

HILFERS IS STILL TRYING MICHELIN STRIKE SELLOUT

Attack Young Worker
at Meet to Betray
Struggle

Exclude All Militants
Michelin Bosses Assist
Faker's Treachery

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MILLTOWN, N. J., Nov. 12.—Unable to get more than a handful of Michelin rubber strikers to his meeting in South River today until they were herded up in the bosses' cars, Harry Hilfers, American Federation of Labor organizer for New Jersey, vented his frustrated fury on a seventeen-year-old young worker whom he attempted to beat up. The young worker was distributing copies of the Daily Worker at the gates of the meeting which Hilfers, with the assistance of the Michelin bosses, had called to betray the strikers and smash the week old struggle of the rubber workers.

Handful at Meeting.
The meeting which Hilfers called for 9:30 in the morning showed only a handful of workers in the cold and dirty back yard of a remote store in South River at ten o'clock today.

Prominent in the little knot, which the labor faker had called together for the alleged purpose of deciding whether or not the strikers should return to slavery in the Michelin mill, were the skulking, but well dressed, figures of Hilfers' lieutenants in misleading the strikers.

They were busy scurrying among the line-up of thugs, notable among whom was the tall fair-haired gorilla who helped slug Samuel Brody, labor organizer, and A. Hoffman, militant picket, last Friday. A number of fresh thugs recruits were also present, apparently to herd the strikers into the yard for this special occasion.

The arrival of four militants with copies of the Daily Worker of Nov. 11, exposing Hilfers as a faker, aroused Hilfers, who had been quietly powwowing with the strikers and having things all his own way.

Take Daily Eagerly.
The strikers eagerly took the Daily Worker from the hands of the distributors, Harry Hilfers himself leaving the shelter of the fenced yard, guarded by his thugs, to receive one.

The interest of the strikers engaged the labor faker, who suddenly sprang at Ben Intrator, member of the Young Workers League, and the youngest worker present and grabbed him by the neck. Hilfers is a six footer, a mature and heavy set man, while Ben Intrator is a youth, but the young militant stood his ground until his opponent was dragged off by another distributor.

Infuriated at the realization that his action was cowardly and ridiculous, and by the open disgust of the strikers, Hilfers ordered a group of young American workers from the Michelin plant, as well as his thugs, to rush the militants off the sidewalk where they protested they had a right to stand. "Drive them out, you drive them out of here, they're no damn good to you," Hilfers shouted, pointing to the militants, trying to push his thugs forward while the four militants stood quietly waiting for what would happen. But the thugs showed up better than their faker master and merely stood still. The American workers began to smile at the odds, four to twenty.

Michelin Aids Hilfers.
At the same time, a number of the strikers, disgusted, broke from the meeting and left to discuss the situation on a nearby street.

Hilfers immediately telephoned for aid to prevent his meeting from melting away under his eyes and automobiles, belonging to department heads and foremen of the Michelin plant, were quickly pressed into service to rush every available striker from Milltown to the South River meeting.

While Hilfers' thugs stood along the inside of the fence and called to whatever strikers appeared on the street, "Come in, boys, come on in, boys," every worker who entered the fenced yard was compelled to show a brass disk, issued thru an understanding between Hilfers and the Michelin bosses.

These disks were presumably issued to every worker in the Michelin tire plant, but the thugs at the gate refused admittance to A. Hoffman, militant picket, and other Greek and Spanish strikers who were suspected of understanding the scheme of betrayal with which Hilfers is preparing to smash the rubber workers' strike.

Exclude Michelin Workers.
These excluded strikers again and again made efforts to gain legitimate admission, as Michelin strikers, to a meeting called to consider the strike. Hilfers finally

Babson Finds Wars Are Bad, But Continue

Roger W. Babson, well-known as an economist and statistician, proved before the Good Will Congress of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, that he may be a statistician. He had figured it out and declared that the wars of America to date had cost \$44,000,000,000, that also he declared that the cause of war is economic. There his analysis ended.

Babson condemned war on six points, all moral: 1. It is misuse of emotions; 2. Crime waves follow wars; 3. War nullifies democracy; 4. War realizes anarchy and unleashes Bolshevism; 5. War overthrows justice; 6. War is the opposite to truth, mercy and love.

The chairman of the meeting was William Prendergast, who spoke on militarism, noting that while Soviet Russia had decreased her armed forces 50 per cent as compared to 1915, the forces of Europe as a whole had decreased only 10 per cent; and that 11 countries show a total increase of from 1,488,500 men under arms in 1913, to 2,255,500 in 1928. Prendergast declared this is a condition provocative of danger.

William Green of the A. F. of L. also spoke, but nobody paid any attention to him.

RUHR COURTS DO BOSSES' BIDDING

Ignore Own Laws to
Refuse Wage Rise

ESSEN, Germany, Nov. 12.—Locked-out metal workers and police clashed today when police attempted to break up a demonstration in front of the town hall, where the alderman discussed relief measures for the workers in the metallurgical lock-out. Seven were injured.

DUISBURG, Germany, Nov. 12.—Labor Court, an independent judicial body, returned a verdict today in favor of the employers in the Ruhr metal industries lock-out, in which 220,000 workers are involved.

The court's decision annulled the arbitrator's award of Oct. 30 which granted the unions a three to four per cent wage increase. The action of the court is taken to be open cooperation with the employers, reversing the decision of the government, which had approved the arbitrator's meager award and declared it legally binding on the employers.

Workers Become Militant.
At the same time the court recognized the employers' right to lock-out the workers, in face of the arbitration law which terms this action illegal.

In face of this further indication that the courts will circumvent all so-called laws in order to clear the way for Germany's largest business trust, comprising all the members of

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DOHENY SELLS OIL HOLDINGS

May Be Move in World-
Wide Oil War

Elements of a significant character in the world-wide fight over oil may be contained in the announcement that Edward L. Doheny, of Teapot Dome fame, has sold his holdings in the Petroleum Securities Company to a syndicate of Wall Street bankers.

Just what forces are behind the move is not yet clear. The bankers behind the deal are J. and W. Seligman and Co., and Blyth, Witter and Company.

In some quarters it was stated that British oil interests which are now bitterly opposing American interests are behind the move. This could not be verified, but it is known that William C. McDuffie, a former official of the British Royal-Dutch

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PROMISE OF HUGE TURNOUT TO SILK STRIKERS PARADE

Workers' International
Relief Steps In to
Aid Fighters

Drive Opens at Once
Call Labor to Join Big
March Saturday

(Special to the Daily Worker)
PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 12.—From indications the 8-Hour Day Parade which the Associated Silk Workers Union has called for Saturday afternoon will be a huge success both numerically and as a demonstration of the strength and solidarity behind the strike of the silk workers here.

The parade arrangements committee announced today that by tomorrow morning they will be able to issue for publication a list of the trade unions and fraternal organizations that have accepted the invitation of the strikers to join up with the Saturday march thru the town.

Children to March.
The strikers' children's organizations, which are actively participating in strike duties, yesterday made formal application to the arrangements committee for permission to march in the parade as an independent section with their own slogans and banners. These children's organizations are self governing bodies that have contributed much to the spirit and morale of the strike of their elders. The Youth Section of the Associated is expected also to apply for a separate march division tomorrow.

The whole attention of the committee arranging the parade is just now concentrated on the question of publicity for the parade in order to

SOVIET OPENS GREAT FACTORY

October Anniversary
Hailed Everywhere

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Nov. 12.—Moscow continues the celebrations of the Eleventh Anniversary of the October Revolution with the opening of a yarn factory with 28,000 spindles, run by electricity, with the most modern equipment and on the seventh day. This factory cost 5,000,000 roubles (\$2,500,000), but will save that sum every year which was hitherto spent on importing foreign yarns.

Reports coming into Moscow from all over the world show that celebrations of the anniversary were held in many capitalist countries.

Poland and Latvia.
In Warsaw, and other Polish industrial centers demonstrations were arranged by the Communist Party. Many arrests were made by the Pilsudski dictatorship.

Latvian towns, Riga and others, celebrated the anniversary by partial strikes, distribution of leaflets and hoisting of red flags.

China Celebrates.
At Shanghai, the celebration was accompanied by widespread distribution of leaflets denouncing the Kuomintang white terror, advocating the resumption of relations with the Soviet Union, combating the war danger and declaring for defense of the Soviet Union.

Mexico and Lithuania.
In Lithuania, the celebrations were followed by arrests of persons suspected of belonging to the Communist Party.

The celebrations in Mexico were of a mass character, arranged by the Communist Party, the Young Communists, the Peasants' League and the League Against Imperialism.

The German Communist Party sent a telegram congratulating the Russian Communist Party on its anniversary.

We demand the immediate abolition of all vagrancy laws; protection of unemployed workers from arrest on charges of vagrancy.

TRUMPETERS OF WAR Coolidge, Aides in Propaganda Blast

The New York Times yesterday looked like a virtual declaration of war against any government that dared to oppose United States interests in any part of the world.

Turning over the pages of the Times the reader would have been impressed with its resemblance to the pages of the same paper during the great war.

Communists Defy Judge; Demand Porter Release

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—Threats of contempt proceedings by Judge J. Edgar Hoover failed to quench the spirit of the thirty-two men and women members of the Workers (Communist) Party, the Young Workers League and other militant labor organizations, who again today demonstrated for the release of John Porter, militant leader of the New Bedford textile strike, jailed in Leavenworth prison, following their fining by the courts here.

Defy Court.
The strikers denounced capitalist justice and sang the International and militant songs after six of their number had been fined \$100 and the remaining 26 fined \$50. The fines were imposed in connection with the Armistice Day demonstration which the workers carried on against imperialism, for the defense of the Soviet Union and for the release of John Porter. Placards carried during the demonstration called for the immediate evacuation of Nicaragua by the United States marines and demanded that John Porter be freed.

In pursuance of plans to make the campaign for the release of the imprisoned former soldier, who left the United States army to take up the fight for his class, the Young Workers (Communist) League, through its National Executive Committee, yesterday issued the following statement:

Young Workers' Statement.
"The Young Workers Communist League calls upon the young work-

ers of this country to support the fight to free John Porter, which is led by the International Labor Defense, and to struggle against the preparations for a new capitalist war. John Porter, who was organizer of the Y. W. C. L. in New Bedford, represents the spirit of our organization when he declares: 'I am sorry I deserted the army. I wish I had remained in the army to win other soldiers for the cause of the working class.'

"The fact that John Porter was made an honorary member of the President of the World Congress of the Communist Youth International shows the international significance of this case.

Statements denouncing the imprisonment of John Porter and demanding his release have also been issued by the Young Pioneers, the American Negro Labor Congress and the National Textile Workers Union.

The complete text of the American Negro Labor Congress statement follows:

Negro Labor Congress.
"We, the Negro workers of the United States of America, represented by the American Negro Labor Congress, protest against American imperialism aggression in Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua, China, Mexico and other countries, and against all capitalist military aggression which is leading us into another imperialist war. We know that in all such wars, we Negroes, representing the most persecuted and

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HOOVER TO SAIL WITHIN A WEEK

Latin American Trip
All Set

PALO ALTO, Cal., Nov. 12.—Behind the menacing guns of the battleship Maryland, Herbert Hoover, Wall Street's incoming agent at the White House, will sail from San Pedro next Monday to tour the Latin American provinces of the United States.

Detailed plans for the tour were worked out after Hoover had announced that he would make every effort to push trade and investments in Latin America and other lucrative fields for the expansion of big business. The aggressive policy announced by Hoover promises to sharpen Anglo-American relations already somewhat strained by the Anglo-French alliance.

A warm reception is being planned for Hoover by the militant workers of Latin America, it is believed, in spite of the preparations which the puppet governments of a number of Latin American states are making for his reception.

The luxurious Admiral's cabin on the Maryland is being prepared for Hoover.

Fletcher Goes Along.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (UP).—Henry B. Fletcher, ambassador to Italy, will accompany President-elect Hoover on his South American tour as representative of the State Department, the White House announced today.

Fletcher, representative of American big business at the court of the fascists, who have continued their reign of terror against workers in the United States and other countries as well as in Italy, was chosen as Hoover's right-hand-man in Hoover's imperialist mission into South America from a score of other eligible jingoes.

It is considered a curious coincidence that Fletcher, who with Hoover will pave the way for continued and increased imperialist suppression in the South American countries, is the same person who has allowed the black hand of fascism to reach across the sea to America to snuff out the lives of anti-fascist workers without even a gesture of protest.

Wall Street Goes Mad as Hoover Boom Rages

The wildest scramble on the New York stock exchange that ever occurred in any exchange in the world's history hit Wall Street yesterday as the Hoover boom market went into unheard of heights.

Brokers who had spent their life on the exchange, where only a few months ago a whole day that saw 3,000,000 shares change hands, gasped for breath when orders rolled into the Street at a rate of 1,500,000 shares an hour. By early afternoon the ticket was 72 minutes behind the market, a record.

At the rate of the first two hours, if held to, the total for the day was reckoned to be nearly 6,000,000 shares. Clerks are working all night to clear up the transactions. Orders came from far and near, from every little town in America and from foreign centers. Thirty issues hit new high records,

ISSUE CALL FOR CONVENTION OF NEW CLOAK UNION

To Establish National
Amalgamated Union
in December

Delegates to Be Chosen
Needle Trade Workers
Hail Vital Move

An official call for the establishment of a national union of workers in the ladies' garment manufacturing industry was issued yesterday by the National Organization Committee, from its headquarters at 16 West 21st St.

Convention To Make History.
Long in preparation, the convention of the new cloakmakers' union will stand out as the most important single event in the garment workers' struggles since the declaration of a general strike in 1926.

The workers in that industry, in reaching this period of their historic fight, will look back on the past few years as a time when their powerful organizations were smashed by the socialist officialdom and the bosses and will look forward to the building up of a new powerful union that will have the task of organizing a severely demoralized industry.

Cloakmakers, Furriers To Join.
The call for the convention was issued by the National Organization Committee, which has already laid the ground work for the new cloakmakers' union. The call is signed by Louis Hyman, chairman, and Rose Wortis, secretary.

As part of the formal call for the election of delegates to the convention is the declaration that the cloakmakers' convention will join in amalgamation with the new furriers' union, whose convention will probably take place the same week. The furriers' union has already published a formal reply, accepting the amalgamation proposal.

The call, after recalling the history of the last two years of struggle against the union bureaucrats and the employers, details instructions to the locals thruout the country.

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MINERS VOTE TO MAINTAIN FIGHT

Minerich Calls for
Militant Battle

(Special to the Daily Worker)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 12.—Five thousand anthracite miners, rejecting the weak-kneed policies of the futile McGarry leadership, voted unanimously to stay out on strike against the Pennsylvania Coal Company at a meeting held at Brownstown, near here, this afternoon. The miners are striking against the vicious contractor system and other grievances.

Standing out solidly against the maneuvers and tactics of the McGarry misleaders, the miners to a man repudiated their advice of returning to work. Before the meeting a committee of miners had laid down an ultimatum to Frank McGarry that he would either lead the coal diggers militantly or they would call upon the new National Miners' Union to do so.

'Cheer National Union.
Anthony Minerich, member of the Executive Board of the new mine union and one of its leading fighters, took the floor at the meeting and called upon the coal diggers to join their forces with the bituminous miners in a common fight against the coal operators. Considerable enthusiasm and applause greeted the remarks of Minerich.

The strike was called by McGarry, who is attempting to organize a separate anthracite mine union, about a week ago without preparation.

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DRESSMAKERS IN BIG STRIKE MEET

Cooper Union Rally to
Mobilize Workers

First direct preparatory steps aiming at the organization of the dress manufacturing industry thru a general strike have already been taken with the calling of the mass meeting of New York City's dressmakers on Thursday evening, immediately after work, in Cooper Union, Eighth St. and Third Ave.

The meeting, called by the National Organization Committee of the Cloak and Dressmakers Union, is the beginning of the mobilization activities of that militant union for the abolition of almost complete open-shop conditions in the industry. The decision to call a general strike in the trade was recently passed at the conference of shop representatives here.

Need Powerful Union.
The call for the mass meeting, distributed by the thousands in the dress manufacturing districts of the city, frankly declares that through a general strike alone will the working conditions of the workers be improved and only through this method will they be organized into a strong and powerful union.

The organized dressmakers, with a long history of struggle against

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350 LOST WHEN "VESTRIS" SINKS IN MID-ATLANTIC; 210 WORKERS IN CREW

Rescue Vessels Arrive on Scene But Find No
Trace of Eleven Lifeboats

Last Radio Message From Sinking Ship Sent
Out Shortly After 1 O'Clock

No trace of the 350 persons that make up the crew and passenger list of the liner "Vestris," reported to have sunk early yesterday afternoon 300 miles off the Virginia coast in the Atlantic, has been found by any of the rescue ships that rushed to its aid in response to the S. O. S. calls sent out by the floundering vessel during the early morning and afternoon yesterday.

