

# SIDETRACK COAL STRIKE AID FOR PINCHOT BOOM

## DEFENSE OF AMERICAN POLICY IN NICARAGUAN INTERVENTION SEEN AS OBJECT OF HEARST CAMPAIGN

### Nicaraguan Agents of Wall Street Also Claim to Have "Documentary Proof"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The second installment of the Hearst "expose" against Mexico, based upon forged documents, purporting to show that the Nicaraguan liberal movement against Wall Street's puppet president, Diaz, was subsidized by the Calles government, was even less convincing than the first.

The threadbare tale originated by the state department in its attempts to justify its armed intervention in Nicaragua are again played up by the Washington Herald, the local Hearst sheet. There is revised the old attack on the ground that the present nationalist government of Mexico was trying to place that nation at the head of a "Bolshevik Federation, to include the five Central American republics of Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Honduras," and later "as opportunity offered to add the Caribbean countries of Venezuela, Columbia, Haiti and Santo Domingo, and perhaps eventually Cuba and Porto Rico."

The facts are well known here which go to show that the Calles government has been only too hesitant in its historical duty to make Mexico the center around which the Latin American republics could be brought to rally in a bloc to save themselves from such depredations as exemplified in the Nicaraguan invasion.

The fear on the part of the U. S. financial interests that a step toward such a role may be made by Mexico in connection with the Havana conference has evidently inspired the present attack. In fact the Calles government in many cases recently carried through a policy antagonistic to Mexican labor upon the support of which a consistent anti-imperialist policy (which Hearst calls a "Bolshevik" policy) would have to depend.

More "Documentary Proof." Official representatives of the reactionary Diaz government have announced that for some time the Nicaraguan state department has been in possession of "documentary proof" of the Mexican government's connection with the Sacaas rebellion. These so-called representatives are mere lackeys of Wall Street and their statement probably indicated that the forgers have also distributed some of their handiwork to the Diaz government to be used in defense of the policy of American despotism in that country.

These "documents" will probably be held in reserve until the Nicaraguan question comes up at the Pan-American conference and it becomes necessary to defend the course of the United States government in Nicaragua.

More Forgery Proof. Dr. Castro-Leal, charge d'affaires, and other officials of the Mexican embassy said there were no fewer than sixty "elementary grammatical errors" in the text of the six documents published by the Hearst newspapers yesterday morning, which, they declared, could never have been overlooked by even the most careless functionaries.

"Forgery mills whose business it is to turn out documents from the Mexican secret archives for the foreigner are found in Mexico City," an embassy official declared, adding that some of the "mill products" drift across the American border, but elementary grammatical mistakes were usually sufficient to preclude doubt as to their source."

### Release Mexican Politician.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 15.—Miguel Alessio Robles, arrested here in connection with the attempt Sunday on the life of General Alvaro Obregon, candidate for president of Mexico, was released after being held a few hours for examination. Of the four men in the car from whence the attack was made on Obregon, one, Antonio Tirado, has died from wounds inflicted by the body-guard of Obregon who pursued the would-be assassins and another is in a serious condition and not expected to regain consciousness. The other two in the car escaped.

### Believe 135 Drowned In Wreck Near Bombay

BOMBAY, India, Nov. 15.—One hundred and thirty-five persons are believed to have been drowned when the coastal launch Tukaram founder of sixty miles from here.

## THINK GAS TANK SLEW 71 MEN IN ADJOINING PLANT

### 23 Bodies Recovered in Equitable Co. Ruins

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—With the coroner and company officials working frantically to pin the fault of the disaster in some way upon the workmen killed, others concentrated their efforts today on reaching victims of the Equitable Gas Company tank explosion who it is felt certain are pinned beneath tons of debris in the wreckage of the Pittsburgh Clay Pot Company, adjoining the gas plant. Seventy-one of the pottery employes are missing.

At noon the known death toll stood at 43 and the number injured between 500 and 600. In addition a workman was killed this morning when a mass of steel fell on him from a hoist used in clearing away debris.

Pinned and Drowned. Pumps worked all morning draining the basement of the pot company of water that rushed into it when the concussion shattered water mains. Many men were working in the basement and, it is feared, were drowned without a chance of escape. Firemen attempted to clear the wreckage with the aid of dynamite but abandoned the effort when this procedure failed to budge the mass of steel and mortar.

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## GRAND JURY DOES NOT LISTEN TO BURNS' CHARGES

### Pinchot Ready to Back Detective McMullin

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—Today U. S. District Attorney Gordon gave Wm. J. Burns the eight page typewritten statement of the former Burns' detective McMullin to read. But the grand jury investigating Burns' part in the fixing of the oil graft jury, was not so generous. It scoffed at two papers, both drawn up by friends of Burns, one of them his employe, making derogatory statements about McMullin. This was the evidence which Burns, "The Eye That Never Sleeps," as the anti-labor detective has styled himself, boasted would "shoot full of holes" the jury fixing, and perjury charges made against him by his former detective, McMullin.

Siddons Cuts In. The trial judge, F. L. Siddons, thrust himself into the public light again today by signing an order appointing a committee composed of Peyton Gordon, special government oil counsel, John E. Laskey, former district attorney, and James S. Easby-Smith, local prominent lawyer, to conduct an investigation and determine whether there is any basis, for contempt proceedings in the recently declared mistrial of the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy case.

Siddons' order revolves around the charges of loose and improper talking by Juror Edward J. Kidwell. District Attorney Gordon seemed irked when he heard of Judge Siddons' order. It was evidently unsolicited and unwelcome.

Earlier in the day, Chas. G. Ruddy, talked to the grand jury for an hour. Ruddy is chief shadower for the Burns Detective Agency and the man whom McMullin says inserted Ass't Attorney General Lamb's auto license plate number into the false

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## B. and O. Road Leads Fight on Miners

### Taking Dead Bodies of Workers From Ruins; Flood From Broken Mains Hinders Rescue



## TROTSKY AND ZINOVIEV EXPELLED FROM ALL UNION COMMUNIST PARTY

### Official Statement Calls Opposition Hostile to Soviet Union and Workers' Dictatorship

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, Nov. 15.—The action of All Union Communist Party in regard to the activities of the Trotskyist Opposition was officially made public yesterday with the publication of a resolution drawn up by the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission.

### Remus Demands Papers Of Dry Agent Showing How Officers Grafted

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 15.—George Remus, former bootleg king, came into court today to save himself from the electric chair for the murder of his wife, Imogene, whom he shot and killed because she "double-crossed" him. Remus filed a motion asking a subpoena duces tecum be issued by the court authorizing the sheriff to seize ledgers, records, bank statements and other papers he says are in the possession of Franklin L. Dodge, Jr., the "man in the case," and members of the family of Mrs. Remus.

The motion called "for ledgers, journals, stock books, certificates, accounts receivable and payable," and other statements that Remus claims represents \$1,800,000 of the fortune he charges was stolen from him by his wife and Dodge, a prohibition agent. He threatens to tell a lot about government graft before the trial is over. The prosecutor trying to burn him in the chair is Chas. P. Taft, son of ex-President Wm. H. Taft.

