have joined the R.O.T.C. that the military training at the University of Wisconsin must be discontinued altogether. The military instructors point out that coincident with decline in student interest for military training, interest in the student liberal movement is growing.

Among professors who are declared to be either radical or pacifist are: Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, head of the university's new "experimental" college, Dr. Max Otto, philosophy, Dr. E. A. Ross, sociology, and Dr. Frederick L. Paxson, Pres. Glenn Frank is quoted as declaring the militarist is comparable to the jingoist.

WANTED — MORE READERS! GET A NEW READER!



Revolutionary POST CARDS — BUTTONS MEDALLIONS — PHOTOS

For your correspondence—why not use a revolutionary post-card? Send them also to your friends for propaganda purposes! They are cheap enough even to send as notices for your branch meetings on special occasions.

6 CARDS FOR 5 CENTS

- Each card different
LENIN (at the age of 16)
LENIN (memorial card)
LENIN (memorial card)
TROTSKY
RUTHENBERG (memorial card)
STATE SEAL OF SOVIET RUSSIA
THE RED FLAG

All cards in colors. (20% discount on orders \$1 or more)

BUTTON—A bronze button of Lenin—one inch in diameter. An attractive button that should be on the coat lapel of every revolutionaryist. .50

MEDALLION OF LENIN—A beautiful work, 3 inches across. Ideal for your room or library. . . \$1.00

PHOTOGRAPHS—For framing. Photo of Lenin 5 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches in sepia color.10

LARGE PHOTO of Lenin for homes and club rooms, 16x22 inches.50

Workers Library Publishers 39 E. 125th St., New York, N. Y.

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America

ORGANIZED 1894 Main Office: 9 Seventh St., New York City Number of Members December 31, 1926

58,491 348 BRANCHES Total Assets—Dec. 31, 1926. \$2,728,652.73 BENEFITS PAID Death Benefit. \$3,691,437.82 Sick Benefit. \$8,986,056.61

Workingmen, Protect Your Families in case of sickness, accident or death!

Death Benefit \$250. Sick Benefit \$360 to \$900 for 80 weeks.

For further information write to the Main Office or to the Branch Financial Secretary of your district.

The Executive Committee of Harlem and Yorkville Section, District Two of the Workers [Communist] Party of America in the name of the members Welcomes the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution and send their Greetings to the Workers and Peasants Your glorious victory and achievements shall act as an inspiration to us in our work in America. M. NEMSER, Section Organizer.

FOUR COMMUNISTS FRAMED IN ITALY GET LONG TERMS

Unrest Grows as Result of Wage Slash

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Long prison terms were meted out to eight Communists charged with complicity in an alleged plot to assassinate Mussolini last March, according to a Central News dispatch from Rome. Sois, the man who was alleged to have been chosen by the group to assassinate Mussolini, was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment, the longest term received by the eight men. The next longest sentence of 16 years was given to Busca, and Navio was sentenced to 11 years. Five others charged with being in the conspiracy received sentences ranging from four to seven years.

The Fascist have repeatedly framed plots to assassinate Mussolini's stock and jailing militant workers engaged in a struggle against the fascist regime.

The Fascist reign of terror has been redoubled lately with the growth of unrest resulting from the wage slash decreed by Mussolini several months ago.

Big Militarist Budget Planned by Tory Govt.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—New British warcraft under construction at present consists of one battleship and 12 cruisers, first lord of the admiralty W. C. Bridgeman revealed in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Replying to a question regarding limitation of naval armaments, Bridgeman said that Britain has not yet laid down the 1927 program for new cruisers.

Report Chang Tso-lin Hankers After Throne

SHANGHAI, Nov. 9.—"Marshal Chang Tso-lin aspiring to become Emperor of China," according to a dispatch published yesterday by the official news agency of the Nanking Government. "The Fengtien war lords have summoned the savants to make a thoro research into the ancient rites governing coronation and general court etiquette," dispatch says.

MANY WOUNDED AS POLICE SHOOT AT POLISH WORKERS

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Hundreds of Polish workers have been wounded in street fighting with police and hundreds have been arrested in connection with the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, according to advices from Warsaw this afternoon.

Polish workers observed the date with widespread demonstrations and forced a stoppage of work in many factories in the larger Polish cities.

The recent gains made by the Communist Party in the local elections at Warsaw, Grodno and Lodz have alarmed the government considerably, it is believed.

Calles Government Is Stamping Out Remnants Of Reactionary Forces

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 9.—The Calles government is moving swiftly to complete its work in suppressing the Gomez-Almada counter-revolution. Numerous men and women, arrested in Irapuato, Leon, Monterey and Tampico, have been brought to Mexico City by the secret police.

Buildings occupied by anti-re-elections, together with many documents, have been seized.

Unconfirmed rumor has it that Hector Almada has been captured in Vera Cruz near Jalapa.

Negotiate With Riff Chief for Release of Four French Captives

RABAT, Morocco, Nov. 9.—M. Duclos, representative of the French government, departed today for Tadla to attempt to hasten the negotiations for ransoming two Frenchmen and two women who were seized late in October by hostile Riff tribesmen and carried into the Atlas mountains.

M. Duclos will confer with tribal chief Ben Daoud, who demands the release of a number of natives held prisoner by the French.

The captives are Yves Steeg and Jean Mafflet, relatives of Theodore Steeg, French government general of Morocco; Baroness Steinhel and her daughter, Mme. Marie Prokoroff.

ACQUIT BLUE-BLOOD KILLER.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Duke Victor of Ratibor and Corvey was acquitted yesterday of the charge of manslaughter after he had shot and killed his coachman while hunting.

SEE "ANSCHLUSS" PARLEY

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—The proposed visit of Chancellor Marx and Foreign Minister Stressemann to Vienna is regarded as the beginning of active negotiations for the union of Austria and Germany.

SENTENCED BY HORTHY REGIME



Zoltan Szanto (indicated by the cross) is seen here reviewing the Hungarian Red Army (1919) which he helped lead. Szanto was sentenced yesterday to eight and a half years in prison by the Horthy terrorist government.

British Soldiers Murder Protesting Nigerian Workers

LONDON, Oct. 29 (By Mail).—"Trouble has occurred in the Warri province of Southern Nigeria in connection with the recent enactment of direct taxation," states the "Times" correspondent in Lagos.

"It appears that a recent meeting of chiefs with the Acting-Governor, Mr. F. M. Baddeley, at Warri town, was followed by considerable uproar.

"At Sapele Mr. Baddeley addressed the chiefs and people, explaining the purpose of the new taxation, but the meeting was followed by disorder, and a subsequent attempt to liberate an arrested ringleader nearly resulted in the overpowering of the small available police force.

"The police were eventually compelled to fire into the crowd. One man was killed and a few persons were wounded. The crowd then dispersed.

All Over the Empire.

Palm oil and rubber are the main products which capitalism exploits in Nigeria, where the late Lord Leverhulme complained of the "silly sentimentality" which allowed the natives to retain their land. The anxiety of the native chiefs, who saw their rights threatened, was shown when Mr. Ormsby Gore visited Nigeria a year ago and quieted them down with empty promises from the Colonial Office.

FINISH BRITISH LABOR LEADER.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Harry Pollitt, left wing British labor leader, was found guilty today of publishing an alleged defamatory article and ordered to pay Harry Scott, whom he was alleged to have slandered, \$500.



GEORGE LANSBURY: "My new coat looks nice in front, but I wish it was a bit longer behind." (From Workers' Life—London.)

India Nationalists To Protest Against British Commission

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The British commission that will investigate and report "whether India is ready for further measures of self government" will probably take about one year in hearing witnesses and forming its conclusions, it was understood today.

The bill containing the personnel of the commission, which was introduced in Commons last night by Premier Baldwin, is expected to meet opposition from laborites and liberals because it fails to give Indians places in the membership.

Indian nationalists probably are expected to make a vigorous protest against the commission.

Sir John Simon is chairman of the proposed commission and other members are Lord Durham, Stephen Walsh, Col. G. R. Lane Fox, Lord Strathcona, Major the Hon. E. Cadogan and Major C. R. Attlee.

It was originally intended that the commission should not be appointed until 1929, but Premier Baldwin moved up the date two years so that the work could be started at once.

General Strike in Biscaya Against Rivera Regime

By P. NOEL (Barcelona).

On the occasion, four months ago, of the last extended session of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party, it was resolved that the tactics of secret propaganda, to which the Party had until then confined itself, be replaced by tactics of agitation aiming at a mobilization of the proletariat against the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera by means of public demonstrations.

It was a question, therefore, of initiating a campaign on a large scale with a view to preparing a real action on the part of the masses. This tactical alteration was naturally connected with a series of difficulties, for some of the members were under the influence of the "passive policy" which had prevailed in our Party for a long while.

The difficulties at issue were, moreover, of an external nature, arising from the disproportion between the fundamental measures of oppression and from the disproportion between the strength of our organization on the one hand and the organizational possibilities of the bourgeoisie on the other. Our lack of experience in this new direction, furthermore, was another obstacle in the path of the action we had undertaken to carry through.

Prepare Rivera Overthrow.

The conviction, however, that the general meeting of the Central Committee in June had been right in its resolutions, guided our activity throughout the last few months. The Party, therefore, set to work with exceptional zeal.

The convocation by Primo de Rivera of the "Advisory Assembly," the object of which was the consolidation of the great Bourgeois dictatorship in Spain, was a favorable opportunity to initiate this mobilization of the masses which we have set up as our tactical objective, considering it to be the one and only means of the Spanish proletariat to overthrow the regime of the dictator at some future date. When a week ago the Government of Primo de Rivera, alarmed at our growing influence, again proceeded against our Party with all possible means of oppression, a great degree of preparatory work had already been done.

Party is very well organized, furnished the answer to de Rivera's assertions.

Immediately after the discovery of the alleged "plot," the Party had doubled its activity. One illegal pamphlet followed the other and everywhere the slogan was heard of a "24 hours' general strike on October 10th," the opening day of the Advisory Assembly, a general strike for the purpose of protesting against the dictatorship and winning the bulk of the working masses.

General Strike Breaks

The proletariat of Biscaya obeyed our parole and proved its readiness to fight. On the morning of October 10th, the general strike set in. The big industrial enterprises, the shipyards, mines, and workshops, waited in vain for the working masses. The appeal of the Party was answered with enthusiasm by the overwhelming majority. Although from the very beginning the entire armed forces of the bourgeoisie patrolled the streets and guarded the works, the participation in the strike exceeded all expectations. In the mines and the building trade in particular the strike was carried out to its fullest extent. Nor should we fail to mention that for the first time in the history of our revolutionary movement no violence occurred. This strike will remain a milestone in the history of the Spanish proletariat.

