

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED 40-HOUR WEEK LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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S. I. IN "BITTER OPPOSITION TO BOLSHEVIK STATE"

PENNA TROOPERS TRY TO BREAK UP MINERS MEETING

Work Along Same Lines as Lewis Agents

By JACK RODGERS. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 27.—The state of Pennsylvania, the heart of the steel and coal industry was never more Cossack-ridden than it is today.

No Damages for Worker



George Edward Scott, British worker, was refused damages after U. S. Ambassador Houghton's car injured him. Houghton claimed diplomatic immunity.

ZINOVIEV SCORES TROTSKY ERRORS

Zinoviev-Kamenev Send Letter on Opposition

(Special to The Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Jan. 29.—Pravda published a letter from Zinoviev and Kamenev replying to the instructions of the Trotskyist centre on January 15.

"On August 15, 1927, we sent a letter to Trotsky voicing our opposition to the idea of a second party, considering such a course ruinous.

NAVY WANTS LAW FOR STANDARD OIL

Not Content With First Smash at English Rival

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—Following up the decision of the Navy Department that none of the oil from Naval Reserves should be used against the Standard Oil in a war of competition, the Special Naval Board has recommended through Secretary of the Navy Wilbur to Congress, legislation against the sale of any naval reserve oil to foreign-controlled corporations, and against the leasing of sections of oil land or of wells in naval reserves to foreign corporations.

It was found that the Honolulu Consolidated Oil Co. was selling oil to the Shell Oil Co. of California, owned by the Royal Dutch Shell, the English trust, a bitter rival of Standard Oil. The Naval Board revoked the permit of the Honolulu Consolidated, but will give it another hearing before making the decision final.

The Special Naval Board was created to deal with the Honolulu Consolidated case and is made up of Admiral H. H. Rousseau, chief of the navy oil office, Rear Admiral John Halligan, jr., chief of the Bureau of Engineering, and Admiral Campbell.

Workers Party Central Committee Fights War Danger

TACTICS AGAINST IMPERIALISM UP AT FULL MEETING

Sessions Start Feb. 4 in New York

The war danger is to be one of the most important points for consideration of the full meeting (called the Plenum) of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, which goes into session Feb. 4 in New York.

The Plenum meets at a time when the guns of American imperialism are blasting away at the entrenched strongholds of the Nicaraguan nationalist army, when the admirals of the U. S. navy openly prophesy war in the near future, and demand gigantic preparations for it, when the diplomacy of Hughes and Kellogg in Havana, with half veiled threats, clubs the small nations of Latin America into submission, when American and European marines and soldiers still brandish their bayonets on Chinese soil, and all Europe arms against its cruel creditor in America, and capitalist America indulges in a serious race to build the largest cruiser and airplane fleet, in order to overawe its creditors.

Plots Against U. S. S. R. The Plenum meets as Austrian counts, the pope, British foreign office and French and Italian diplomats breathe threats against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, when the plots of forgers and spies against Soviet Russia are being every day exposed.

In a statement issued yesterday from National Headquarters of the Workers (Communist) Party, war is (Continued on Page Two)

Fall River Textile Workers May Strike; Cut is Refused

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 29.—Several unions affiliated with the Fall River Textile Council announced that they intended to call meetings of their membership to take independent strike votes. This action followed the unsuccessful outcome of a strike vote taken last Wednesday by a meeting of the Textile Council.

Following the decision of the Firemen and Oilers' Union, made Friday night, that they refuse to accept the 10 per cent wage cut, a number of textile unions representing various crafts took steps to set a date for independent meetings.

Officials Fight Strike. In an effort to stem the wave of strike sentiment displayed by the 30,000 workers affected in Fall River alone, the officials of the Textile Council announced prior to the strike vote meeting, that a two-thirds majority would be required before they will call a strike.

The officialdom of the council had insisted after the balloting that the strike vote had been lost by eleven votes. The demands for a recount, and the charges of miscount that were made by delegates all over the hall were completely disregarded.

Other Unions Vote. The doffers, spinners and weavers' unions have already held their meetings last Saturday, but the decisions have not as yet been made public.

Developments in the last 48 hours indicate that the resistance shown by the comparatively few organized workers against the betrayals of their higher officials, may lead to a tremendous strike movement involving

The Lenin-Ruthenberg campaign for 10,000 new readers for The DAILY WORKER and 5,000 new members for the Workers (Communist) Party is in full swing in all centers of the United States, including the important industrial suburbs, according to telegraphic reports reaching the circulation department of The DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York, last night.

Bitter Cold and Hunger Drive Unemployed to East Side Soup Lines



Driven by cold and hunger, the long lines of the jobless are forced to accept the bosses' niggardly charity in soup lines of New York's East Side. All day long, their faces purple with hunger and cold, the throngs of jobless march up and down the Bowery, waiting for the master who will buy their labor and deliver them from starvation till the next time.

RIGHT TO REVOLT IS BIG POINT AT HAVANA

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 29.—The Committee on International Law of the Pan American Congress at its last session, Saturday, involved itself in endless discussion of the points relating to the right of one nation to have relations with the anti-governmental forces in another nation.

The subject seemed to have caught the U. S. representatives, headed by Charles Evans Hughes, by surprise, as Hughes made several ineffectual efforts to stop the argument, and the line-up which Hughes is striving to build, of the governments under Wall Street domination against Mexico and the states which follow Mexico's Pan-Latin leadership, was disrupted on both sides.

Propaganda. In the morning sessions of the committee the American-owned Diaz government of Nicaragua got through

a resolution prohibiting the shipment by land or water of men or munitions for the assistance of any forces working against any established governments.

The resolution merely strengthens one already in force, and was apparently intended to give basis for the special propaganda of Diaz and the U. S., that Mexico helped the Saca movement in Nicaragua. The Mexican delegate, F. Gonzalez Roa then proposed that when a movement against an existing government seizes a port in any American republic, all other governments in the Pan American union should boycott it.

Fear Counter Revolt. The affect of this maneuver by Roa, the exact motives of which are only surmised here, was to line up with Mexico all states which most fear uprisings, including the Diaz government of Nicaragua, and the Wall Street government in Costa Rica both usually hostile to Mexico. It is thought here that probably the Mexican government fears that a clerical, American financed counter-revolution might again seize the port of Vera

(Continued on Page Two)

'BUILDERS' BOOST 'WORKER' CAMPAIGN

Competition for Readers Grows Keener in Industrial Centers

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SCHEME FAILS TO END SHOE STRIKE

Workers Vote Down Plan of "Citizens"

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 29.—Unanimously voting at the meetings of their locals, the 9,000 striking shoe workers here, rejected the proposals of the citizens committee that they return to their benches without a cut, pending a negotiation committee's "new arrangements."

The emergency strike committee's declaration that the citizens' committee recommendations were merely a trick to get the workers back to work, so that they can complete the rush Easter orders for shoes, received the unanimous approval and support of the 9,000 strikers.

Confidence in Leaders. The thousands of strikers declared complete confidence in their strike leadership, and denounced as hostile to the workers interests the negotiations being carried on by President Nolan of the Shoe Workers Protective Union, Shoe Workers District Council President Rooney, and union

'YELLOW-DOG' IS LEGAL, SAYS I.R.T.

Traction Union Waiting for Court

The legality of the "yellow-dog" contract, confirmed by the United States Supreme Court, is again the basis of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company argument in its application for an injunction against the Amalgamated traction union and the American Federation of Labor.

Both sides Saturday filed final briefs in the case with Justice Isadore Wasservogel. Senator Robert F. Wagner and former congressman Nathan D. Perlman, counsel for the union, argue that federal court rulings are not applicable in the case, maintaining that no constitutional question is involved. James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the Interborough, insists that the protection of property is a constitutional question.

Law Protects "Yellow-Dog." The position of the Interborough is based on the famous Elchman Coal Company case in which the United States Supreme Court held that the "yellow-dog" contract must be protected by law.

Student of the issues involved admit that the Interborough is at an advantage so far as the so-called legal arguments are concerned. Trade unionists are now pointing to the blind alley into which the labor officialdom has led the organizational efforts of the traction workers. Decision in the matter will require months if not years before it is finally settled. In the meantime organization work has come to a standstill.

MAY STOP DUES, TAKE TAMMANY FORM: HILLQUIT

For Menshevik Counter-Revolution: Lee

A sharp conflict between leaders of the socialist party occurred Friday night at a dinner and symposium on Soviet Russia, at which James H. Maurer, chairman of the recently returned Trade Union delegation to Soviet Russia and president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, was attacked by Morris Hillquit, usually designated as "God Almighty" in socialist party circles, on the question of what attitude should be adopted towards the Soviet Union. Norman Thomas tried to bridge over the differences with Maurer and shared in the wrath of Hillquit and Algernon Lee, director of the Rand School.

Extreme Right Wing Wins. The conflict followed closely upon an earlier announcement by Hillquit that Maurer would become the candidate for president on the socialist ticket in the coming elections. It became evident that if Maurer accepts the socialist party nomination it will be on the program of Hillquit, who came out decidedly the victor in the contest.

Hostilities began when Maurer, altho offering no program for putting into effect working class support of the Soviet Union, repeated his impression of the Soviet accomplishments in Russia and advocated a conciliatory attitude toward militant workers in the labor movement.

"Nonsense," Hillquit exclaimed, "the attitude of American socialists is one of bitter opposition to the Bolshevik government." Hillquit thereupon launched forth into a tirade of criticism and ridicule of both Maurer and toward Thomas, who had previously maintained a compromising position.