### SCOTT MADE THE DRAFT LAW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—Former Secretary of War Baker has announced, in the preface of a war book in three volumes written by an army officer, that it was General Hugh L. Scott who evolved the idea of the selective draft, which sent so many workers to their death in France.

### TORNADO IN MISSOURI.

WILLOW SPRINGS, Mo., Nov. 15.—A tornado swept the eastern edge of Willow Springs on Tuesday, barely missing the business section. There was heavy property damage, but no loss of life. Many roofs were blown off homes in the section affected.

### Big Federal and State Officers Convicted of Running Tin Horn Game

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Fines totaling \$14,050 were paid by twenty-seven defendants, including prominent Albany, N. Y., politicians and government employes and a well-known baseball pitcher, after they had pleaded guilty before Federal Judge James M. Morton today to a charge of shipping interstate tickets of the C. C. and B. M. A. Pool, known as the "Albany Pool."

The list of those fined included: John J. Pappalau, former National League baseball player; William Pringle, deputy collector of internal revenue at Albany; Daniel O'Connell, democratic politician; and George Carde, former Albany city detective.

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## PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNOR WHOSE COAL AND IRON POLICE TERRORIZE MINING CAMPS, SHOWN AS COAL COMPANY STOCKHOLDER; 3000 GUNMEN IMPORTED; 28,000 EVICTED

### Emergency Conference of A. F. of L. Second in Twenty Years; Local Union Delegates Barred From Business Sessions

### Rank and File Resolution Given Wide Publicity By Pittsburgh Press; Official Conference Drafts Coal Strike Program

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—Ex-Governor Pinchot has been made the central figure in the American Federation of Labor emergency conference here, called to consider the critical situation of the United Mine Workers and the labor movement in general created by the concentrated attack of the coal companies and the granting of a federal injunction outlawing the miners' strike.

### PINCHOT BOOM FIRST CONSIDERATION

It is apparent to everyone here that the organization of a nation-wide campaign for relief of the miners and their families, organization drives in the non-union coal fields, and defiance of the injunction provisions—all urged upon the conference by resolution adopted by local unions of the United Mine Workers, have been pushed into the background in favor of a Pinchot boom for the U. S. senate.

It is certain that ex-Governor Pinchot's appearance at the conference, and his speech attacking the present state administration, is preliminary to his entering the republican primaries against Senator Reed with the support of union officialdom.

## A. F. L. COUNCIL ORDER EXPULSION OF SCHNEIDERMAN

### Threaten Los Angeles Central Body

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 15.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has instructed General Organizer Dale of the Office Workers Union that William Schneiderman is to be expelled from the union, and from the central labor council.

Schneiderman is a very active unionist in Los Angeles, and a strong left wing leader. He was elected delegate to the A. F. of L. convention in this city, but was driven from the floor by the official gang on charges of being a Communist. The evidence against him was furnished by members of the strike-breaking police force of this open shop town. A police detective was detailed to assist President Green and Vice-president Will in the campaign against the Communists, and Schneiderman was one of their victims.

Strong majorities in the Office Workers Union and in the Central Labor Council have prevented any expulsion of Schneiderman so far, but the A. F. of L. executive council now threatens to revoke the charter of the Central Labor Council if it does not oust Schneiderman at its meeting next Friday.

### Bosses and Detectives Fail to Break Strike Of Theatrical Workers

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—A six weeks theatrical strike and lockout in St. Paul and Minneapolis has ended in victory for the workers. The strike was marked by disorders which the managers attempted to fasten upon the stage employes, but which actually were staged by private detectives.

### Army Bayonet No Use In New England Floods

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Federal troops on duty in the flooded region of New England will be withdrawn within ten days, said the commander of the First Corps area. The troops have been found to be absolutely useless as a means of alleviating the suffering caused by the flood among the mill workers whose homes were wrecked and jobs swept away. Instead, the soldiers themselves have to be fed. Conditions are improving but are still bad.

## Atrocities of Coal and Iron Police, Terrible Coal Camp Conditions Bared

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, famous for its "union-management cooperation" scheme, bearing the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor, has been discovered to be, in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Railroad and the steel trust, a "prime mover" in the conspiracy to smash the United Mine Workers of America.

### LEWIS STATEMENT EXCITES COMMENT.

This statement was made by President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers at the emergency conference of union heads here. It called forth surprised comment from both labor officials

## FASCIST LEAGUE BASED ON ANTI-LABOR VIOLENCE

### Tresca Answers Statements by Revel

Verification of the charge of anti-fascists that the Fascist League of North America is based on violence and is primarily anti-labor in its purposes was found Monday in a published interview with Count Thon Di Revel, president of the Fascist League, according to Carlo Tresca, editor of Il Martello. The interview was published in a New York newspaper.

Tresca is also head of the Anti-fascist League of North America and a member of the committee formed to defend Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, workers scheduled to go on trial for murder December 5 in the Bronx. They are alleged to have killed two anti-fascists.

### League Anti-Labor.

"Di Revel's real mission in the United States is not to cement the so-called bond of friendship between the United States and Italy, as he boasts," Tresca said. "His mission is to maintain and direct his league as a guerilla organization in behalf of the fascist government of Italy and against the workers of Italian descent in this country, who oppose Mussolini's terrorism. The only bond of the kind which he speaks is that between the New York House of Morgan and the fascist government at Rome.

"This interview, in which Revel boasts that his purpose 'is to fight the radicals,' by force if necessary, contains no new facts for us. Fascism, which Revel represents in this country, is based on violence directed against the working class. In Italy Revel's compatriots have looted hundreds of trade union offices and burned dozens of co-operative stores."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

and newspapermen since Lewis is known as one of the most enthusiastic advocates of the "union-management cooperation" plan, beginning in its present form on the B. and O. and now accepted as the official policy of the A. F. of L.

Other Startling Disclosures. Other disclosures made by speakers at the public session of the conference were of an almost equally startling nature. 219 affidavits were produced, signed by miners and members of miners' families, detailing the outrages inflicted upon them by the coal and iron police—thugs deputized by the state but paid by the coal and steel companies.

28,000 miners' families in this district are subject to eviction. 8,000 eviction cases are pending. 3,000 gunmen have been imported by the corporations. Thousands of strike-breakers, some of them convicts, have been brought in. Mining communities have been turned into "living hells," union officials stated.

Governor Is Coal Owner. Governor Fisher of Pennsylvania was shown to be a stockholder in and a director of the Clearfield Coal Company, owned by the New York Central Railroad and is also an attorney for this union-hating corporation. State police, under orders of Governor Fisher, have ridden down women and children.

Wall Street Fights Union. Coal companies which are willing to sign an agreement with the union are threatened with ruin by the banks and such corporations as General Motors, a Wall Street corporation, according to Philip Murray, vice president of the United Mine Workers. Murray named the Bertha Consumers Company, producing 3,000,000 tons annually, and an operator named Gilmore, as two concerns who had been prevented from signing a union contract.