Police Raid

As a matter of course, the police subsequently initiated a successful raid on our Party members and young comrades, the latter having been in the forefront of the movement. According to the announcements made by the Governor, yet severer measures of persecution are to be put into operation against our brave Party.

Political Strike

Among the lessons we may learn from this great movement, mention should in the first place be made of the fact that, since the coup d'etat of November 1925, this 24 hours' general strike on the part of the workers of Bilbao represents the first purely political movement of the Spanish proletariat. After four years of silence and submission, the Spanish workers again raise their heads.

NEW GERMAN LOAN.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—The North German Lloyd Line has obtained a \$20,000,000 loan from Kuhn, Loeb and Company and the Guaranty Trust Company for building new ships, it was announced today.

HORTHY TERROR METES OUT LONG TERM TO SZANTO

Forty Other Militants Sentenced Also

BUDAPEST, Nov. 9.—The trial of 56 Hungarian Communists ended today when Zoltan Szanto, head of the secret communist organization, was sentenced to eight years and six months at hard labor.

Forty others, including two women, received sentences of from one to six years. Fifteen were acquitted. The Communists were accused of "agitating" against the Horthy government. "Long live the proletarian dictatorship," each prisoner cried as he received his sentence. Each prisoner was sentenced four days in a dark cell for "insolence."

Szanto was loudly cheered when he reminded his comrades in open court that the tenth year of the November Revolution was being celebrated in the Soviet Union. As the cheers rang out in the court room, the judge shouted, "Who gave you permission to stand and shout in this impertinent fashion? More solitary confinement for you."

At the opening of the Szanto trial on October 19th, the Communist leader so enraged the fascist judge by his denunciation of the Horthy regime, that the judge suffered a stroke of apoplexy and the trial was temporarily adjourned.

Referring to his "confessions" Szanto said, "I signed false statements invented by the police because I was threatened that I would undergo the same tortures as my companions who were dragged half-dead and bleeding and blue from strangulation into my cell by the police."

Bratiano Planning Dictatorship, Carol Newspaper Declares

BUCHAREST, Nov. 9.—That Premier Bratiano has been planning to establish a dictatorship like that of Primo de Rivera's is the charge made by the opposition paper "Adeveru," just before Bratiano's press censorship went into effect.

The "Adeveru" declares: "By the Prime Minister's order a project has been elaborated which will place Rumania under an exceptional regime, in which Draconian punishment will be applied to offenders. All essential public liberties which until the present existed at least on paper will be abolished by this project, which will restrain the liberty of action of all citizens in intolerable fashion. The project has been submitted to the National Assembly.

"This is the last number of 'Adeveru' which will appear without censorship. We protest against the suppression of the liberty of the press and the trampling under foot of the constitution by a government which only a few days ago declared the constitution inviolate."

TO WHITEWASH MAFALDA.

ROME, Nov. 9.—A commission was appointed today to investigate the loss of the Italian liner Principessa Mafalda which sank off the South American coast with the loss of about 300 lives.

Jobless British Miners Sing "International" as They Start London March

NEWPORT, Wales, Nov. 9.—Singing "The Red Flag" and the "International," hundreds of miners from various mining towns in the Ogmore, Rhondda and Aberdare Valleys marched into this city last evening to join the march of unemployed miners on London. The miners were fed yesterday by the wives of employed miners here. They hope to start on their march today.

SOVIET EXPERTS HERE TO STUDY BRIDGE BUILDING

U.S.S.R. Plans Big Rail Construction Program

A delegation of Soviet bridge builders headed by Prof. V. P. Nikolaev, manager of the bridge building section of the Metal Administration of the Soviet Union has arrived in the United States for a study of American bridge building, according to an announcement of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the principal firm in Soviet-American trade.

According to the delegation, the restoration of bridges destroyed in Russia during the war has practically been completed. An extensive program of bridge construction is planned both for the existing lines and for new railroads.

Study U. S. Works.

"Our visit here is in connection with new developments in Soviet bridge construction"—stated Prof. Nikolaev. "Before the war Russian railways had locomotives of a maximum size of from 60 to 70 tons. Since at present the Soviet Union is building larger locomotives, the new bridges are being designed for locomotives up to 180 tons. Within the next five years it will be necessary to reconstruct at least 50 per cent of the railroad bridges in the whole of the Soviet Union.

"Our existing structural iron works, although up to their pre-war capacity, cannot produce enough parts for the new bridges. Therefore, the Government has decided to build two new bridge plants in the Donetz Basin and in the Urals. Each of these plants will have an annual capacity of 60,000 tons of metal shapes, aside from other structural materials. We expect to visit many bridge works in Pittsburgh, Chicago, Gary, Indiana, and Bethlehem. We shall study also the equipment market in this country."

The Soviet Union has now 46,000 miles of railways, 7,000 miles more than before the war.

GREETINGS
to the
Russian workers
on the
Tenth Anniversary
of the
Russian Revolution!
Brooklyn
Scandinavian
Workers' Club.

GREETINGS
to the
Tenth Anniversary
of the
Russian Revolution
MAX SPIEGEL

GREETINGS
to the
DAILY WORKER
from
SUB-SECTION 2B, SECTION 2,
WORKERS (Communist) Party,
DISTRICT 2

Third Annual
CONFERENCE
I. L. D.
IRVING PLAZA
15th St. and Irving Place
SATURDAY-SUNDAY
November-12-13
40th Anniversary Haymarket Martyrs
Guest of Honor
LUCY PARSONS



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

By Wm. Z. Foster

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

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

"Wrecking the Labor Banks" stands out as the most dramatic exposure of the dangers of class collaboration that has yet been written. It is a book that should be in the hands of every worker.

25 Cents
Five copies for One Dollar

An attractive edition of 64 pages with a cover design by the noted artist, Fred Ellis.

WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS

39 East 125 St. — New York

One Labor Crisis and Two Conferences

DRAMA

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

The application filed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for an injunction against the entire American Federation of Labor restraining it from organizing or attempting to organize the traction workers, the injunction outlawing the United Mine Workers in West Virginia, the injunction making illegal the strike of the same union against the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company, with its prohibition of strikes which affect articles of interstate commerce, all, with the exception of the recent I. R. T. demand, backed by supreme court decisions, show the tremendous pressure of American imperialist capitalist reaction upon the labor movement.

Reaction's Rapid Pace.
The three cases cited are developments of the last two months. They show the speed with which the force of the government is being used to cripple the labor movement.

It certainly is no mere coincidence that the most vicious attack was directed first at the United Mine Workers. This union, the backbone of the labor movement, has shown its fighting qualities again and again. It is an industrial union and, outside of the building trades, formerly exercised a far larger proportion of job control than other unions affiliated to the A. F. of L.

The membership of the United Mine Workers is the militant core of the labor movement in basic industry. If the United Mine Workers can be crippled or destroyed American capitalism will have dealt a terrible blow to the labor movement and attacks upon other sections of it can be made much more dangerous.

Bosses' Purpose Clear.
No longer can there be the slightest doubt that the bosses are out to smash the United Mine Workers.

To some extent the bosses have succeeded. If the whole labor movement is not rallied to the assistance of the United Mine Workers and decisive

sections of the non-union fields organized, this splendid union will be smashed. The damaging effect upon the rest of the labor movement can not be overestimated. It is clear that the injunction application made by the I. R. T., representing the whole powerful group of traction capitalists, is designed not only to prevent organization of the traction workers but is an endeavor to establish a sweeping precedent to throttle all union organization and also to force the labor movement to divert forces which could be used to check the drive on the United Mine Workers.

A Fatal Policy.
The struggle against the injunction in the courts between batteries of opposing lawyers is important but it is by no means the most important phase of the fight.

The tendency of labor officialdom apparently is to concentrate on the courts—to stake all on an effort to secure a ruling denying the I. R. T. application.

This is a fatal policy. It is based on the theory that the courts are impartial and render decisions solely on the evidence and the legal questions involved. It fails to take into consideration the fact that the courts are a section of capitalist government, that they represent the interests of the capitalist class, that because of their class character they have established a long series of precedents upon which are based the anti-labor rulings they make.

It is of course possible that the I. R. T. injunction will be denied but there is absolutely no reason to believe that it will. Even if it is, the attack on the labor movement will be made from some other angle and approved by the courts.

The "Impartiality" of the Courts.
It is no longer possible to say, in view of the long series of recent injunctions, all of them part of the legal wall by which the labor movement is being encircled and strangled, that

the courts are in any sense "impartial agencies." They must be regarded at all times as powerful weapons of the bosses and other means of defense and offense than court procedure adopted by the labor movement.

Two Coming Conferences.
This brings us to the two important labor conferences that are to be held in the next few days.

One is to assemble in Pittsburgh, called the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to consider the problem presented by the attack on the United Mine Workers. The other is to meet at an earlier date in New York City and will take up the matter of resisting the I. R. T. injunction application.

Both conferences will be composed of union officers and will be of an official character. Although one conference will deal with traction and the other with coal mining, the same problem faces both conferences. It is the problem of mobilizing the entire labor movement, and the unorganized workers as well, for resistance to the capitalist offensive.

The Two-Edged Sword.
The anti-strike, anti-picketing and anti-union organization injunctions must be regarded as the principle weapons of the American capitalist class in the present offensive whose objective is the destruction of the labor movement.

Legal defense has proved to be utterly insufficient. It is perfectly clear to all intelligent workers that unless the labor movement smashes the injunctions, injunctive will smash the labor movement.

The bosses are driving in two directions—against the organized workers and against the unorganized workers. Their injunctions cut with a double-edged sword—unions are prevented from carrying on successful strikes and at the same time are prevented from organizing the millions of workers outside the unions. If this process is allowed to go

much farther, there will be no labor movement left. The membership of the labor movement must be given a clear understanding of the acute seriousness of the situation. A program of struggle must replace the platitudes which have so far been the stock-in-trade of the official labor leadership. This leadership has been so busy in making war upon the Communists and the left wing that it has left the labor front undefended. The enemy has mobilized and is in motion, preceded by a barrage of injunctions intended to drive the labor movement into its doughts.

Policy and Methods.
What can be done?

First, all strikes now in progress can be carried on and must be carried on in spite of injunctions. This will mean mass arrests and jail sentences and a terrific drain upon the resources of the labor movement but the movement must be prepared to furnish the necessary forces and finances.

Second, again in spite of injunctions, the organization of workers in the non-union coal fields, the workers in the traction industry, in exactly those industries where the unions are enjoined from organization work, must be begun and carried on with the utmost energy. The campaign must be extended into other decisive industries.