Supports Counter-Revolution. "Our support should be given to the social democrats within the Soviet Union in their opposition to the Bolshevik government," said Lee in giving his position. Considerable bitterness developed in the debate which ensued.

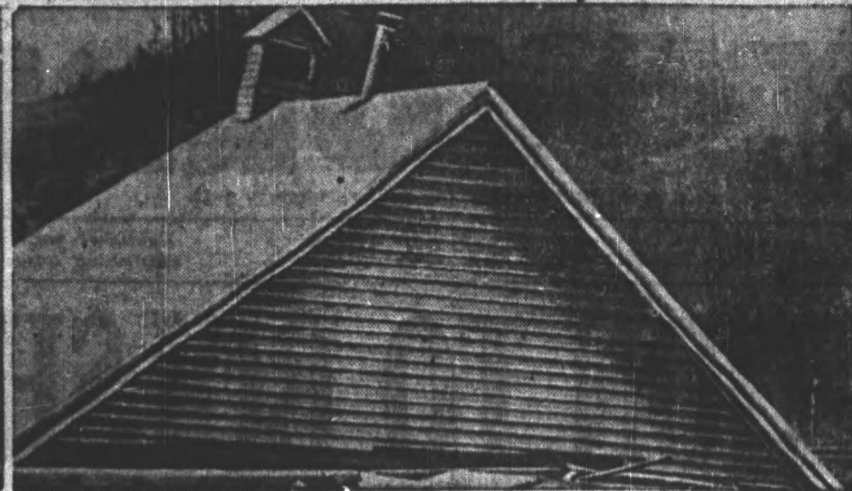
Norman Thomas sought to take a middle position between the views held out by Maurer and Hillquit, but fared no better at the hands of the chief socialist spokesman than did Maurer. B. Vladeck, business manager of the Forward, and chairman of the meeting, was likewise lined up with Hillquit and Lee.

This struggle is believed to be directly related to the announcement of the program to be proposed by Hillquit for the coming elections next autumn. A complete departure from all pre-war party programs is made public.

"Renegade" Socialism. "Americanized" socialism, of a sort not too "offensive," using methods, it is reported, based "on lines of the republic and democratic parties," but which will at the same time make the necessary gestures to "the familiar Marxian philosophy," and which will scrap its dues paying membership for a free membership "administered (Continued on Page Two)

Important! Every Workers Party Member Attention

STARK TRAGEDY OF WORKERS' CHILDREN CONTRASTS WITH ANTICS OF OFFICIAL CLOWNS



At the left, "Prophet" Wilbur G. Voliva, religious magnate and owner of Zion City's fig-bar monopoly, sets sail to prove that the earth is flat "before the end of the world" which he asserts is at hand. Next is a picture of a Tennessee schoolhouse from which the bodies of 4 workers' children were recovered. The flimsy frame structure crashed during the recent cyclone. The third picture shows a baby abandoned in a doorway on Second Ave. Too poor to keep him, his jobless mother left him in the freezing tenement hallway. Next is "Bossy" Gillis, mayor of Newburyport who is filling the local offices with his republican chums. He is on a visit to study the methods of New York's butterfly mayor, Walker. The studies have included an extended tour of New York night clubs. On the right is Chas. McCabe, judge in the trial of Gov. Jackson of Indiana for graft.

Movement Toward Secession in Farmer Groups of Both of the Old Parties

KLAN RAISES UP AGAINST SMITH IN SOUTH, WEST

Cleavage Grows in the Democratic Party

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The air is thick with explanations, running from the plausible to the ridiculous, as to why the Heflin outburst "must help Smith" rather than hinder him. All of the big politicians in the democratic party seem anxious to convince the world in general that they harbor no resentment towards Smith's Catholic religion which indicates to the smouldering Heflin and his down-South following that the "Catholic conspiracy" has made some considerable progress in democratic party circles.

Don't Believe Priest. Heflin supporters are far from impressed by the drift of the upper circles of the party towards Al Smith, Catholic and strong with the bankers. The small business man, debtor and planter elements in the South, Southwest and West seem not to be aware of the statement yesterday of Francis P. Duffy, chaplain of the New York 166th (an Irish Catholic) regiment in the world war, to the effect that if the pope, as a foreign prince, fought the United States, Duffy and his Catholic brothers in arms would demand to be sent first to invade the Papal states. The Ku Klux elements in the democratic party insist that Father Duffy "promised too much" to be absolutely sincere. Duffy's speech was made before the National Republican Club in New York—where the right of Smith to run on the democratic ticket was upheld.

Word comes in continually from the out-West and down-South provinces of the democratic party contradicting the assurance of Senator Robinson and the big leaders of the party that the religious issue is dead. The feeling in Kansas is so hot that Governor Ben Paulen (republican) has publicly issued a statement deploring the apparently certain boom in Ku Klux Klan membership which will follow nomination of Smith, or even active campaigning for him. It is made evident by a hundred signs, that the little business and plantation interests in America demand a home grown variety of bigotry, and will oppose the K. K. K. to the Catholic Church, even if it splits the party. They may not actually succeed in this, because the urban centers are notably cold to religious issues, but a small Southern, K. K. K., independent democratic party seems quite possible at present.

NEW LINE-UP AT HAVANA MEETING

(Continued from Page One) Crisis, as has happened in the past. The motion to boycott was defeated by a united front of all other Latin states, led by Ambassador Pueyrredon of Argentina, who said: "A little something should be left for the revolutionary. Let us not think of governments only. Let us think of the people. Revolution is many times the salvation of the people." During the discussion Roa stated that his proposal was a suggestion only. A debate on the right of political asylum was not finished. The United States delegation recorded itself as being opposed to recognizing it in principle. The U. S. practice is to give asylum to all of its agents when they are defeated and flee to the northward, and to refuse it to those who have opposed Wall Street rule in Latin America.

Workers Party Executive to Fight Against War Danger

(Continued from Page One) stressed as the most immediate and pressing of the problems which the plenum will have to devise methods of coping with. The statement is, in full, as follows:

"For some time the Workers (Communist) Party of America has called to the attention of the workers of this country that there exists an immediate danger of war.

"This danger arises out of the existence of the Soviet Union and its growing strength which represents the greatest weakness to world capitalism and therefore they are always planning to attack the Soviet Union and destroy it. This war danger arises also out of the Chinese revolution which in spite of its temporary defeat, is entering upon the new stage, namely the stage of the organization of Soviets. This war danger arises also out of the growing challenge to American imperialism on the part of the European countries that are now not any longer as in 1924 in the period of overcoming the war demoralization, but are in a period of competition to American capitalism. Also we find growing symptoms of resistance on the part of the peoples of Latin-America to American oppression.

"At the same time America, in order to meet European competition, is not only getting into conflict with Europe and European countries, but is increasing its exploitation in Latin-America as well. The outrages in Nicaragua are only signs of what American imperialism is planning to do in Central and Latin-America.

"That this danger is real and exists and is immediate can be seen from the speech made by Rear Admiral Plunket, commander of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who speaking at the National Republican Club, said, 'Another war is inevitable as long as

Zinoviev Scores Trotsky Errors

(Continued from Page One) the Soviet Union regarding this as the only correct outcome of the profound drawn-out struggle."

Trotskyist Errors. Concerning the Trotskyist instructions to associates abroad Zinoviev and Kamenev wrote: "The strength and significance of the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republic for the world labor movement consists in the materialization of the proletarian dictatorship as the driving force in the world revolution. Ignoring this means at best abandoning the Bolshevik viewpoint and adopting the 'left' trade union viewpoint.

"The characterization of the Soviet government contained in the instructions maintaining that the Party and the State are under the leadership of the petty bourgeois elements, forced to hang on the working class is equally wrong.

Repeal New Party.

"Obviously the authors hold that the proletarian dictatorship no longer exists. Essentially this constitutes a complete form of Thermidor, namely a historical and political untruth. The Opposition's work in the Communist Party is viewed by the Trotskyists as Communist work in reformist trade unions. The Trotskyists openly admit that the French 'against stream' group representing the real right purely intellectual group is the only group of French Trotskyist adherents in the Communist International. From our relations with Maslow and Ruth Fischer we are convinced that they personally and definitely favor a second German Party at all costs. Maslow and Ruth Fischer deserve condemnation.

"The best section of workers following Maslow energetically oppose the second party idea and are seeking to reenter the Communist International. Reviewing all of the Communist International opposition groups, the Trotskyists have managed to establish unity with the right Souvaring group which has long since deserted Bolshevism desired in unison with

our commercial and industrial expansion continues and our foreign trade increases in volume and extent against that of competing nations. Efficiency in business, too. That much of it has perhaps brought us wealth which is exactly the reason why we are in danger of a conflict today. We hold a command position in world trade and we are going to keep it. We need a navy equal to that of any other power. We have our choice of creating one or of submitting to bullying and dragging our heritage of honor in the mud, crawling along on our bellies like a worm and doing our best to play safe.

Plain War Talk. "This is very simple and direct language and will bring to the attention of every worker the immediate danger of war and also the realization to greater and greater sections of the working class that the Communist Party was correct in its analysis during the last period in calling to the attention of the worker: the immediate danger of war.