400 union officials are attending the conference.

Conference Drafts Resolutions. (Special To The DAILY WORKER.) PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—A committee, representative of all major unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, went into session here today to draft resolutions

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### Pennsylvania Governor, Terrorist, Coal Owner

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that if adopted by the conference of labor leaders meeting here, will govern the future policy of organized labor in the bituminous coal strike.

Meets Behind Closed Doors

With Philip Murray, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, acting as advisor, the committee went into session behind closed doors. Its resolutions will be submitted to the conference this afternoon, and they are expected to be ratified with opposition.

Second Emergency Conference

It has been necessary only twice in twenty years for the American Federation of Labor to call an emergency conference, like this, to throw support behind a union engaged in an industrial controversy. This conference was called by William Green, president of the A. F. of L.

Coal and Iron Police Issue

Murray and other national union leaders make no secret of the fact that they intend to make their protest against strike conditions in western Pennsylvania felt in political circles. They are especially opposed to the practice of the state's deputizing "coal and iron" or company police, whom they accuse of perpetrating outrages against striking miners.

This protest was expected to be embodied in resolutions presented to the general conference this afternoon.

### Wreckage of Tank in Pittsburgh Explosion

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

No Local Union Delegates Are Seated

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—Wide publicity has been given by the local press to the resolution adopted by United Mine Workers local unions in this district and addressed to the conference of union heads in session here but no delegates elected by local unions were seated.

Bar Rank and File

Delegations from local unions in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia were barred from the Roosevelt hotel hall by an absolute refusal to recognize their credentials.

The resolution of the striking local unions, (published in the Tuesday edition of THE DAILY WORKER) called for organization campaigns in the non-union coal fields, the launching of a nationwide relief drive, the levying of an assessment on the membership of the A. F. of L., the formation of a labor party for the 1928 elections and mass violations of injunctions backed by the whole labor movement.

No Policy—Just Speeches

In order to avoid the situation developing as a result of the anger of the miners' delegates at refusal to seat them, the secret business session planned for yesterday was changed to a public meeting in Moose Hall where the rank and file delegates were admitted to hear speeches but at which no policy was discussed.

The business sessions of the conference are being held in executive session which excludes the local union delegations.

Speakers at the opening session in Moose Hall were ex-Governor Pinchot, Philip Murray, vice president of the United Mine Workers, John L. Lewis, president, and President William Green of the A. F. of L. who presided.

The atrocities perpetrated by the coal and iron police upon the miners and their families were pictured and the charge made that there is in existence a conspiracy among a number of large corporations to smash the United Mine Workers.

Relative to the role of the state government, President Green made a vague threat that the labor movement "would enter into political affairs in Pennsylvania in accordance with its non-partisan policy." Steps were to be taken, other speakers declared, to arouse public opinion against the war being waged by the coal barons upon the miners' union.

### Foster, Steel Strike Leader, Urges Labor Mass Behind Miners

(Special Dispatch to Daily Worker.)

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—William Z. Foster, leader of the 1919 steel strike and head of the Trade Union Educational League, now in Pittsburgh, made the following statement regarding the miners' lock-out and the American Federation of Labor conference now in session here.

"The present coal lock-out in Pennsylvania and Ohio is pregnant with far-reaching consequences for the whole labor movement. The coal operators have smashed the miners' union in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Colorado and other districts. This lock-out is a blow at the very heart of the union, in the strategic Pennsylvania and Ohio districts. The aim of employers is to establish the open shop in the entire coal industry. If they can beat the union here the next points to be attacked will be the Illinois and anthracite districts. The union is in a life and death fight. Its defeat would permanently stimulate the open shop movement generally and weaken the trade unions in every industry. This is one of the most important struggles in the history of the labor movement.

Lewis' Policies Responsible

John L. Lewis' wrong policies are

### Think Gas Tank Blast Killed Pottery Workers

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Frank Kuepferle, 30, foreman directing the hoisting of twisted steel girders from the wrecked Joseph Horne Company warehouse, was fatally injured when a mass of reinforcing steel fell on him from the hoist. His skull was fractured and he died a few minutes later in a hospital.

Anthony Coyne, 18, working with Kuepferle, suffered lacerations of the head, arms and hands. He was treated at a hospital and taken home.

Workers Killed

Following is the list of known dead:

A. M. Beaver, 25, Wm. Bellam, 37, George Bentfeld, 24, Fred Bishop, 45, tank repairer; Mary Congelner, 28; Joseph Harris, 23, Negro worker; John A. McCall, gas company employe; Charles S. Michaels, 45; John W. Miller, 68; C. R. Hardy, tank repairer; H. T. Soback, 32, tank repairer; P. W. Price, tank repairer; Jason Warner, 45, tank repairer; Frank Uebry, 35; John Moore, Negro worker.

Seven unidentified bodies, two of whom are so badly mutilated identification seems impossible, are recovered.

Company at Fault

The Equitable Gas Co., tank blew up at a quarter to nine yesterday morning, sending showers of metal, brick and glass all over this section of the densely populated industrial and working class section of the city, demolishing building all around it. The top of the tank, a huge mass of steel sored high in the air, turned over and fell with a terrific crash on part of the pottery works nearby. How many workers are buried under it, no one can even guess.

The tank was under repair at the time, and should not have been filled with gas. The company disavows blame, and without explaining how they came to send men to rivet and cut steel with acetylene torches, claims that a torch light burned thru the tank and set off the explosive mixture of gases.

When the tank blew up, bodies of some of the repair men, employed by the Ritter-Conley Co. were blown for a hundred feet through the air.

### Grand Jury Refuses To Hear Detective Burns

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affidavit which Ruddy and Judge Wright drew up for McMullin to sign, alleging that the attorney general's office was itself corrupting the Fall Sinclair trial jury. The report is that Gordon was trying to get Ruddy to "come clean" and testify against his chief, Burns. However, when Ruddy came out, he went into conference with Burns.

Pinchot's Part

Owen J. Roberts, government counsel in the Teapot Dome oil graft trial, stated today that he would testify for McMullin, if his character was attacked, and that he believed ex-Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania would testify for him too.

Pinchot plays a curious and as yet unexplained part in the whole affair. It was he who brought McMullin to the prosecution. Some say he planted him in the Burns camp. There are free charges that the Rockefeller interests are determined to finally ruin their rival, Sinclair, and also that the White House is anxious to see Burns discredited, since he has all the inside information of the Harding-Coolidge regime at the height of the Teapot Dome and their big deals and might want to talk some time.

McMullin, when he joined Burns, took the name of a friend of his, Wm. V. Long, a former sergeant in the New Jersey state police and later a runner for an insurance company. Long wants to prosecute McMullin, and has written the U. S. district attorney a letter "exposing" him.

### GENERAL McRAE ATTACKS REDS

Speaking in Christ Church yesterday, Major Gen. McRae assailed pacifists because they interfered with the work of the army in exterminating radicals.