Of the 350 aboard the vessel at the time the lifeboats were manned, 210 were workers, members of the ship's crew.

Ship after ship, called by the radio messages of the Lamport and Holt liner "Vestris," has arrived on the scene of the disaster without being able to locate either the ship or the members of the crew and passengers who left the sinking vessel early yesterday afternoon.

A little after 1 p. m. yesterday, N. Laughlin, radio operator aboard the floundering ship, sent out his last S. O. S. call with the message that all on board were leaving the ship in lifeboats, and that help must arrive immediately.

As this edition goes to press, none of the odd score of vessels which have set out to rescue the 350 members of the crew and passengers of the ill-fated liner have been able to find them. Several ships have reached the spot from which the last radio S. O. S. was sent, and report they can find no trace of either the vessel or survivors. The fear is growing that all on board have gone to their deaths in the heavy seas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (UP).—Two Coast Guard destroyers and two cutters were steaming under forced draft through high seas tonight to the rescue of 350 passengers and crew from the disabled Lamport and Holt liner Vestris in lifeboats 300 miles off the Atlantic Coast between Norfolk, Va., and New York.

The Vestris was abandoned at 1:25 p. m. today after water was pouring

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MORE RED VOTE GAINS REPORTED

Later Returns Show
Communist Trend

Significant gains for the Workers (Communist) Party, particularly in the west, continue to be shown in the partial election returns reported during the past 24 hours. Unofficial figures sent in from Burlington County, North Dakota, in which the city of Bismarck is located, give the Foster and Gilroy vote as 82, Thomas 8. The Communist candidates secured 14 votes in this county four years ago.

Double Vote.
Indications are that the Red ticket will poll at least twice as many votes in North Dakota as it did in 1924, despite the Smith illusion which affected a considerable number of the workers and poor farmers.

In North Dakota, which Hoover carried by about 30,000, a political turnover has taken place. Maddock, a republican and Nonpartisan Leaguer, who ran for governor on the democratic ticket, has been defeated by George E. Shafer, "independent." This is but another blow at the rapidly dying Nonpartisan League in this state.

Information from Ypsilanti, Michigan, indicate that 1,100 out of 4,300 votes cast here were neither for the republican nor democratic tickets.

Boss Press Silent.
The capitalist press, however, consistently continues to pass over this without giving the facts as to who got these votes. The prohibition party in the field may have secured some of them, but undoubtedly the Workers (Communist) Party made a good showing, and for this reason, it is said, the information is not disclosed.

Reports from Rushin, Florida, show that the Red ticket in this small town received 10 votes. Smith received 45 and Hoover 86. Thomas, socialist, also received 10 votes.

Caldwell said he had been approached by a man who identified himself as "Magninist" and asked him if he would "hold out." Justice Bailey excused Caldwell when defense attorney Hogan challenged him "for cause."

An investigation of Caldwell's story was begun by Assistant U. S. District Attorney Neil Burkinshaw.

Easy for Rich.
Stewart's perjury indictment grew out of his testimony before the Senate Teapot Dome Committee in its inquiry concerning \$750,000 in Liberty bonds which he received from the Continental Trading Co.

The penalty for perjury—two to ten years in prison—is more drastic than in any of the previous six oil trials resulting from the senate's Teapot Dome investigations.

The crime charged is more difficult.

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Volunteers Needed for W. I. R. Tag Days Soon

Local New York, W. I. R., is in urgent need of volunteer workers to help in preparation for the drive for funds and membership to begin with Tag Days on Nov. 17 and 18. Please report to Room 226, at 799 Broadway, Stuyvesant 8881, any time during the day, or between 6 p. m. and 7 p. m.

NEW JINGO FLIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (UP).—Lieutenant Benjamin Mendez, of the Colombian Army, flying the Curtis Falcon seaplane "Ricuarte," in which he will attempt to fly to Bogota this week, hopped off from naval air station, Anacostia, here for Rockaway Long Island, this afternoon.

over the entire course of the lava stream, said that the eruption apparently had reached a turning point and might be expected to abate steadily. The heavy black smoke emitted from the wide craters of the mountain were a good indication, he pointed out.

Meanwhile, thousands of peasants in the valley region were making plans for a return to their former homes if the eruption ceases. Many

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18 OF CREW LOST WHEN SHIP SINKS

Only 4 Rescued Off
Cape Hatteras

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (UP).—The schooner Jacob William Hook, Georgetown, S. C., bound for Baltimore, sank today, 150 miles south-east of Cape Hatteras, coast guard headquarters were advised.

The Clyde Line steamship Huron rescued the mate, two sailors and a cook. No information as to the fate of the captain and approximately 18 other members of the crew was contained in the brief message. The schooner was owned by R. B. White of Crisfield, Md.

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PEASANTS LOSE HOMES Mt. Etna Lava Flow Spreading Ruin

(By United Press.)
CATANIA, Sicily, Nov. 12.—A cloud of thick, black smoke hung over the summit of Mount Etna tonight as experts predicted that the disastrous eruption, which had carried ruin to the Nunziata Valley, might subside within the next few days.

Although it was admitted that "the mountain of fire" obeyed no set rules, Professor Gaetano Ponte, of the Etna Observatory, who flew

over the entire course of the lava stream, said that the eruption apparently had reached a turning point and might be expected to abate steadily. The heavy black smoke emitted from the wide craters of the mountain were a good indication, he pointed out.

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Need Funds at Once to Defend 32 Workers

Funds are urgently needed to defend the 22 workers arrested at the Washington demonstration Saturday which

Red International of Labor Unions Appeals for Aid to German Metal Workers

URGES A STRONG UNITED FRONT OF INT'L WORKERS

Solidarity Is Keynote of Message

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Nov. 12.—The Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions has sent an appeal to the German workers to keep steadfast in the face of the attacks being made upon their wage standards and to realize that the employers' attack on the Metal Workers by the Ruhr lockout is a deliberate advance to be followed up by attacks on all of the industrial workers of Germany.

The R. I. L. U. appeals particularly to the miners and transport workers for solidarity with the locked out metal workers.

The R. I. L. U. states that the unions involved by the advance of the capitalists against the whole German proletariat must depose the trade union bureaucrats and elect strike committees which are against compulsory arbitration and capitalist exploitation, fascism and reformist treachery.

The R. I. L. U. appeals for a solid united front of all the workers of Germany against both the employers and the trade union bureaucrats.

PLEATERS RALLY BEGINS CAMPAIGN

Meeting Tonight Starts Organization Work

Mobilization of the union membership and the non-union workers as well, for a strong campaign to build up the weakened Tuckers' Pleaters and Hemstitchers' Union Local 41 again, will begin at the membership meeting to be held tonight in the Joint Board headquarters, 16 West 21st St., immediately after work.

After an exhausting but nevertheless successful fight against the socialist leaders of the right wing union, who together with the bosses have been making vain attempts to destroy the union, the left wing organization feels that the time has come when it can go forward in an offensive to rebuild the union, organize the trade once more and thus regain the union conditions lost by the workers during the struggle.

The drive to unionize the tucking and pleating trade is to be carried on under the leadership of the National Organization Committee, and is to be made an integral part of the N. O. C.'s campaign to reestablish union conditions in the entire ladies' garment manufacturing industry.

Despite all the enemies, this small but staunch union has been facing; it has been able to retain control of a large portion of its industry; nothing the bosses nor the dual right wing scab union could do could wipe out the organization the workers were able to establish after many years of bitter struggle.

1 Killed, 24 Injured When Freight Train Hits Student Group

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 12.—A crowd of Notre Dame students, waiting on the railroad tracks for the return of the football team which had been victorious over the Army eleven on Saturday, were thrown into pandemonium last night when a freight train ran into them, killing John Gleason, 20, of Canandaigua, N. Y., and seriously injuring 4 others. More than twenty other students were hurt slightly.

Four thousand fans had massed about the railroad station waiting for the return of the team. Some of the students had dragged a baggage truck across one of the tracks. A half dozen girls climbed on it to wait the train.

Half an hour before the football special was due, a freight train struck the baggage truck, throwing it into the air into a crowd of students nearby. An ambulance was called, and the seriously injured taken to a hospital for treatment. The others were given first aid and allowed to go home.

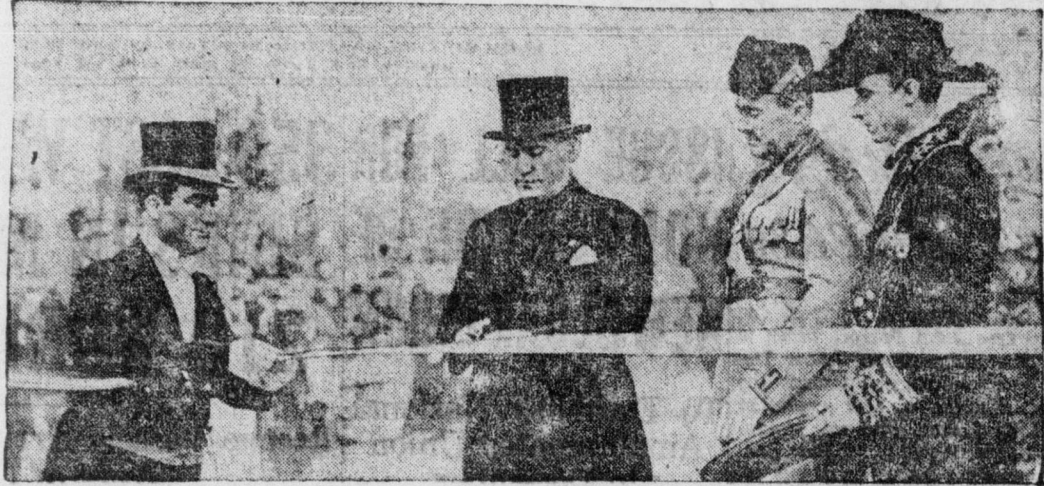
USSR ICE-BOX IN SIBERIA

Plan to Preserve Men of All Races

MOSCOW, Nov. 12.—The Far Eastern Geophysical Observatory has worked out a project of organization of an enormous Museum-Refrigerator in the Far East where dead bodies of men and animals can be preserved undecayed for centuries.

It is proposed for this purpose to use the phenomenon of "eternal frostiness" widely spread in Siberia and the Far East. Organic elements are well preserved in a frozen, never thawing ground. It is quite known that here were found corpses of mammoths with a well preserved meat which one could use for food. According to the project the

Torturer of Thousands of Workers and Peasants



In the center, in full-dress attire and surrounded by his faithful flunkies, stands the murderer and torturer of thousands of workers and peasants, Benito Mussolini. He is shown cutting the tape that officially opened a new speedway from Rome to Ostia. Mussolini's terror machine is of international scope and his agents are busy in this country intimidating and even murdering militant Italian workers.

ISSUE CALL FOR BIG CLOAK MEET

To Establish National Amalgamated Union

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try and apportion to the various districts the number of delegates they are to elect and the methods to be used in the election.

Call For Fighting Union.

The National Organization Committee gave their consideration to the problems confronting the workers in our industry, and unanimously decided to call a national convention of all locals affiliated with the N. O. C., to take place in New York City, on December 29th, 30th and 31st, 1928, and January 1st, 1929, where we will mold the separate local organizations into a powerful national organization that will be able to cope with the numerous difficult problems and lead the workers in the struggles that are ahead of us.

"Brothers and sisters! For two years a devastating war, brought upon us by the Sigman-Schlesinger clique, under the leadership of the reactionary A. F. of L. bureaucracy and the socialist party, has been raging in our union. For two years the clique, thru its united front with the bosses, has sold out the conditions of the workers, and has brought back the sweat-shop system, low wages, long hours, abject slavery for the workers. All our proposals for submitting the issues of the struggle to a referendum vote of the membership, for uniting the ranks of the workers, and making an end to the pogrom, were met by the bureaucracy with new deeds of terrorism, treachery and provocation.

"Thru our bitter and determined struggle of the past two years we have exposed the treachery of the reactionary bureaucracy, which has completely lost its footing and has been reduced to a mere handful who have sold themselves to and are at the complete mercy of the bosses. Thru our heroic struggle we have brought about the disintegration of the International clique (as evidenced by the recent resignation of Sigman, the first to initiate the expulsion policy in the American labor movement), and we are today in the process of building our new union as a powerful instrument in defense of the workers' interests, on a basis where all artificial craft divisions and antagonisms, prevalent in the old unions, will be wiped out, and the rank and file of our membership will be the sole rulers; a union free from expulsions and persecutions, where all members, regardless of their political views and affiliations, will have equal rights and opportunities.

Release Wheeling Men After Robbery Charge

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 12 (UP).—Frank Irwin, 22, and Dewey Stephens, 28, both of Wheeling, arrested here early today in connection with the \$40,000 post office robbery at Steubenville, Ohio, last night were ordered released this afternoon by Postal Inspector C. C. Void.

The men were arrested when they alighted from a trolley car here. They said they were returning home after visiting friends in a suburb.

Saintly Aimee Grows Holier as Charges of Bribery Pile Higher

BRISTOL, England, Nov. 12 (UP).—Mrs. Aimee Semple McPherson, California evangelist who has been touring England, denied today that \$800,000 had been spent to squish a conspiracy case against her in California.

"There's not a word of truth in the suggestion made in California," she said. "It is some political dodge by some party that wants to oust Asa Keyes (Los Angeles prosecutor) and would make a football out of anyone who happens to be in the road."

Oil Blaze Rages; Worker Is Killed

WHITTIER, Calif., Nov. 12 (UP).—Nearly 1,000 men continued to fight a fire which blazed uncontrolled today in Bellview oil well Number 1, near here.

The blaze, which started Friday, already had taken one life and caused more than \$125,000 damage. J. H. Taylor, a workman injured Saturday while fighting the fire, died yesterday.

Expose the Sham of U. S. Anti-War Film

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—It was left to the German League for the Rights of Man, to stage the only Armistice Day celebration in Germany, at which the American film, "The Heart Throb of the World," was shown.

The nationalists' press became indignant over the celebration and remarked that "the film is, indeed, against war, but only against war in Europe, and has not a word to say about American imperialism which finds expression not in fire and sword, but in money and economic pressure."

DOHENY SELLS OIL HOLDINGS

May Be Move in World-Wide Oil War

Continued from Page One
Oil interests are being mentioned in the deal.

(By United Press)
Doheny Sells Holdings.

Edward L. Doheny, one of the most picturesque and probably the most successful individual oil prospector in the world, is negotiating with Blyth, Witter and Company, and J. and W. Seligman and Company for the sale of his last huge group of oil holdings—the producing properties in California owned by the Petroleum Securities Company.

Announcement of the deal was made by Blyth, Witter & Company today. The properties involved were recently valued at \$43,000,000. They lie in seven Southern California counties, forming an oil field of more than 40,000 acres. According to the announcement, only a small part of them is producing 17,000 barrels daily.

A "Family" Affair.
The Petroleum Securities Company is a family organization thru which Doheny controls the properties. If negotiations now in progress are consummated, a new company probably will be formed known as the Pacific Western Oil Company. It is understood that Jacques Vincent, former president of the California Petroleum Company and director of the Texas Company, will become chairman of the new company and that the president will be William C. McDuffie, former production manager of the Royal Dutch-Shell group.

The new company would be at the start strictly a producing company. It is expected to take over a contract by which all its production up to 20,000 barrels a day will be bought by Richfield Oil Company at current posted market price.

Doheny sold control of his Mexican properties to the Standard Oil Company of Indiana in 1925, receiving an estimated \$38,000,000. Last May he sold control of Pan-American Western to the Richfield Oil Company of California for approximately \$7,500,000.

Fascist Minister Lauds U.S. Banks as Poland's Pawnbroker

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Jan Glechanowski, Polish minister to the United States, speaking here, reminded America of the "little-known fact that the Polish Army was organized and mobilized on American soil during the world war.

Refuting the charge that America "isolates itself" from Europe, he explained that Americans invited by Poland to study finances and economics of the country, have made suggestions and given valuable advice. The minister was too modest to add that the American bankers had also given a number of valuable loans to support Poland against the Soviet Union.

STEAMER AGROUND

WEST KEY, Fa., Nov. 12 (UP).—The freighter Ortega, chartered by the Atlantic Gulf-West Indies Steamship Company, was reported aground off Haiti tonight.

The Workers (Communist) Party is the party of the class struggle.

GERMANY FEARS BARS TO PLAN

Afraid Experts Won't Cut Reparations

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Germany is making moves to get a cut in reparations out of the coming council of experts, who have to revise the Dawes plan to make it appear workable a while longer.