This again will necessitate the mobilization of forces and finance but it is by no means an impossible task. To a program of struggle and militant leadership the American workers will respond.

The Chief Crime of the Convention.
The convention of the American Federation of Labor adjourned without any real attempt to estimate the extent and imminence of the danger to the labor movement and without putting forward a program.

Faced with the impact of American capitalist government upon the labor

movement, nothing was done to rally the political forces of the working class and their allies, the exploited farmers, in a mass party for the 1928 elections. The old scheme of supporting candidates on the tickets of the political parties of the same capitalists, who are using the injunction to destroy the labor movement, was endorsed.

Not Two Conferences But One.
We are of the opinion that the Pittsburgh and New York conferences should be held as one and that the main task should be to prepare for the calling of a gigantic convention for which delegates should be elected directly from local unions and central bodies.

The emergency is grave enough to justify such a gathering representing the forces of labor. It would have, by virtue of its composition, an immense influence in shaping the course of the labor movement and by drafting and adopting a clear statement emphasizing the serious nature of the situation would focus the attention of the whole working class on the main issue—resistance to injunctions, building and extending the labor movement throughout the country.

Would Give New Vitality.
A program for organization of the unorganized, for the organization of a labor party, for an alliance with the farmers, for struggle against the drive of the bosses, adopted at such a conference would vitalise the labor movement and enable it successfully to check the campaign of union-smashing, would give the labor movement an impetus that, properly directed, could meet and defeat American capitalism and its imperialist government.

Militant action now will save the American labor movement many years of uphill struggle. Anti-union injunctions must be smashed.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

"John"
Philip Barry's Chronicle Play With Jacob Ben-Ami at the Klaw

THE Actors Theatre have opened their current season with Philip Barry's new opus "John," at the Klaw Theatre with Jacob Ben-Ami and Constance Collier as the featured players.

The play is built around John the Baptist, the action taking place in Judea, Galilee and Perea in the year 30 A. D. While Jesus is mentioned constantly during the three acts he does not appear on the stage.

The chronicle play shows John as a fanatic, usually conceited, and given to occasional fits of temper. When he has no flock present to preach to, he talks to the air using the trees as an audience.

Jacob Ben-Ami as John does his utmost to strengthen the weak play written by Mr. Barry. Constance Collier as Herodias also attempts in vain, in her part as Herodias. Both Ben-Ami and Miss Collier are entitled to a better play in which to display their histrionic talents.

The first act show John and his disciples in their camp near Jericho and later in Galilee; the other acts witness John's temptation by Herodias and his imprisonment at Machaerus in Perea.

When John is at Galilee preparing for a religious meeting he is told by his disciples that Jesus, a new prophet



Lois Bennett. Makes a charming Yum-Yum in "The Mikado," the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta at the Royale Theatre.

has arranged a rival lecture a short distance away. At first, slightly angered at the competition, he later sends messengers into the field to direct his followers to Jesus' meeting. When the crowd takes him seriously and goes to Jesus' meeting instead of coming to hear him, he is angry. Although he attempts to hide his real feelings, they are exposed. Ben-Ami at this point gives us one of the most interesting parts of the play, and if for no other reason makes it important enough to see.

After being held for one month in jail at Machaerus the play ends with John's execution by a swordman. Salome is seen occasionally, but only in a secondary role.

The play is produced by Guthrie McClintic who does the best possible considering the circumstances; the costumes and scenery is designed by Norman Bel-Geddes, whose living hall of Herodias at Perea drew the most applause of the evening.—S. A. P.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Greetings to the Workers and Peasants of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics on the Occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution

- Allen, A. S.
- Akmas, Louis
- Ahola, Wm.
- Aronen, K. H.
- Aho, Albert
- Aho, Andrew L.
- Annala, Oscar
- Adler, O.
- Altshuler, S.
- Anmahian, V. H.
- Aronevitz, L.
- Anderson, C. J.
- Andreev, G.
- Arturi, Helen
- Armand, Gustave
- Abromovitz, B.
- Alabama, B.
- Anttila, Ivar
- Anderson, Oscar J.
- Abelunas, A.
- Andersen, Andrew
- Arvela, Asa
- Anderson, Thostein
- Antir, M.
- Andreson, H.
- Ahti, John
- Attias, Isaac
- Armandino, Ferdinand
- Aconsky, Jack
- Arvidson, Arvid
- Abramovitz, N.
- Bayles, Charles
- Bjorkholm, Anttoni
- Buchman, N.
- Berman, L.
- Brunloff, T.
- Burgen, Joe
- Blender, G.
- Bench, Al.
- Bendar, K.
- Berman, J.
- Bechman, Emily
- Belshman, E.
- Bellin, Sarah
- Berg, C.
- Bullin, Max
- Bullin, Elis
- Berezovich, Zina
- Bergelson, I.
- Batavina, E.
- Bella, H.
- Barter, J. A.
- Board, P.
- Blank, L.
- Bernsen, Ida
- Bernstein, A.
- Brown, A. S.
- Bersow, Joe
- Borch, A.
- Bartash, J. A.
- Barnett, J.
- Berven, A.
- Boneff, P. P.
- Balabanoff, D.
- Budurov, Joe
- Farchewsky, S.
- Basteich, L.
- Braun, John
- Braun, Fanny
- Bunets, Fern.
- Bukish, Aaron
- Basic, George
- Bernardine, A. S.
- Benedetti, L.
- Brusila, Lauri
- Brajorich, Steve
- Benson, Herman L.
- Brook
- Bonahane
- Barabas, A.
- Ballin, N.
- Benchman, P.
- Chaitkin, R.
- Coelia, Victor
- Coelia, I. H.
- Cohen, Nathan
- Cheslan, D.
- Cox, Morris
- Cox, Rose
- Caminker, E.
- Canter, Harry J.
- Constantine, Alex
- Clayman, G.
- Conlis, C.
- Cox, Mrs. J.
- Anmahian, V. H.
- Aronevitz, L.
- Anderson, C. J.
- Andreev, G.
- Arturi, Helen
- Armand, Gustave
- Abromovitz, B.
- Alabama, B.
- Anttila, Ivar
- Anderson, Oscar J.
- Abelunas, A.
- Andersen, Andrew
- Arvela, Asa
- Anderson, Thostein
- Antir, M.
- Andreson, H.
- Ahti, John
- Attias, Isaac
- Armandino, Ferdinand
- Aconsky, Jack
- Arvidson, Arvid
- Abramovitz, N.
- Bayles, Charles
- Bjorkholm, Anttoni
- Buchman, N.
- Berman, L.
- Brunloff, T.
- Burgen, Joe
- Blender, G.
- Bench, Al.
- Bendar, K.
- Berman, J.
- Bechman, Emily
- Belshman, E.
- Bellin, Sarah
- Berg, C.
- Bullin, Max
- Bullin, Elis
- Berezovich, Zina
- Bergelson, I.
- Batavina, E.
- Bella, H.
- Barter, J. A.
- Board, P.
- Blank, L.
- Bernsen, Ida
- Bernstein, A.
- Brown, A. S.
- Bersow, Joe
- Borch, A.
- Bartash, J. A.
- Barnett, J.
- Berven, A.
- Boneff, P. P.
- Balabanoff, D.
- Budurov, Joe
- Farchewsky, S.
- Basteich, L.
- Braun, John
- Braun, Fanny
- Bunets, Fern.
- Bukish, Aaron
- Basic, George
- Bernardine, A. S.
- Benedetti, L.
- Brusila, Lauri
- Brajorich, Steve
- Benson, Herman L.
- Brook
- Bonahane
- Barabas, A.
- Ballin, N.
- Benchman, P.
- Chaitkin, R.
- Coelia, Victor
- Coelia, I. H.
- Cohen, Nathan
- Cheslan, D.
- Cox, Morris
- Cox, Rose
- Caminker, E.
- Canter, Harry J.
- Constantine, Alex
- Clayman, G.
- Conlis, C.
- Cox, Mrs. J.
- Anmahian, V. H.
- Aronevitz, L.
- Anderson, C. J.
- Andreev, G.
- Arturi, Helen
- Armand, Gustave
- Abromovitz, B.
- Alabama, B.
- Anttila, Ivar
- Anderson, Oscar J.
- Abelunas, A.
- Andersen, Andrew
- Arvela, Asa
- Anderson, Thostein
- Antir, M.
- Andreson, H.
- Ahti, John
- Attias, Isaac
- Armandino, Ferdinand
- Aconsky, Jack
- Arvidson, Arvid
- Abramovitz, N.
- Bayles, Charles
- Bjorkholm, Anttoni
- Buchman, N.
- Berman, L.
- Brunloff, T.
- Burgen, Joe
- Blender, G.
- Bench, Al.
- Bendar, K.
- Berman, J.
- Bechman, Emily
- Belshman, E.
- Bellin, Sarah
- Berg, C.
- Bullin, Max
- Bullin, Elis
- Berezovich, Zina
- Bergelson, I.
- Batavina, E.
- Bella, H.
- Barter, J. A.
- Board, P.
- Blank, L.
- Bernsen, Ida
- Bernstein, A.
- Brown, A. S.
- Bersow, Joe
- Borch, A.
- Bartash, J. A.
- Barnett, J.
- Berven, A.
- Boneff, P. P.
- Balabanoff, D.
- Budurov, Joe
- Farchewsky, S.
- Basteich, L.
- Braun, John
- Braun, Fanny
- Bunets, Fern.
- Bukish, Aaron
- Basic, George
- Bernardine, A. S.
- Benedetti, L.
- Brusila, Lauri
- Brajorich, Steve
- Benson, Herman L.
- Brook
- Bonahane
- Barabas, A.
- Ballin, N.
- Benchman, P.
- Chaitkin, R.
- Coelia, Victor
- Coelia, I. H.
- Cohen, Nathan
- Cheslan, D.
- Cox, Morris
- Cox, Rose
- Caminker, E.
- Canter, Harry J.
- Constantine, Alex
- Clayman, G.
- Conlis, C.
- Cox, Mrs. J.
- Anmahian, V. H.
- Aronevitz, L.
- Anderson, C. J.
- Andreev, G.
- Arturi, Helen
- Armand, Gustave
- Abromovitz, B.
- Alabama, B.
- Anttila, Ivar
- Anderson, Oscar J.
- Abelunas, A.
- Andersen, Andrew
- Arvela, Asa
- Anderson, Thostein
- Antir, M.
- Andreson, H.
- Ahti, John
- Attias, Isaac
- Armandino, Ferdinand
- Aconsky, Jack
- Arvidson, Arvid
- Abramovitz, N.
- Bayles, Charles
- Bjorkholm, Anttoni
- Buchman, N.
- Berman, L.
- Brunloff, T.
- Burgen, Joe
- Blender, G.
- Bench, Al.
- Bendar, K.
- Berman, J.
- Bechman, Emily
- Belshman, E.
- Bellin, Sarah
- Berg, C.
- Bullin, Max
- Bullin, Elis
- Berezovich, Zina
- Bergelson, I.
- Batavina, E.
- Bella, H.
- Barter, J. A.
- Board, P.
- Blank, L.
- Bernsen, Ida
- Bernstein, A.
- Brown, A. S.
- Bersow, Joe
- Borch, A.
- Bartash, J. A.
- Barnett, J.
- Berven, A.
- Boneff, P. P.
- Balabanoff, D.
- Budurov, Joe
- Farchewsky, S.
- Basteich, L.
- Braun, John
- Braun, Fanny
- Bunets, Fern.
- Bukish, Aaron
- Basic, George
- Bernardine, A. S.
- Benedetti, L.
- Brusila, Lauri
- Brajorich, Steve
- Benson, Herman L.
- Brook
- Bonahane
- Barabas, A.
- Ballin, N.
- Benchman, P.
- Chaitkin, R.
- Coelia, Victor
- Coelia, I. H.
- Cohen, Nathan
- Cheslan, D.
- Cox, Morris
- Cox, Rose
- Caminker, E.
- Canter, Harry J.
- Constantine, Alex
- Clayman, G.
- Conlis, C.
- Cox, Mrs. J.
- Anmahian, V. H.
- Aronevitz, L.
- Anderson, C. J.
- Andreev, G.
- Arturi, Helen
- Armand, Gustave
- Abromovitz, B.
- Alabama, B.
- Anttila, Ivar
- Anderson, Oscar J.
- Abelunas, A.
- Andersen, Andrew
- Arvela, Asa
- Anderson, Thostein
- Antir, M.
- Andreson, H.
- Ahti, John
- Attias, Isaac
- Armandino, Ferdinand
- Aconsky, Jack
- Arvidson, Arvid
- Abramovitz, N.
- Bayles, Charles
- Bjorkholm, Anttoni
- Buchman, N.
- Berman, L.
- Brunloff, T.
- Burgen, Joe
- Blender, G.
- Bench, Al.
- Bendar, K.
- Berman, J.
- Bechman, Emily
- Belshman, E.
- Bellin, Sarah
- Berg, C.
- Bullin, Max
- Bullin, Elis
- Berezovich, Zina
- Bergelson, I.
- Batavina, E.
- Bella, H.
- Barter, J. A.
- Board, P.
- Blank, L.
- Bernsen, Ida
- Bernstein, A.
- Brown, A. S.
- Bersow, Joe
- Borch, A.
- Bartash, J. A.
- Barnett, J.
- Berven, A.
- Boneff, P. P.
- Balabanoff, D.
- Budurov, Joe
- Farchewsky, S.
- Basteich, L.
- Braun, John
- Braun, Fanny
- Bunets, Fern.
- Bukish, Aaron
- Basic, George
- Bernardine, A. S.
- Benedetti, L.
- Brusila, Lauri
- Brajorich, Steve
- Benson, Herman L.
- Brook
- Bonahane
- Barabas, A.
- Ballin, N.
- Benchman, P.
- Chaitkin, R.
- Coelia, Victor
- Coelia, I. H.
- Cohen, Nathan
- Cheslan, D.
- Cox, Morris
- Cox, Rose
- Caminker, E.
- Canter, Harry J.
- Constantine, Alex
- Clayman, G.
- Conlis, C.
- Cox, Mrs. J.
- Anmahian, V. H.
- Aronevitz, L.
- Anderson, C. J.
- Andreev, G.
- Arturi, Helen
- Armand, Gustave
- Abromovitz, B.
- Alabama, B.
- Anttila, Ivar
- Anderson, Oscar J.
- Abelunas, A.
- Andersen, Andrew
- Arvela, Asa
- Anderson, Thostein
- Antir, M.
- Andreson, H.
- Ahti, John
- Attias, Isaac
- Armandino, Ferdinand
- Aconsky, Jack
- Arvidson, Arvid
- Abramovitz, N.
- Bayles, Charles
- Bjorkholm, Anttoni
- Buchman, N.
- Berman, L.
- Brunloff, T.
- Burgen, Joe
- Blender, G.
- Bench, Al.
- Bendar, K.
- Berman, J.
- Bechman, Emily
- Belshman, E.
- Bellin, Sarah
- Berg, C.
- Bullin, Max
- Bullin, Elis
- Berezovich, Zina
- Bergelson, I.
- Batavina, E.
- Bella, H.
- Barter, J. A.
- Board, P.
- Blank, L.
- Bernsen, Ida
- Bernstein, A.
- Brown, A. S.
- Bersow, Joe
- Borch, A.
- Bartash, J. A.
- Barnett, J.
- Berven, A.
- Boneff, P. P.
- Balabanoff, D.
- Budurov, Joe
- Farchewsky, S.
- Basteich, L.
- Braun, John
- Braun, Fanny
- Bunets, Fern.
- Bukish, Aaron
- Basic, George
- Bernardine, A. S.
- Benedetti, L.
- Brusila, Lauri
- Brajorich, Steve
- Benson, Herman L.
- Brook
- Bonahane
- Barabas, A.
- Ballin, N.
- Benchman, P.
- Chaitkin, R.
- Coelia, Victor
- Coelia, I. H.
- Cohen, Nathan
- Cheslan, D.
- Cox, Morris
- Cox, Rose
- Caminker, E.
- Canter, Harry J.
- Constantine, Alex
- Clayman, G.
- Conlis, C.
- Cox, Mrs. J.
- Anmahian, V. H.
- Aronevitz, L.
- Anderson, C. J.
- Andreev, G.
- Arturi, Helen
- Armand, Gustave
- Abromovitz, B.
- Alabama, B.
- Anttila, Ivar
- Anderson, Oscar J.
- Abelunas, A.
- Andersen, Andrew
- Arvela, Asa
- Anderson, Thostein
- Antir, M.
- Andreson, H.
- Ahti, John
- Attias, Isaac
- Armandino, Ferdinand
- Aconsky, Jack
- Arvidson, Arvid
- Abramovitz, N.
- Bayles, Charles
- Bjorkholm, Anttoni
- Buchman, N.
- Berman, L.
- Brunloff, T.
- Burgen, Joe
- Blender, G.
- Bench, Al.
- Bendar, K.
- Berman, J.
- Bechman, Emily
- Belshman, E.
- Bellin, Sarah
- Berg, C.
- Bullin, Max
- Bullin, Elis
- Berezovich, Zina
- Bergelson, I.
- Batavina, E.
- Bella, H.
- Barter, J. A.
- Board, P.
- Blank, L.
- Bernsen, Ida
- Bernstein, A.
- Brown, A. S.
- Bersow, Joe
- Borch, A.
- Bartash, J. A.
- Barnett, J.
- Berven, A.
- Boneff, P. P.
- Balabanoff, D.
- Budurov, Joe
- Farchewsky, S.
- Basteich, L.
- Braun, John
- Braun, Fanny
- Bunets, Fern.
- Bukish, Aaron
- Basic, George
- Bernardine, A. S.
- Benedetti, L.
- Brusila, Lauri
- Brajorich, Steve
- Benson, Herman L.
- Brook
- Bonahane
- Barabas, A.
- Ballin, N.
- Benchman, P.
- Chaitkin, R.
- Coelia, Victor
- Coelia, I. H.
- Cohen, Nathan
- Cheslan, D.
- Cox, Morris
- Cox, Rose
- Caminker, E.
- Canter, Harry J.
- Constantine, Alex
- Clayman, G.
- Conlis, C.
- Cox, Mrs. J.
- Anmahian, V. H.
- Aronevitz, L.
- Anderson, C. J.
- Andreev, G.
- Arturi, Helen
- Armand, Gustave
- Abromovitz, B.
- Alabama, B.
- Anttila, Ivar
- Anderson, Oscar J.
- Abelunas, A.
- Andersen, Andrew
- Arvela, Asa
- Anderson, Thostein
- Antir, M.
- Andreson, H.
- Ahti, John
- Attias, Isaac
- Armandino, Ferdinand
- Aconsky, Jack
- Arvidson, Arvid
- Abramovitz, N.
- Bayles, Charles
- Bjorkholm, Anttoni
- Buchman, N.
- Berman, L.
- Brunloff, T.
- Burgen, Joe
- Blender, G.
- Bench, Al.
- Bendar, K.
- Berman, J.
- Bechman, Emily
- Belshman, E.
- Bellin, Sarah
- Berg, C.
- Bullin, Max
- Bullin, Elis
- Berezovich, Zina
- Bergelson, I.
- Batavina, E.
- Bella, H.
- Barter, J. A.
- Board, P.
- Blank, L.
- Bernsen, Ida
- Bernstein, A.
- Brown, A. S.
- Bersow, Joe
- Borch, A.
- Bartash, J. A.
- Barnett, J.
- Berven, A.
- Boneff, P. P.
- Balabanoff, D.
- Budurov, Joe
- Farchewsky, S.
- Basteich, L.
- Braun, John
- Braun, Fanny
- Bunets, Fern.
- Bukish, Aaron
- Basic, George
- Bernardine, A. S.
- Benedetti, L.
- Brusila, Lauri
- Brajorich, Steve
- Benson, Herman L.
- Brook
- Bonahane
- Barabas, A.
- Ballin, N.
- Benchman, P.
- Chaitkin, R.
- Coelia, Victor
- Coelia, I. H.
- Cohen, Nathan
- Cheslan, D.
- Cox, Morris
- Cox, Rose
- Caminker, E.
- Canter, Harry J.
- Constantine, Alex
- Clayman, G.
- Conlis, C.
- Cox, Mrs. J.
- Anmahian, V. H.
- Aronevitz, L.
- Anderson, C. J.
- Andreev, G.
- Arturi, Helen
- Armand, Gustave
- Abromovitz, B.
- Alabama, B.
- Anttila, Ivar
- Anderson, Oscar J.
- Abelunas, A.
- Andersen, Andrew
- Arvela, Asa
- Anderson, Thostein
- Antir, M.
- Andreson, H.
- Ahti, John
- Attias, Isaac
- Armandino, Ferdinand
- Aconsky, Jack
- Arvidson, Arvid
- Abramovitz, N.
- Bayles, Charles
- Bjorkholm, Anttoni
- Buchman, N.
- Berman, L.
- Brunloff, T.
- Burgen, Joe
- Blender, G.
- Bench, Al.
- Bendar, K.
- Berman, J.
- Bechman, Emily
- Belshman, E.
- Bellin, Sarah
- Berg, C.
- Bullin, Max
- Bullin, Elis
- Berezovich, Zina
- Bergelson, I.
- Batavina, E.
- Bella, H.
- Barter, J. A.
- Board, P.
- Blank, L.
- Bernsen, Ida
- Bernstein, A.
- Brown, A. S.
- Bersow, Joe
- Borch, A.
- Bartash, J. A.
- Barnett, J.
- Berven, A.
- Boneff, P. P.
- Balabanoff, D.
- Budurov, Joe
- Farchewsky, S.
- Basteich, L.
- Braun, John
- Braun, Fanny
- Bunets, Fern.
- Bukish, Aaron
- Basic, George
- Bernardine, A. S.
- Benedetti, L.
- Brusila, Lauri
- Brajorich, Steve
- Benson, Herman L.
- Brook
- Bonahane
- Barabas, A.
- Ballin, N.
- Benchman, P.
- Chaitkin, R.
- Coelia, Victor
- Coelia, I. H.
- Cohen, Nathan
- Cheslan, D.
- Cox, Morris
- Cox, Rose
- Caminker, E.
- Canter, Harry J.
- Constantine, Alex
- Clayman, G.
- Conlis, C.
- Cox, Mrs. J.
- Anmahian, V. H.
- Aronevitz, L.
- Anderson, C. J.
- Andreev, G.
- Arturi, Helen
- Armand, Gustave
- Abromovitz, B.
- Alabama, B.
- Anttila, Ivar
- Anderson, Oscar J.
- Abelunas, A.
- Andersen, Andrew
- Arvela, Asa
- Anderson, Thostein
- Antir, M.
- Andreson, H.
- Ahti, John
- Attias, Isaac
- Armandino, Ferdinand
- Aconsky, Jack
- Arvidson, Arvid
- Abramovitz, N.
- Bayles