Several units of the United States Army is being loaned to the Pathe-Bray Productions, a film company, to help take a picture called "The Menace," the scene of which is located in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

### Trotsky and Zinoviev Are Expelled

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barred from responsible governmental posts.

The text of the resolution follows in full:

"In order to enable the whole of the All-Union Communist Party to adequately prepare itself for the Fifteenth Congress, the Central Committee has published the theses of the Central Committee a month before the Congress in accordance with the statute of the Party.

Illegal Meetings

"It also published in a 'discussion bulletin' the counter-theses of the Opposition as soon as it received them, and also published the speeches and the articles of the Opposition affording the Opposition-leaders the fullest opportunity to defend their views in the press as well as in Party organizations and Party nuclei.

"Trotsky and Zinoviev, however, did not deem it necessary to attend Party meetings, but continued to organize illegal meetings, in which representatives of the Party did not participate.

Non-Party Allies

"In spite of this, the Opposition far from relinquishing its policy of disruption and disintegration of Party unity, increased its destructive work. Having been thoroughly repudiated by all nuclei, in which discussions were held, and having failed to obtain even one per cent of the votes of Party members participating in the discussions, the Opposition proceeded to issue illegal leaflets distorting the activities of the Party, which were printed with stolen type and paper.

"Secondly, it proceeded to organize a series of illegal anti-Party meetings, in which non-proletarian elements hostile to the Party and the working class participated.

"Thirdly, it prepared illegal anti-Party meetings and anti-Party demonstrations at which plans were discussed for a continued struggle against the Party, and into which were drawn bourgeois elements hostile to the Party, the Soviet Union and the proletariat.

Seized Lecture Rooms

"Fourthly, the Opposition proceeded to seize lecture rooms in the Moscow Technical College for anti-Party meetings at which representatives of the Party policy were abused.

"Fifthly, it organized open meetings at which speeches were delivered against the All-Union Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

"Sixthly, the Opposition leaders instead of coming on the platform near Lenin's mausoleum and greeting, in conjunction with the other comrades, the millions of Moscow and Leningrad workers, went into the highways and byways in an effort to organize a demonstration against the Party and attempted to scatter and post leaflets against the Party appealing to elements hostile to the Party and the Soviet Government to seize important premises, substituting their own commandants for Soviet commandants and posting their own armed guards, thus infringing on Soviet law and order and becoming the mouthpiece of forces hostile to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Inadmissible Actions

"The Central Control Commission and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union declare these actions utterly inadmissible for members of the Party—particularly for members of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission—and resolve:

"First, to expel from the Central Committee the following members and candidates: Kameneff, Smilga, Yevdokimoff, Rakovsky, Avdeyeff and to expel the following members from the Central Control Commission—Muraloff, Bakaeff, Shklovsky, Peterson, Solovieff and Lisdin.

"Secondly, the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission consider it essential to relieve the said comrades from responsible Party and governmental work.

Expel Trotsky, Zinoviev

"Thirdly, in regard to Trotsky and Zinoviev who are the chief leaders of the anti-Party activity which is clearly developing into anti-Soviet activity and undermining the dictatorship of the proletariat, and taking into consideration that in response to the categorical demand that the Opposition immediately cease its organization of anti-Party meetings and refrain from carrying inner-Party discussion beyond the limits of the Party, Trotsky and Zinoviev demonstratively left the session of the Praesidium of the Central Control Commission (November 11, 1927), sending it a few hours later a written reply rejecting in substance the proposition to adhere to these obligations which are the elementary duties of any Party member—in view of these to expel Trotsky and Zinoviev from the ranks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Submit Question to Congress

"Fourthly, to warn Kameneff, Smilga, Yevdokimoff, Bakovsky, Avdeyeff, Radek, Muraloff, Bakaeff, Shklovsky, Peterson, Solovieff and Lisdin that the question of the compatibility of their fractional activity with their further membership in the ranks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will be submitted by the Praesidium of the Central Control Commission to the Fifteenth Party Congress.

### Walsh Opposes Governor Smith As a Candidate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Although not mentioning his name, U. S. Senator Walsh of Montana, in a speech before the National Women's Democratic League, let it be known that he is opposed to the nomination of A. Smith, governor of New York as a presidential candidate.

Walsh, who was chairman of the last democratic national convention, declared that nomination by the democrats of an "outstanding wet" would defeat the party at the polls next year by injecting the wet and dry issue into the campaign.

Criticizes Foreign Policy

In his speech Senator Walsh also demands a radical change in the foreign policy of the government, declaring that the United States while not exactly hated by the world, is not regarded by any nation with any degree of good-will. He also commented on the suggestion that the headquarters of the Pan-American Union be transferred from Washington to a South American city and declared that is a "protest on the part of Latin-Americans on what they regard as aggressions by our government."

### Charge Tax Cutters Got Hundred Dollar Bills From Wealthy

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—Half veiled charges that the state governors, legislators and judges brought to testify before the tax committee, were bribed by rich men anxious to have the federal inheritance tax revoked are contained in a letter from Representative-elect R. C. Johnson of South Dakota.

Johnson refers to the "alleged ways and means committee" conducting the hearings, because of his contention, also in the letter, that the committee is without legal authority to hold the hearings.

The Lobby In Action

"In one of these cases before the alleged ways and means committee," says Representative Johnson, "pertinent evidence was secured with reference to tax laws, in spite of the fact that witnesses, evidently well advised as to their legal rights, refused to testify concerning a well-financed anti-inheritance tax lobby.

Says \$50,000 Was Paid

"Had this committee possessed legal powers it could undoubtedly prove that the pay-off man of this group at the Raleigh Hotel recently had approximately \$50,000 in hundred-dollar bills and paid off those hired to be in Washington to make the demonstration before the alleged committee. Had it legal powers it could have shown that approximately \$3,500 was paid to Oregon men alone and \$700 to one man from Arizona. About \$500 was, as can be shown, paid to men from my own state of South Dakota, who were brought here to convince the alleged committee that that state desired repeal of the inheritance tax.

"It could have been shown that \$100,000 was contributed to this fund by one Montana corporation or individuals interested in it."

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### Labor Defense to Wage War on Frame-up

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fight to release all the class war prisoners now confined in the prisons of American capitalism. Special attention was given to those labor men whose cases have almost been forgotten by the labor movement and who must still serve long terms, some of them for life, for their activities in the working class movement. To all the men in prison, the conference sent warm greetings, expressing its hope that they would be speedily released to resume their place in the movement from which they were snatched by capitalist jailers.

Support was also pledged to continue the policy of the I. L. D. in extending fraternal aid to workers in other countries who are victimized and persecuted for labor and revolutionary activities. The reign of terror that exists in such countries as Poland, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, Italy, Spain, Hungary, China and elsewhere was vigorously denounced by the conference in a special resolution.

Debs-Ruthenberg Deafens Labor's Loss

Separate resolutions were adopted on the death of Eugene V. Debs and C. E. Ruthenberg, both of whom were members of the National Committee of International Labor Defense. "The working class movement, and the I. L. D. in particular, suffered a great loss in the death of these two fighters whose militant and unyielding support of the deathless cause of labor brought them so often to the capitalist prison cell," said the conference.