In all allied capitals the German embassies are instructed to notify the allied governments that Germany demands that the experts not be limited by instructions of governments as the original Dawes commission was.

The Germans dislike the idea of the experts being told in advance that the allies demand enough reparations to pay the allied debts plus the war damages, since that would make any great cut in reparations impossible. As it is, Germany cannot lose anything and may gain something by kicking.

An important phase of the German argument is that if the experts are limited by instructions, America will not sit in at the conference of experts, and this will make it hard to float a big bond issue for Germany in America on the basis of the new plan.

N. Y. MILL UNION LAUNCHES DRIVE

Knit Goods Conference Plans General Strike

The first step toward organizing the 15,000 knit goods workers and 20,000 silk workers in Greater New York was taken Sunday afternoon at a shop delegates' conference of knit goods workers called together by the National Textile Workers Union of America.

Albert Weisbord, secretary-treasurer of the national union, in a speech analyzing the industry, which he declared to be far larger in New York than is generally realized, predicted a general strike in that trade before the workers would succeed in firmly establishing a union of their own.

Intensified activity by the textile workers' organization was planned at the conference for recruiting the large masses of New York textile workers into the union. When the organization gained in numbers, Weisbord, asserted, a strike will be called to improve the terrible working conditions now existing.

The organizer of the Knit-Goods Local of the N. T. W. U., Sarah Chernow, gave a graphic picture of the merciless exploitation of the workers here. She also laid before the parley the demands of the union, which were subsequently unanimously adopted. They are: a 40-hour, five-day week, a minimum wage of \$20 weekly and the abolition of overtime, piece work and night work. For a week of from 48 to 56 hours, workers are now getting from \$14 to \$16.

First Soviet Costume BALL

Saturday Eve., Dec. 15th

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

AUSPICES: Daily Worker Freiheit

MANIU VICTORY LAID TO THREAT OF ARMED COUP

Cabinet May Be Short-Lived

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Nov. 12.—Rumors were current in Bucharest today to the effect that if Maniu had been refused the premiership, the peasant party would have mobilized its followers and taken the government by force. According to these reports Maniu had been called to form the cabinet in order to avert the coup d'etat.

There are also reports that the Maniu cabinet will be short-lived due to the preparations of the liberal party, headed by former premier Bratiano, the people's party and the nationalist party to strongly contest all seats in the senate and in the lower house in the elections scheduled for December 12 and 15. Due to the unlimited amounts placed at their disposal by the capitalist interests, it is expected that they may have the majority again in the legislature.

Premier Maniu has begun on his alleged attempt to clear the country of fraud and bureaucracy by demanding the dismissal of General Nicoleanu, chief of the Bucharest police and by the dismissal of 72 prefects and many lesser officials in different parts of the country. The Regency has refused to sign the decree of dismissal of the police chief because of his service to the former government by suppressing peasant party demonstrations.

Should the Maniu ministry succeed in remaining in power no fundamental change in the policy of the government is to be expected, according to a preliminary account of his policy. In foreign policy the new government will attempt to open the field even more for foreign capital and will continue negotiations for the \$250,000,000 loan in the United States.

Mooney and Billings Campaign Launched by Liberal Organization

A campaign to free Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, serving life sentences in California prisons, will be launched Friday by the American Civil Liberties Union.

In a letter calling upon "liberals" of the nation to rally to the Mooney-Billings cause, the organization points out that Franklin Griffin, trial judge who sentenced the men, has told Governor Young of California that he is now convinced of their innocence.

Mooney and Billings have been in prison 12 years. The chief campaign for their freedom is now being conducted by the International Labor Defense which has been mobilizing the support of the working class as the only method of combatting the capitalist frame-up.

200 Young Workers of Paterson Celebrate the Russian Revolution

PATERSON (By Mail).—Two hundred young workers, many of them from the ranks of the silk strikers, attended the celebration of the eleventh anniversary of the Russian Revolution, which was held under the auspices of the Young Workers League at its headquarters on Saturday night.

The main speaker, C. Martin, was enthusiastically received. The program, the great success of which was greatly due to the social director, Anna Selick, also included an interesting strong man exhibition by Alex Fox and dancing by Joe Mulligan.

We demand the abolition of all laws which disfranchise the Negroes.

Wall Street's "Peace" Dove



Secretary Frank B. Kellogg, author of the "peace" pact that ensures a new and more terrible imperialist war in the near future, gave another one of his "peace" talks on Armistice Day to the great delight of Wall Street. Photo shows him with Mrs. Kellogg and Mrs. Louis Slade, left.

350 PERSONS FEARED LOST AS SHIP SINKS

Continued from Page One
over the decks and the ship was in danger of capsizing, Coast Guard headquarters was advised.

The Davis, which was nearest to the Vestris was expected to be at the position last reported by the disabled ship at about 5 p. m.

Weather Bureau officials believe the Vestris was caught in the sudden gale which swept up the Atlantic coast late Sunday and reached a velocity of 80 miles an hour. No information as to the cause of the damage was received from the Vestris although Coast Guard officials expressed belief the sudden gale might have shifted the cargo and caused the vessel to list and ship water.

The steamer Vestris, carrying 140 passengers and a crew of 210 from New York to Rio De Janeiro, was sinking in the Atlantic Ocean yesterday, off the Virginia shoals. Its radio flashing distress signals continuously, the ship was lying on beam-end with the starboard deck under water.

Sail to Aid Ship.
All information received at Coast Guard headquarters indicated the ac-

Alien Registration a Fact; U. S. Violating Vote of Own Congress

At a meeting of the American Jewish Committee at the Hotel Astor, the Executive Committee in its report called attention to the fact that by an order of the Department of Labor, requiring all immigrants admitted after July 1, 1928, to hold identification certificates, the Labor Department and with it, of course, the U. S. government, is violating by indirect means the vote in congress which defeated the bill providing for registration of aliens.

Find Dead Body of Newspaper Manager

The crushed body of Luke M. McVeigh, 26, assistant business manager of the New York Daily News, was found yesterday in the rear of a seven-story apartment house at 35 Turner Place, where, with his wife, Marion, and a six months' old infant, he occupied an apartment.

LINER BATTLES GALE

LONDON, Nov. 12 (UP).—Radio messages from the liner Mauretania tonight reported that a few members of the crew and a few passengers had been injured in a three-day battle against one of the worst Atlantic Ocean gales of recent years. The wind sometimes reached a velocity of 80 miles an hour and mountainous waves crashed against the ship.

NEW YORK CITY DRESSMAKERS IN BIG STRIKE MEET

Cooper Union Rally to Mobilize Workers

Continued from Page One
both the bosses, as well as the right wing fakers, were compelled to face the brunt of the attacks of the combined forces of the enemies of militant unionism.

Considered as a division of the garment manufacture industry, the workers in dressmaking have the largest youthful element and suffer under such intense exploitation that they give evidence of being ripe to conduct a struggle for unionization. Issue Call.

The call issued for the meeting states:

"Sisters and Brothers! The National Organization Committee of the Cloak and Dressmakers Union, at its last full meeting, carefully considered the dress situation and decided that it is high time for the dressmakers to take steps to do away with the chaos, demoralization, slavery and sweat-shop conditions now existing in the dress trade.

"For two years the bosses, with the aid of the clique, have had a free hand in the shops. Wages and working conditions in the dress shops have been reduced to the lowest level. Experienced workers, who have been in the trade for many years, are today compelled to work for starvation wages. Union control has been wiped out. The dress industry is practically an open-shop industry today.

"The National Organization Committee decided that there is but one way open to the dressmakers to do away with the present miserable conditions and organize the industry; that is through a general strike at the beginning of the next season. "This decision and plans for immediate preparation for the strike will be submitted by the National Organization Committee for your approval at a mass meeting."

5 Years of the Daily Worker

will be celebrated in
Manhattan Opera House
on
Saturday, January 5th
KEEP THIS DAY OPEN!

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FOREIGN NEWS AND FEATURES --- BY CABLE AND MAIL FROM SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS

CANTON GENERAL FORGETS POLICY OF LOCAL GRAFT

Nanking's Weakness Seen in Seizure

CANTON, China, Nov. 12.—Serving as an example, not of revolutionary nationalism, but of ordinary graft of the counter-revolutionary Chinese militarists, the corrupt and hard-up government of Li Chi-sen seized two boats of the Standard Oil Company for violation of revenue regulations and demanded a fine of \$13,000 for failure to pay a certain tax, announcing its decision without filing previous charges.

This illustrates the disintegration of the supposedly centralized Nanking regime, Li Chi-sen doing as he likes in Canton and disregarding the Nanking regime's desire to be particularly servile to American imperialism.

The Standard Oil, which will doubtless demand an accounting from the Nanking government, is being "practical" in the matter and offers to compromise with Li Chi-sen at a lower price than he demands to release the boats. General Li will probably be censured by Nanking for not confining his graft to the peasantry, but Li does pretty much as he pleases.

OIL PERJURER TRIES BRIBERY

Rockefeller Official "Approaches" Juror

Continued from Page One

cult to prove to a jury than almost any other, lawyers say.

The indictment is based on the act that Stewart, on his first appearance before the Senate Public Lands Committee last February, said he knew nothing of the bonds under investigation. A few weeks later he admitted that he had received them and turned them over to a subordinate for safe keeping.

Justice Bailey elicited from Caldwell the information that the mysterious Maginnis was about 21, and light-complexioned.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Rover sought further information through the judge to see, "if he fitted the description of a young man I have in mind." Caldwell, however, could give little further data.

Another Graft.

If Justice Bailey concludes that an attempt has been made to tamper with the jury, he will undoubtedly issue contempt citations, as Justice Siddons in the same court did during the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy trial a year ago. In that case the approaches were made after the trial was well under way.

This caused the case to end in a mistrial, after which a contempt case was brought against Harry F. Sinclair, the oil magnate, and against William J. and W. Sherman Burns, detectives, and Henry Mason Day, a Sinclair Oil Co. official. All four were adjudged guilty and Sinclair was sentenced to four months, W. J. Burns and Day to shorter sentences and Sherman Burns to pay a fine. Appeals in the cases have not been decided.

Believe Etna Will Cease Eruption in Next Few Days

Continued from Page One

of them know that they will find only desolation where once were neat houses and farm lands.

About 3,000 acres of fields and orchards have been destroyed by the wide streams of lava sweeping in terrifying cascades down the broad mountain side. More than 700 homes, including two whole villages, have been crushed and covered by the streams which sometimes were tossed as high as 100 feet in the air. The damage has been estimated as high as \$50,000,000 and as low as half that amount. The once peaceful towns of Mascali and Carrabba no longer exist. So far as can be learned only two or three lives have been lost.

Mount Etna has always been a peak of disaster. Seven centuries ago a great eruption destroyed Catania and again in the 17th century a lava flow swept over the city. There have been more than 800 eruptions of various intensity recorded during the history of the peak. The present one probably will be among the most serious and spectators agree that it was one of the most spectacular as the red lava swept and plunged down the precipices and mountain slopes at night.

The lava cut the important railroad from Catania to Messina, 50 miles northeast of Mount Etna, and the railroad which circles the 90-mile base of the mountain and which carries the harvest to market.

The Workers (Communist) Party fights for the organization of the unorganized workers.

The Workers (Communist) Party fights for the enactment of the 40-hour, 5-day week.

Militarists Throw "Peace" Bunk on Armistice Day



Photo shows General Hanson B. Ely, one of the most vicious American militarists, delivering an Armistice Day address. General Ely is the gentleman who recently developed the ingenious doctrine that the best way for America to keep out of war is to be armed to the teeth.

COOLIDGE, AIDES IN BIG WAR BLAST

Speeches Call for More Armaments

Continued from Page One

peralist policy that will be followed by president-elect Hoover.

To further confirm president Coolidge's prediction of war the New York Times also places under prominent heads all arguments for armaments and increased "protection to insure peace," an argument that swings as regularly as a pendulum every time more armament construction is being planned.

"Let's Have War."

Real-admiral Fiske, speaking in a radio hook-up reported in the New York Times, discovers that all progress has been made through war and for that reason, he argues, it would be a crime to even attempt to abolish it. For the sake of appearances, however, Fiske says that peace can better be assured by increased and better armaments.

"If world-wide disarmament should be proclaimed," he declared, "every nation would immediately revert to savagery."

In keeping with the war-mongering speech of President Coolidge were the words of the "liberal" senator Copeland, who speaking before the Labor Forum at the Labor Temple, urged that besides man power, wealth should also be conscripted in future wars. This is no more nor less than a plea to utilize all industries as a nation-wide war trust, in case of war.

More Shots Per Minute.

To further insure all those who have fear for their investments and loans abroad, the chief of the Coast Artillery department reports thru the kind pages of the Times that anti-machine guns have been considerably improved during the first ten months of this year. Major General Andrew Hero, Jr., proclaims that 75 per cent of the batteries fired at a greater speed, "the improvement being especially marked for the rapid fire armament."

The anti-aircraft tests held at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., during the last two years, through the close cooperation of the Ordnance Department, the Corps of Engineers, the Signal Corps and the Air Corps, have resulted in surprising progress in anti-aircraft fire control for machine guns.

One might ask, "Against whom has war been declared?" But both President Coolidge's speech and Hoover's election are tantamount to a standing declaration of war against any power directly threatening the United States.

WORKERS DIE IN TRAIN CRASH

Continued from Page One

Three men were killed and two others seriously injured here early today when a Delaware and Hudson passenger train, Binghamton to Albany, crashed into a truck at a "blind" street crossing and carried the machine several hundred feet.

The dead: Joseph Mead, 24; August Rienti, 30, and Phillip Di Rizzo, 24. The injured: Frank Clement and Ralph Rienti, brother of one of the dead men. The five were bound from their homes in Gloversville to jobs as laborers on the Cobleskill-Cherry Valley road improvement project. The injured were taken to Albany on the passenger train and placed in a hospital.

Australia Jingoos Plan War Planes

SYDNEY, Australia, Nov. 12 (U.P.)—Captain Charles Kingsford-Smith and Lieut. Charles P. T. Ulm announced today that they plan to operate an airmail and passenger service next year between Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane. In addition, they will manufacture airplanes for national defense and for commercial purposes. They intend to visit America first.

House of Commons Backs Government Attacks on Jobless

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The House of Commons, by a vote of 321 to 151, expressed confidence in the government's so-called unemployment policy. This policy consists principally in cutting off and cutting down on unemployment relief.

Another phase is the plan to deport unemployed English workers from England to Australia, South Africa and Canada, places that have already an unemployment crisis of their own.

PROFITS GROW AS WORKERS STARVE

Millionaires Increase—So Does Poverty

While over 4,000,000 workers now unemployed in the United States face starvation and evictions, while even in so-called normal times between one and two millions of workers are permanently unemployed, while about ten or twelve per cent of the working class permanently live on a standard below that of subsistence, there are in the country over 4,000,000 persons who earn from \$3,000 to \$5,000,000 per year, live on the fat of the land, comprising the group of capitalists which enslaves and exploits the working class.

This is the outstanding fact taken from the income reports just made public by the United States Internal Revenue Bureau.

Rich Getting Richer.

In the figures are disclosed ample evidence confirming the view that the wealth of the country is being rapidly concentrated in fewer hands and refuting the view of such capitalists as Thomas Nixon Carver of Harvard University, who hold that a "democratic" revolution is now taking place in the United States with respect to the distribution of wealth and stock ownership.

Two hundred eighty three millionaires report their income as over \$1,000,000 per year, the report shows. This is an increase of 52 from 231 reported the year before. In this class are many whose income is three, five, ten and even fifteen millions per year.

In the class of those "earning" from one-half to one million per year are reported 555, an increase of 87 over the year before; 1,135 reported incomes from \$300,000 to \$500,000, an increase of 243 over the year before. Similar increases occurred in the other divisions.

Driving Force to War.

The super profits of the bankers and big business men who reported their incomes to the government for taxable purposes would be sufficient to wipe out poverty, eliminate unemployment and destroy want. But no such development can or will of course take place under capitalism.

These enormous super-profits which the American capitalists will in the future find increasingly difficult to invest "profitably" in the United States, will serve as one of the most potent driving forces to imperialism war.

USSR Increases Wood Export to All Parts of World During 1928

MOSCOW, Nov. 12.—In connection with the fact that the navigation season is coming to an end, the following data are published concerning the export of timber from the USSR in 1928.

All together there was exported and there still is to be shipped during the remainder of 1928 various timber materials amounting to 100 million rubles as against 80 million rubles in 1927.

In 1928 about 350,000 standards of timber will be exported to England as against 333,000 standards in 1927. About 15,000 standards will be exported to Germany as against 41,000 last year and about 60,000 standards to Holland as against 40,000 standards.