"The meeting of the Central Executive Committee will not only discuss the antagonisms existing between the United States, England, Japan, the antagonisms between the United States and the Latin-American nations that are suffering under the heel of American imperialism, but will also work out complete plans of how to fight the war danger. Plans will be laid for the organization of a broad united front movement for the struggle against war.

"The discussion of the war danger will perhaps form the central point of the entire discussion at the Plenum.

"The sessions of the Central Executive Committee are open to all members of the Party in good standing. All sessions of the Plenum will be held at the Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Pl.

them to 'correct' the policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Political groups having come to such conclusions must become a tool of petty bourgeois forces."

Will Accept Decisions. Further, Zinoviev and Kamenev declare that in their work they will be guided by decisions of the Fifteenth Congress. They declare:—

"Such important facts as the revision of the agricultural law code, the tendency to reduction of rent terms, the denial of rights to boss peasants as members of agricultural societies and other measures against boss peasants, the influx of a hundred thousand workers to the Party must not be underrated. These facts definitely show how Party manoeuvres were misunderstood by the Opposition and led it to such wrong assertions as those made in 'platform' that the circles of leading majority, under the influence of the Anglo-Russian rupture and other difficulties, decided to favor recognition of debts, the liquidation of the foreign trade monopoly, withdrawal from China and within the country, and right manoeuvres as a certain new economic policy expansion. Such conclusions are absolutely different from the reality.

Hit Stubbornness. "We repeat to every Oppositionist that political manliness and soundness does not require stubborn pursuance of further separation from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist International. A decision must be made to go back. We are convinced that an enormous section of the former Opposition of the entire Leningrad group and all workers will choose the path of conciliation. We consider it our duty to warn Communist workers against this campaign, fruits of which can only be reaped by the bourgeoisie."

The Pravda editorial board expressed its satisfaction with the Byer-Kamenev-Zinoviev letter as a decisive move, facilitating the return of all their followers to the Party.

SENATOR NYE IN THREAT TO SPLIT THE REPUBLICANS

Lowden and Norris May Fight for S. Dakota

A pretty definite threat to split the Republican party, the first clear cut statement by any responsible leader



was made by Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican from North Dakota, in a speech before the Westchester County Bankers Ass'n. meeting at the Commodore Saturday.

After pointing to the increasing poverty of the farmers, the insulting behavior in which the Coolidge administration vetoed every semblance of farm relief proposed, including Nye's pet measure, the McNary-Haugen bill, the senator said:

"It is not unreasonable to prophesy," he said, "that unless the agricultural condition is properly met and remedied there will be born in these United States a new political alignment which you people of the East seem to believe to be impossible.

"Bitterness." "With the South and the great West battling a like problem, there is being born a new understanding that will bring about the birth of a political force which you Eastern folks are going to have to reckon with.

"It might be easily be the case that a new alignment created out of bitterness will, if successful, have little regard for the interests of those institutions which have stood opposed to them through these recent years."

Senator Nye failed to connect his threat of a new political party in the West and Southwest with the rumblings of a split in the Democratic party in those regions. South Dakota will, in March hold primaries which indicate whether Lowden, the old line Republican, will be able to capture that farmer state with the active assistance of Senator Norbeck, the recognized Republican boss of state politics, or whether the vote will swing to, perhaps Norris, who is being urged by the "insurgent" faction to try for the nomination. South Dakota is the first state to decide on a nominee.

TEXTILE WORKERS MAY CALL STRIKE

(Continued from Page One) operatives had been heightened by the declaration of the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association that they will not guarantee steady employment even though they accepted the wage cuts.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 29.—The statement made by the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers' Association after their meeting last Saturday, where a wage cut was to be considered, is entirely different from what was expected, due to the new developments in Fall River, where a general strike seems imminent.

The New Bedford employers had been carefully watching the results of the wage cut decision of the Fall River employers, and had decided to declare a wage cut if no trouble arose in Fall River. When the labor officialdom's announcement that the strike vote had failed, had been made, the bosses' meeting had been called to publicly decide a reduction.

The statement they did make, however, was that they had postponed the wage question temporarily. This was done when several unions belonging to Fall River Textile Council, declared that they will not abide by the council's decision, and will take independent strike votes.

Trick to Get Striking Shoe Workers on Job is Failure

(Continued from Page One) attorney Bearak, one of the leaders of the socialist party.

This group of higher officials of the shoe workers organization had entered into negotiations with the employers, by going over the heads of the local union leadership, when assembled the workers had overwhelmingly voted down their instructions that no strike be called.

Try to Smother Action.

When the instructions "not to skate on thin ice," handed down by Attorney Bearak at the meetings where the first strike vote was taken, was completely disregarded, the bureaucrats in control of the national machinery of the union, immediately took steps to smother the resistance of the workers.

The citizens' committee report was pointed to by many as the immediate results of the efforts of their national leadership.

S. P. in Opposition to Bolsheviks

(Continued from Page One) from club houses, possibly on the Tammany model, is the plan announced by the Hillquit leadership in the socialist party as its program for the 1928 election campaign.

In an interview given out to the press yesterday by Hillquit, leading spokesman and James O Neal, editor of the New Leader, central organ of the party, the announcement was made that no stress will any longer be made even on their previous reformist program of government ownership and control of production. Instead they will go still farther to the right by putting forward a few minor, inoffensive measures. A plan will be outlined for the United States to join the league of nations or at least the international court of justice, "without impossible reservations," Hillquit announced.

Some opposition to this might develop at the coming convention on April 14, Hillquit admitted, but intimated that his group had the forces well in hand. The opposition, it is known, will base its position on a more or less timid assertion that the league of nations is "not yet" a fit instrument for peace.

Hypocritical Gesture.

In view of the bitter opposition by Hillquit to any dealings or sympathy with the Soviet government as expressed at the "New Leader" dinner, the proposed plank in the coming special platform for the recognition of the Soviet Union, it is believed, is intended as a remnant of the old program, retained in the effort to hold sections of the progressive movement in the United States. This plank, while asking the recognition of the workers' republic, will slap at the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics with the words, "regardless of approval or disapproval of the Russian government."

The future function of the socialist

SENATE PROBE OF COAL EVICTIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce has finally decided to investigate conditions in the soft coal fields—at some time to be decided on later. Such investigations have been notorious for their slowness in getting on and for the indefinite time they run before any results or findings appear.

The present investigation is ordered because of the Johnson resolution introduced Jan. 9, and is supposed to cover the question of whether the railroad companies and their officials are breaking wage agreements in the hope of reducing the price of coal in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, "whether defenseless men, women and children, without cause, have been evicted from their homes" and the misuse of the injunction by judges friendly to the operators in the coal strike.

SUMMERALL GETS GENERALSHIP SOP AS GAG AND BALM

Man Hitting Conditions in Army, Hushed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A gag and a balm for the wounded feelings of Major-General Charles F. Summerall, recently recalled from the Pacific coast for attacking a army housing conditions so bad that even the general could not blink them, was contained in the form of a recommendation from Coolidge that the offended militarist be awarded



the highest rank known in the United States army.

General of the army, a title held only in war time, will be given Summerall, provided Coolidge's recommendations become effective. It is understood that Coolidge has no reason for gagging the commanders of departments in the Philippines, Hawaii and Panama and has refused to recommend them for lieutenant-generalships.

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CHINESE WORKER-PEASANT ARMY TAKES TWO MORE KWANTUNG CITIES

500,000 FRENCH TEXTILE WORKERS JOBLESS OR IDLE

Employers Break 8-Hour Laws; Slash Wages

PARIS, Jan. 29.—"Le Chomage" has French textiles in its grip. It is unemployment, and at the Paris headquarters of the Unitary Textile Workers' Union they tell you that 250,000 are jobless and an equal number on short time.

The union, which embraces textiles and all branches of the clothing industry, with 2,000,000 workers, has 40,000 organized. The conservative union has from 25,000 to 50,000, depending on the source of information. The Christian unions claim about the same.

French employers are playing havoc with the legal 8-hour day. Inspectors fail to notice that women work 9 hours a day. Labor rules are openly violated. Wage reductions are reported from the important northern textile area on the Belgian side, from Lyons, the great silk and rayon center, and in the wool regions, although spinners average but a dollar a day and weavers 80 cents.

After metallurgy, textiles and clothing constitute the biggest industry of France. More than a million workers are employed in and around Paris in the service of world fashion. Although the workers who are organized are split into different unions, employers by no means follow their example. Cotton, wool and silk manufacturers have their powerful syndicates embracing nearly every spindle and loom in France. These in turn are grouped in such national organizations as the General Confederation of French Production and the Federation of Industry and Commerce.

Deport Organizers. French union problems bear a superficial resemblance to America's in the presence of large numbers of foreign workers. Tens of thousands of Polish and Italian workers find jobs in French textile mills and employers do not hesitate to take advantage of their ignorance of French conditions to use these workers against the natives. As in America, union "agitators" among Poles and Italians are ruthlessly deported and in times of depression ultra-patriots join with some more conservative unionists to make life miserable for the "furriners."

Textile and clothing unions affiliated with the Unitary Confederation of Labor merged three years ago and have found added strength in united forces. Their main problem is to organize their industries. The union is at the head of scores of strikes each year in defense of the 8-hour day and wages. In Algeria, France's rich African province, the union is organizing colonial workers.

SOCIALISTS TO EXPLOIT CONGO

BRUSSELS, (By Mail).—The Belgian Workers' Bank, which is under the direct leadership of the Belgian Labor Party (social-democrats) is endeavoring to secure a concession to exploit the natural resources in Kiwi (Belgian Congo) jointly with the Catholic Agricultural Cooperative. The company which it is intended to form will be under the control of the "Societe Generale."