The conference also pledged itself to fight in the spirit of the martyrs of Boston and Haymarket. "When the names and memories of their executioners shall long have been forgotten and recalled only to be scorned and hated, the names of Sacco, Vanzetti, Parsons, Spies, Engel, Fischer and Lang will still be deathless. They are an immortal guide to the struggling masses, and a constant source of inspiration."

Greet Colorado Miners

The Colorado striking miners were greeted in one of the resolutions adopted, and the best wishes of the conference sent to them for speedy and victorious conclusion of the struggle against the Rockefeller Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The conference also reaffirmed the resolutions and decisions of the previous conferences, instructing the incoming executive committee to follow the same main line that had been followed prior to the conference. A special resolution for the establishing and building of a permanent hall fund was also adopted.

Support Greco and Carrillo

Resolutions calling for more energetic support to the official organ of the I. L. D., the Labor Defender, and for better organizational procedure and structure, were also adopted. The case of Greco and Carrillo received special attention and the efforts of the I. L. D. pledged for their swift vindication and release. The case was compared with that of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The conference also sent telegrams of greeting to all class war prisoners, to the Colorado miners, and to the chairman of the I. L. D., Elizabeth Guyer Flynn, whose illness prevented her from attending.

Adopt Manifesto

The Conference, at the conclusion of its sessions, also adopted a manifesto addressed to the working class of the United States, reading as follows:

### Rayon Workers of Bemberg, Tenn., on Strike Once More

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn., Nov. 15.—Three hundred of the workers at the Bemberg Works (rayon) in this city are on strike, and efforts are being made to tie up the entire mill employing 1,300 men and women.

Conditions in this mill are abominable. The bosses do not know what humanity is. They work the men 65 to 72 hours a week at wages of 23 to 32 cents an hour. The girls and women work 10 hours a day, and 56 hours a week. They begin with \$9.98 for 56 hours. The average scale for women is 20 cents an hour after they learn how to do the work.

Living expenses, on the other hand are as high as in the big cities. Board and room cost from \$7 to \$10 a week.

Unhealthy Work

The work is unhealthy for the women, and many of them get tuberculosis. But there is a vast reservoir of workers in the hills of Tennessee, West Virginia and Kentucky to draw on—innocent, ignorant "hill-billies," who are being turned into industrial slaves.

The workers in this plant have struck before. Last spring they were on strike, but after three days went back defeated. This time they are demanding 8 hours work and higher pay. They are trying to form a local union and hope this time that they will win. Up to the present only 300 have gone out, but these men and women are doing everything possible to get out the 1000 others.

When workers begin to strike in the south—and twice within a period of a few months then there is hope for the American workers.

### Anniversary Meetings Will Last Thruout the Month; Here Are 2 More

The celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution by the American workers will last for almost an entire month. Many meetings have been arranged for the next two weeks. Meetings will be held in the following cities of Washington and Maryland.

Washington, Nov. 25, 8 p. m. Playhouse, 1318 N. St. N. W.; W. W. Weinstein, speaker.

Baltimore, Nov. 20, 8 p. m., Hippodrome Theater, Eutaw and Baltimore Sts.; Jay Lovestone, speaker.

must still run the gauntlet of the courts for their courageous resistance to the efforts of the employers to lower the standard of life. In Colorado the jails are already choked with striking miners who dare to fight against the Rockefeller interests.

Not a day passes without the news of another attack against the workers. Injunctions against labor and its organizations, laws against picketing, police brutalities, the corrupted courts and the kept judges, the criminal syndicalist laws, the immigration department and the department of "justice"—all of the governmental machinery of the ruling class—are all mobilized to railroad to prison or death the best workers. The new struggles that are already visible on the horizon will bring with them an even greater number of victims of the class battle.

Urge Fight on Frame-up

"All of these workers must be surrounded by an army of labor that will keep them from the cynical brutality of the capitalist class. The entire working class of this country must be aroused to the menace of that already well-established American institution—the frame-up system. Its organized strength must be directed toward preventing the imprisonment of workers for their political or economic opinions or activities.

"We must build a movement of labor solidarity for those workers in prison and those who are being groomed for the penitentiary. The labor movement must fulfill its duty to the men behind the bars. It must swing open the doors that confine these men. It must aid them and their dependents with relief measures. It must fight with its entire energies for their release so that they can be welcomed back into active service for the labor movement.

Build Defense Movement

"The International Labor Defense, which for more than two years has worked to build a class movement for labor defense, on the basis of non-partisanship and unity of all forces, calls upon the workers of America to rally its great power for this movement. The I. L. D. seeks to build a movement to serve as an arm of the working class. It is becoming a shield of the labor movement.

"We call upon the workers of America to join in the fight for the release of Tom Mooney, Billings, Centralia, I. W. W., the Passaic strikers and all other imprisoned labor fighters from prison. All workers, irrespective of their opinion or affiliations, must join in the great movement of solidarity for this struggle.

"Build a wall of labor defense against the frame-up system!

"Fight for the release of all the class war prisoners!"

### GET A NEW READER! BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

MANIFESTO OF THE THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

"The capitalist class of America has imprisoned and murdered many members of the working class of this country. The memory of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti is still fresh in the minds of the workers of the world. These two noble heroes of the working class were burned to death in the electric chair solely because of their unswerving devotion to the cause of labor's freedom. The martyrdom of these two rebels is an urgent appeal to all the workers to organize their determination to fight against the repetition of such a frightful example of capitalist justice."

Prisons Filled with Labor Fighters

"Dozens of American workers are today languishing in prisons from coast to coast for their activities in the labor movement. Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, innocent men of labor, have been buried for ten years and more in California penitentiaries. In Walla Walla prison in Washington, eight members of the I. W. W. of Centralia have suffered for eight years for daring to defend their hall from the brutal assault of American legionnaires. In New Jersey's prisons almost a dozen of the textile workers of the Passaic strike must rot for years as a symbol of the vengefulness of the mill barons.

"In other parts of the country the prisons of capitalism have also been filled with working class fighters. Sacco-Vanzetti Frame-Up Victims

"Sacco and Vanzetti were victims of the frame-up system. This infamous system has already claimed many fighters, and it is already reaching out for more. In New York, the two Italian workers, Greco and Carrillo, are being dragged along the same road of terror and death that ended in the electric chair for Sacco and Vanzetti. In Cheswick, Pennsylvania, twenty miners have been indicted for participating in a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting, which was brutally attacked by the notorious Pennsylvania Cossacks. In New York, the cloakmakers and furriers



# Foreign News --- By Cable and Mail from Special Correspondents

## TROTSKY GROUP HIT AT FOREIGN DELEGATES MEET

### 300 Foreign Communists Endorse Party Action

(Special Cable to Daily Worker.)  
 MOSCOW, Nov. 15.—The three hundred foreign Communists from all parts of the world who are attending the Congress of the friends of the Soviet Union here have gone on record as endorsing the policies of the Central Committee and of strongly disapproving the actions of the Opposition. Many of the delegates were witnesses of the provocative actions of the Opposition on November 7th.