For North and South America, with which timber export operations were started in 1927, there will be shipped about 15,000 standards during this year as against 5,000 standards last year.

INDIA PEASANTS DIE IN PLAGUE

Floods, Famine Menace Thousands

BOMBAY, India, Nov. 12 (U.P.)—Plague, flood, famine and disease have taken thousands of lives in India in the last two months.

Three thousand deaths from the plague were estimated to have occurred in the Satara district, where 5,000 cases were reported. Satara is in the state of Bombay, southeast of Poona.

Cholera raged unabated in the Travancore district, in the southwestern extremity of India.

Floods destroyed 2,000 acres of crops in the Vizagapatam district of Madras. Many thousands of acres were damaged elsewhere. The yield in the affected districts was officially estimated at one-quarter normal.

The Madras floods destroyed cattle, roads and railways and caused outbreaks of disease. A government irrigation regulator valued at \$3,750,000 was destroyed. Relief workers are distributing rice and clothing among the sufferers.

Mexican Troops Rout Reactionaries in Battle; Kill 45

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 12 (U.P.)—Dispatches from Guadalajara said today that 45 reactionaries had been killed in three encounters in the states of Jalisco and Colima. The largest battle was near Comala, where 32 dead were left on the battlefield.

Organize the unorganized! Organize new unions in the unorganized industries!

English Trade Union Congress in Swansea, 1928

By HARRY POLLITT. (From Labor Unity.)

(General Secretary National Minority Movement, British Section of the Red International of Labor Unions.)

THE 60th congress of the British Trades Union Movement opened at Swansea on September 3rd, 1928.

There were present 621 delegates, representing 3,874,842 workers, a decrease of 25 delegates, and 289,152 workers who attended the Edinburgh congress. This reduction is largely accounted for by the operation of the Trades Union Act, which makes it illegal for the unions catering for state employees to be affiliated to the T. U. C.

Ben Turner opened with the worst presidential speech that has been made at a Congress. It was largely reminiscent and completely regardless of the change in the economic situation that has taken place since the war. Not a word did it contain about the intensification of the capitalist offensive, the rapidly increasing unemployed army, the new attacks being prepared against all sections of transport and building workers, nothing but an expression of the pious hopes and sentimental moralizing that are a standing disgrace to the leadership of the Trades Union Congress.

If ever there was a time when the Trades Union Congress through its chairman should have issued a clarion call it is now—a call for united resistance against further attacks, a call for the defense of the unemployed, a call for the reorganization of the trade unions on the fighting basis demanded by modern conditions, a call for workshop organization, for the trade union recruitment to build up powerful unions to fight capitalism, for effective international unity, a message of hope and inspiration to the toiling masses at home and abroad, exploited and held down by the armed forces of British imperialism.

The Trade Union Movement cannot afford to tolerate this happy-go-lucky leadership; it must be repudiated, and the new leadership created. Since 1921 the workers have lost \$546,000,000 in wage reductions, thousands of the best lads in the movement are victimized, are hungry and worried out of their lives.

Week by week the unemployed figures are mounting up to thousands, over a million on poor law relief, while the General Council with three exceptions sing "God Save the King" at mayoral banquets, and the president of the Trades Union Congress finishes up his presidential speech with the following "appeal":

"There is too much time and money spent in gambling and drink. The gambling and drink take toll in money of not less than £600,000,000 per year, and in addition, there is the waste of mind and manhood. Oh, for a Father Matthew in our land (not a showman or a Pussfoot Johnson), but a living man, with fire and enthusiasm to spread the gospel of temperance amongst us all, and especially amongst the richer classes, where drinking to excess is most pronounced."

For weeks prior to the opening of the Swansea congress the unemployed had been organizing a march from the surrounding districts to demonstrate before the congress and to ask it to receive a deputation to place the case of the unemployed before the congress. The general council sought police "protection" from the unemployed; the congress hall was like an armed camp, the officials had to be "protected" by the police from their own unfortunate members.

Dodged the Unemployed.

The demonstration was to march past the congress hall at 2:00 p. m. The congress did not resume its session on this occasion until 2:45 p. m., and the press came out with placards "Unemployed Bluffed." "General Council's Clever Strategy."

HILFERS IS STILL TRYING MICHELIN STRIKE SELLOUT

Rubber Bosses Assist Faker's Treachery

Continued from Page One

sent out a huge "bouncer" of a thug to bawl at the protesting strikers and prevent their entrance thru the gates by force.

Jules Coruel, member of the strike committee, whose entrance was itself at first disputed, argued strenuously for the admission not only of the excluded Michelin strikers, but also for the young militants who wished to discuss the strike and Hilfers' proposals with the strikers. Hilfers overrode every effort in this direction.

When all possible strikers had been herded by automobile into the fenced enclosure, Hilfers and his thugs, ballyhooing, "This way, this way," led the trapped strikers into a barn at the back of the yard. The shouting of the bullies was so ridiculous that several workers within the yard shouted, "This way, for your hot dogs."

In spite of the exclusion of the militant strikers from the so-called strike meeting, they were able to hear Hilfers make the following address:

"I am not here to form a union," the labor faker declared in his opening statement which is alone sufficient to brand him as a strike smasher in the eyes of the Michelin strikers.

Using all the tricks of an American Federation of Labor demagogue, Hilfers then proceeded to describe conversations he had had with superintendents Meyers and in which he posed to his audience as a defender of their rights while, in reality, making himself a mouthpiece for the Michelin bosses' wage-cutting schemes.

Complete Sell-Out.

He described how he told Meyers to go to hell and take his terms with him, while he stated these terms, a one cent reduction for workers making forty-eight cents an hour and the equivalent for other classes of workers. At the same time, on the basis of this wage cut, which is really the retraction of one-half the original wage slash Michelin previously offered and which the strikers unanimously rejected, Hilfers urged the men to reach an accord with their bosses.

Hilfers was frank in urging his complete policy of betrayal on the strikers and appealed to them for immediate action in this respect.

This morning's packed crowds of strikers on Main St. and the side street gave the lie to Hilfers' efforts for a sell-out. The sullen masses of men and women booed and hissed the workers in the machinists' department as they entered the mill, dramatically proving despite the bosses' newspapers, that there is no break in the ranks of the strikers.

The strikers have been paying close attention to the counsel of Samuel Brody, J. Signor, Tom Defaccio and other militant leaders who have appealed to them to form well-organized picket lines which the police will not be able to scatter without a struggle. They also urge the choice of picket captains and a thorough organization and centralization of the strike committee so that it will be a powerful weapon for presenting the workers' demands to the Michelin bosses.

A meeting in the woods behind the Michelin plant, which will be addressed by Samuel Brody, J. Signor, Emilia Green and other militant leaders, is scheduled for this afternoon.

Forced to Expel Havelock.

The congress then started its official business. Havelock Wilson's Union was solemnly expelled from congress. It had taken the congress a long time to do this! The Minority Movement were the first to demand it, but were scoffed at by the very men who have since been compelled by their actions to admit that we were right.

Now that this expulsion has been effected there is a keen competition going on for the right to organize the seamen. Half-a-dozen rival unions are staking claims, all anxious to get official recognition. In the meantime the Minority Movement is going ahead organizing a seamen's action, that will become the real basis for the seamen's organization of the future.

Will Suppress Criticism.

Arising from the expulsion of the Seamen's Union, the general council demanded increased disciplinary powers to deal with unions in the future which the present standing orders do not allow. No one is deceived by this demand, these powers are required by the general council more for application to militant unions like the Furnishing Trades, than for the reformist unions, and the workers will have proof of this within the next twelve months.

The trades councils through a resolution on the agenda in the name of the Railway Clerks' Association, demanded affiliation to congress. The only support for this important resolution came from the left wing, but it was turned down by an overwhelming vote. It is important to note this decision in the light of what took place afterwards.

The general council asked congress to endorse their decision that no member of the Minority Movement is eligible to attend any conference organized by the trades councils. The congress gave its endorsement. So we are faced with the interesting position of a "democratic" congress which refuses affiliation to the trades councils, which have to do all the detailed work of the general council in the localities, but dictates to them who shall be delegates to their conferences.

Fear Trades Councils.

Congress went even farther. Every year there is a National conference of trades councils. This year's na-

To Protect the Rights of the Working Class



These armed seamen are types of the Russian sailors who mutinied against their Kerensky officers in 1917 and seized their war vessels to aid the establishment of a workers' and peasants' government.

THIRTY YEARS OF THE MOSCOW ART THEATRE

MOSCOW (By Mail)—The thirtieth anniversary of the foundation of the Moscow Art Theatre was celebrated in the Soviet Union on October 27 by many noted artists, scholars and workers, delegation: at the Bolshoi Theatre.

The organizers and founders of the Moscow Art Theatre are Stanislavsky and Nemirovitch-Danchenko. In the beginning of its activity the theatre put forth as its principle the fight against theatrical conventionalities of the XIX Century. For the first time the theatre found its proper methods and artistic line while staging "Seagull" of Tchekhov. Since then the figure of a seagull became an emblem of the theatre.

In the process of its work and gradual development the Moscow Art Theatre very often took its plays from the classic works of Pushkin, Tolstoy, Shakespeare, Moliere and Dostoevsky.

The chief nucleus of the Moscow Art Theatre's company including Stanislavsky and Nemirovitch-Danchenko still remains, consisting of Madam Knipper-Tchekhov (widow of deceased writer), Raevsky, Vishnevsky, Moskvina, Kachalov and others.

Twice since the moment of its foundation the Moscow Art Theatre was abroad: in 1905-1906 in Germany and in 1922-1924 touring through Europe and America.

During thirty years of its existence the theatre has staged altogether seventy-five different plays. Beginning from 1924 up to the present time eleven new plays were performed, including "Warm Heart" by Ostrovsky, "Nicolas the First and Decembrists," "Days of the Family Turbidity" by Bulgakov, "Fogaro," "Armored Train," by Vsevolod Ivanov and others.

219 NIGHT CLUB ARRESTS.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 12 (U.P.)—Two hundred and nineteen night club proprietors, alleged gamblers, and saloon keepers were arrested by Kansas City police in a series of raids over the week-end.

The socialist party is a party of the petty bourgeoisie.

RUHR COURTS DO BOSSES' BIDDING IN BIG LOCKOUT

Police Attack Metal Workers' Meet

Continued from Page One

the steel trust, including the Krupps, Thyssen and Kloeckner, the social-democratic leaders in the unions are ready to appeal to the highest federal labor court.

"Socialists' Legal Methods.

This action on the part of the social-democrats, who seem so anxious to keep within legal bounds, would only prolong the lock-out for weeks, it is pointed out. Should the federal court support the decision of the lower court, wage negotiations would have to be begun all over again, with the employers practically dictating the terms.

Due to the tactics of the social-democrats, a wave of unrest is spreading among the workers' ranks. The appeal of the Communist leaders that a general strike be proclaimed and the iron and steel trust be forced to grant the full demands of the workers, is meeting with greater favor from day to day.

The Reichstag, opening its session today, faces a heated and long dispute on the internal crisis that threatens to disrupt the stabilization.

Red Demonstrators in Capitol Court

Continued from Page One

exploited section of the American working masses, are the first to be used as cannon fodder to further the aims of the capitalist exploiters. We, therefore, together with our white fellow-workers fighting together in the same cause for the emancipation of all the toiling masses, demand the immediate release of our fellow-worker, John Porter, whose only 'crime' is that he made a militant fight for the working class."

The Union, through its representative, William Lawrence, states:

"The National Textile Workers Union pledges its fullest support to the campaign of the International Labor Defense for the release of John Porter, vice-president of the New Bedford branch of the N. T. W. U. and a member of our National Executive Committee. The arrest of Porter for his militant leadership in the New Bedford textile strike exposes the war department as an instrument of the capitalists in their efforts to exploit the workers, and reveals the army as a strikebreaking agency. We call upon all labor unions and upon all workers to force the military authorities to release John Porter immediately. Only mass protest can restore John Porter to his place in the leadership of the labor movement."

mit a report with recommendations to the affiliated organizations."

The speakers in support of this resolution were careful to point out that it was not advisable to have discussions in Congress upon what methods should be used to attack the disruptive elements, but that the general council should give a lead to each of its affiliated unions, so that they can carry out the recommendations made.

To Crush Opposition.

This simply means that next year in all probability no delegate who is a member either of the Communist Party or the National Minority Movement will be allowed to attend the T. U. C. The secretary of the T. U. C., Mr. Citrine, in a statement to the press at the close of the congress quite plainly indicated the rigour with which this resolution will be applied.

But it is intended to do more than attack the organized revolutionaries. It will be used against general council leaders like A. J. Cook, who on the basis of this resolution will be suspended from the general council if they make any public comment on any action of the council, once it has decided upon a policy.

(To Be Continued.)

Find Bribery in Office of District Attorney

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 12.—Three principals in the Aimee Semple McPherson kidnapping of two years ago probably will testify this week before the Los Angeles County Grand Jury investigating alleged bribery in the district attorney's office of Asa Keyes.

Keyes and several minor members of the office already are under indictment charged with accepting bribes.

The grand jury, in a preliminary investigation, has found sufficient evidence to warrant reopening of the McPherson case in which the Auburn-haired Evangelist of Angelus Temple was charged with conspiracy.

We demand the abolition of the right of eviction by landlords against wage earning tenants.

BOOKS

A VALUABLE ANTHOLOGY

RUSSIAN POETRY, an Anthology. Chosen and translated by Babette Deutsch and Avrahm Yarmolinsky. International Publishers. \$2.25.

Reviewed by A. B. MAGIL.

THE revolution which overthrew Russian czarism and capitalism also overthrew the culture of czarism and capitalism. And on its ruins is being built the culture of a new ruling class, the proletariat.

A glimpse of this new culture as expressed in its poetry is offered in "Russian Poetry," one of the many distinguished books that are being issued by International Publishers. Unfortunately for any adequate appreciation of the poetry of the new Russian culture the scope of the book is too wide. It attempts to span the entire range of Russian poetry from Pushkin to the present day in less than 200 pages, and since about two-thirds of the book is occupied with pre-revolutionary writers, the section devoted to the poets of revolutionary Russia is necessarily fragmentary.

But even this fragmentary cross-section offers a refreshing contrast. Perhaps many of these poets aren't good poets. They are windy and rhetorical and often merely shout at the top of their lungs. But they are amazingly alive human beings; their senses tingle; and their work is flooded with the fever and rhythm of a young and growing world.

What a contrast to their predecessors! If one were to judge from this anthology, most Russian poetry prior to the revolution was produced as a sort of sacred ritual by esthetes, diabolists and half-mad religious mystics. French symbolism, married to a vague, neurotic God, gave birth to pale, delicate verses. The notes of passivity and defeat, Nirvana and death dominate. Russian czarism was prolific in tortured souls.

The Bolshevik Revolution blasted this chancel-house poetry, it ruthlessly burnt out the spiritual mildew of many years. Poets found their serenity invaded, their emotions torn this way and that, the monasteries they had built up about their frightened little souls toppled over by the shout of a triumphant working class. Many fled into exile, a few remained. And at the crossroads loomed inexplicably the figure of Alexander Blok.

It was one of the ironies of the life of Alexander Blok—and of the Russian Revolution—that it was given to this bourgeois intellectual, this mystical adulator of esthetic and religious abstractions, to write what is generally considered the great poem of the Revolution, "The Twelve."

"The Twelve," even in translation pulsates with the rhythm and terror of the ten days that shook the world. And tho it falters into a religio-mystical ending, its swift, kaleidoscopic realism, its shout of defiance, its sardonic caricatures of a world crumbling before the relentless march of The Twelve—the workers—make it a great, breathtaking revolutionary poem.

"A bourgeois, a lonely mourner,
His nose tucked in his ragged fur,
Stands lost and idle on the corner,
Tagged by a cringing, mangy cur.

"The bourgeois like a hungry mongrel—
A silent question—stands and begs;
The old world like a kinless mongrel
Stands there, its tail between its legs."

And then:

"Forward, forward, the thundering beat
Of the workers' marching feet!"

But Blok was, after all, an outsider. Other poets have appeared since him who belong more completely to the Revolution and to the days that have followed. And of the ten such poets included in "Russian Poetry" it is no accident that practically all are of proletarian or peasant origin. Several, including poets of such divergent tendencies as Vladimir Mayakovsky and Demyan Bedny (who seems to be a sort of poet laureate of the Soviet Union), were revolutionists in the underground days and are now members of the Communist Party. Whatever their limitations, they are important as exponents of a new culture and as pathfinders. Behind them lie the ruins of the capitalist world and the last glimmers of its culture. Before them lies socialism and the culture of socialism.