SOME LOCALITIES STILL TO HONOR 10TH ANNIVERSARY

Meetings as Late as Nov. 20 Are Scheduled

- Chester, Pa.—Nov. 13, Ella Reeve Bloor.
- Baltimore, Md.—Nov. 20, 8 p. m., Hippodrome Theatre, Jay Lovestone.
- Trenton, N. J.—Nov. 20, 8 p. m., Ella Reeve Bloor.
- Paterson: Friday, Nov. 11, 8 p. m., Helvetia Hall—Foster, Lifshitz, Mitchell.
- Newark: Sunday, Nov. 13, 3 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, Besoon St.—Wicks, Devine, Toohy.
- West New York: Sunday, Nov. 13, 3 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 17 St. and Tyler Pl.—Juliet Stuart Poyntz, A. Markoff.
- Pasadena: Sunday, Nov. 13, 8 p. m., 27 Dayton Ave.—Ballam, Bentall, Crouch.
- Toledo, Nov. 18. Prominent speakers.
- Aberdeen, Wash.—Nov. 12th at 8 p. m., Workers' Hall, 713 East 1st St. Speakers: Oliver Carlson, Educator, of Chicago; Emil Paras, editor Toveri; Y.W.L. Comrade.
- Woodland-Kalama—Saturday, Nov. 12th, Finnish Hall, at 8 p. m. Social and meeting. Speakers: Aaron Fiskerman, District Organizer; M. A. Palola, Secretary Finnish Fraction D.E.C.; Y.W.L. Comrade.
- Portland, Oregon—Nov. 12th at 8 p. m., social, Finnish Hall, 916 Montana Ave.; Sunday, Nov. 13th, at 8 p. m., I.W.W. Hall, 227 1/2 Yamhill St. Mass meeting. Speakers: Aaron Fiskerman, District Organizer; F. Palm, Y.W.L. Comrade.
- Denver, Colo., Nov. 13, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum. Speaker H. Oehler.
- St. Louis, Mo., Croatian Hall, 1439 Chouteau Ave., Nov. 13 7:30 p. m., musical program, speech in South Slavic, speech in English by Mattheson.
- Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 12, 8 p. m., Freie Gemeinde Hall, 8th and Walnut St., musical program by Die Gesangs Section der Freien Gemeinde Freiheit-Singing Society, Ukrainian Singing Society "Postup," South Slavic Singing Society, "Buducnost." Good speakers.
- East Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 12, 8 p. m., at Workers Hall, Corner Electric and North Ave., Speaker, Wm. Z. Foster. Program of music and recitations by Young Pioneers.

A Few Refugees Managed to Escape With Some of Their Belongings



The New England floods, which were totally unprepared for by the mil-owned governments of the states affected, and for which no adequate relief is yet promised, were particularly severe on the crowded working class districts of the smaller towns and in the country villages. Here is a group of refugees from the Lewiston district, Vt., with a few of their poor belongings, salvaged at risk of their lives.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

Laundry Strike Is Inspiration to All To Join the Union

Vare's Hooligans Steal Everything In Phila. Voting

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

I. K. I. INJUNCTION MENACE TO LABOR MOVEMENT OF U. S.

Wants Union Billed for Scab Expenses

BY ESTHER LOWELL.
(Federated Press.)

Never before has organized labor faced so serious a challenge of its very right to exist as it does in the injunction suit of the Interboro Rapid Transit Co. against the whole American Federation of Labor. A study of the 370-page complaint made by the subway operator shows that this unprecedented injunction brings organized labor practically into a death fight with company unions.

William Green, president, and 47 specified officials, as well as the whole A. F. of L. are named in the complaint as having "wilfully, maliciously and unlawfully conferred, confederated, combined, agreed and conspired among themselves for the purpose of eliminating and wholly destroying all employe representation plans and so-called 'company unions.'"

Every member of the A. F. of L. and affiliated unions would be barred from seeking to organize Interboro workers into the Amal. Assn. of Street & Electric Railway Employees. They would be enjoined from "interfering in any way" with the Interboro company union and its "present agreement" with the big firm. The injunction would set a precedent by which company unions everywhere could bar out free trade unions—company unions set up in a hurry for no other purpose or older established ones.

Besides the knockout injunction, the Interboro wants \$130,000 damages from the amalgamated and the A. F. of L.—the estimated cost of its strike-breaking preparations in the walk-out threatened last July.

The street car men's union is reported planning a series of mass meetings for next week.

ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION
The DAILY WORKER Publishing Co.—Please find enclosed a money order (\$25.00) as a contribution from Branch "E" Section 1, Philadelphia, Pa., to The DAILY WORKER.—John Anderson, Financial Secretary.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 9. Two large meetings in the Elizabeth Labor Lyceum were well attended by laundry workers who had to run the gauntlet of threats, spying and intimidation by their employers to get there. The work of organizing the 20,000 laundry workers of New Jersey into the Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Stablemen's union goes on, and the strike at Carteret is an inspiration to all who toil in this trade.

Good Solidarity.
The strike continues, with the workers, many of them trying to provide for large families, showing the best spirit, and the imported scabs, guerrillas and gangsters committing acts of violence both on the real workers and the shirts of those unwary citizens who have been so fool-hardy as to send their laundry to the strike-breaking mangles.

Very few of the residents of this vicinity will patronize the scab laundries.

Concert Given.
General Organizer Jenkins of the American Federation of Labor and organizer Morris of the union are confident that the strike will be won soon, as the laundry owners are on their last legs.

A concert and dance is being given by the New Jersey laundry workers union to raise funds for the strike. Saturday November, 12, 8 p. m., at the Elizabeth Labor Lyceum.

Detroit Negroes Are Barred From Voting; K. K. K. Given Blame

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports a "conspiracy" here to disfranchise colored voters in today's election, the names of 5,000 Negroes being reported stricken off voters' lists. Attempts to intimidate Negroes by arrest are also reported as well as the placing of the letter C in front of every colored voter's name on the lists.

W. Hayes McKinney, Detroit lawyer, and chairman of the Legal Redress Committee, Detroit Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, imputes the attempt to the influence of the Ku Klux Klan.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—William S. Vare's hooligans will control the city of Philadelphia for four more years, unless something happens to shake that nest of corruption out of the offices it regularly steals.

Hoodlumism reigned rampant throughout the city and the customary ballot box stealings, stuffing, the sluggings and general terror worked in the customary manner and at the conclusion of the day the count showed Harry A. Mackey, the Vare candidate for mayor, elected by a huge "majority" over his opponent, J. Hampton Moore, former mayor, who was running on a "good government" ticket.

Mackey Manager For Vare.
Mackey was campaign manager for Vare in his notorious senatorial campaign last year which resulted in Vare stealing the nomination for senator on the republican ticket. Since the elections of last year that grafter and crook has formed an alliance with the Mellon machine of Pittsburgh, controlled by Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury in the Coolidge cabinet, therefore Pennsylvania is now ruled by the Mellon-Vare combination. It is reliably reported that much Mellon money was used to supplement the usual Vare slush fund which is obtained from blackmailing the beneficiaries of the crooked Philadelphia machine.

Cunningham Elected Sheriff.
Thomas W. (Big Tom) Cunningham, one of the crooked politicians, who gained notoriety during the Reed senatorial investigation of the slush funds used in the Vare campaign, was elected sheriff of the county. Cunningham succeeded in dodging subpoena servers during the time the senate committee was sitting by surrounding himself with gangsters and other criminal elements from Vine and Callowhill streets.

Charges Widespread Corruption.
The opponents of the Vare machine, supporting the candidacy of J. Hampton Moore, have raised the charge of graft, which is the customary procedure because it is so open and brazen in this city.

Minority Parties.
The main fight was between the Vare machine and the Moore followers and the main issues of the campaign were ignored. Neither of the major groups said a word in behalf of labor, while the democrat candidates, under the leadership of Thomas A. Logue, condemned both Vare and Moore. The returns for "the democrats have not yet been made public.

The only party defending the interests of the working class was the Workers (Communist) Party, with H. M. Wicks as candidate for mayor. No returns have yet been reported on the vote received. It is generally known that the votes of the minority parties are divided among the various majority candidates if they are needed by the Vare machine. This method was exposed by the senatorial investigating committee last year, but was used yesterday in the same way as before.

Court Aids Vare.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—A second setback was handed the James Reed Senate Committee today in the fight to gain possession of the Delaware county ballots used in the November 1926 election, when William S. Vare claimed election to the senate. The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals today dismissed the Reed Committee Appeal from the recent ruling of Federal Judge Thompson that the local courts had no jurisdiction in the affair and that the matter was up to the U. S. Senate.