At the proposal of the foreign Communists Bukharin reported on the work of the Opposition. Even before Bukharin had time to reply to various questions put to him, the British delegation presented a resolution endorsing the policies of the Central Committee, which was subsequently adopted unanimously and with only one abstention.

**Endorses Central Committee.**  
 The Communist who abstained from voting, declared that he himself was personally convinced that the Trotskyist Opposition was fighting against the principles of the November revolution, he did not think himself at liberty to vote on the resolution because the Opposition had not been discussed in his organization.

The meeting was attended by delegates, most of them workers, elected by large groups of workers in various parts of the world. They unanimously considered the actions of the Opposition as leading to the formation of a new party in the Soviet Union, in an effort to bring disorganization into the ranks of the Communist International and to undermine the dictatorship of the proletariat.

**Text of Resolution.**  
 The resolution adopted follows:  
 "The meeting of the Communist members of the various delegations to the Congress of the Friends of the Soviet Union entirely supports the Central Committee of our fraternal All Union Communist Party in its struggle against the Trotskyist Opposition and entirely approves of the measures taken against those who are organizing a second party in the Soviet Union."

"The meeting brands with shame the efforts of the Trotskyist Opposition, which are directed to the creation of a new Communist International with the assistance of the renegade and anti-Soviet elements throughout the world."  
 "The meeting is convinced that the Communist Parties affiliated with the Communist International will not tolerate the actions of the Trotskyist Opposition tending toward the disorganization of the proletarian dictatorship in the Soviet Union and the Communist International."  
 "The meeting insists that the severest measures be taken immediately against these enemies of the November revolution."

## Oil Production in The Soviet Union Sets New Record

MOSCOW, Nov. 15.—The production of oil in the Soviet Union in the fiscal year which ended in October broke all previous records, exceeding pre-war (1913) production by over a million tons and last year's production record by more than two million tons.

Oil production in the last fiscal year totaled 10,360,000 tons as compared with 9,215,000 tons in 1913 (an increase of 12.4 per cent). Technical improvements which are rapidly being introduced in the Baku region promise to raise the production level still higher in the coming year.

A good deal was exported to England, Germany, France and Italy. Exports to England have more than doubled since 1913. Exports to England were 381,000 tons last year as compared with 178,000 tons in 1913.

## British Fear Revolt In Iraq; to Maintain Army and Air Forces

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The British government has informed King Feisal today that it deems it more advisable to maintain a British force in Iraq than to maintain an Arabian army.

Fearing that an attempt to introduce compulsory military service would lead to an open revolt, the government "advised" Feisal to relinquish the idea of a national army and to maintain the present voluntary force supported by three battalions and a large well-equipped air force.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

## MANOILESCU



## Acquit Manoilescu Of Plot for Carol

BUCHAREST, Nov. 15.—Jubilant at the acquittal of Michael Manoilescu of a charge of high treason, supporters of former Crown Prince Carol today predicted the speedy return of Carol to the throne of Roumania.

The acquittal of the former under secretary of state was considered as a serious defeat of Premier Bratianu under whose orders Manoilescu was arrested and tried for complicity in a plot to place Carol on the throne now occupied by his six-year-old son, King Michael.

It was reported that Bratianu, sensing defeat in the verdict of the court-martial which tried Manoilescu, has commissioned Prof. George Mugur to proceed to Paris and discuss with Carol conditions under which he would return to Roumania.

Manoilescu was acquitted early this morning. He was arrested recently on the Roumanian frontier and it was charged that he had in his possession documents and letters from Prince Carol to his adherents.

## A. J. Cook in London Makes Preparations To Receive Miners

HUNGERFORD, England, Nov. 15.—After breakfast consisting of a mug of tea, half a pound of bread and an ounce of margarine, the army of unemployed miners marching to London left today on a ten mile hike to Newbury.

A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners Federation, left for London to make preparations for the reception of the miners. The miners intend to present parliament with a petition calling its attention to the misery and destitution in the coal fields.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER! GET A NEW READER!

## 100,000 GERMAN CIGARMAKERS IN NATIONAL STRIKE

### Textile Workers Win Wage Increase

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—More than a hundred thousand cigarmakers throughout Germany have gone on strike following the rejection of their demand for a wage increase. The strike comes on the heels of the settlement of the walkout of 55,000 Rhineland textile workers. The textile workers won a 10 1/2 per cent wage increase.

The offer of a number of small cigar manufacturing establishments of increases of 7 and 9 per cent will be rejected by the workers, it is believed. The cigarmakers work long hours at very low wages. Shop conditions in the industry are bad.

### Increase in Strikes.

Strikes in Germany for the second quarter of the year totaled 247 in comparison with the 101 strikes for the same period last year.

Nation-wide strikes against long hours, low wages and the speed-up, that accompanied rationalization are sweeping Germany. A strike, involving more than 80,000 lignite miners, took place last month, while strikes threaten major industries like steel and chemicals.

Most of the Rhineland textile workers were locked out on November 3rd when other workers went on strike.

## Students Protest; Havana University Closed by Machado

HAVANA, Nov. 3 (By mail).—The University of Havana has been closed by order of President Machado on account of the repeated "disorders" caused by students. A military cordon has been established around the University building and the police have been instructed "only to use force in extreme cases when all persuasive means are of no avail."

The conflict between the students and Machado is of long standing. The students repeatedly protested against the dictatorship and particularly against the laws prolonging the term of Machado's presidency. Fourteen students are still in jail for such protests and recently students made demonstrations for the release of their colleagues.

**Destroy Posters.**  
 The last conflict of the students with the police occurred when a large group of students, after a meeting for their arrested comrades, destroyed posters on the university doors announcing that certain improvements on the university buildings were being made according to the plans of Machado. It was the second time in a few weeks that the students tore off the name of Machado.

## Conditions of Textile Workers in Japan

By TAMURA.

There is probably no branch of industry in Japan with worse labor conditions than the textile enterprises. One reason for this is that about 750,000 of the million employed in the textile industry are women the overwhelming majority of which are completely unorganized.

A 12-hour day in appalling hygiene conditions, semi-starvation, contempt and violence from the foremen and administration, a few men remaining over after deductions for board and lodging—such is the usual lot of the Japanese mill-hands. They have to remain within the factory premises even in non-working hours, the employers, fearing that they will run away, keeping them under lock and key in dormitories surrounded by high walls and often by barbed wire.

**Widespread Strikes.**  
 Only a few years ago the mill-hands endured this nightmare regime almost without a murmur. During the last two or three years, however, strikes and conflicts in the textile enterprises have become the order of the day. Among the most important of these was the strike of 1,300 mill-girls in September last in the three factories of the Haysai Gumi Company, in the Negane Okeya province. This strike furnishes yet another example of the treacherous role being played of late by the Right Japanese Federation of Labor—the Sodomei.