Since I can't read Russian, I can criticize neither the selection of poems nor the faithfulness of the translations included in "Russian Poetry." Avrahm Yarmolinsky probably did most of the selection and the actual translating, while Babette Deutsch, herself a well known poet, seems to be responsible for turning the translations into English verse. And she has done a superb job. As one who has translated poetry from a foreign language I can testify to the enormous difficulties that the task involves. If Babette Deutsch doesn't always succeed in transmuting good Russian poetry into good English poetry, she at least nearly always achieves smooth, interesting verse. She and Avrahm Yarmolinsky ought to give us an anthology devoted exclusively to the poetry of the new Russia. And leave it to International Publishers to do a good publishing job.

A HEALTHY MODERN.

GOOD-BYE WISCONSIN. By Glenway Wescott. Harper and Brothers. \$2.50.

Reviewed by EDWIN ROLFE.

ONE would have to search long and read much among the younger writers to find so healthy an attitude as that of Glenway Wescott in "Good-Bye Wisconsin"; an attitude of sensible skepticism toward the social values of the present-day ruling class, tempered with a sincere intellectual delving into the roots of present-day America.

Wisconsin is the symbol of America to Wescott, at least the symbol of the lower-class, which to him is the poor farmer. Categorically, this is incorrect. In addition to Wisconsin there is Pennsylvania, Washington, New York, Georgia, with the different slices of American proletarian life that they encompass and represent. But for Wescott's purpose the poor farmer of the middle-west is sufficient.

Stories in the book like "The Runaways," depicting the hopeless lives of mid-west workers who, kept in ignorance of everything outside of their own poverty, emulate their masters in their self-imposed forgetfulness and decadence, bear evidence of sincere study and observation. Others, like "In a Thicket" and "Like a Lover," show the author for what he really is: a writer striving for perfection in his craft, not interested in anything except the acquisition of a valid method of interpreting the modern world.

Few prejudices mar the content of Wescott's stories. He has drawn truthfully, with the aid of a careful and exact prose, the eleven tales embodied in this volume. Each story has an authentic ring; Wescott is unpolled by the modern quack-schools of writing and as a result is able to present scrupulously a cross-section of American life.

Let me quote a selection, taken from the title story of the volume, describing college students:

"Most of them are solid and rubicund, one or two slender ones with the dead-leaf complexion; men and large men at that, but they have the blushes, the look of haunted innocence of small boys. Handsome, as a group compared with other groups, the individual faces seem too fresh and too amiable. Republican principles, false-looking gestures of affection, more than one hand laid deliberately on the next shoulder, expert joking evidently meant to create an atmosphere of intimacy; these habits will be useful in later life if they are to be, for example, travelling salesmen or ward politicians. No sign of thoroughgoing candor; almost every speech is followed by an acute glance at someone, to see how it is being taken; each is playing up to the other."

All this is good; Wescott's attitude is a healthy one, and, although not primarily concerned with the class struggle, his integrity as a writer brings the presence of it into his work.

But the title of the volume gives birth to a question: will Wescott continue along the path that his work, up to the present, indicates, and lead it to its inevitable consummation, or will he let himself be swept into the muddiness of artistic frustration and unhealthy cynicism which is the scourge of most of Europe's intellectual centers? If he sustains his admirable restraint and artistry, both of craft and mind, the chances are even that he will continue to improve. Otherwise (and certain excerpts from his past writings substantiate this possibility) he may go the way of Ezra Pound and E. E. Cummings, and join the post-war emigres in their worship before the blood-stained shrine of Machiavellianism.

OPEN SHOP AND COMPANY UNION RULE SEATTLE

Time Is Ripe to Build Fighting Union

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SEATTLE (By Mail).—In 1920, Local 38-12 of the International Longshoremen's Association had a membership of 2,000 and the list system is working fine. When a lynch was sent to the Frank Waterhouse Dock and the writer investigated the cargo, he found it was consigned to Kolchak, via Vladivostok, Russia. Back to the union hall, a special meeting was called and all members were called off the ships. The motion that we do not handle the munitions on the Frank Waterhouse Dock was carried unanimously and resolutions were sent to President Wilson and congress that no munitions would be handled in the port of Seattle by Local 38-12 of the I. L. A. However, the S. S. Delight was loaded by members of the Y. M. C. A. and American Legion under military and police protection, but the boat was delayed due to inexperienced help.

Shortly after, the Associated Industries got busy and destroyed the I. L. A. The "fink" hall on the seow was a disgrace to anybody who had the first principle of unionism left in him. The waterfront workers were guaranteed steady work if they would vote away the list system. The boss men, that is, the walking bosses, hatch bosses, dock bosses, etc., were the first to sell out to the company union (the "fink" union) and gradually the others were forced to accept these conditions.

Today there are several different groups of waterfront workers, the steady men, the open-shop and the closed-shop men. At the waterfront dispatching hall 1,000 men are listed in gangs, under the control of a joint committee, representing the employers and workers, to settle all disputes. The Pacific Coast Terminal, Pier 14, employs 600 men, an open shop. The Big G. Docks are open shop; representatives of the company select their help by the old picking system. The Milwaukee Dock is closed shop. The Alaska Steamship Co., Pier 2, employs 150 men on the list. Bell St. and Port Commission employ 50 truckers, and last, and also least, the I. L. A., with about 150 to 200 truckers. They get the crumbs from the various fink halls.

Conditions Bad.

Such is the deplorable conditions in the Seattle port today. Less than 5 per cent of the men employed in the Seattle port have revolutionary tendencies, and yet it was at this port more than at any other that an organized attempt was made by the workers to prevent the loading of munitions to destroy the Russian Revolution. The time has come to act, to build a powerful union in this basic industry, to prepare for the next war by developing a militant revolutionary spirit among the workers on the waterfront. This must be the mission of the Communist Party in the northwest.

K. K. K. TERROR AGAINST NEGROES

Election Won, They Burn Crosses

OMAHA, Neb. (By Mail).—The Ku Klux Klan, jubilant over the election of Hoover and the barring of the Communist ticket in Nebraska are again burning fiery crosses in various parts of the city.

Last night three crosses were lighted, one in the Negro section and two near Catholic institutions.

It is interesting to note that no crosses were burnt in the Negro section until after the election. Before the election both parties were busy corralling Negro votes.

Ben Bess Appeal Hearing on Nov. 12

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports that the appeal of the case of Ben Bess, framed Negro worker, who has served thirteen years of a thirty-year sentence on a white woman's perjured testimony, has been docketed for a hearing in the South Carolina Supreme Court on November 12 or 13.

Bess was once freed when the woman admitted that she had lied in order to protect a white man. He was again put into prison, when the woman swore that she had been forced to make the statement, which she said was untrue.

COLLEGE HEAD'S CAR KILLS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 12 (U.P.).—Miles Blythe, 21, was killed here last night when a truck driven by his father, John Blythe, collided with an automobile driven by Dr. Stratton D. Brooks, president of the University of Missouri. Dr. Brooks' left hand was injured. Mrs. Brooks, who was riding with her husband, and the elder Blythe escaped serious injury.

We demand the immediate recognition of Soviet Union by the United States government!

Days When the Capitalists Trembled



Above is a scene from "Ten Days That Shook the World," the Soviet film now showing at the Little Carnegie Playhouse, 57th St. The film tells the story of the early days of the Bolshevik Revolution. (By a regrettable error this caption appeared in yesterday's Daily Worker with the wrong picture.)

FASCIST WHITE TERROR SOUGHT BY SOCIALISTS

(Red Aid Press Service)

The military occupation of a whole city, arming of troops with hand bombs, machine guns, tear gas bombs, the arrest of revolutionary workers, warrants for the arrest of the whole of the members of the Communist Party of Austria, indictments for high treason, confiscation of newspapers and leaflets, collaboration of social democratic republican corps members and Seipel troops against Communist workers, a pogrom language in the reactionary press, language which could scarcely be more provocative and unrestricted in times of civil war—this is the balance which the Berlin "Vorwärts" designates as "favorable" for Austrian social democracy.

Austria stands at the parting of the ways. The right bourgeois papers of Vienna and Berlin are not far wrong in stating this. It is the first time since the existence of the Austrian republic that the reactionary troops have dared to demonstrate in a threatening military manner in the workers' quarter of Vienna. The demonstration itself, if not so large as was intended, was a success. That which the Austrian bourgeoisie signed with blood stained hand on July 15, 1927, the aim which has guided all its political striving since this time, it has once more openly proclaimed on this October as its future policy. Only small groups of revolutionary workers resisted this reactionary front, whose demonstration was aided by not only the soldiery, but by the social democratic defense league.

"Democratic" Country. Austria has hitherto counted among the "most democratic" states of Europe. Surrounded by the countries of the white terror, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Italy, it has often been made a place of asylum for political refugees from the reactionary states of southern Europe. Except Switzerland, it has been the sole south European country possessing certain democratic liberties, and has frequently been plunged into more or less serious conflicts with its reactionary neighbors.

For years Austria has, however, been gradually assimilating the air of the white terror. In Burgenland Horthy's bands press forward, in Tyrol Mussolini's blackshirts are close to the frontier. The allies, when negotiating credits, never fail to emphasize the necessity of "ordered government conditions." In the country itself the fascist and christian socialist currents merged in the Home Defence League in one military organization, and are seeking close organizational connections with similar organizations in the south European terror states. These developments have been promoted with delight by the christian social-Seipel government, and have encountered but little resistance from the social democrats.

"Socialists' Desert Fight. On October 7, the forces of Austrian reaction held their dress rehearsal. The result? The bourgeois democracy of Austria threw itself with all its available forces onto the side of the Home Defence League, and the social democrats, whilst forced by the pressure of the masses to resolve on a counter demonstration, made no real struggle against the fascist parade. The Communist Party really took up this struggle, but was at once outlawed, and those workers who joined them came promptly into conflict with the fists of the police. The Red Aid functionaries who came to help with their ambulance were arrested. The "Rote Fahne" was confiscated five times, and finally subjected to a preliminary censorship entirely non-constitutional.

This is what the social democratic victory in Vienna really looks like. This victory will doubtless have its sequel during the next few weeks in the courts, should the workers not succeed by energetic protests in having the charges of high treason, etc., withdrawn.

Government Turns Fascist. There is no doubt that October 7th signifies the open continuation of the period of reaction commenced on July 15, 1927. It signifies the ranging of Austria in the reactionary front of its neighbors. The Home Defence named its parade a "March on Vienna" in order to proclaim that October 7th was to have the same significance for Vienna as the "March on Rome" for Italy,

which was the forerunner of the fascist regime.

During the last few months the Seipel government has already shown its sympathy for the states of white terror by many breaches of the right of asylum and the like. October 7 and the attitude of the Austrian government on this day were an open proclamation of the intention of continuing the policy of friendship towards the fascist and white terrorist governments, and to become more and more the inner and outer equal of this darkest reaction of South Europe.

SINGING JAILBIRDS

A new technique of production is being evolved by the New Playwrights Theatre for Upton Sinclair's "Singing Jailbirds." This innovation in stage composition should solve an important problem of the stage director and scenic designer.

Most scenic designers have contented themselves with constructing pretty sets that do little more than indicate the location of action. Now and then a daring artist throws in a little symbolism for good measure. The stage director on the other hand has been forced to accept the sets as screens before which the actors perform. Both have realized that this method does not exploit the possibilities for theatrical effect that exist in the relation of actor to background. The occasional effort to achieve the proper effect usually results in freakish scenery, presented under the guise of "modernism."

The New Playwrights Theatre has adopted a procedure which will create a plastic background for the actor, giving unity to the entire stage composition. Sets are constructed that will be in harmony with the size, posture and movements of the actors by having them perform before rough scenery built on movable platforms out of boxes and cardboard. The constructions are shortened, lengthened or reshaped according to the demands of the scene and the action. The actors perform again, and the moulding of scenery continues. At the same time the actors are taught to accommodate their postures and gestures to the special scenic designs. When the desired harmony is achieved, drawings are made of the final composition, the rough sets are destroyed, and now permanent sets are built. Thus the background and the people on the stage are adjusted to each other as the rehearsals proceed.

We demand the immediate removal of all restrictions in all trade unions against the membership of Negro workers and equal opportunity for employment, wages, hours and working conditions for Negro and white workers.

POLISH WORKERS SCORE FASCIST WHITE TERROR

Against Pilsudski Senator

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, (By Mail).—At a mass meeting held on Sunday at the International Workers' Home in Hamtramck more than 600 men and women raised their voices in protest against Michael Sokolowski, a representative of the bloody fascist socialist party.

Sokolowski, a member of the Polish Senate, came to this country to raise money for his party and to spread the fascist ideas among the American-Polish workers.

Workers in Detroit met him properly at the huge demonstration. Comrade B. K. Gebert exposed the role of the Polish socialist party, which has to its credit activity in the Police secret police in helping the Pilsudski government to persecute, jail and murder the revolutionary workers and peasants of Poland. He also pointed out that they were instrumental in the murder of so many revolutionary leaders during the May Day demonstration. It was further shown that in every struggle of the workers, peasants or national minorities the Polish socialist party lined itself up with the capitalist and Pilsudski governments to suppress these struggles. They also are outstanding advocates for war against the Soviet Union under the slogan that "Communism is a Menace to Poland."

The meeting was also addressed by Alfred E. Goetz, (in English), Kristalsky (in Russian), and Schawala (in Ukrainian). Comrade Vronsky, the chairman, presented a resolution in which he greeted the Communist Party of Poland and the 100,000 striking textile workers, in the name of the workers assembled. The resolution condemned the traitorous socialist-fascist party of Poland and calls on all Polish workers in America to stand by the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

At the same afternoon at the meeting of Sokolowski at Dom Polski Hall which was held under the auspices of the Polish Socialist Alliance, scores of workers demanded the floor to denounce the lies of the fascist Sokolowski. For about ten minutes Gebert demanded the right to speak from the floor and despite the fact that the chairman denied him the floor, Comrade Gebert spoke for a few minutes exposing the fascist Sokolowski and his party and was hailed by the large number of workers assembled. Many of the workers yelled from the floor: "Release the Political Prisoners in Poland," "Down with the Traitors," "Down with the Bloody Fascism," "Down with Pilsudski," "Down with the Polish Socialist Party," and "Down with the Traitors of the Working Class."

The meeting was adjourned by committee in charge turning out the lights in an attempt to prevent Comrade Gebert from continuing his speech. The crowd left inspired by the protest of the Communists, and the socialist-fascist was not successful in getting any funds or support from the workers of Detroit.

QUITS CHURCH-DRAMA LEAGUE.

Channing Pollock, playwright, has announced his resignation from the Church and Drama Association, of which he is one of the founders.

The immediate cause of his resignation was the refusal of the association to endorse his latest play, "Mr. Moneybags." Pollock's disappointment of the association was said to be based upon his contention that the organization was "lowering the taste of the theatre in its campaign to raise the morals."

Distribute The DAILY WORKER

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"An Enemy of the People"

Walter Hampden Gives a Spirited Performance in Revival of Ibsen's Play

IBSEN'S "An Enemy of the People" is obviously autobiographical—even more obviously than "The Master Builder." The character of Dr. Thomas Stockmann, who becomes the enemy of the people, is to a large extent an imaginative projection of Ibsen himself, embodying many of the ideas that were closest to his heart. Less than a year before (1881) the appearance of "Ghosts" had brought down upon him the oburgations of every Mrs. Grundy who was half-way articulate. "An Enemy of the People" was Ibsen's answer, an idealization of the role he had played in Norwegian life and an expression of his contempt for the middle class mind and soul.

Ibsen's passion for social reform was essentially a moral and ethical passion. All his social ideals lay within very narrow limits and concern largely sensitive middle class individuals struggling against the hypocritical bourgeois morality which prevents their personalities from attaining free expression. He seems to have been untouched by the revolutionary currents of his time and to have been indifferent to the lot of the great majority of human beings for whom bourgeois morality is something vastly more pernicious than a structure upon personal self-expression.

But in his attack on certain of the moral shibboleths of bourgeois society Ibsen played objectively (and within limits) a revolutionary role. And we see this most clearly in "An Enemy of the People," which Walter Hampden has revived at his own theatre on upper Broadway. (Incidentally, the translation used by Hampden seems to be the one by Eleanor Marx-Avstling, the daughter of Karl Marx and herself prominent in the English socialist movement of the last century.)

Thore one of the shallowest as it was one of the most hastily written of Ibsen's plays, "An Enemy of the People" glows with all of Ibsen's magnificent craftsmanship. And even a comparatively shallow Ibsen play is filled with flashes of his genius. "An Enemy of the People" is thoroughly entertaining all the way thru and its satire of the typical bourgeois in the person of Aslakson, the printer, is superbly done. This role is admirably played by Cecil Yapp, a veteran of the Hampden troupe.