NEW YORK LABOR VOTES AGAINST OWN INTERESTS

Militant Workers Cast Communist Ballot

BULLETIN
GARFIELD, N. J., Nov. 9.—Gus Deak, United Labor Ticket candidate for councilman in the second ward, was shown polling a large vote when the count was started.

Election returns last night showed that New York labor had again voted against itself. The political strength of the workers as in the past was dissipated at the polls. No impact of the will of the workers was felt against the doors of Tammany Hall in New York City and the State House at Albany, where for days prior to the elections trade union officials were in conference with democratic party organizers, swapping the votes of the organized workers for political favors.

Workers Confused.
Confused or intimidated by official trade union policy and by the illusion that the socialist party differs radically from the two established capitalist parties, the New York workers divided their great political strength between socialist, democratic and republican parties with little real discrimination.

The only definite expression of workers' political power was found in the ballots cast or marked for the candidates of the Workers (Communist) Party. Benjamin Gitlow, one of the leading candidates of the Workers Party, was barred from the ballot because of his service of a sentence in Sing Sing Prison for activity in the labor movement.

Hundreds of Workers Party supporters were disenfranchised through legal technicalities. Many Workers Party votes in the past have habitually been left uncounted. Yet the Workers Party New York district headquarters said last night that in yesterday's voting for its candidates the militant workers of New York registered a significant protest.

The democrats have swept all five boroughs of the greater city electing their complete judicial and municipal tickets, returns showed. The indications now are that the control of the state assembly is in doubt.

About a score were arrested yesterday for alleged illegal voting or for entering booths with voters. Among those taken into custody were three women.

Former Czar Officer Loses Wealthy Wife

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Alleging fraud, Referee Clifford Couch of Peckskill has recommended to the Westchester County Supreme Court here that the marriage of Miss Florence M. Clendenin, New York heiress to Baron George Tornow, a former officer in the Russian czar's army, be annulled. The referee found that the baroness, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Clendenin, of New York, was tricked into marriage with the baron, whom the referee's report termed "a penniless alien."

Axtell Blames Coyle for Enlightenment

(Continued from Page One)
The truthfulness of what I said, of what I have said and what I will say to say about what I saw in Russia.

Asked for Truth.
"The trade unionists, Communists and Russians generally asked us to tell the truth about conditions there."

"However, am I wrong in drawing the conclusion that the people signing as the 'International Seamen's Club, 26 South Street', are Communists?"

"Am I wrong in assuming that they are members of the I. W. W.?"

"Am I wrong in assuming that you and others enjoying your confidence in going to Russia are in close touch with these people?"

"Am I wrong in assuming that you are in sympathy with the Communist doctrine?"

"Are You a Communist?"

"If it isn't asking too confidential a question, I would like to ask you, are you a Communist?"

"I gathered the impression while in Russia on this trip that you and others went there for the purpose of accumulating information which you expect to utilize in recommending to the Committee on Foreign Relations in the United States for the recognition of Russia. I went there with no such knowledge and with an open mind on the subject of recognition, having no ill will for or against Russia. When I read the report of your committee on the boat, I felt that while most of the facts were correctly stated the manner of recital gave an entirely wrong impression of what we had seen."

"Not In Sympathy."
"It also failed to disclose that about two-thirds of the information we could not verify and we took it from the Communist leaders, assuming it to be faithful and true. If you are a Communist, you believe it probably. But personally, not being a Communist and not being in sympathy with that sort of doctrine, and believing it cannot produce any good in the long run for the Russian people. I don't believe it entirely. I will agree with you that from what I have read the condition of the Russian workmen and the condition of the poorer part of the workers of Russia is probably better than before the czar was connected with it. I don't believe the more skilled workers are as well off."

Workers Are Willing.
"I will agree that a great many of the more skilled and intelligent workers that we saw are willing to put up with present conditions as a temporary measure. "I have discovered, I believe, that it is a part of the heart and soul of the Communist Party, part of its inviolable and unchangeable policy, to stir up world revolution and ignorantly interfere in the affairs of the United States. I am not satisfied that the majority of the committee would not be glad to participate in any serious revolt or disturbance that might occur here if enough gullible workmen were led to believe that the rosy picture you paint of Russia were literally true."

"Had you not carelessly, or in an effort to pay what you considered a compliment, put my name on this report, I would have had no occasion to dissent from your report or criticize it or publicly direct attention to its analysis. "My future conduct with regard to it will largely depend upon your answers to these questions. Of course, if you ignore them I will have to draw my own conclusions as to their truth. "As to your suggestion that not one of the other members of the committee agree with me as to the economic situation in Russia, I have challenged you or any other member of the committee to debate the question of recognition."

A copy of the letter was received in The DAILY WORKER office yesterday. It is being kept on file as a part of the curious record of the participation of Mr. Axtell in the labor movement as a whole and the survey of the trade union delegation to Russia in particular.

Globerman Banqueted By Los Angeles Labor

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 9.—Sam Globerman, active in the trade unions of this city, is being tendered a farewell banquet Sunday, Nov. 20, in the Cooperative center, on the occasion of his leaving soon afterwards for Chicago to act as manager of the newspaper Freiheit there. There will be representatives of all parts of the local labor movement. There is an appropriate musical program.

CHICAGO LABOR IS BLAMED FOR IGNORING LABOR

Conference Urged for Negro Work

CHICAGO, (FP) Nov. 9.—The question of blame for lack of organization of Negro workers, projected into the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor by a Negro delegate, developed spirited debate and overshadowed all other issues at the meeting.

J. W. Ford, Negro, delegate of the Postoffice Clerks, charged the American Federation of Labor with insufficient activity in Negro organization. The debate followed a report on the Los Angeles A. F. of L. convention.

Urges Conferences.

President John Fitzpatrick and Secretary E. N. Nockels of the federation defended the policies of the A. F. of L., declaring the blame for lack of organization among Negroes rested upon the Negroes themselves. "The door is open to them," Fitzpatrick said. "But they won't come into the unions, either white or black organizations."

Ford urged a conference between white and Negro labor leaders in Chicago to discuss means of bringing Negro workers into the unions. "In the past there has been merely declarations of policy and no action," Ford said. "The problem will not solve itself."

Delegate Hits Convention.

A resolution to limit the holding of federation office and voting to members attending at least 8 meetings during the year was defeated. David McVey, Lathers union delegate, sponsored the proposal. Secretary Nockels led the opposition.

The A. F. of L. convention again came under attack when Arne Swaback, Painters' union delegate, protested the convention did not take a sufficiently vigorous stand for freedom for Tom Mooney, San Francisco bomb frameup victim. "Since the convention was held in Mooney's state the case should have been more emphasized," Swaback told the delegates.

Fitzpatrick answered that the A. F. of L. did not wish to follow methods used in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, which he said reacted adversely.

Iron Workers' Union to Fight Reduction in Living Standards

(By Worker Correspondent)

At a recent meeting the Bronx and Manhattan Iron Masters' Association headed by one Brodsky, of the Globe Iron Works, 355 Walton Ave., laid plans for the strengthening of their association for the purpose of extending the working week from 44 to 48 hours and for a substantial cut in wages in all the iron and bronze shops of Greater New York. While this association was formed exclusively by open shop employers several months ago, many employers with union shops have been attending their meetings lately.

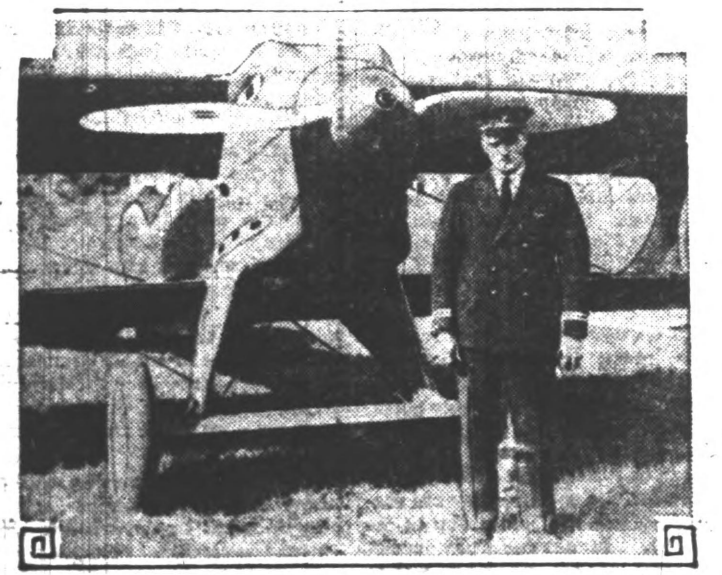
The inside Iron and Bronze Workers' Union has realized for some time the anti-labor intentions of this association and therefore at a recent membership meeting passed an assessment on all members for the purpose of strengthening the defense fund of the union. The union minimum scale for helpers is \$36 and finishers \$46 for a 44 hour week, whereas the open shop workers are forced to toil 48 hours weekly for much lower wages.

Sweated Slavery.

On account of the present heavy work, speeding-up and small wages, longer hours with still lower wages would amount practically to sweated slavery for starvation wages. The union is therefore pushing an organization campaign to prevent this and to raise the level of the unorganized, to extend to more workers the benefits thus far won and to maintain and improve the hours, wages and conditions of all workers in the iron and bronze industry in New York and vicinity. The union headquarters are at 7 East 15th St.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

The Fastest Plane; 5 Miles a Minute



Small biplane piloted at the rate of 301 miles per hour a few days ago near New York by Al Williams. This is the record so far, but is unofficial, the flier doing his own clocking.

Greetings—
from
Nucleus 204,
Buffalo, N. Y.

SEC. 3—CHICAGO
GREET THE DAILY WORKER
ON THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA

The motion pictures
"RED RUSSIA" and "RUTHENBERG MEMORIAL"
SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1927

At MOOSE HALL, Broad and Master Streets
TWO SHOWINGS, 7 AND 9 P. M.

Tickets in advance 50 cents. 65 cents at box office.
FOR SALE at the International Workers' Aid office, 490 N. 11th St.—Daily Worker office, 521 York Ave.—Freiheit office, 317 S. 4th St.—Olin's Drug Store, 23rd and Cumberland Sts.—Litvakoff's Drug Store, 1000 N. 42nd Street.
Auspices—INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
Daily, Except Sunday
33 First Street, New York, N. Y. Phone, Orchard 1686
Cable Address: "Daiwork"

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail (in New York only): \$4.50 six months \$6.00 per year \$2.00 three months
By Mail (outside of New York): \$5.50 six months \$7.00 per year \$2.50 three months

Address and mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

EDITOR.....ROBERT MINOR
ASSISTANT EDITOR.....WM. F. DUNNE

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

The Elections

The elections are over. "The peaceful and orderly processes of American democracy" have been in operation again and wherever there was evident any real resistance to the various dominant capitalist party machines, gunmen, tear gas, kidnapping, slugging, shooting, repeating, ballot-box stuffing, etc., were the order of the day.