**MIL-Girls Exploited.**  
 The labor conditions in the Nagano province textile enterprises are particularly onerous. Nowhere are the mill-girls so cruelly exploited and oppressed as in this big textile district, and nowhere was this exploitation so extreme as in the Haysai Gumi enterprises. As a result of being half-starved upon wages even lower than in other factories the women are subjected to systematic wage deductions. The administration will throw a girl, hundreds of miles from her native village, on to the street without discharge pay.

In the dormitories not only were the women forbidden to receive their friends and acquaintances, but they were not even allowed to read the papers or correspond with their relatives. The 17,000 female mill-hands of the Haysai Gumi Company's works, driven to desperation by refusal of the administration to consider the demands made on the 24th of August for improved labor conditions and wages declared, supported by 200 to 300 men workers, declared a strike on Aug. 29. The company, not wishing to give in to the strikers, decided to shut down all three factories and demanded that the mill-girls leave the dormitories immediately.

The strikers, however, despite the threats of the administration and police violence refused to accept their discharge and leave the factory premises. The overwhelming majority of the mill-hands were natives of remote districts and quite unable to return to their villages on the pittance they received from the Company. The administration then closed the dining rooms on the 12th of September hoping thus to break down their resistance. On the evening of the same day they locked up the dormitories while the workers were at a meeting.

**Police with Mills.**  
 Thousands of women workers stood at the locked gates of the mills in pouring rain without other protection than their working clothes. All their appeals to the police and administration were in vain. The police replied to their desperate entreaties at least to arrest them with jeers and derision. The dormitories and dining rooms were not reopened. This behaviour of the employers provoked indignation among broadest sections of the population. Even the bourgeois papers published articles severely condemning the company's tactics.

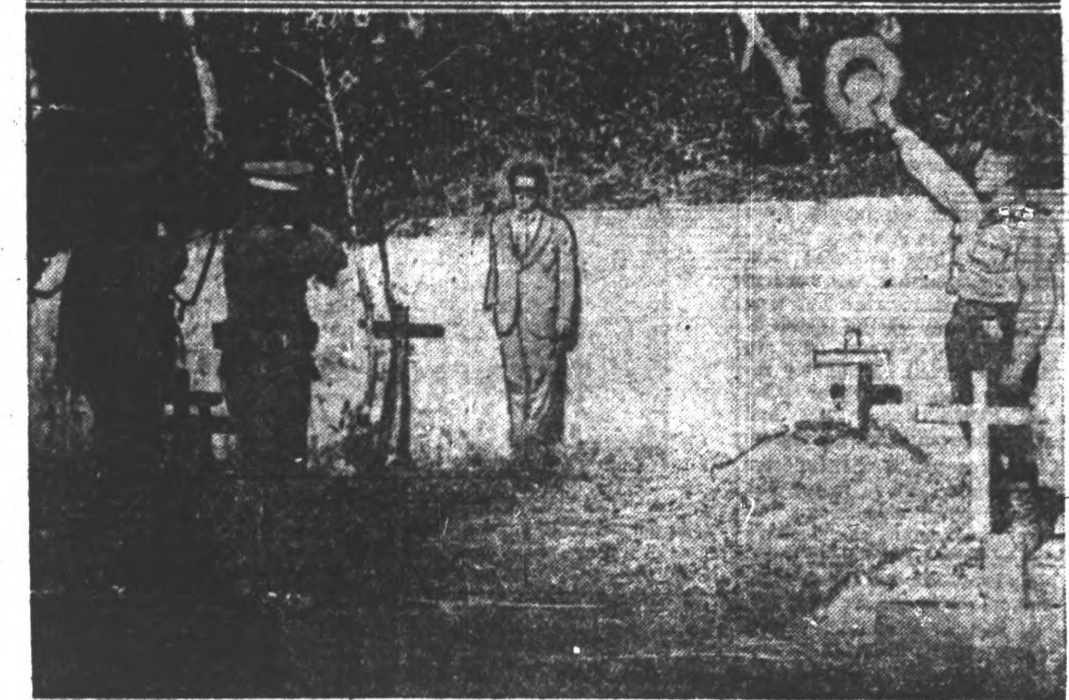
The administration of the factories however, not only threw the workers into the street and left them starve, but even used their authority to prevent local owners of house property from affording asylum to the strikers, in which efforts they were almost entirely successful.

If some residents harbored strikers the landlords demanded their immediate eviction. But for the emergency measures taken by the local "Federated Trade Union" offering the women workers their premises and erecting hastily constructed shelters, and the help of the chief of the "Maternity Home," taking in up to 400 girls, the position of the women would have been still more appalling—even so it was of course impossible to provide for them all.

**Betrayed By "Leaders."**  
 Absolutely nothing whatever was done for the protection of the workers' interests by the local authorities. All their attempts to bring about mediation through the police authorities and the local Social Bureau ended in smoke.

Even more shameful, however, than the behaviour of the employers and authorities were the tactics of the Sodomei, which undertook the leadership of the strike on the ground that some of the workers were its members. The Sodomei leaders began their negotiations with the employers by hastening to assure them that they understood perfectly the difficulties experienced by them on account of industrial depression and would only in-

## THIS TIME GOMEZ FACES FIRING SQUAD



General Francisco R. Gomez, counter-revolutionary leader, who executed peasant leaders in Vera Cruz, faces the firing squad himself this time. Gomez led the recent reactionary outbreak against the Calles government, inspired by Wall Street.

## The Latest Step in Nicaragua

By MANUEL GOMEZ.  
 (Written especially for the Feature Service of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.)

**SIMULTANEOUS** with fresh reports of the killing of Nicaraguan nationalists by U. S. marines comes the news of the appointment of an American financial dictator for Nicaragua.

The latest act of outrage should convince even the slow-witted among American workers and farmers that the time has come to call a halt on the imperialist adventures of Wall Street and Washington in Latin America.

Under the pretext of protecting American property (not yours and mine, but Wall Street's), United States marines were first landed on the coast of Nicaragua, whence they proceeded to declare "neutral zones" wherever the liberals were defeating the conservatives.

Under the pretext of establishing peace, Coolidge's personal representative exiled the liberal President Saca, corrupted his commander-in-chief (General Moncada) and then unloosed a war of extermination against the loyal liberal troops under General Sandino.

Under what pretext is Dr. William P. Cumberland now brought in to exercise dictatorial powers over Nicaraguan finances? Until recently Cumberland has held a similar position in terrorized Haiti and his conduct there has been such as to make it clear that he is a dictator who takes the duties of dictatorship seriously, without any distracting regard for the interests of the Latin-Americans who are obliged to pay his salary.

Continuation of United States intervention in Nicaragua is supposed to be due to the necessity of "safeguarding" the 1928 elections in that unhappy "republic." But what has that got to do with financial dictatorship? Dr. Cumberland himself would

## Youth Delegates From Various Countries Meet To Plan Defense of USSR

MOSCOW, Nov. 15.—The conference of the Young Friends of the Soviet Union opened here yesterday.