The play reveals many of Ibsen's fundamental shortcomings as a so-



Lucy Digges, who plays the role of Mephophilus in Goethe's "Faust," now in its final week at the Guild Theatre.

cial thinker. He failed to realize that the basic maladjustments of the world are economic and are shared in by the large masses of the people. His chief preoccupation was with the psychological maladjustments of isolated individuals in an unfavorable social milieu. And in "An Enemy of the People" he shows plainly that it was to the intellectual minority, and not to the toiling masses whom he lumped together with the despised bourgeois "compact majority," that he looked for social salvation.

Walter Hampden has done about all that can be done with the play in view of the fact that the cast with the notable exception of himself and Cecil Yapp, is only so-so. Hampden himself plays the role of Dr. Stockmann and he gives a spirited, resourceful interpretation. Much should also be said for his direction of the scene of the meeting in the fourth act, one of the most effective things of its kind I've seen on the stage. —A.B.M.

SEEKS AUTO SPEED RECORD

PARIS, Nov. 12 (UP).—Major Malcolm Campbell searched the desert sands by airplane today for a suitable spot for his attempt to re-capture the world's automobile speed record, dispatches from Africa said.

AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD
LAST WEEK
FAUST
GUILD Theatre, W. 52nd St.
Eves. 8:30; Mats. 2:30 and Saturday, 2:30
Strange Interlude
John Golden Theatre, 58th St. E. of B'way
EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:30

ARTHUR HOPKINS presents
MACHINAL
A new play by Sophie Treadwell
PLYMOUTH Theatre, 42nd St. E. of B'way
Mats. 2:30 and 8:30

ERLANGER THEATRE, W. 44th St.
Evenings 8:30 - Mats. 2:30 and Saturday, 2:30
George M. Cohan's Comedians
with POLLY WALKER
in Mr. Cohan's Newest Musical Comedy

"BILLIE"

LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. E. of B'way
Mats. 2:30 and Sat. 2:30

GODS OF THE LIGHTNING
by Maxwell Anderson & Harold Hickerson

JOLSON Theatre, 11th Ave. & 59th St.
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
GUY ODETTE DE WOLF
ROBERTSON MYRTIL HOOPER
in a musical romance of Chopin

WHITE LILACS

CHANIN'S 46th St. W. of B'way
Eves. 8:25
Matinees, Wed. & Sat. 2:30
SCHWARZ and MANDEL'S
MUSICAL SMASH

GOOD NEWS

with GEORGE OLSEN'S MUSIC.
The Communist Party is the party of the liberation of the Negro race from all white oppression.

CIVIC REPERTORY 148th St. & 4th Ave.
Eves. 8:30
50c; \$1.00, \$1.50. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:30
EVA LEE GALLIENNE, Director

SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY
"The Cherry Orchard."
TODAY, "The Master Builder."
Wed. Mat., "The Cherry Orchard."
Wed. Eve., "Invitation au Voyage."
Thurs. Eve., "The Cherry Orchard."
Fri. Eve., "Invitation au Voyage."
Sat. Mat., "The World-Be-Gentleman."
Sat. Eve., "The Cradle Song."

"MATA HARI: THE RED DANCER"
Faced the firing squad with a smile
See the sensational film that dazzled all Europe
KITH ALBEE CAMEO NOW

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Continuous Noon to Midnight.
"TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD"
Pop. Prices. Circle 7551.

Arthur Hopkins presents
"THESE DAYS"
By Katharine Clugston
CORT Theatre, W. 48th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

FAY Bainter presents
JEALOUSY
JOHN HALLIDAY
MAXINE ELLIOTT
THEATRE, 14th St. & 6th Ave.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

SAM HARRIS Theatre, 42d St., West H. of B'way. Eves. 8:30.
Matinees, Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30
MUSICAL COMEDY HIT

LUCKEE GIRL

MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45th St. 8th Ave. Eves. 8:30.
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.

JANUARY 5, 1929

WILL BE FIVE YEARS OF THE COMING OUT OF THE

DAILY WORKER

CITIES ARE URGED TO BEGIN MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR CELEBRATIONS NOW.

Sixty Students, Twelve Workers Narrowly Escape Death in Big Williamsburgh Fire

WORKERS NEARLY TRAPPED IN 4TH FLOOR FACTORY

Stop Trolley Service for 40 Minutes

Sixty-five girls and seven men yesterday found their way to safety when fire, starting on the second floor of a four-story building at 1050 Broadway, in Williamsburgh, spread to the upper floors into Murphy's Business School, where 60 students were in the midst of their lessons, and into a factory on the top floor.

The fire started in a dancing academy conducted by Sydney E. Feist, and rapidly spread to the upper floors. The underwear factory of Schurtzky and Company, on the fourth floor, which employs five men and seven women, was also menaced by the flames. It was only by their calmness that the factory workers saved themselves from certain death.

Passersby on the street, seeing the smoke coming out of the second-story window, immediately turned in an alarm. Meanwhile those in the business school on the third floor and the workers in the factory on the fourth floor escaped from the building by forming a line and holding each other's hands as they fled through the smoke-filled rooms and corridors down the stairs into the street.

Trolley service on the Broadway, Ralph and Reid Aves. trolley lines was suspended for forty minutes.

Relatives Seek Word of James Carolides, Missing Fur Militant

James Carolides, a fur worker, left his home at 3056 Albany Crescent, New York City, on Nov. 6, and has not been heard from since.

Carolides, who is of Greek nationality, is a member of the Furriers' Joint Board, and has been an active and militant worker in the union struggles for several years.

Anyone getting information concerning his present whereabouts is urged to get in touch immediately with his mother, Mrs. Carolides, at the same address, 3056 Albany Crescent, New York City.

Jingoist Alien Ruling Made by Buffalo Judge

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 12 (UP).—All aliens, except British subjects, entering this country from Canada, must have a passport and visa from the country to which they owe allegiance, Federal Judge Hazel ruled here today.

About 450 aliens who were permitted to enter this country, after filing a bond of \$250 pending determination of the case, are affected by the ruling.

BUENOS AIRES BOMB

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 12.—Pascari picked up a satchel from the steps of the Catholic Cathedral here and gave it to a policeman. A bomb exploded. The policeman was killed. Also a pedestrian died from wounds.

MITTEN PLAN BRINGS WAGE CUTS IN PHILA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (By Mail)

Mitten, whose plan caused the hosiery workers to lose their strike against the Ajax and Federal mills here, will no doubt make the labor misleaders howl with glee at the misery which this exploiter and labor hater has caused the workers in the cab industry.

At the time of the Quaker Cab Company's passing into Mitten control this Worker Correspondent stated that the result would be wage slashes, speed-up and the firing of workers—and it did. For this is one of the ways in which the exploiters "collaborate" with the workers.

500 to 700 jobs.

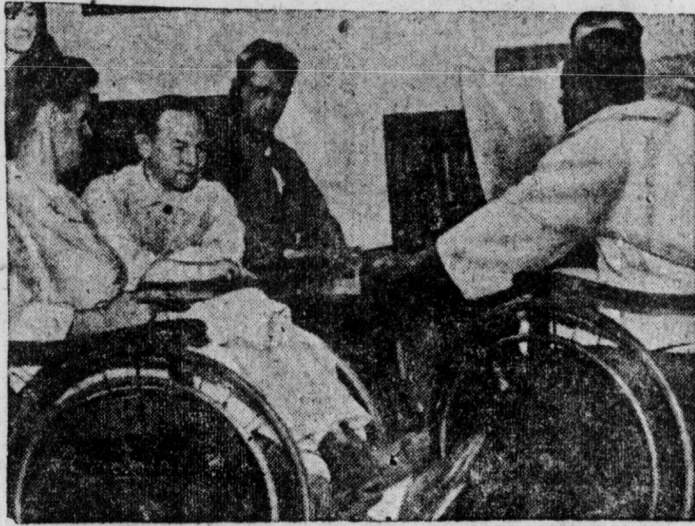
The hundreds of drivers and mechanics and tool room attendants who were thrown out at the closing of the last garage of the Quaker City Cab Co. from 500 to 700 were thrown into the already swollen ranks of the unemployed.

This damn labor hater, Mitten, ran true to form. These workers who were told to go under another examination if they wished to save for Mitten. They were then investigated by Mitten's spies and fired for such "causes" as being witnesses in damage, or accident cases against Mitten's utility companies, or for being under suspicion of being interested in labor organizations (let the officials of the hosiery workers please note).

But this is not all. To top the already existing misery caused by Mitten, all those employed by the Yellow Cab Co. had their wages slashed and all the mechanics of the Yellow Cab are now forced to do their own repair work on the Quaker Cabs, thus making the already speed-up slaves more wretched and making more profits for Mitten.

The cab drivers of the Yellow Cab Co., under the control of Mitten, work under a system of spies and an oppression hardly believable. Workers are given a bonus to spy

Fruits of Last Imperialist Slaughter



Bigger profits for Wall Street, thousands of workers slain, thousands of others crippled—these were the fruits of the last imperialist war to make the world safe for the exploiters. Above we see a group of war veterans at the Brooklyn Naval Hospital who will never again be able to walk or participate in the activities of normal human beings. The government looks after only a handful of these war victims, while thousands of others are helpless dependents or in the great army of the unemployed.

WINCHESTER WORKERS WELCOME SHOP PAPER

By CHARLES MITCHELL

Number 3, Vol. 1, of the "Winchester Worker," issued by the Workers (Communist) Party Shop Nucleus in the Winchester Ammunition plant of New Haven, Conn., came out three days before the day of the presidential election, as a special election edition in 2,500 copies and was well distributed at the gates of the big plant.

The "Winchester Worker," which has already acquired the name "The Workers' Paper," is a monthly bulletin, dealing with the conditions in the shops, wages, hours of work, etc. It has become so popular among the workers in the Winchester plant that when the last issue was distributed they waited for it, grabbed it out of the hands of the distributors like hot cakes, as fast as they were able to hand them out.

The Winchester Worker passes as one of the best shop papers issued by the Workers Party in the entire country, both from the point of view of make-up and in content. The following is a brief review of the last issue:

First of all the front page of the bulletin is made up in such a way as immediately to attract the attention of the workers the moment they take a glance at it. Second, it carries the same make-up from month to month, so that when the Winchester workers who saw it the month before are able at once to recognize it. The feature of the front page consists of a drawing of a husky worker (which, by the way, has been copied by many other shop papers throughout the country), carrying a huge flag upon which are inscribed demands for the workers in Winchester, as follows:

(1) Eight-hour day; (2) No more piece work; (3) Abolition of the speed up system; (4) Increase in wages; (5) Time and a half for overtime; (6) Equal pay for equal work for women.

Below this is the slogan: "Organize Is Power!" As a background to the flag is seen a mass of factories and shops, chimneys and smoke, etc. It is a very beautiful

and inform on their fellow workers. The men sometimes must put in part of their miserable earnings to hold their jobs, as blackboards face them in the garages reading, "We must have a certain amount each day per each cab. Hustlers can do it. Three men were let go yesterday. Do you want to be next?" And the men realize that they must turn in a certain amount of their wages to hold their jobs—another form of "cooperation with the boss," as Mitten likes it.

The mechanists are speeded-up to the full limit, even more than a human being can stand. Several workers said to me recently that they were let go yesterday. Do you want to be next?" And the men realize that they must turn in a certain amount of their wages to hold their jobs—another form of "cooperation with the boss," as Mitten likes it.

The mechanists are underpaid and again speeded-up and forced to do the work of the mechanics of the former Quaker City Cab garage, who now realize that Mitten cares for nothing but profits and that for this reason he turned hundreds of men out to starve, men who gave up the best part of their lives in enriching the capitalists of the Quaker City Co.

Mitten's plan means misery, unemployment, wage cuts, speed-up, etc. Mitten who peddles stock to the white collar slaves and gullible workers, no doubt laughs at the ignorance of workers who do not know that their miserable earnings invested in his stock are being used against them to exploit them harder.

Mitten now controls the public service commission of Philadelphia, the grafting city council and the gang republican mayor, everyone who can be bought to betray the workers.

But there is a spirit of unrest among the Mitten slaves. What they must do is organize a strong union of their own to fight wage cuts, speed-up, etc.

a most appropriate design for a factory and shop paper.

Across the front page is prominently written "Vote Communist." Below, in smaller letters—"Workers Party;" then the Hammer and Sickle on each side of which are the names of the candidates for various offices.

The second page of the bulletin carries "For Whom Shall We Vote?" A brief explanation is given of the individual candidates and platforms of various parties in the field in this election campaign, ending with "We must vote for our own party—the Workers Party!" This is supposed to be the editorial of the paper and, in my opinion, as a special election edition, it was an excellent way of putting it. The third page played up one of the most vital and burning issues affecting the workers in the shop at that particular time, namely the institution of the so-called "Employee Fund Association" in the Winchester factory, for which the workers are "asked" to allow the bosses to deduct weekly from their pay pay envelopes a certain percentage of their meager wages. This bulletin played up well and branded as a "plain robbery." The page is headed "Stop the Raid on Our Pay Envelopes!" and concludes with "Down with the Hold Up," "Refuse Deduction from Your Pay Envelopes!"

The fourth and fifth pages carry briefly and in the simplest language possible the most important demands of our election platform, ending up with the slogans: "Vote and Join the Workers (Communist) Party!"

The sixth page of the bulletin contains two well written articles: one on "What is Rationalization?" and the other "Old Men for New." Tackles Youth Problems.

The last two pages of the Winchester Worker are devoted to the youth problems. This also passes as one of the best youth pages I have ever seen. An attempt is made to use as near a "shop language" as possible, with snapshots and jokes having human interest from the working class point of view, which is quite good.

The youth page concludes with seven most important youth demands in the election campaign, after which an appeal is made to all young workers to join the Young Workers (Communist) League and subscribe to the Young Worker.

The Winchester Worker as the official organ of our shop nucleus will eventually play a greater and greater role in our fight against the imperialist war, which is becoming more imminent daily, the prepared attack against the Soviet Union, as well as the organization of the unorganized workers into militant trade unions.

Must Build Papers.

The possibility for mass influence and activity on the part of our Party thru shop papers cannot be overestimated. The necessity for issuing more bulletins and laying such basis as to guarantee their permanent existence once issued, in a given plant, cannot be too strongly emphasized, particularly in huge and basic plants such as ammunition, metal, steel, etc., where the workers are totally unorganized and most terribly exploited, is the bulletin to champion the interests of the workers and to rally them around our Party's program necessary. Our papers generally, as Lenin said, are field organizers for our Party. This becomes more obvious and assumes greater reality as our Party enters into the stage of becoming a mass Party.

A fierce battle of class struggle will rage soon in these industries. But when that time comes we must have well established shop papers in the basic industrial plants throughout the entire country. The Party, thru the issuance of shop bulletins has entered for the first time in its history on the road to real mass leadership of the proletariat. We must have more shop papers, but we must have them at the same time established on the firm foundation so that once issued, they must permanently function as organs of the workers in the shops.

The Winchester Worker will be that organ for the workers in the plant in the city of New Haven.

—W. C. F.

5,000 ANTHRACITE MINERS VOTE TO MAINTAIN FIGHT

Minerich Calls for Militant Battle

Continued from Page One

tion and without warning to the coal diggers. It is evident that McGarry took no account of the interests of the miners and hoped by the move merely to secure recognition of his misleadership from the Pennsylvania Coal Company. When the company showed its resistance, the cowardly leadership of the McGarry forces became evident. McGarry refused to call for mass picketing, and conceded without resistance to the orders of Mayor Gillespie of Pittston forbidding meetings in Pittston.

Over 5,000 miners crowded the meeting place today which McGarry called for Brownstown in conformity with the orders of little "dictator" Gillespie. Walter Harris, secretary of the McGarry union, was the first speaker. His first words were a call for a vote to return to work. It became evident that the plan of McGarry was to stampede the miners back. The coal diggers, however, voted overwhelmingly to stay out. McGarry was the second speaker. He, too, called for a vote to end the strike even though the miners had just voted to remain out. As a climax, Hogan, board member of the McGarry forces, then arose and again demanded a return to work vote, which was again rejected.

Minerich Urges Solidarity.

McGarry sought to prevent Minerich from speaking, but the militant mine leader secured the floor, to the applause of a number of coal diggers who recognized him. Calling upon the miners to unite their forces with their bituminous brothers, Minerich pointed out that the National Miners' Union offers the only hope and the only true program. He called upon the miners to stand out in a militant battle against the contractor system, in which Alexander Campbell and Peter Reilly, as well as other really militant leaders, have already given up their lives. When McGarry sought to become the head of the new anthracite union, he spoke in the name of the heroic Campbell, whose policies he is now going back on.