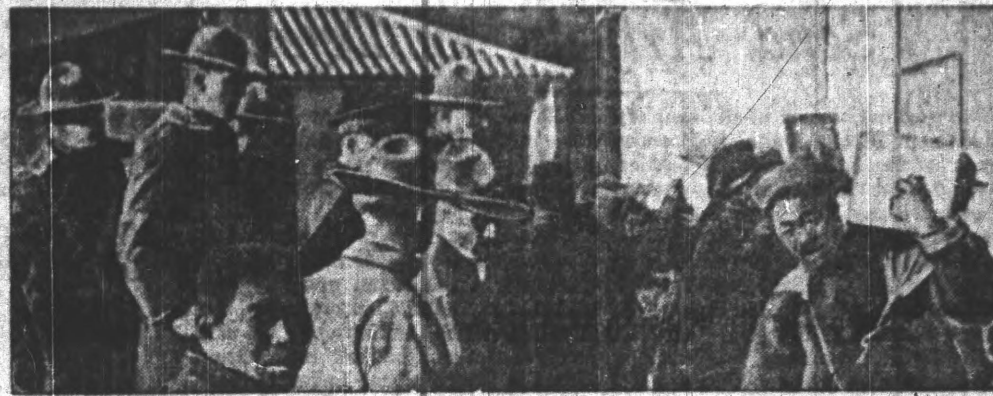
10TH BIRTHDAY OF USSR UNIONS

(Special Cable To DAILY WORKER.) MOSCOW, Jan. 29.—The tenth anniversary of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions was celebrated on Sunday.

American Imperialism Fights Nationalism in Nicaragua, China



Picture at left shows peons forced to drive mules bearing food and ammunition thru the mountains of Nicaragua for United States marines. The marines are fighting Wall Street's battle to crush the Nicaraguan independence movement led by General Sandino. United States marines "protecting" property of Standard Oil Company in Tientsin where a fire broke out several weeks ago. Marines are shown bullying Chinese coolies who are forced to work for a few cents a day.



Picture at right shows United States marines "protecting" property of Standard Oil Company in Tientsin where a fire broke out several weeks ago. Marines are shown bullying Chinese coolies who are forced to work for a few cents a day.

PILSUDSKI FEARS LEFT SUCCESSSES

Wholesale Arrest of Lodz Workers

WARSAW, (By Mail).—With the approach of the Polish general election, Marshal Pilsudski, the fascist dictator, is beginning to show that he is mindful of the big successes won last year in the municipal elections at Warsaw, Lodz, and other industrial centres, by the militant "Workers' Left" Party.

In every big working class area it actually beat the old-established "Polish Socialist Party" (P. P. S.), which, itself a bulwark of Pilsudski and fascism, is at the same time one of the leading parties of the Second International.

After last year's elections, Pilsudski showed his fine freedom from democratic "prejudices" by simply declaring null and void the votes cast for "Workers' Left" candidates. In preparing for the general elections, he is trying to anticipate matters by suppressing all forms of agitation against the dictatorship—including, not only the working class movement, but the peasantry, the subject peoples of Poland, etc.

Thus, 20 workers—many of them youths under 19 years of age—have been tried at Lodz on the charge of constituting a local group of the Young Communist League (which is illegal in Poland). Three have been sentenced to 18 months, eleven to 12 months, six to 3 years imprisonment.

Voyevudsky, a former peasant M. P., has had his house raided, and all copies of this election manifesto issued by a new Peasant League seized.

Numerous students of Warsaw University have been arrested and transported, in chains without trial, to the fortress of Czenstochowa. Other arrests—on the charge of distributing Communist election leaflets—take place in Warsaw daily.

INDIAN CONGRESS VOTES STOPPAGE

LONDON, Jan. 19 (By Mail).—A complete cessation of all work throughout India on February 3rd (when the Simon Commission lands in Bombay) was voted by an all-party conference at Benares under the auspices of the Working Committee of the Indian Nationalist Congress.

The conference was attended by representatives of the All-India Nationalist Congress, the National Liberal Federation, the National Home Rule League and the Hindu Sabha.

A suggestion was made at the conference that an Indian Commission, consisting of elected members from all the legislatures, be appointed to parallel the Simon Statutory Commission. It was proposed that the Commission travel throughout India, assembling information which it would report to the All-India Nationalist Congress.

Toledo Has Two Lenin Memorial Meetings

TOLEDO, Jan. 28.—Two Lenin memorial meetings held here during the last week netted the Party several new members and considerable

Workers at Gibraltar Strike Against Wage Cut; Tie Up Vessels

LONDON, (By Mail).—All coal laborers at Gibraltar went on strike yesterday, following the posting by the Gibraltar coal merchants of notices that wages of coal-heavers would be reduced from February 1, says the Central News.

Steamers in the port are consequently unable to bunker, and departures may have to be postponed.

SOVIET WOMEN OF FAR EAST CONFER

MOSCOW (By mail).—A conference called at the initiative of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR has been opened in Moscow to deal with the questions of the improvement of conditions of labor and life of the women of Soviet East. Speeches were made by women delegates of Azerbeidjan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and other Oriental republics and national autonomous regions of the USSR, who gave a vivid picture of the situation of the Oriental women in the Soviet Union.

The Azerbeidjan delegate characterized the position of the Turk woman as being a very difficult one. Assassination of wives by their husbands for the participation in Soviet and public work is yet far from being a thing of the past. Often can one hear in Azerbeidjan such a thing as that "It is easier to kill one woman than to embezzle public funds." Big difficulties stand in the way of the struggle against wearing veils and "paranjil" by women. Women delegates from the Tartar republic and other places spoke in the same spirit.

From what the delegates told it is clear that energetic work is being carried on locally by the so-called commissions for improving conditions of labor and life of Oriental women. These commissions organize industrial enterprises for women, ambulatory medical consultations, special establishments for removing illiteracy, children's gardens, etc.

Co-operative Course Is To Be Conducted at Workers School Branch

Those interested in the co-operative movement who want to have a better understanding of its work, will be offered an opportunity by the co-operative branch of the Workers School in the coming spring term, when a course in "The Co-operative Movement" will be given by George Halonen, one of the leaders of the co-operative movement in America.

He is head of the educational department of the Co-operative Central Exchange, a member of the executive committee of the Co-operative League of America and delegate to the recent International Co-operative Congress.

This course will consist of three lectures to be given on Thursday and Friday evenings and Sunday afternoon, Feb. 12, 13 and 15 respectively, at the headquarters of the Co-operative Branch of the Workers School, 2700 Bronx Park.

Other courses to be given in the spring term of the Co-operative Branch are six classes in elementary, intermediate and advanced English, with Sonia Ginsburg and Fanny Repansky as instructors, a course in "Fundamentals of Communism" and one in the "history of American labor."

BOMBAY TEXTILE STRIKE SPREADS

May Involve 150,000, Report Says

LONDON, (By Mail).—According to reports from the Indian News Service the strike of Bombay textile workers is spreading rapidly and is likely to involve the 150,000 workers in Bombay textile mills. A number of cotton bales stored up by mill owners in anticipation of the strike have been mysteriously set on fire.

The strike started as the result of the attempt of the employers to intensify the speed-up system. British police broke up a workers' demonstration soon after the outbreak of the strike.

The employers have been planning a wage reduction for some months.

Norris Offers Muscle Shoals to Cyanamid Co. Free for Fifty Years

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The sell out of another senator and the show-up of another corporation are suspected in Senator Norris' proposal to give the American Cyanamid Co. a fifty year free lease provided they really manufacture the cheap nitrates they are promising the farmers if their Muscle Shoals bid is accepted.

The offer was refused by the president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who was defending the company's bid as a boon to the farmers. Norris offered to amend his proposal in such a way that the Cyanamid Co. would have control of the nitrate plant while leaving the power control for a later divvy.

Latin Amer. Youth Raise Recruits to Fight With Sandino

That the Latin American youth intends to support General Sandino with deeds, is shown in the news of a committee formed in Bogota, Columbia, to aid young men who wish to go to Nicaragua to fight in the army of Sandino.

The methods with which the Central American youth are ready to "fight against armed intervention by the United States" sets an example for the American young workers who must also recognize their common enemy.

The U. S. imperialism which is trying to subdue and crush the workers of Mexico, Central and South America—consists of the same bosses who are exploiting the young workers here in the U. S. A. And the U. S. imperialism which is so anxious to get the canal and naval base in Nicaragua as part of its preparations for the new world war—will mean the same kind of slaughtering for the young workers at home and abroad when this final fight for the world's profits gets under way.

AUTO PLANT LAYS OFF 120 WORKERS

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 29.—Between one hundred and one hundred and twenty die and pressmen have been laid off at the Studebaker Auto Plant No. 3 as a result of the introduction of new machinery. The new machines which are part of the "rationalization" process in the Studebaker plants, enable two men to do the work which forty were employed to do before.

The workers who have been laid off by the Studebaker plant can be seen tramping the streets of Detroit as a new contingent in the army of the unemployed that is daily growing larger as factory after factory "economizes" by cutting down its workers.