Returns available indicate that reaction was strengthened by the elections. There was not a single upset of any city or state machine. In Philadelphia the Vare crowd swamped the opposition and in New York Tammany Hall was again victorious.

The "non-partisan" policy of the official labor leadership is seen in the elections just past to be a major factor in contributing to the demoralization of the working class.

Supporting the republican Vare machine in an important industrial city like Philadelphia, aiding the equally corrupt and anti-working class Tammany Hall machine in New York, local labor officialdom again successfully smothered class issues.

Another factor contributing to demoralization is the socialist party leadership, steadily refusing to enter a united front movement for a labor party or a united labor ticket, and at the same time actively cooperating with sections of the republican and democratic parties.

The socialist party leadership has lost all faith in the masses. It bases itself upon middle class elements, disgruntled "independents."

The statement made by Norman Thomas, socialist candidate for alderman in New York City and one of the outstanding leaders of the socialist party, relative to the causes of the defeat of his ticket, clearly indicates that contempt for workers rather than hatred of reaction is the dominant feeling of socialist leaders. Thomas, in a statement to the press following the election, said:

"The east side is cowed for the sake of a little peace or the promise of a job, and such petty considerations. It was the cowardice of the district that defeated us." (Our emphasis.)

Jacob Panken, socialist candidate for judge in the second municipal district, after citing the intimidation and corruption evident in the election, contributed the following gem:

"Many socialists have told me they will never vote again because of the fall-down of the whole system."

It seems not to occur to these two spokesmen of the socialist party that large sections of the working class were disgusted by the character of the campaign carried on by the socialist party, that the united front with lawyers' associations and other middle class professional groups, and the concession made to their "liberalism"—such as the endorsement of a \$25,000 per year salary for the governor—disgusted many former socialist supporters.

The socialist party helped to demoralize the forces of the working class in the election struggle.

The vote polled by the candidates of the Workers (Communist) Party is small—as we expected under the circumstances. But we should have made a better showing than we did by concentrating on local issues and the attack on the labor movement. We need not however, minimize the fact that in many sections, where no watchers were on duty, the vote of our party is never counted.

The chief lesson of the last election is that without a labor party the labor movement is at the mercy of the capitalist parties; that the longer the organization of a labor party is delayed the greater the demoralization of the forces of labor and the greater the influence exercised by the capitalist parties on the upper layers of the labor movement.

With this lesson learned it is obvious that the main task before us is the establishment of a labor party, or at least a united labor ticket for the 1928 elections.

Failing this the only thing the working class will get from the 1928 elections will be the experience of more open reaction than has yet been witnessed without any additions to the weapons in the arsenal of the labor movement.

Thompson Breakfasts at the White House

A group of eminences of Illinois, with the redoubtable William Hale Thompson, mayor of Chicago, at their head, descended upon the capitol of the United States and breakfasted with President Coolidge on election day morn. The excuse for this pilgrimage was a discussion of the Mississippi river flood problem. But the real purpose was an attempt of the Thompson-Small-Insull republican machine to influence the national leaders of the republican party and to also advance the interests of Mr. Insull's power trust. No consideration of flood control is possible without discussion of the water-power possibilities of the Mississippi, which directly concerns the Insull interests. It is an open secret that the Illinois republican machine is a tool of Insull and is interested in flood control only inasmuch as the government can be induced to assume responsibility for the major part of the construction work involved in developing waterpower for the Chicago public utilities magnate.

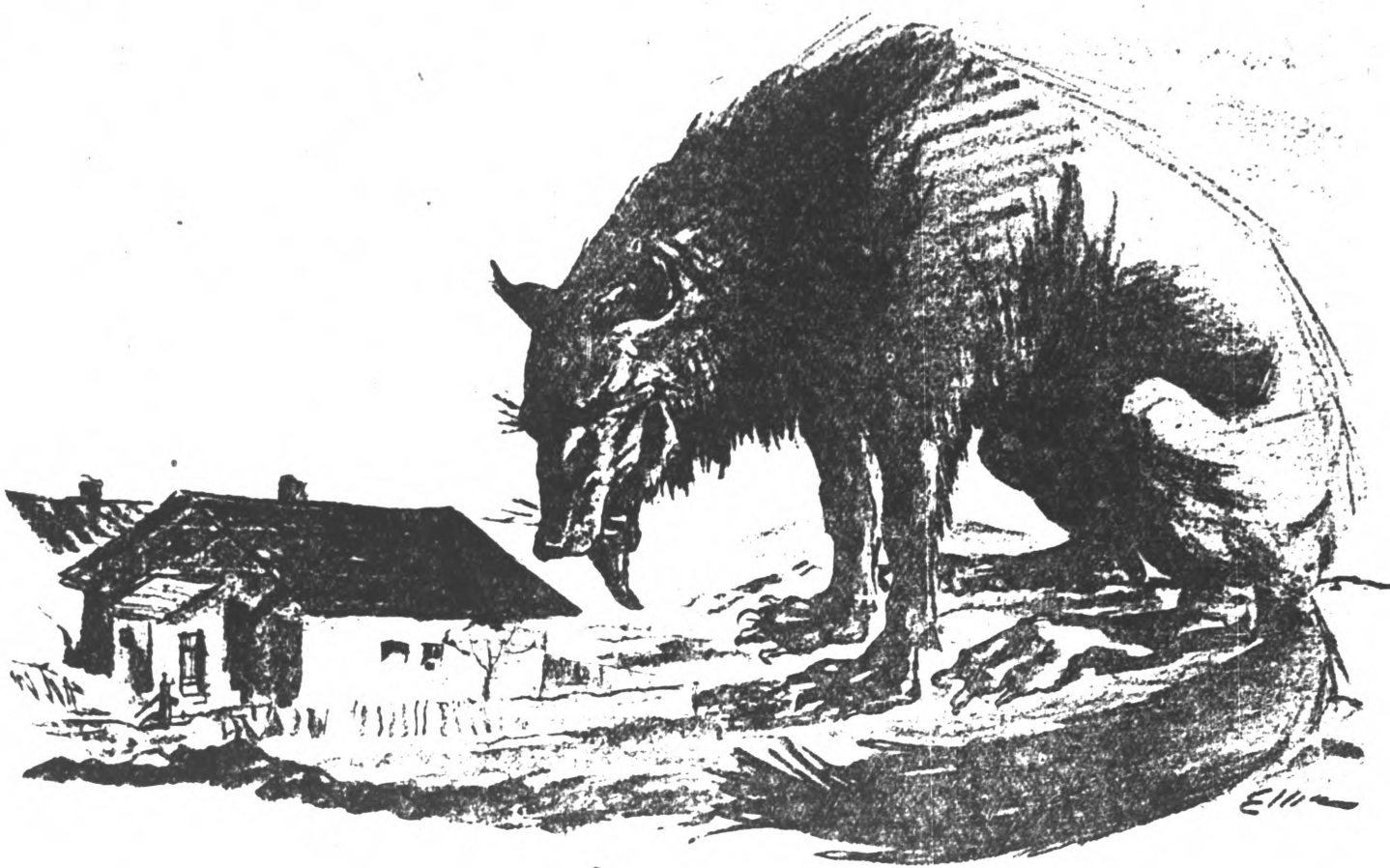
The Coolidge breakfast was mostly a formality; the real intrigue was for the most part conducted in the rooms of senators and congressmen in Washington. Whether Coolidge took part in the discussion beyond the restatement of the administration policy of strengthening the levees, that fruitful source of "pork-barrel" graft, is unknown.

Thompson's journey was also timed to detract from the ridicule he has heaped upon himself as a result of his grotesque crusade against the "stoolpigeons of King George." If he is to play the role in the national republican convention to which he is entitled by virtue of his domination of the Illinois republican machine he must have some other platform than that of combating British propaganda in the Chicago schools and the public library.

Most illuminating was the personnel of the Thompson en-

AT THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINERS' DOOR

By Fred Ellis



Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

And then "Balsand," the story of a landed gentleman of Maryland during the revolutionary war; here again is "stateliness" to the nth power, and as usual written around an article of furniture. Under an illustration in the "Dower House" book you find this caption: "The walnut sideboard, inlaid with long conch-shells in apple-wood, had rare brasses stamped with an Ionic temple." It bore Philadelphia and Georgian silver and a shamese cocktail shaker." It was gazing at this last object de joie that generated the story of Richard Bale of Balsand. We see him in the opening chapter getting elaborately drunk; he is drunk in gentlemanly and aristocratic fashion most of the way through, until he is killed in gentlemanly and aristocratic fashion in a duel over a woman. When I read this novel, I said to a friend, "This Hergesheimer is an eighteenth century Tory." My friend, a victim of the "art for art's sake" bunk, insisted that the book might be a literary exercise. But now we don't have to dispute any more. Mr. Hergesheimer has settled the matter in his spiritual confession. "Politically, I discovered, writing 'Balsand,' I was a Federalist; a party soon discredited, and—for this era—completely lost."

He goes on to tell us what he likes in life: "privilege and the exercise of privilege;" "pleasantness and security;" "time to choose neckties;" "a room with a graceful Hepplewhite table, and on it a box of Cabanas cigars—Tabacos Del Alumbrezo—and Balkan cigarettes;" "a measure of dry gin in a glass with British ginger beer, and ice, and a few drops of the

tourage, as revealing a cross section of American political corruption. The labor agents of Insull were represented in the person of John H. Walker, renegade socialist and president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. Thomas J. Hill, who supervises the Insull interests as secretary of the "Chicago flood control conference," acted in an advisory capacity for the delegation. Len Small, who jobbed a million dollars out of the Illinois taxpayers while state treasurer and who is present governor of that state, contributed to the gayety of the occasion. The only luminary who was missing was Frank L. Smith, of Dwight, Illinois, who was trained in the Kankakee machine of Len Small and who rivalled Bill Vare of Pennsylvania in the delectable art of stealing, through bribery, a seat in the United States senate. But his place was adequately filled by the odoriferous William Lorimer, former senator from Illinois, who in 1910 was the precursor of the modern Newberrys, Vares and Smiths in buying his way into the United States senate. The difference in the case of Lorimer being that he merely instructed his agent, Lee Oneal Brown, of Streator, Illinois, a member of the state legislature, to buy the notes of a majority of the legislators with the expenditure of a few thousand dollars. In those benighted times the system of direct election of senators was not in vogue, hence it was only necessary to buy a few people instead of an army of mercenaries to debauch one's way into the cave of the winds at Washington. After a period of eclipse the peculiar talents of Mr. Lorimer are again recognized by Mr. Insull, thereby proving the truth of the bourgeois shibboleth: "Virtue is its own reward."