Build Labor Party.

Minerich also called upon the miners to build a Labor Party and thus to set up a force of their own against the kind of operator tactics being carried on by Mayor Gillespie.

It was learned here today that McGarry, Hogan and Harris last night met in a secret conference with Sheriff McLuskey and Clifton Rogers, of the state police last night. The meeting lasted for four hours from 8 to 12 o'clock, following which the police officers met with representatives of the coal company. Exactly what took place at the meeting is unknown, but it is suspected that the policy of going back to work advocated to today's meeting in Brownstown was there agreed upon.

Mayor Gillespie today issued an open letter of defiance to the protest of the American Civil Liberties Union and Roger Baldwin, its director, demanding the right to hold meeting in Pittston. Gillespie declared that he accepted the challenge and that "rights" or no rights, no meetings would be held.

Soviet Ship Wrecked

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Nov. 12.—Reports state that the Soviet steamer Korneo has been wrecked 30 miles off the coast of Asia Minor, involving the loss of 40 lives, with some of the crew still awaiting rescue. Confirmation of details are lacking.

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DOLLAR DIPLOMACY
AND THE
ROLE OF AMERICAN
IMPERIALISM

THURSDAY EVE., NOVEMBER 22

at
IRVING PLAZA, 15th St. & Irving Pl.

PROMISE TO HUGE TURNOUT TO SILK STRIKERS PARADE

Call Labor to Join Big March Saturday

Continued from Page One

popularize it among the workers and trade unionists of Paterson, because it is expected that the A. F. of L. trade union officialdom in the city will sabotage or actively oppose so militant a demonstration of unity among the working class here. Innumerable signs are being prepared, posters are in print and leaflets are being run off the presses, for deluging the town with information and calls for the parade.

Conference Thursday.

The organizations that respond to the request to join the march are to get together Thursday night at the Associated Union headquarters in a conference that will act on last minute preparations.

Fred Biedenbapp, national secretary of the Workers International Relief, who addressed the silk strikers at their mass meeting here today, was accorded a great ovation. He answered the request of the union for aid by pledging the initiation of an immediate nation-wide campaign for the relief of the silk strikers.

Calls for Militant Struggle

After giving more details of the plans for relief, Biedenbapp told the strikers the responsibilities they were expected to carry in making the drive a success. "We expect," said Biedenbapp, "that the striking silk workers will make it possible for us to interest the labor movement in your struggle by the way you conduct your fight against the bosses." The speaker drove his point home when he said: "The working class outside will apportion their response according to the militancy with which this fight is carried on."

The day shift at the Lexington Mills was locked out this morning because they sent a strike ultimatum to the boss who refused to settle with the night shift. Instead the boss insisted on hiring a night shift from workers handpicked from the outside. The demand of the day shift that the night workers be settled with and that the boss get men from the union was met with the lockout this morning. Picket lines were immediately established.

"Settled" Shop Strikes Again.

Due to the agitation of the left wing in the strike, another "settled" shop came out on strike again, when the workers, opening their pay envelopes last Saturday, found wages reduced by one and a half cents an hour. The widespread practice of the bosses is to violate the fact agreements they have made, a practice ignored by the union officialdom. The struck shop is Wetters and Son. The entire crew walked out this morning and picketing was immediately resumed.

Great interest is being shown by the silk workers here as the time for the Trade Union Educational League meeting approaches. The meeting is to be held tomorrow night in the Lithuanian Hall. John J. Balam for the Trade Union Educational League, William W. Weinstein for the Workers (Communist) Party and Albert Weisbord for the National Textile Workers Union will speak.

NORMAN, Okla., Nov. 12 (UP).—Hazing and violence during fraternity initiation of "hell week," has been banned by the board of regents of University of Oklahoma.

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ROLE OF AMERICAN
IMPERIALISM

THURSDAY EVE., NOVEMBER 22

at
IRVING PLAZA, 15th St. & Irving Pl.

Workers Party Activities

as steps will be taken to activate the branch.

Section 5, Branch 3.
Next meeting in new headquarters 1330 Wilkens Ave. (near Freeman St. subway station). Short business meeting followed by interesting educational discussion.

N. J. Attention.
The City Central Committee of Elizabeth, N. J., is organizing a Mass-querade Ball and Bazaar for Saturday evening, Dec. 1st. All units and workers' organizations of nearby cities are requested not to arrange any conflicting affairs for that day.

Party Units Attention!
The Spanish Fraction will hold its first ball on Saturday evening, Dec. 22, at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave. Proceeds will go for the organization of Spanish speaking workers and for the support of the organ of the Spanish Bureau "Vida Obrera." Please keep this date open and give this affair your greatest support.

Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra.
The Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, conducted by Jacob Shafer, has sent out a call for new members. All those who play banjo, mandolin and concertina and wish to join the orchestra should apply at the headquarters, 108 E. 14th Street, on any Thursday evening at 8 p. m.

Unit 61, Section 1 Meet.
A meeting of Unit 61, Section 1 will be held this evening at 60 St. Marks Place. Important matters will be taken up. Every member must attend.

Unit 3E, 1F Meet.
Unit 3E will meet today at 6:15 p. m., at 101 W. 27th St.

Unit 3E, 2F Meet.
Unit 3E will meet tomorrow, 6:15 p. m., at 101 W. 27th St.

Unit 3F, Subsection 2A Meet.
A meeting of unit 3F, Subsection 2A will be held today at 6 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St. All must attend.

Int. Br. 1, Section 8.
The International Branch 1, of Section 8, will have an educational meeting tomorrow evening at 8 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St. The meeting will be held at the headquarters, 154 Watkins St., Brooklyn. At 8:30 p. m. this meeting is open to all workers' party members but to all interested workers as well.

Lenin Memorial Meet.
A Lenin Memorial Service will be held in Madison Square Garden Saturday evening, January 19. All Party and sympathetic organizations please take note.

You are requested not to arrange any conflicting affairs for this year. The Memorial Meeting this year will be a powerful demonstration against the imperialist war and for the defense of the Union of Soviet Republics. District Executive Committee, New York District.

Negro Problems Discussion.
A discussion on the "Negro Problem" will be held at the headquarters of the Workers (Communist) Party, 154 Watkins St., Brooklyn, tomorrow, 6:30 p. m., at 253 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn. The discussion will be led by William W. Weinstein. All members of the unit must be present. Party members and sympathizers interested in Negro work are invited to attend. John Pepper's "American Negro Problems" will serve as a basis for the discussion.

Morning International Branch.
Morning International Branch of the Workers (Communist) Party will meet at the Workers Center, fifth floor, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. The program will be "The Lessons of the Election Campaign" will be held. All members must attend.

Int'l. Br. 1, Section 1.
A business meeting will be held by the International Branch 1, Section 1, tomorrow, 7:30 p. m., at 60 St. Marks Pl. Important matters will be taken up, and all members must be present.

Upper Bronx Y. W. L.
The penny party arranged by the Upper Bronx Y. W. L. of the Young Workers Communist League has been postponed for a week to Sunday, Nov. 18, at 1490 Boston Road, at 8:30 p. m. There will be a program of songs and games. Admission is free. Everybody is asked to come and bring friends.

Factory District 1.
Factory District 1, Subsection 2C will hold its regular meeting tomorrow, 6:30 p. m., at 30 Union Sq.

Branch 6, Section 5.
Tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. sharp, Branch 6, Section 5 will hold a meeting in the Co-operative Auditorium. All members are requested to attend.

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U. S. IMPERIALISM HEARS LECTURE AT N.Y. LUNCHEON

Americans Must Get Into Asia, Is Stated

At the yearly luncheon whereby they celebrate their anniversary, the members of the Foreign Policy Association on Saturday heard a number of speakers. Chester H. Rowell of California told the audience that Japan was profiting from America's Nicaragua and Monroe Doctrine lessons, and intends to have Japanese Doctrine to help them hold Manchuria. All this is not so good for American imperialists, who also want Manchurian resources.

The editor of the Survey spoke on the subject of peace, of which he did not see much in a trip to Europe, where he observed that there were 1,400,000 more men under arms than in 1913.

Rowell emphasized that American imperialism must get into Asia, and must make friendly approaches to "China" (meaning the counter-revolutionary Kuomintang). He said the Chinese see that Americans treat the Japanese like human beings when they are in Japan, and that was not because Americans approve of Japanese culture, but are aware of Japanese power. But when Americans are in China the Chinese do not get the same treatment, and this tends to make the Chinese suspicious of America. He fears that other imperialist nations will win Chinese trade.

Norwegian Whaler Is Ice-Bound in Arctic

OSLO, Norway, Nov. 12 (UP).—The Norwegian ship Elisif, hired by an American whaling firm, became ice-bound at North Cape, Siberia while bound for Seattle, Alaska, received here today said.

HONOR UNKNOWN WARRIOR.
JERUSALEM, Nov. 12.—It was announced here that there would soon be erected a monument to an unknown Jewish warrior victim of the world war.

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—G. ALTIERI.
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Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party

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Pacifism—A Smoke Screen For Imperialist War

"Pacifism is a Smoke Screen," was the inscription on one of the banners carried by Communists in New York last Saturday, when several hundred revolutionary workers asked pertinent questions of the speakers at a pacifist meeting, students of the Union Theological Seminary and spokesmen of the socialist party.

It was in commemoration of Armistice Day, and the sponsors of the meeting wanted the workers to believe that at the behest of theological students and "socialist" gentlemen, the Kelloggs and Hoovers can be induced to give us "No More War." The budding churchmen and the socialist party (natural brothers) came before New York workers with banners inscribed: "Peace on Earth," and "No More War" and "Work for Peace." But the workers asked very correctly what prospect there is of peace while the same capitalist butchers that made the last world war, are ruling the world, are more heavily armed than ever before, are rapidly increasing armaments and are running a social system which cannot exist except by war.

The theological students and the "socialists" want to keep this same capitalist class in power. They are opposed to the rule of the working class, which they say would not be "democratic." They work against the overthrow of the war makers. The "socialists" in time of war become the propaganda agents and police agents of the capitalist class to compel the workers to support the capitalist government ("democracy"), while the weasel-minded theological students will be the army chaplains whose profession is to lie to the poor devils of the working class conscripted into military uniforms—themselves remaining safely behind the firing line as non-combatants while they befuddle the minds of the soldiers with lies about the "supernatural powers" that will reward them for sticking bayonets into the guts of other workers and getting themselves blown to bits for J. P. Morgan & Co. Such is the way of these "men of peace!"

Therefore the Communists and the workers sympathetic to the Communist Party expose these miserable street-peddlers of illusions that will only make the workers easier victims of the next bloody holocaust.

Are the Communists for peace?

The Communists are not for "Peace" in words—not for peace in dreams, but for peace in the real lives of men. The Communists know that peace cannot and will not be realized in the world until after the capitalist-imperialist system, that made the past world war, is making the coming world war, shall have been overthrown. The Communists know that this system is a system of war and of the exploitation of man by man. Peace is not in it and cannot be in it. Those who are against the overthrow of the war makers are for imperialist waf, no matter how many paste-board signs they may inscribe with "Peace on Earth."

The Communists are for peace through the only means by which peace can be attained—through the overthrow of the war makers.

But the overthrow of the war-makers, the imperialist ruling class—is that not war? Yes, it is war, but it is at the same time the destruction of the source of war, the destruction of the wage-slavery system, the destruction of capitalism, the freeing of the enslaved classes and peoples of the earth, and thus the liberation of mankind as a whole. Therefore, though the Communists are opposed to

imperialist war, they are not opposed to all war. The abolition of chattel-slavery in the United States came through war; the overthrow of monarchy and establishment of once-revolutionary republics in this country as well as in France was an act of war; the struggle of the Nicaraguan people is an act of war in the cause of freedom—and such wars as those are a thousand times justified by history. The foundation of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics—the greatest act of liberation, making for real peace through the abolition of war and the source of war—was itself an act of civil war against imperialist war, war of the masses against the ruling parasite class which will make war as long as it rules.

Those who, under the protection of the police, carry "peace" banners and do not at the same time warn the workers, not only that war is coming, but that the only way war can be abolished is by overthrowing the capitalist class, are acting as the servants of the imperialist war-maker.

Wasn't it the miserable, pacifist Woodrow Wilson that put the United States into the biggest and bloodiest war of all history? Was this pacifist not elected on a pacifist platform?

Capitalism plus pacifism—is imperialist war plus the smoke-screen.

The Career of Comrade Skvorzov-Stepanov

By E. VARGA.

Comrade Ivan Ivanovich Skvorzov (K. Stepanov) was born in February, 1870, as the son of a humble office worker. After passing through the Moscow Teachers' Seminary he became a teacher in a Moscow town school where he remained up to May, 1895, when he was arrested and expelled from Moscow. In the year 1901 he was again arrested in Moscow, a few hours after he had been co-opted as a member of the Committee of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party. He was banished to East Siberia for three years. In the year 1905 he was put forward by the Bolsheviks as a candidate for the Duma. The years 1911 to 1913 were spent in exile. Since 1905 he was a member of the editorial staffs of various Bolshevik newspapers and periodicals.

After the October Revolution he took over the chief editorship of the organ of the Moscow Soviet. In the summer of 1917, Comrade Skvorzov was elected chairman of the Bolshevik fraction of the Moscow town Duma.

Since the October Revolution he filled various responsible posts in the Party. At the 14th Party Congress he was elected as member of the C. C. Since June, 1925, he was responsible editor of the "Izvestia."

In all spheres of his activity Comrade I. I. Skvorzov-Stepanov stood for the orthodox Leninist line. He advocated this line in his activity in all the various organizations with which he was connected. The many-sided activity of Comrade Skvorzov-Stepanov and his steadfast support of orthodox Marxism exercised upon the international labor movement with Lenin, whose knowledge of capitalism was to a great extent determined by the tendency indicated by the Russian Marxists.

The ranks of the Russian comrades who collaborated with Lenin, whose knowledge of capitalism was based on their own experience and who studied it at first hand, are becoming continually thinner. It is true we now have a young generation of comrades who are trained in the Marxist school, which is more numerous than at the time of Lenin. But this generation which has grown up under the proletarian dictatorship, has gained its knowledge of capitalism more from books. For the generation, the oldest members of which are now 30 years of age, capitalism is a historical category, a form of society which they know mainly theoretically or from short journeys abroad. It is difficult to study capitalism in the shape of "our" Nip people.

With the departure of fighters of the old generation the leadership of the revolutionary movement and of the Communist International becomes more complicated. In this sense the death of Comrade Skvorzov-Stepanov means, although he did not immediately participate in the work of the Comintern, the death of one of the oldest theoreticians of Marxism, a severe loss to the international revolutionary movement.

PARTY SCHOOL FOR LAND WORKERS

The following letter announcing the opening of a Party school for land workers has been received from Alfred Knutson, Workers Party organizer in the agricultural district.

"Dear Comrades: We are going to hold a Party School in November and December this year at Frederick, S. D., for the workers on the land, and we would like to call your attention to this school and ask you to help us get it organized.

"The agricultural work of the Party is lagging behind, mainly for the reason that we have but very few workers who can actively assist us in building the Party organization among the working farmers and farm workers. We must train organizers for revolutionary work among the farming masses.

"Farming conditions are steadily becoming worse, the expropriation of the farming masses goes on apace, the mortgage system and the mechanization of farming are driving millions of workers and farmers off the land each year. There is no question but that the time is ripe and fully opportune for organizing the farm workers and poor farmers into our Party.

"However, no matter how ripe

conditions are for work among the farming masses, if we lack the workers to carry on systematic organizational drives among the farm laborers and the poor farmers, if we do not use every means possible to recruit these workers on the farms as members of our Party, we cannot make any headway with the Party's agricultural work.

We also wish to call your attention to the fact that the Negro farm workers and share croppers of the South are fearfully exploited, being virtually in a state of slavery, and it is highly important that we carry on energetic work among this class of workers. We must train both young white and Negro workers for active work among the southern farming masses.

The school which will be held at Frederick, S. D., therefore, is of the greatest significance for our entire Party. We plan to have 25 to 30 students attend, from five or six different states in the farming section. Two experienced teachers will be employed. The students will be composed of young farm workers who have the intention of becoming active Party workers among the agricultural masses. It is with this and view that the students are being

selected. The term of the school will be at least six weeks.

At a meeting held at Belden, N. D., on October 14th, a committee was selected to spend three weeks in the Dakotas, Montana and Minnesota for the purpose of explaining the aims of the school to those interested and to raise the finances to pay for the teachers, for board and room for the students, etc.