Sentence Kiev Prior For Organizing Plot Against Soviet Union

MOSCOW, Jan. 29.—Found guilty of espionage for Poland, Theophile Skalsky, prior of the Kiev Cathedral was sentenced to ten years in prison. Among the charges made against Skalsky was that he had sheltered Polish spies in the Kiev Cathedral who has crossed the frontier with military information. He was also accused of having aided in the organization of a secret group of Polish intellectuals in the Ukraine whose aims were hostile to the Soviet Union.

FASCISTS DOOM 2,300 TO EXILE

Despite statements of the Italian fascists that there are only a few hundred exiles on the Lipari Islands, recent reports from Italy estimate that the actual number of political prisoners banished to the archipelago is at least 2,300. These are by no means all the Italian political prisoners who are suffering for the "crime" of attacking the dictatorship of Mussolini. At least 10,000 are reported to be suffering in the fascist jails.

Conditions on the islands are described as unspeakable. There is no drinking water, meat or vegetables, all of which have to be brought from the mainland. The exiles are housed in oblong barracks, containing in some instances from fifteen to thirty prisoners. All quarters are terribly cramped. Prisoners may receive and write only two letters a month and these are subject to the censor. They are permitted to read only fascist newspapers and literature.

IBANEZ DEAD

MENTONE, France, Jan. 29.—Vincente Blasco Ibanez, Spanish writer and politician, died here yesterday of pneumonia.

BISHOP HEADING MEXICO REACTION

Fighting Reported in Jalisco Province

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 29.—A city-wide search for Bishop Miguel de la Peeta of having instigated the new counter-revolutionary outbreak is being conducted here. Warned of the approach of the police last night, he slipped out of his house and is believed to have left the city.

The offices of the Catholic League have been raided and incriminating papers removed by the police. Of the several hundred persons rounded up several days ago, ten priests have been detained at the police headquarters.

Reports from Jalisco state that serious fighting has taken place between reactionary bands and federal troops under General Figueroa. Military operations in the state of Jalisco are being directed by Gen. Amaro, Secretary of War.

Arrest of Turkish Workers Continued

LONDON (By mail).—The arrest of workers and intellectuals charged with Communist sympathies is being continued by the Turkish Government. Mustapha Kemal is making an effort to halt the growing influence of the left wing in industrial centers.

The wave of arrests follows the strike of Constantinople tobacco workers who refused to contribute a day's wages to the government aviation fund.

WAR LORDS SHIP GRAIN ABROAD AS PEASANTS STARVE

Lives of Four Million Endangered in North

CANTON, Jan. 29.—Communist troops with the aid of armed peasants have taken two villages on the northern border of Kwantung, according to reports received here.

The Communist troops marched south from Hunan province, the reports state.

TSING-TAO, Jan. 29.—With four million peasants in Shantung and Chilli on the verge of starvation, the northern militarist authorities are doing nothing to remedy the situation for which they are generally regarded as being primarily responsible.

At Dairen in Manchuria (which is but twenty hours from this port) are huge cargoes of grain destined for Japan and Europe. These shipments, if diverted to this port, could keep alive thousands of dying peasants.

The food shortage in Shantung is generally attributed to excessive taxation by the militarists and to the confiscation of crops.

May Stop Ship "Gifts"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Senate has voted, 51 to 25, to require a unanimous vote of the U. S. Shipping Board membership before any sale of government vessels to private interests should be legal. This roll call ended a long and heated controversy over the Jones Bill, which was designed to stop the virtual giving away of government shipping at the order of President Coolidge.

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Evicted Coal Miners of Western Pennsylvania Actually Starving

CHILDREN WITH NO SHOES; NO MEDICAL CARE

Officials Neglect Rank and File Members

By W. J. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 29.—It is an exaggeration when men and women speak about the starving miners of Western Pennsylvania. The miners of this end of the state are slightly bearing up under starvation conditions and facing the future with the courage of heroes. Back in the hills where the main line of travel very seldom reaches, and those who know nothing about these starving people never go, there are literally hundreds of men, women and children going day by day and night by night without the necessary food, clothing and shelter to keep them fit to battle against disease, cold and exposure. Story after story could be told about men battling the lockout of the coal mine owners without shoes and wearing the vilest and most unsanitary clothing, and the same can be said about the wives and children of these miners.

Day after day I have met children struggling over snow-covered roads on their way to school, with old rubbers tied on their little feet, without stockings, and their little lips blue from the winter frost and snow. Suffering and starving because their fathers were denied the right to earn money to buy shoes and stockings with which to keep the little victims of capitalist greed from suffering those "hunger pangs." Society must pay for this suffering which is today sapping and weakening the father and mothers of the future.

Misery, Destitution.

A most heart-breaking case has come under my observation and this is only one out of many. It is the case of a poor Slavic mother who visited one of her countrymen and his wife to consult with them as to what she could do to keep her family from starving to death. This poor mother caught in the coils of this lockout with six children, had been forced to leave the company house thru their being evicted by the coal and iron police, because the husband, who had been locked out for the past ten months was not able to find work and earn the money necessary to pay the rent of the house in which they lived.

Driven from the house, and unable to find shelter in the town where they had lived for the past four years, they moved away from the mine camp into a town in the Allegheny Valley trying in this town to find work, but not understanding any but his own language, he was unable to get work. Their little stock of money ran out weeks ago, and yesterday when I saw them they were without heat in the house and they had not eaten for the last three days. Their little baby had been poisoned from the rotten condition of its teeth, while the parents were fearful of calling a doctor because they had no money. Its little emaciated body was nothing but a bunch of bones and the other children were in a like condition.

Neglected by Officials.

This man and father had visited the office of the United Mine Workers and stated his case to the reactionary officials. In the face of this condition of the family they had given him a miserly \$3.50. Out of this miserable paltry sum he had had to pay a railroad fare of \$1.32 and this he had to deduct from this \$3.50. With the balance, this father, ignorant of the language of the country and not able to understand his rights in the local relief, is abandoned by these officials to fight this unequal battle with this pittance which they paid grudgingly to this family of eight.

How many such cases there are in this strike of this kind it is and will be impossible to find out. What silent martyrs there are back in the hills of Western Pennsylvania, suffering silently and left to suffer their martyrdom ignorant of their rights in the premises, just as this Slavish father and mother have been suffering for the months and weeks. What anguish must have ripped at the heart of this foreign-born mother as she saw her little brood without food to keep them from the gnawing pangs of starvation. She herself unable to go out and make her neighbors understand her own and her family's condition. And the irony of the father going into Pittsburgh and being mocked with such a pittance for himself and his wife and children.

Working Women of Kremlin Send Articles to Defense

The working women of the sanitary department of the Kremlin, Moscow, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, have just sent a special consignment of gifts to the New York Section of the International Labor Defense, for sale at its annual bazaar which is to be held at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., on March 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

The letter from them is signed by the Committee of the Women's Organization. The translation reads in part: "A few days ago a meeting of the women workers in the sanitary department of the Kremlin took place. They were listening with great interest to a report of the new marriage laws in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Many of them were asking questions and took great part in the discussion.

"When the discussion was over, one woman, a member of the MOPR (which is the Russian name for International Defense Organization for Revolutionaries) nucleus, got up and announced that she had information that the International Labor Defense of New York is arranging a bazaar and she suggested that words of greeting be embroidered on the towels, 'From the working women of U. S. S. R. to the American women.'"

LEFT WING MINE PAPER FOUNDED

Brophy Calls for Big Organization Drive

(By Federated Press.)

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 29.—Sounding the same note,—that the soft coal strike cannot be won unless the walk-out is extended into the non-union fields that are now supplying the nation's markets,—Alexander Howatt, Powers Haggood, John Brophy and other leaders of the progressive group in the United Mine Workers, contribute the leading articles to the Coal Digger, new monthly labor paper published in Pittsburgh.

The appearance of this journal marks an open opposition to the policy of president John L. Lewis in conducting the strike along purely defensive lines. Brophy and Howatt have both figured prominently in United Mine Workers history. Howatt, serving as president of the Kansas miners for 20 years till removed by Lewis during the strike against Gov. Allen's industrial court act; and Brophy held the presidency of the central Pennsylvania miners for 10 years until 1926.

Deadlock.

The strike has reached a deadlock, says Brophy. This deadlock, he asserts, cannot be broken, unless the miners take the offensive and shut off the non-union coal supplies. That the non-union miners can be organized he evidences by the history of the 1922 strike, when 100,000 came into the union, and by the Colorado walk-out now going on.

Brophy sharply criticizes the union administration for its failure to take the offensive and for drifting along in the deadlock. He hits the lack of action that followed the American Federation of Labor conference held in Pittsburgh last November, saying there has been no real defiance of the injunction.

"Save the Union."

The Coal Digger is the organ of the Save the Union Committee organized in Pittsburgh when delegates came from many local unions of miners in the western Pennsylvania and Ohio districts. The paper is for nationalization of mines with workers' control, organization of a labor party, for one national agreement for both anthracite and bituminous miners, 6-hour day and 5-day week, and full democracy in the union. President Lewis is accused of many misdemeanors in office, including the counting out of his rivals—Voysey in 1925 and Brophy in 1927. "Lewis Must Go" is one of the paper's slogans.

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NEW POWER TRUST LOBBY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (FP).—Latest of the lobby brigades to be brought into action for the power trust is the Ohio Chamber of Commerce, attacking the Boulder Canyon dam and power plant contained in the Spring-Johnson bill. Samuel S. Weyer, author of a misleading attack on Ontario Hydro which was issued under the Smithsonian Institution imprint two years ago, is in charge of its pamphlet-writing campaign.