The one lesson to be derived by the working class is that this middle-west political machine is the instrument of Samuel Insull and other exploiters of labor. As Insull's interests have grown beyond the boundaries of Illinois and reached the proportions of a powerful national trust, so his political machine enters the arena of national politics, as a powerful, if bizarre, contribution to the industrialists who, for the present, oppose the policies of the majority of the republican party that carries out the imperialist program of Wall Street by endorsing the world court as the back door to the league of nations and in general defends the interests of finance capital in Europe.

juice of a lime." Such are the tastes of a gentleman of letters. But persons who have not sense enough to share such tastes do not need to worry; they are in no peril from any effort on my part to extend their joys." No propaganda, you see!

But these joys cost real money, and so Mr. Hergesheimer takes a trip to the fountain-head of real money in the arts, and writes a series of articles for Colonel Lorimer, describing life among the movie stars in language of the most top-lofty stateliness. All in the sacred cause of high art we learn how Mr. Lasky ties his necktie, and how Mr. Goldwyn's car is upholstered, and how the valet at the Ambassador looks at the red suspenders which Mr. Knopf gave to Mr. Hergesheimer; we are taken the round of luncheons and dinners, and meet the exquisite young "shapes in light" in their homes, and gossip with them and play cribbage, and in all my reading of the literature of seven languages and four thousand years, I cannot recall any artist lending his fancy language to the glorifying of more empty vanity and pretense. The climax comes in the home of one of these money-stuffed dolls; the spell of Cytherea begins to seal over us, and we sit lost in it, until the beautiful "shape in light" asks what is the matter, and we reply, "I was just thinking what in the name of God I'd say if I happened to be in love with you." To this the "shape" replies, "Don't be silly," and we agree with all our heart.

The ivory tower artist goes back to Dower House and Dorothy, and we leave him in the domestic scene; he has told us about, "On the wide blue-ruz of the dining room walnut and, in the morning sunlight, the engaging

shadows of the fiddle-back chairs, made a very pleasant pattern against the blanchéd walls." This delightful picture may be compared with a paragraph from an address delivered by Mr. Karl de Schweinitz, secretary of the Family Society of Philadelphia, a charity organization. "Of the thousand families studied in December (1925) many lacked what are the necessities of modern city life. There were 387 that had no bathtub, while another 230 were obliged to share a tub with one or more other families. Less than half of the thousand families had toilets in their houses. One hundred and ninety-one families shared a toilet indoors with one or more families; 324 families had outside toilets and 42 families were obliged to share an outside toilet with other families. There were actually 60 families that did not have running water in the house."

Our ivory tower artist describes for us his bedroom, in which he makes use of the brocaded pajamas of burnt orange and cerulean and glass green. He says: "The bed in the curly maple room had a canopy like a film, a suspended tracery of frost; and under it many delicate and beautiful women had slept. ...coiled in the white silence of winter." And against that lovely sentence let us set one from an article in the "Survey," December 15, 1925, by Dr. I. M. Rubinov, director of the Jewish Welfare Society of Philadelphia: "The working man's apartment in Philadelphia is not an apartment at all, but only two or three rooms sublet without any necessary adjustment for a separate decent family existence, for it has no private bathing or toilet facilities and very frequently no separate water supply."

(To Be Continued.)

The Railway Workers' Club Dedicated to the Memory of Kuchnisterov

By MARGARET GRAHAM.

At a time in the history of Russia, when to be a member of a Union was to be "outside the law," Kuchnisterov, a blacksmith of Moscow, organized the Railway and Transport Workers' Union. Today his memory is honored by the 1,025,000 members of the Union in the huge Railway Workers' Club of Moscow, dedicated in his name.

In contrast to the American method of luring the workers away from class consciousness after working hours, diverting their allegiance to amusements organized by the M. C. A.'s and fraternal organizations, the Russian workers find in the clubs organized by their own Unions, all the cultural and recreational activities they can possibly desire.

The Club to the memory of Kuchnisterov is one of 700 such institutions, all sprung to life after the Revolution. The dues paying membership of these clubs jumped from 5,300 in January 1923 to 260,000 in October 1926.

This particular club was built on the ruins of an old munitions factory, at the terminal of the Karkov Railway. It was completed in 1925 and now boasts 5,000 members, 1,500 of them women. Members pay from 5 to 40 kopeks a month, according to the amount of their salaries. (A kopek is one-half an American cent.) Members of workers' families can also join the club by paying 5 kopeks a month.

In the one brief hour at my disposal there was hardly time to get a "bird's eye view" of the countless activities all going on at the same time. First there was a district delegate conference. The beautiful meeting hall with its painted frieze of locomotives in brilliant colors seated 540 persons. It was overflowing, so that the 68,000 workers of the district must have been well represented, and this was the sixth day of the conference.

Next we went from lecture room to lecture room: in one an engineer training oilers to be locomotive assistants, in another telegraph operators being trained for the position of station master (the course takes six months; only telegraph operators are eligible for this class as they are considered the most skilled group in the industry). In another room candidates were being instructed in how to take their examinations; in another the Committee for better relations between town and village was train-

ing surveyors, to send to the villages to help their less fortunate comrades.

The Club has its own library housed in an adjoining building. In addition to magazines, the library owns 60,000 books. There is a dining room which seats 500 workers at one time and feeds on the average 2,000 a day. In addition to the main dining room, workers can get sandwiches and tea at a buffet.

The theatre has just been completed. It has 1,700 seats and is equipped with every modern appliance for lighting and shifting of scenes. Here movies alternate with legitimate drama and the store rooms in the corridors were literally bursting with wigs, masks and costumes.

Classes in art, English, French and the co-operative movement competed with the women's sewing circle and the billiard room where 30 workers were waiting their turn at the two tables.

There is a special effort to interest women in the cultural work and to get them to attend their Trade Union meetings, 30 of which are held in the club each night. For this purpose special lectures and discussions for women have been arranged and an evening nursery has been established where mothers can bring their babies and little children. Here milk and bread are served, there is a woman doctor and a nurse and there is always a member of the Young Workers' League to play with the older children. The room for babies had its ten little beds filled. Each night the doctor examines the children and once a week there are lectures for mothers.

We followed the railroad signals which point the way from room to room and finally out to the waiting automobile which the railway union had placed at our disposal. But the chauffeur, who was also a member of the union, had not been sitting "on duty," while we were inside. This was his club too, and he had spent a profitable hour in one of its many activities. At least he must have had his fill of recreation, judging by the speed with which he returned us to our hotel.

Built by workers, run by workers, uniting mothers and fathers, children and grown-ups in constructive effort—study, recreation. Engineer and oiler, station master and cleaning woman. This is a trade union institution which can well be copied in every part of the world.

Red Rays

WE are informed that an assortment of A. F. of L. chiefs are on the way here to fight the injunction asked by the I. R. T. to prevent the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees from unionizing the subway lines. A good time will be had by all, but the traction employees might as well know now as later that those corpulent officials will not do any organizing. The winners will be the lawyers on both sides and the traction barons. Until the traction employees take the bit between their teeth and unhorse the labor fakers who are holding them in check there will be no change in the situation for the benefit of the workers.

INDEED the policy of the labor leaders in the traction situation is somewhat similar to that of the British government in India. The inhabitants of that great country arching under the British yoke and are actually laboring under the delusion that they could survive if the British withdrew their troops and left the natives to the mercy of the tigers. The British, being philanthropic souls, hesitate to take the Hindoos at their word, so they have appointed a commission to look into the situation. By the time this commission gets thru making its report a new situation will have developed and a new commission will have to be appointed. This tomfoolery will continue until the natives dump a commission into the Red Sea and thumb a polite Oriental nose at Great Britain. Ditto in the case of the traction situation in New York.

NO doubt you have noticed that Upton Sinclair, one of the best known of our novelists, is running a series of articles on this page. It is the best stuff he ever wrote in my opinion, and I must confess that the tribute is dragged out of me, because I am somewhat prejudiced against Sinclair. The born to the confessional I can never completely forgive an adult who fell for Woodrow Wilson's fourteen points, but it must be admitted that Sinclair did his best to atone for the days he spent sowing his patriotic wild oats. However, this is not what I picked a rod for use on Sinclair's literary anatomy just now for.

IN his chapter entitled "The Charm-Poacher," Sinclair takes occasion to hurl a brick at James Branch Cabell, one of our most advanced novelists. Cabell's crime, in Sinclair's eyes is that the author of Jurgen contributed to the delinquency of our youth in that he excited them sexually by his Jurgenic writings, with the result that his readers might be found standing in line at dispensaries, sorry testimonials to the efficacy of Cabell's propaganda.

THIS is to laugh at Sinclair. An uncharitable person, on reading Sinclair's expedition into the wilds of Freudianism would be justified in assuming that Upton was suffering from serious polygamist repressions and was obliged to resort to extreme measures in order to survive the internal disorder. Indeed no less a celebrity than Frank Harris once said that Sinclair might write the great American novel if he only had a decent love affair. Which, means in the Harris sense, a violent love affair.

Now, Sinclair is not that kind of a person, yet thanks to our revolutionary god for him. Because he is the greatest of our pamphleteers and has noble intentions. Furthermore he must have some weaknesses, otherwise he would be a greater nuisance than he is now. And since every man must have a weak spot it is well that Sinclair errs on the moral side. What a calamity it would be if such a prolific writer as Sinclair had Cabellistic tendencies? There would be no youth left to carry on the work after three or four years of serious writing.

AS a matter of fact, ninety-nine out of every hundred persons interviewed on the subject will testify that the great majority of those suffering from the diseases so properly abhorred by Sinclair, never read a book in their lives—not even the King James version of the bible. Male adults with enough intelligence to appreciate either Cabell or Sinclair are presumably intelligent enough to keep out of harm's way. Indeed, the bathing beach episode in Sinclair's "Oil" has contributed more to his royalty chest than the excellent scenic descriptions that take up so much space in the first part of the book. And it is not surprising that this part of the novel will constitute the core of the play based on "Oil" which will be produced on Broadway by William A. Brady.

BECAUSE the famous memoirs of Charles Greville told of an illicit love affair between the mother of Queen Victoria and her secretary, John Conroy, they were issued in expurgated form until last week. A hardy publisher turned the whole business loose on the public and red anger is raging in Buckingham Palace. The British monarchy is by no means the shakiest of the few that are left but if the people are to respect it, they must be given the impression that royalty cannot be normal.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.