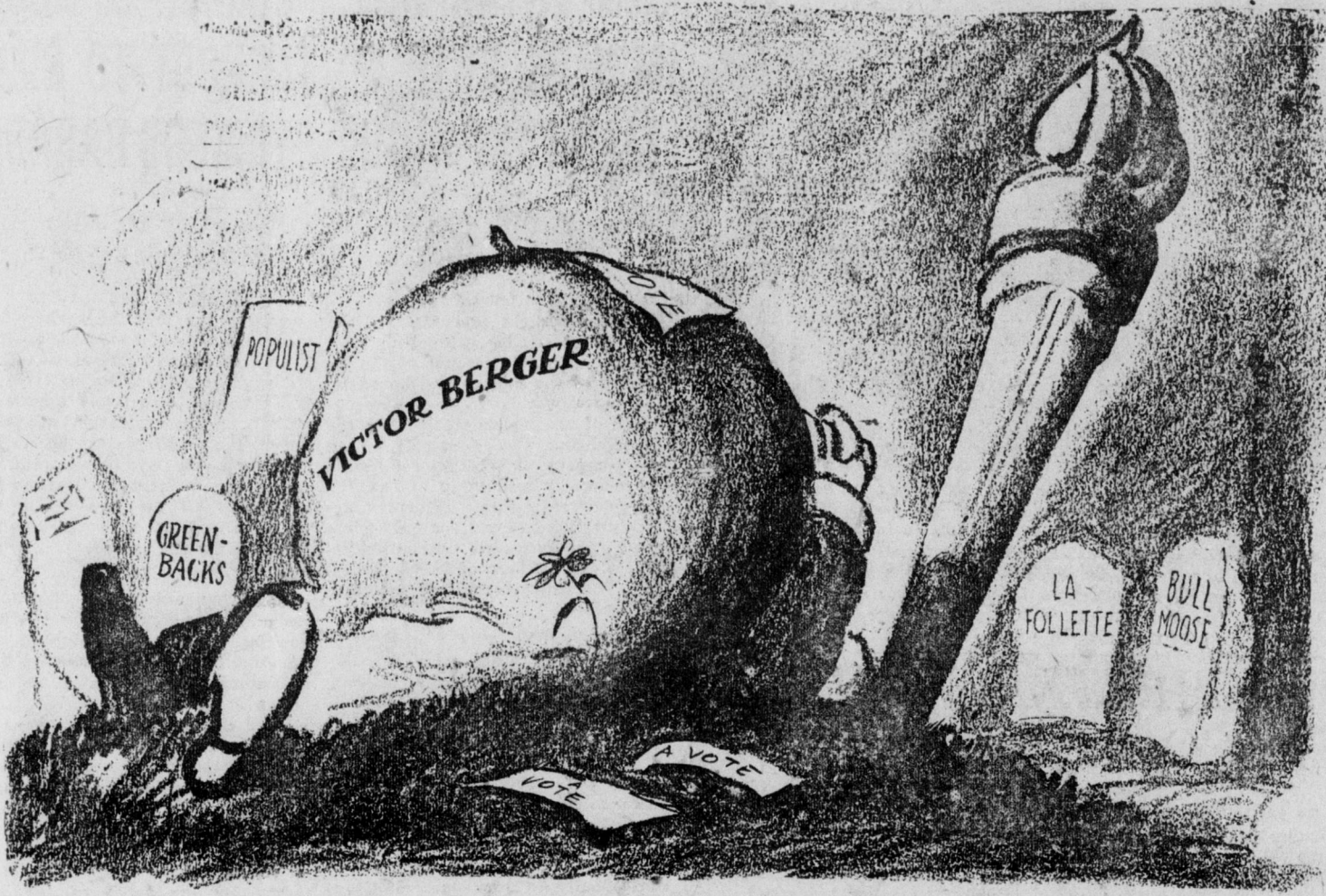
We want to make this school a success. We can make it as successful as we want it to be if all the comrades interested assist us as much as they can. We want to make this school a permanent feature of the Party's work in the agricultural section, and we are counting on your support to give us the right kind of a start.

It will be a school for the farm workers and poor farmers of this country. No fees will be charged the students. Please give us all the help you can and as soon as possible. Send a dollar bill, or at least a fifty cent piece to train workers for our agricultural work. Address your letter to School Committee, Box 293, Bismarck, North Dakota.

"With Communist greetings,
—Alfred Knutson, D. O., Agricultural District."

ANOTHER LOST HOPE OF THE PETTY BOURGEOISIE

By Fred Ellis



West Virginia — Battleground

By ANNA ROCHESTER.

WEST VIRGINIA, the coal state with the longest and bloodiest record for union crushing, now holds the record also for producing more soft coal than any other state in the country.

Pennsylvania had held the lead for a hundred years. Even ten years ago West Virginia mines were turning out only half as much soft coal as Pennsylvania mines, but since the war Pennsylvania production has been falling and West Virginia production has been rising. The strike of 1927 in the northern fields gave a final push to shift the balance between these two states. Since the strike was broken the Pennsylvania output has risen slightly and the West Virginia output has dropped, but the latest government estimates to October, 1928, show West Virginia still holding the lead.

Along with this the number of West Virginia miners has increased and the number employed in Pennsylvania mines has dropped. But even if West Virginia mines had drawn all their new workers from Pennsylvania—and of course they have not done so—they would not have absorbed all the miners thrown out of work in the northern fields.

For West Virginia mines have on the whole more modern equipment than Pennsylvania mines. In 1927, the coal cut by machine was 83 per cent of the total in West Virginia and 66 per cent of the total bituminous in Pennsylvania.

And since 1924 the West Virginia mines have been more steadily operated than the Pennsylvania mines.

Average days of mine operation		
Pennsylvania		
W. Virginia	(bituminous)	
1924	182	180
1925	225	200
1926	247	224
1927	235	203

Therefore West Virginia mines in 1927 turned out their 145,000,000 tons with about 120,000 men, while in Pennsylvania the 133,000,000 tons were mined by about 154,000 men.

West Virginia coal mines have other distinctions also. Of the leading seven coal states West Virginia has had steadily the highest death rate from mine accidents. From 1916 to 1925 the average annual death rate from mine accidents (as computed by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, with adjustment for irregularity of employment) was 61.5 per 10,000 mine workers in West Virginia and 32 per 10,000 mine workers (soft coal) in Pennsylvania. Colorado and certain other less important coal states have had fatal accident rates even higher than West Virginia, but the hazards in West Virginia have been far greater than in the other leading states: Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Alabama, Indiana, or Ohio.

The low wages in southern mines are also proverbial. For a brief period during the war boom West Virginia miners are said to have earned more than miners in Pennsylvania, but the conservative U. S. Coal Commission in 1924 assembled a mass of material showing that wage scales in the unorganized states were far below the scales in the union fields. The same thing appears in the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reports on mine wages.

For every reason, one of the most urgent tasks of the National Miners' Union is the winning of these unorganized West Virginia miners. The task is also most difficult. For a generation or more, the West Virginia operators have been assembling and perfecting their weapons against the union.

Their first weapon is the yellow-dog contract. Operators reckon that this is sufficiently intimidating

Record Coal Producing State, Leading Union Crusher, Challenges New Union

to keep the workers from starting "trouble." But its chief usefulness is the handle it gives the courts for issuing injunctions against union activity by outside organizers. The famous Hitchman Coal Case, in which the United States Supreme Court in 1917 upheld the lower courts for the operator and against the union, had originated in West Virginia in 1907. John Mitchell, then president of the United Mine Workers, and other union officials were the defendants in the case. The courts held that union officials could be enjoined from all efforts to organize the company's employees because the men had signed individual agreements with the company that they would not join the union.

The next weapon against unions is the company village policed by company employees. Company leases frequently forbid the miners to have strangers visit their homes. Company police in many villages challenge every unfamiliar face and send out of town anyone who cannot prove that he is an employee or a visiting salesman or preacher armed with a pass from the company office.

Yellow-dogs and company towns and coal and iron police have their own history also in Pennsylvania, and the isolation of the company village is bad enough there. But in West Virginia the miners are more successfully isolated than in Pennsylvania. The villages are more remote. There are few large towns, and coal is the one important industry in the state. The blacklisted miner in West Virginia has even greater difficulty than the miner elsewhere in finding other work.

Another weapon of West Virginia operators has been the corruption of union leaders. Three times in the past twenty years officials of the U. M. W. A. have left the union to work for associations of operators in West Virginia. D. C. Kennedy, for a short time president of District 17, went openly onto the payroll of the Kanawha operators in 1904. Tom L. Lewis, International president, in 1914 became secretary of the New River Coal Operators' Association. And, as Foster puts it in "Misleaders of Labor," "working in this treachery with Lewis is

E. G. McCullough, formerly vice president of the U. M. W. A." Foster tells also how Dean Haggerty withdrew relief in the midst of the bitter Cabin Creek strike, and later became himself an operator in this anti-union field.

In West Virginia perhaps more boldly than elsewhere, the operators have commanded the machinery of government against the workers.

And yet West Virginia miners have repeatedly revolted. Before 1890 struggling local unions had led local strikes in various parts of the state. In 1887, some 20 mines in Kanawha County went out together. West Virginia delegates attended the conference which organized the United Mine Workers in 1890, and two years later some 3,000 mine workers in the Fairmont field went out for three months, demanding union recognition and reinstatement of men discharged for union work. In 1894, two big strikes involving nearly 10,000 men spread through the Kanawha and Panhandle districts. The big strike of 1897 in the northern coal states—of what was then coming to be called the central competitive field—pulled out great numbers also in West Virginia.

Even in those earlier years the West Virginia strikes were bitterly fought. Strikebreakers were more generally brought in than they were in northern states, and a high percentage of the strikes were lost. With the turn of the century there began the historic battles for union: at Stanaford in 1902, in the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek districts in 1912, in Logan and Mingo Counties in 1919. The Fairmont and Kanawha fields joined in the great strike of 1922.

The operators' hard-boiled view was boldly stated at the hearings of a Senate Committee which took its turn at investigating West Virginia coal in 1921. William H. Coolidge of Boston, who is still chairman of the exceedingly prosperous Island Creek Coal Company operating in Logan County, said: "We keep out the organizers of the United Mine Workers for exactly the same reason that those whose pictures are in the Rogues' Gallery are kept out of lower New York." And yet, in 1920, the U. M. W. A. could claim in its

membership more than half of the 103,000 mine workers of West Virginia. The Logan County battle had not yet been lost. The betrayals of 1922 which began the destruction of the union in the Kanawha and Fairmont fields were still in the future.

Today, West Virginia challenges the National Miners' Union as an unorganized state, leading the country in coal production, in coal deaths, and in low wages.

Who are the operators who have been building up the coal production in West Virginia? What interests do they represent?

Formerly West Virginia operators complained that the northern operators were in a conspiracy with the union to prevent the development of the southern fields. Now the northern operators have themselves established larger interests in West Virginia, and north and south show a united front against the union.

Everyone has heard about the large West Virginia coal holdings of U. S. Steel and the indirect holdings of the Pennsylvania Railroad through its affiliated Norfolk and Western Railway. And miners have not forgotten how the West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania mines of Rockefeller's Consolidation Coal were played against one another, with the connivance of John L. Lewis, during the strike of 1922. But that is not the whole story.

R. B. Mellon, director of the Pennsylvania Railroad and dominating owner in the Pittsburgh Coal Company, has been extending his coal interests through other corporations. In 1924, R. B. Mellon and R. K. Mellon organized the Koppers Company of Delaware as a holding company—a polite term for a corporation which controls other corporations and skims the cream of their profits. The Koppers subsidiaries include several by-products coke companies, construction companies, etc., and several coal companies of which the following are clearly operating in West Virginia: Elkhorn Piney Coal Mining Co., Houston Coal Co., Thacker Coal and Coke Co., and Tidewater Coal and Coke Co. (Incidentally Youngstown Sheet and Tube participates in the management of Elkhorn Piney Coal and besides that has its own coal interests in West Virginia.)

And just the other day financial papers quoted Secretary Andrew Mellon as stating that his largest coal investments are in the Koppers mines in West Virginia and Kentucky.

(To Be Continued.)

Expelled Member of D.A.R. Makes Charge of Control by Army

Mrs. Mary F. MacFarland, of Mountain Lakes, N. J., member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has been expelled by the National Board of that organization because she disapproved of and published a list of persons and organizations the D. A. R. had branded as "reds."

Mrs. MacFarland, who says she will not make an appeal against the expulsion in a declaration stated that the society advocates the continued use of poison gas in warfare. "They have been credulous agents," she said, "of hysterical professional propagandists and of certain army officers who would keep the people under military espionage and control. Allegiance to the society means unquestioning obedience to orders from the top down."

The socialist party endorses the robber League of Nations, the fake Kellogg peace pact and creates the illusion that war can be abolished under capitalism. Down with these traitors to the working class!

Czecho-Slovak Miners Fight For Increases

By O. B. (PRAGUE).

THE rapid rise in the price of food has provoked a fresh wave of great wage movements and defensive fights on the part of the workers in Czechoslovakia. At the head of the wage movements march the miners of the Kladno district who declared a strike on October 1 and fought it to a finish. As a consequence of increasing prices the miners are able to buy still less with their wages than at the time of the last miners' strike in the year 1923. The miners' earnings per shift are now 12 per cent less than in the year 1928, and the purchasing power of the miners' wages is at present only three-quarters of the average purchasing power of the last two pre-war years.

Furthermore, the conditions of the miners are getting worse and worse in consequence of rationalization. Since 1921 37,000 miners have been dismissed from the mines in Czechoslovakia and, in spite of the fact that instead of the pre-war nine-hour day there is now only an eight-hour day, output has increased. The miners have increased their output over pre-war level by 50 per cent and over that of 1920 by nearly 100 per cent. The insane speeding up methods of rationalization cause a great many accidents, the number in 1927 being twice that of 1920, although 37,000 fewer workers were engaged in 1927 than in the year 1920. The wage item in the cost of coal in 1927 was 33.4 per cent as compared with 42.1 per cent in 1912.

Role of Reformists.

The change for the worse in the conditions of the miners as compared with 1920 is not only a consequence of rationalization and of the general offensive of capital, but also of the fact that the masses of the miners have been split up by their reformist leaders.

THE Kladno miners, most of whom are members of the Red Miners' Section of the International Workers' Federation of Czechoslovakia, responded with open fight against the worsening of their living conditions, as soon as the employers rejected their demands for a wage increase of 17 per cent. Instead of granting the wage increase demanded by the miners, the employers offered a wage increase of 2 per cent for a fixed maximum output, and prolonged working hours, which offer amounted to impudent provocation of the whole body of miners.

The strike at Kladno is of considerable significance. The Kladno miners gave the battle signal not only to the miners of other districts of Czechoslovakia, but to the whole of the working masses. The strike is complete. Altogether there are on strike 9,000 miners from all the mines of the Kladno-Schlan district. The common strike committee, composed of delegates of all the miners' organizations of the district, is directing the strike. Under the pressure of the miners' fighting spirit the reformist organizations of the district were compelled to declare their solidarity with the strike and carry it on. The strike is becoming more serious from day to day, because the managements of the mines are resorting to various forms of provocation. For instance, at several mines notice was given to members of the mine committee and under the protection of the gendarmerie an action for the enlistment of strikebreakers was organized. At several places in the district there have already been collisions between the miners and strikebreakers. The wives of the miners are displaying particular energy in the fight against strikebreakers.

In other districts of Czechoslovakia, too, there is a keener fighting spirit among the miners, who everywhere declare their solidarity with the united fight for an increase of wages.

Prague, October 12, 1928.

THE negotiations, which took place on October 9 at the ministry of labor in Prague between the representatives of the miners' organizations and the coal barons, have not led to any result. The negotiations conducted in the Ostrau-Karvin coal field have also proved abortive. It is the intention of the mine owners, by means of terror and prolongation of the strike, to starve out the striking miners in Kladno and thereby induce them to make concessions. At the same time the mine owners reckon the aid of the reformist leaders, who in other districts, above all in the Ostrau-Karvin coal field, where 45,000 miners are employed who are likewise in the midst of a wage movement, are sabotaging the proclamation of the strike. The revolutionary trade unions and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia are carrying out great agitation and propaganda campaigns, and in Kladno are at the head of the fight. On October 12 there was held in Kladno a district conference of all miners' organizations which, after hearing the report on the fruitlessness of the negotiations in Prague, unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of further intensification of the fight until victory is attained. The district conference addressed an appeal to the miners in the other districts to join in the strike and to enter the united fight for increased wages and the other demands of the miners.



Above is one of the typical reading rooms scattered thruout the Soviet Union, where workers and peasants gather after their day's work to read books and newspapers and discuss the events of the day. The drawing was made by William Gropper, famous revolutionary artist, who spent nearly a year in the Soviet Union. Gropper is now on his way back to this country.