COSSACKS ASSAIL GRECHT MEETING FOR LABOR PARTY

Lewis Agent Also Tries Disruptive Tactics

(Continued from Page One)

In MacDonal, Pa., Grecht reported an organizer of the reactionary Lewis machine tried to break up a meeting which was attended by three or four hundred persons. Before the speaker's arrival he told the workers that Grecht was going around the country trying to break up the labor movement. During the course of the meeting he arose dramatically and called on the audience to leave the hall. Only a few followed him out, but they returned shortly and in half an hour the disrupting organizer came back.

Lewis Man Defended "Cal."

The speaker attacked the Coolidge administration for its imperialist venture in Nicaragua; its tacit aid to the coal operators and its general reactionary policy in favor of the bosses.

The Lewis henchman began to shout his indignation against the criticism of Mellon's puppet president, the Mellon who owns the Pittsburgh Coal Company against which John L. Lewis pretends to be fighting. The workers from all over the hall told the disrupter to sit down or they would give him the bum's rush out of the meeting. He was given the floor, however, and he grew lyrical in defense of the capitalist system, the coal operators' system. He declared that no one had a right to attack the government. He declared that the speaker should be arrested and put in jail. He explained that John L. Lewis let down the Fayette miners in 1922 because he had no more money. He attacked the Labor Party policy, wanted to know who was paying the speaker and wound up by saying that this was the best country in the world.

Miners Laughed Hoarsely.

This last was too much for the striking miners, who have been trying to get along on less than one dollar a head per week, so they gave the Lewis lackey the horse laugh. Grecht finished the job by telling the audience about the injunctions that this benevolent government has been issuing to help the operators smash the miners' unions and reduce the miners to a state of industrial feudalism. The speaker was given an ovation and the disorganizer retired from the fray unheeded and uncheered.

Meetings in Avella, Pa., and in Pursglove, W. Va., were well attended; about 300 at the Avella meeting

The Rich Get Richer

Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, pictured above, smiles because, though she never worked a tap for it, she has just received \$30,000,000 more than she thought she would get. Some stock which was just lying around in the possession of her late husband, J. Ogden Armour, turns out to be worth that much. It had been thought by him to be without value which shows how much attention a big millionaire pays to a mere bagatelle like \$30,000,000. Half of that in relief donations would win the strike for the miners.

PUBLIC OWNED FORESTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (FP).—In order to get the maximum benefits of forest cover in the Mississippi Basin," says the U. S. Forest Service in a bulletin on flood control measures, "it is essential that public ownership of forests, especially in the mountains and swamps, be greatly extended. Forests have been impaired or destroyed on millions of acres of land entirely unsuited to agriculture."

MINE TAG DAY IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—The Working Class Women's Federation will hold a house to house collection for miners' relief on Feb. 5. All volunteers should register at Morton Hall, 1165 Blue Hill Ave., International Hall, 42 Westonah St., and 36 Causeway St.

DRAMA

Another Play as the Best People Like It

In "A Distant Drum" by Vincent Lawrence at the Hudson Theatre, we have another play which if it fails at all, will do so because of too much competition in its own line.

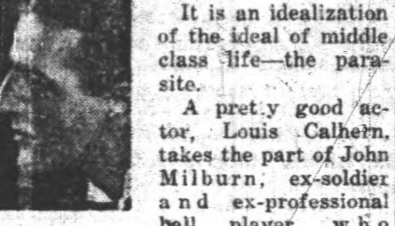
It is an idealization of the ideal of middle class life—the parasite.

A pretty good actor, Louis Calhern, takes the part of John Milburn, ex-soldier and ex-professional ball player, who makes good money off his women, whom he persuades to continue living with their husbands, beg cash from the husbands, and turn it over to him.

The title "Distant Drum" seems to be a reference to the faint rumble of heart beats; the gentleman begins to imagine himself in love—of course with an heiress one Edith Reed. His first attempt to elope with her, on \$50 just supplied by his present source of income, Lynn Wilson (played by Mary Newcomb), is interrupted by the deserted woman's confession to her husband, in the presence of the heiress.

However, the heiress (acted by Katherine Wilson in a really charming manner) takes the proper view of it, as one parasite to another, and has just made a second deal for him to desert Lynn and run off to China with Edith, when the jealous husband turns up drunk enough to shoot. There is the usual affecting death scene.

Some of the acting is very good, and the author gets about all he can out of the plot. But of course, the competition is heavy.—V. S.



Louis Calhern

JACK OSTERMAN



One of the bright features of "Artists and Models" the revue at the Winter Garden.

will have the title role. Others in the cast will be Albert Carroll, Paula Trueman, Marc Loebell, Otto Hulett and George Heller. Agnes Morgan will direct the production, which goes into rehearsal today and is scheduled to open at the Comedy Theatre sometime next month. Scenery and costumes will be designed by Aline Bernstein.

Broadway Briefs

The new O'Neill drama "Strange Interlude," which the Theatre Guild will present at the Golden Theatre this evening is one of the longest plays Broadway has ever seen. The performance will start at 5:15 and continue until 7:30 when there will be an intermission of an hour for dinner. The performance will resume at 8:30. There will be no matinee performances of the play.

"The Optimists," Melville Gideon's new musical show opens at the Century Roof tonight.

Nan Halperin, is the principal stage attraction at Moss' Broadway Theatre this week. Clark and Bergman will offer another important act in the bill. For the devotees of screen

COMPRESSED AIR WORKERS PICKET DESPITE POLICE

Organization Is Urged on N. J. Bridge

BAYONNE, N. J., Jan. 29.—Members of Jersey City Local 67 of the Compressed Air and Foundation Workers' Union, composed of white and Negroes, are picketing the shores of Newark Bay in Bayonne, where a force of 150 unorganized Negroes from Harlem have been imported by the A. McMullan Co., contractors. They were hired on caisson work in constructing abutments for the new Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge. The unorganized workers were hired at \$9 a day. The union rate is \$12 a day. Local 67 is attempting to organize the imported workers. The picketing has been peaceful despite the fact that local papers are misrepresenting it as "race trouble."

Police on Scene.

To heighten this impression, a strong-arm squad of Bayonne, Hudson Boulevard and railroad police is constantly kept over the unorganized men. Motorcycle policemen escort them to the Hudson Tube Station at Journal Square, Jersey City, when shifts change at 2 a. m., 4 p. m. and midnight.

Sandbags, or workers in tunnels and caissons (water-tight compressed air caissons for under-water construction), must work under a high atmospheric pressure, and are subject to the dreaded caisson-disease.

Work Hazardous.

This is characterized by pains in the joints, paralysis, and often ends in sudden collapse, called the bends, from the stooping posture induced by it. The disease is caused by repeatedly passing between the high atmospheric pressure of a caisson into the ordinary atmosphere. Work in compressed air structures is among the most hazardous known.

drama, the Broadway is showing "San Francisco Nights," a picture adapted from the story "The Fruit of Divorce" by Leon de Costa. The cast includes Percy Marmont, Mae Bush and Tom O'Brien.

Butler Davenport head of the Davenport Theatre, announces that on Sunday afternoon, February 5, the public is invited to attend a free performance of "The Father's Son" a war drama, presented by the Davenport Theatre Club.

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The Police-ization of the Socialist Party

A dinner given in New York Friday night by the leaders of the socialist party as a benefit affair for that party's weekly organ brot a quarrel and at the same time served to bring to sharp expression the character of that party as a party of the American bourgeoisie.

Morris Hillquit and Algernon Lee threw open to the gaze of an unduly astonished remnant of working class supporters a counter-revolutionary attitude favoring open and militant action against the union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Only slightly disguised were the words of the leader of this "socialist" party. Hillquit, in fact, as his words showed plainly, is actively planning a militant campaign against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. And though he does not admit the connection, he would make this drive coincide with Mathew Woll's drive against the recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States government.

"The greatest misfortune that has occurred in the socialist movement," according to the little lawyer and coal dealer, is the victory of the working class of November, 1917, which founded the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Against the mild-mannered, compromising Norman Thomas, who thinks it more tactful for his party to be "sympathetic" to the workers' Socialist Soviet Union, Hillquit made clear his position. Even the reservation in the virulent expressions of counter-revolutionary sentiments by the petty-bourgeois patriot, Algernon Lee, aroused his wrath. Hillquit's position is to this effect:

1. It is all foolishness to pretend that you can be a friend to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and at the same time an enemy of the revolutionary movement of the workers. We must be open enemies of both.

2. Indications being found on all hands that there is some tendency toward recognition of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and since such a recognition would help the workers' republic to strengthen itself, and since the triumph of the Workers' Republic is a misfortune for us, therefore WE, THE SOCIALIST PARTY must come out openly in favor of the imperialist encircling and economic strangulation of the Workers' Republic.

So far so good. This view of Mr. Hillquit leads him directly to the policy of putting the socialist party openly in line with the most reactionary forces in American capitalist society, Hillquit is making a strong gesture for the closest cementing—in the open—of the socialist party with the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, and the most reactionary elements in it, represented by Mathew Woll.

The long and short of it is that the most extreme reactionaries in the socialist party leadership are determined to take before the coming presidential election, a long and bold step into the open, out of the shadowy pretences that that party has made in the past to being a working class party. These little men are under pressure: admittedly they fear that the voters who followed them in the past elections will desert to the Tammany candidate of the democratic party—Al Smith. They must quickly dress themselves for the support of such lower middle class voters as are drawn by the bourgeois Tammany demagogue. Having been irreparably bound up with the reactionary bureaucracy of the A. F. L. in the strike-breaking drive of the Sigmans, the John L. Lewises and the Greens and the Wolls, and having lost thereby the last of what looked like conscious working-class support, the socialist party bureaucracy is compelled now to drop pretences and to dress its line to the line of the Green-Woll-Lewis gang in all essential respects.

At the same time, as Hillquit sees it, it is necessary to emphasize more sharply the fact that the socialist party is a meek supporter of finance-capital in international affairs, with a

"Recommendation that the United States join the League of Nations or at least the international court of justice without impossible reservation."

In order consistently to live up to its role as a reactionary force working against the politicalization of the American working class, the socialist party bureaucracy must knife the movement for a labor party—and the knifing can be done only thru pretending to be "for" a labor party in such a way as to show that a labor party is "not possible" at present.

The little row between the "socialist" leaders marks another stage in the political developments of today—a stage in which the socialist party is compelled by events to show itself more clearly in its yellow colors before the eyes of such workers as continue to be its dupes.

And by the ripening of these same events, the American workers can gain. They can gain by learning that the socialist party is a party of the bourgeoisie against the working class revolution, a party of the alliance of the trade union bureaucracy with the employers, a party of the police.

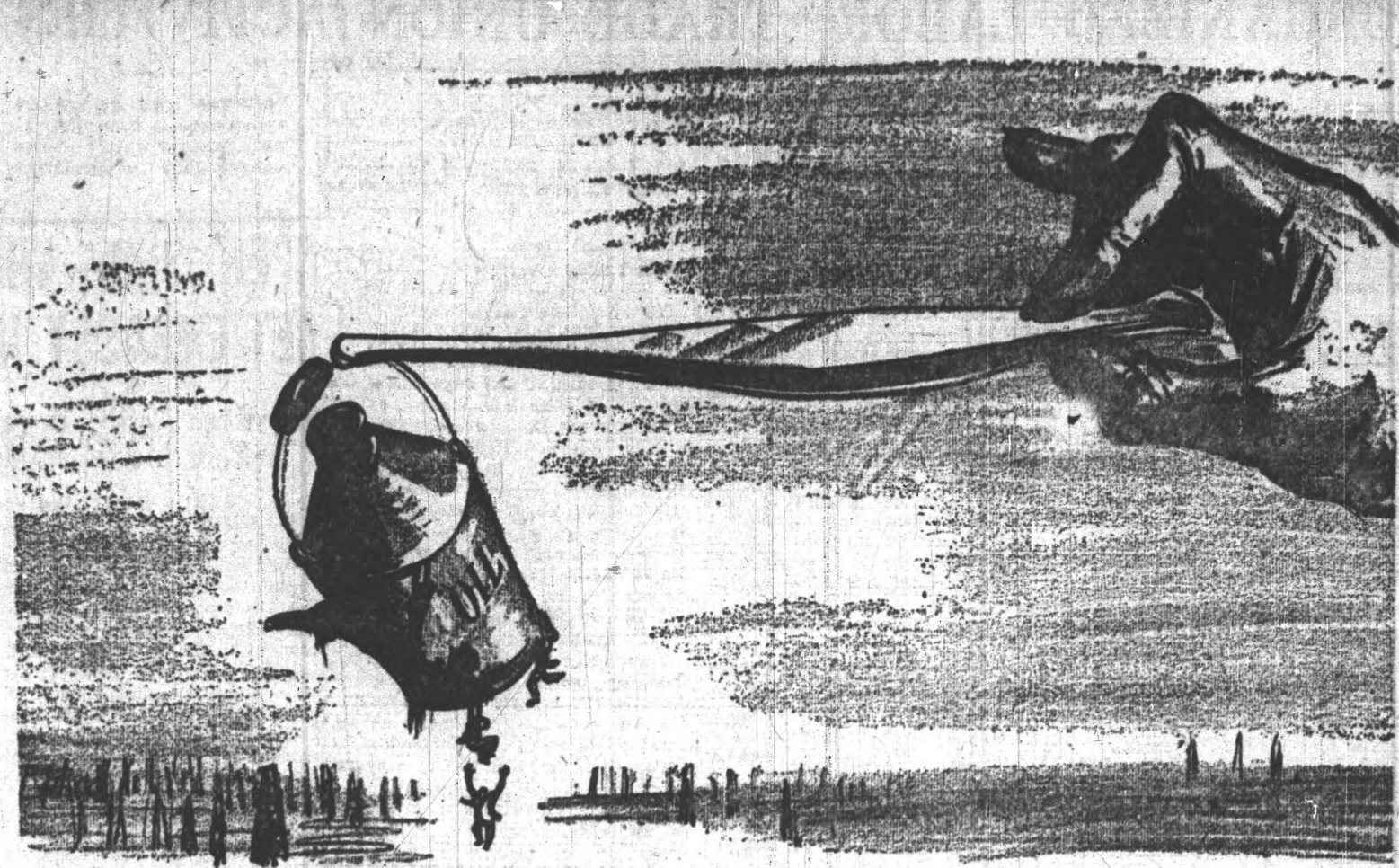
How many workers in the socialist party are ready to follow the slyer lawyers of that party in an open drive against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics?

How many are willing to follow in the drive in favor of the phunderband of imperialists—the league of nations?

How many will follow Hillquit openly into the camp of Mathew Woll, Sigman, Green and Lewis?

Whatever remnants of the working class may still be within the socialist party will be the measure of the trouble Mr. Hillquit will pull down upon himself in this venture.

"DIRTY STUFF!"



But the big capitalist "respectables" handle the oil graft cases with pretended disgust IN PUBLIC ONLY. Privately all the graft investigators know two decisive facts: First, that the oil graft trail leads straight to the white house and the whole Harding-Coolidge dynasty; second that NO CANDIDATE WILL BE ELECTED TO THE PRESIDENCY this year who does not receive the ENDORSEMENT AND THE CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE STANDARD OIL COMBINATIONS. Therefore, in public, Washington is "disgusted" with the smaller oil grafters—but scrambling for the endorsement and the cash of the BIG oil grafters.

By Fred Ellis

Lines on a Photograph of the Death Masks of Sacco and Vanzetti

Hang it on your walls with a deep, black border
 And over it the red flag like a mother, arms
 And let your children say to it:
 A "pater" of chains to lose
 And an "ava" of worlds to win.

JAMES A. MILLER

ured. "From the outside. . . I know. Stay away from the inside."
 He smiled. His cigarette glowed for a second and he disappeared.

News Item: Continued.

"After his discharge from the army, Parsons came to New York from his home in Detroit and was employed at a soda fountain. . ."

The noise and rush of the streets in New York is so great each day, the nights are beautifully quiet in contrast. Some nights in France were like that. The terrific noise and rattle of the day let up. A cool, kind breeze made the stench more bearable. And it was quiet. Soothingly quiet. Like a cool, gentle hand on a fevered forehead.

A heavy truck suddenly swerved from a side-street and broke the silence into pieces. Tom leaped unnerved and shaken. He walked hurriedly to his habby room to toss in a rickety bed. After a while the pain in his chest would ease a little. His head. . . Gradually sleep would come.

Then his job. At a soda fountain there is no time to think. A sandwich, a soda, a sundae, male, female—all one seemingly never-ending stream. Like the belt at Ford's. Like soldiers. Noise, din, rattle, giggles, laughter. "Waiter! Waiter!" One long, monotonous movement of feet and hands until the end of a day and relief. It paid for the rickety bed in a shabby room. The food didn't matter. Any food. His chest was all that mattered. His head. His head. . . Peace was all that mattered.

News Item: Continued.

"Last evening Parsons was passing the Hotel Flanders, No. 163 West 48th St. Whether the sight of the hotel's name did something to the inside of his head will never be known. . ."

A lumbering truck came clattering over the roughly paved street and sharply turned the corner only a few steps from Tom Parsons. The racket bounded and rebounded between the buildings, hollow and many times magnified.

Parsons stood rooted for a moment. The sound tore him from his thoughts and set his body trembling. The sounds. These sounds of terrible nights when the earth shook, when he smelled burnt human flesh. . .

He stood for a moment, then dashed blindly towards his rickety bed in a shabby room. The pain in his chest thumped madly. Dizzily, he threw his hands to his aching head. Before he reached the street his strength was spent. If he could only lose that infernal racket. If only his mind could be at peace. He continued unsteadily to his room.

A shaft of light cut his path. He looked into the glaring lights thru blurred eyes. He stared, wiped his eyes unbelievably and looked again. It was. . . But he could not make himself believe it.

He spoke to the doorman. "Hotel Flanders, buddy." "It was! It was!"

Someway, somehow, the pain in his chest seemed to leave him for the moment. For a moment his head felt at ease and clear. He halted, though fully. Then he laughed, a deep laughter from the leathery chest of a soldier.

"Damn if it isn't. It's the. . . Flanders!"
 He laughed again as if enjoying a crude, coarse joke told in the army. "The. . . Flanders! . . ." And again he burst into laughter as he walked thru the doors to the desk.

"Damn nice to our boys—calling it the Flanders!"
 The clerk hesitated for a second. Then: "Yes, sure, yes sir."

Tom looked at him closely thru glassy eyes. "What for?" "Well, they fought for democracy. . ."

His answer sent Tom's laughter ringing thru the lobby. "So you call it. . . Flanders!" He was still laughing.

Then as it sobered he repeated quietly: "Flanders. . . a place to sleep in. . ."

For a moment neither said a word. Then, Tom Parsons spoke again calmly: "My head keeps me awake nights. I need the air. Fix me up with a room as high as you can."

Head raised, soldier fashion, as if going to an attack, he followed the bell-boy to a room on the sixth floor of the Hotel Flanders.

News Item: Continued.

. . . In any event, Parsons engaged a room on the sixth floor and at 1:15 p. m. jumped to his death from the window of his room to a courtyard.

THE FOREIGN BORN WORKER AND THE LABOR PARTY

By ELLIS PETERSON

THE most important task of the Workers (Communist) Party in regard to the foreign-born worker in America is to "Americanize" him—that is, to bring him closer to the American labor movement than he is today.

In this work, the labor party slogan and the labor party itself will be of the utmost significance.

Foreign Worker and Labor Movement.

Every foreign-born worker entering this country is intimidated in many ways. He has been officially warned against all sorts of labor radicalism, "friends" have warned him against even the slightest labor activity.

Sacco and Vanzetti stand as the most solemn warning.

If he worked as a class-conscious worker in Europe, he very soon forgets all such activity after arriving in this country. Most foreign-born workers coming over here are looking for an "opportunity" and that is the reason so many of them keep away from the labor movement, which in its present form here in America does not give them anything of what it gave them in the old country. Even members from the Parties in Europe sometimes stay for months and years in America before they join their international party here.

Some of the unclear and social-democratic workers from Europe may believe in "American democracy," may still house some illusions about "Wilsonianism," etc. But they very soon find that political "freedom" in this country is nothing but a fake democracy, they understand that they are discriminated against as foreign-born workers and their first reaction is a feeling of being alone, powerless, isolated. They have no party of their own, no champion of their own. Then they turn to their language organizations: sick and death benefit societies, lodges, clubs, etc.

And there we find the bourgeois and petty bourgeois politicians taking care of them and slowly leading them away from the labor movement, even in such cases where they earlier were active members of their social-democratic or even Communist Party, or of their trade unions.

Foreign-Born Worker and Trade Unions.

The best of them stick to their trade unions, but many of them get disgusted with the bureaucratic and helpless conditions in the American trade unions; they give up every sort of struggle and their only social activity is in the language organizations.

No General Labor Organization.

Many of these workers who pass through such a development still keep their hatred against the bourgeoisie, but in their attempt to activate this hatred they find no adequate American institution. There is no general political labor organization in America like "the one" in the old country, so they feel themselves completely isolated, if they are not class-conscious enough to join the Communist Party. And the great bulk of the foreign-born workers are not yet so far advanced.

Labor Must Mobilize Foreign-Born.

The existence of a labor party would very much facilitate the process through which such workers could be led into the main stream of the American labor movement. Every worker coming from Europe (as well as from Australia, South Africa, etc.) would at once know where to turn

when looking for "his party." And the fight for a labor party in America must not neglect to mobilize the foreign-born workers. They are a strong force in the trade union movement, a strong force in the industries and a strong force politically. (This is said with full consideration of the fact that our first duty is to mobilize the American workers for our American labor party). These foreign-born workers are more radical, and in many cases revolutionary, because of their conditions (lower wages, etc.) and because of their traditions from the old country.

Fight for Easier Naturalization.

One thing should be stressed in this connection, that is the fact that after the curtailment of immigration the percentage of citizens among the foreign-born has grown immensely. This development we should further in every way, not at least through making use of it in our campaigns for a Labor Party. Our agitation for an easier naturalization of foreign-born workers should be linked up with our main campaign for a labor party among the foreign-born workers.

Fight Against Anti-Allen Bills.

The many anti-Allen bills in Congress should be used as an illustration of American democracy and they no doubt will further strongly the tendency for a labor party. Every foreign-born worker will at once grasp the value of a labor party in the fight against such anti-labor schemes as those of Brand, Hawes, etc., which provide for the registration, militarization and enslavement of the foreign-born workers. In fact, the foreign-born workers of Chicago, through their council for protection, have already decided in favor of a labor party as the best means to combat this legislation.

Work in Language Organization.

The sick and death benefit organizations in every language group in America, as well as other fraternal organizations, consist of an overwhelming majority of workers; often the workers make up 85 to 95 per cent of the membership. These organizations are supposed to be "neutral"—i. e., every sort of labor policy is banned, but every sort of nationalistic, patriotic and militaristic propaganda not only tolerated but systematized to the utmost.

The foreign-born worker, torn from his former environment, isolated in America, not knowing the language, is an easy prey for the meanest tricks of these organizations. Through their welfare work, the worker comes to look on them as the only sort of organization to which he can turn in time of trouble. Here, Republican or Democratic propaganda is obligatory in times of election-campaigns, etc. Bourgeois politicians join such organizations to secure votes.

Here the Communists have a large and fertile field for fraction activity. The slogan of a labor party can be used here; not at once, but after preparatory slogans such as "Workers organizations for labor interests."

No clique policy, self-rule by the members for the members," etc. When such organizations are misused for direct republican or democratic propaganda, the Communist fractions should see to it that attempts are frustrated, and not only the Communists, but the whole opposition that they have been able to gather around them, should at once take up an energetic campaign for the labor party.

The foreign-born bourgeoisie is very weak numerically. In almost every language group in this country,

the workers form at least 85 per cent of the group. The other strata are petty-bourgeois. This makes the struggle from our side in the language groups easier than in the American organizations, but as soon as we shall have succeeded in "Americanizing" these organizations in one way or another the resistance will grow, but at the same time our possibilities of mobilizing bigger masses for activity will have grown stronger, through bringing these language organizations in closer contact with the decisive American masses.

The points stressed above are a few of these that should be considered in

our work for a labor party. But concerning only the foreign-born workers, they are a secondary part of our activity for uniting the forces of American labor against American industrial and financial capitalism. The main field of our work is in the trade unions.

But if we understand properly how to use all our connections with the foreign-born workers, then we will more easily put through our program in the trade unions. And last but not least, through such a policy we will be able to give considerable momentum to the organization of the unorganized workers.

Strikers' Vivid Description of Shooting by State Rangers

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

WALSENBURG, Jan. 29.—One of the young strikers here has given the following vivid description of the recent massacre in the strike.

"All is quiet in Walsenburg now but we sure had a hot time about five hours ago. Some of you may have read it in the DAILY already, but I believe that the young workers should get more of details.
 "The miners organized in a line of march to parade to the Walsen mine. As they started three rangers with big army guns blocked the cross streets and wouldn't let them turn into a side street—so they marched right ahead. The same thing happened at every street intersection, so they turned around and started back to the hall.

Details of Massacre.
 "The parade was the biggest ever seen in the town; besides the men nearly all the miners' wives and children were in it. All was in order until the miners reached the hall. Suddenly an uproar of high-powered army rifles broke the air with a sound that threw the town into an uproar. Rangers came running from every street with rifles and automatics which they fired upon reaching the corner of the L. W. W. Hall. A carload of guns was brought and a machine gun was set up. The parade broke up but the miners were so determined that they would not run. They stood still while the rangers

fired. In two minutes there were fifty armed rangers, some running into the alley behind the hall and fired point blank into it thru the back door and windows.

"When the shooting ended we found one miner shot dead on the floor of the hall, one shot but not dead in the street, an 18 year old boy drilled with an army rifle bullet across the chest. This boy is expected to die. It was plain cold blooded murder, even more so than the shooting in the north, for the miners were on the federal highway No. 85, and the excuse of private property won't hold this time.

"I suppose the papers say that the miners started the shooting but that is not true because a ranger came into the store and I asked him whether the miners did any shooting and he said no. He was in front of the hall all the time.

"The town is shrouded in gloom. All theatres and pool rooms are closed. The streets are deserted. Yet behind the gloom, behind the terror there is the grim determination of the miners to continue the fight."

IS THIS THE STORY?

AN IMAGINATIVE ELABORATION ON AN ACTUAL NEWS WHICH APPEARED RECENTLY IN A NEW YORK NEWSPAPER.

By WALT CARMON

News Item.
 "Ever since Tom Parsons, thirty-eight, was gassed while with an American division in Flanders he had fits of despondency. . ."

"After all you helped to save Democracy. . ."

Damn those ever same phrases! Tom rose in despair and slammed the door after him.

Tom Parsons sunk his head in his hands. "Yes, sure, I know!" he answered wearily.

But his fate was not to be denied. "The nation does not forget the men who have beaten back the Hun," Tom knew what would follow. "The nation did not forget my share in the Spanish-American war. My pension. . ."

Tom's hands went to his temples, as if his head were aching. There it goes all over again! Get a man's job at a man's wages. Join the American Legion. Get a man's job. . . Parade on Armistice day. . . at a man's wages.

Late at night the streets were more kind. More peaceful. The pain in Tom's chest became easier. The throb in his head lessened and nearly vanished. He walked down Woodward Avenue toward the Ford plant. In a black frame, its blue-white lights were weird wizardly of some other, strange world. Thru the windows he saw rows upon rows of moving machinery. Little human ants stood at the machines, walked around them. Overhead, visible for a greater distance, were myriads and miles of revolving belts.

A dim figure at Tom's elbow wanted a match. The flame revealed a prematurely aged face.

"Damn interesting?" the man ven-

til 7 o'clock this morning."