Sixty representatives from youth organizations in Germany, France, England and other countries are participating in the conference.

be ready with an answer, if not too truthful a one. He has been answering such questions in Haiti for a long time—even while elections there were being postponed indefinitely by decree of the U. S. military governor.

The truth is that American imperialism is settling down for a permanent stay in Nicaragua, and that, therefore, it is found necessary to supplement the military occupation by financial occupation. The next step will be the taking over of all customs houses, to be followed by "negotiation" of a treaty in which the republic of Nicaragua will become a full-fledged U. S. protectorate with the status of Haiti.

Characteristically enough the sending of a financial dictator to Nicaragua is accompanied by a statement to the effect that Wall Street bankers will eventually loan \$22,000,000 to the Nicaraguan government. Of this amount \$2,000,000 is to be put up immediately by J. & W. Seligman & Co., the old exploiter of Nicaraguan oppression, which made plenty of money during the previous U. S. intervention in Nicaragua.

Once the money is loaned the U. S. government will find it necessary to

continue the military intervention indefinitely to guarantee the safety of the investment. The job of the financial dictator will be to loot the treasury, appropriate the customs receipts, squeeze the Nicaraguan taxpayers, etc., in order that the huge investment may pay a commensurate interest return. If precedent is followed, there will be additional profits guaranteed to the bankers in the shape of lucrative concessions and other special exploitation privileges. Perhaps Nicaraguan workers and peasants will be conscripted by the marine-controlled government to work on construction projects without pay, as in Haiti!

Furthermore, little, if any, of the money "loaned" will ever be paid to the Nicaraguan government. The loans will be simple bookkeeping transactions, the bankers paying the money to themselves, in connection with existing claims for damages against Nicaragua. This was the procedure during the last period of occupation—and it is already announced that part of the new loans is to go to settle outstanding claims. It goes without saying that claims of this kind are as easy to manufacture as excuses for sending the marines.

Never was it more plain that American imperialism is Wall Street imperialism. American workers have no interest in helping J. & W. Seligman & Co. extort tribute from Nicaragua. The interests of the workers are with the Nicaraguan people, against imperialism and imperialist war.

## Sugar Barons in World Pact to Boost Prices

PARIS, Nov. 15.—An agreement to restrict the production and boost the price of sugar was signed here today by Cuba, Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The treaty is for one year and is renewable for another. It provides for an international sugar committee composed of two members from each of the signatory countries. The treaty is open to any other sugar-exporting country.

## NEW TURKISH ENVOY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15.—The new Turkish ambassador to the United States, Muktar Bey, left Constantinople today for Washington to take up his duties.

## KELLOGG TO PAY FINANCIAL CZAR OVER NICARAGUA

### Officially "Designate" Cumberland for Job

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—That the State Department is determined to establish a complete protectorate over Nicaragua was learned today when the department announced that Dr. William P. Cumberland, who was "recommended" several days ago to "investigate" Nicaraguan finances with a view to a new American loan was officially "designated" for the post and that the State Department would pay his expenses.

Negotiations for a "treaty" which will formally recognize an American protectorate over Nicaragua will take place after the elections in 1928, which will be "supervised" by American marines.

**Contemplate "Loan."**  
 The announcement of Dr. Cumberland's appointment comes after the publication of a report that Wall Street bankers contemplate a series of loans to Nicaragua totalling \$22,000,000 most of which will go to the payment of American claims arising out of the subjugation of the country by American marines.

(An analysis of new American imperialist tactics in Nicaragua by Manuel Gomez, Secretary of the American section of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League will be found elsewhere on this page.)

## TANG SHEN CHI FLEES TO JAPAN; HANKOW TOTTERS

SHANGHAI, China, Nov. 15.—General Tang Sen-chi, who fled from Hankow when it was evident the city would fall before the advancing Nanking troops, left for Japan today aboard the steamer Shanghai Maru. He arrived last night aboard a Japanese boat and hid during the night with friends in the international settlement.

Nanking authorities made strong efforts to capture Tang, but their efforts were unavailing as throughout his flight he remained under the protection of foreign flags.

**Nanking Negotiates.**  
 Hankow, from which Tang fled, has not actually fallen as yet, although its evacuation by the defending Wuhan forces was being continued today as negotiations for its surrender were being carried on by Shien. Meanwhile, the Nanking commanders are bringing up shiploads of troops and war vessels.

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## Wrecking the Labor Banks

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

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

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# BOOKS

## FOLK BALLADS AND FIGHTING SONGS.

**SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE ANTHRACITE MINERS.** By Geo. G. Korson. Published by Frederick H. Hitchcock, New York. \$3.

Nothing illustrates one point in the theory of the Materialistic Interpretation of History better than the production of the ballad, and the epic. All peoples, without exception, during a certain stage of culture develop songs and epics, and during another, and later stage take to producing ballads. And all the ballads, whether by English yeomen, Scotch highlanders, Serbian peasants, Mexican peons, or any other, have the same strong family resemblance.

Even after the old feudalism, with its isolation of people from broad sweeping cultural influences, had gone, even here in America, wherever the frontier life, or wherever corporatism feudalism produced backwaters, eddies in the stream of a machine civilization's culture, the workers in that nook or corner, with miraculous swiftness begin to work out true ballads of their own. Such songs sprang up all the way of the march of the frontier from the Appalachians to the Pacific Ocean, and even now are coming out of the backwoods section of the South. Something vaguely resembling them is thrown off by the underworld of the Mississippi River cities, and this book is a collection of the old songs, written between 1860 and 1902 by the toilers underground of the eastern Pennsylvania mining region.

The anthracite songs are of two types, between which the collector and author of this book does not clearly differentiate. There is the old, true ballad, based on the everyday work, and the momentous things that happen there, all strictly local in tone, such as one, for example, as "Mackin's Porch," where the miner sits boasting; and there is, sung by the same workers the class conscious, revolutionary song, not always of the ballad type, tho it may be, of which in this book the best example is in the strike songs.

"Mackin's Porch," glorifying those who do real work and keep their mouths shut by criticizing those who do not, says:

"Bout half past 6 or 7 o'clock,  
Then the men begin to flock;  
And tell of cars they were docked;  
Of cars lost and found.  
Of dirty coal and lumps or chunks  
Firing holes and sackin' hunks,  
And the way they have to work and grunt!  
For a livin' underground.  
The Far Downs and Cannought men  
Fight, and then make up again;  
Dutch and Scotch and English men—  
All like chickens in a pen.  
The powder smoke does be so thick,  
You could cut it with a pick,  
The smell of gas would make you sick,  
In front of Mackin's store."

And again:

"The Prospect and the Conaghan, the Empire and Nottingham.  
At hoisting coal ain't worth a damn compared to Mackin's porch."

This is harmless happy stuff, which some coal company is going to revive, because, dragged into the heat of the class war raging at present, it will act as a sedative, reactionary influence, cultivating esprit de-corps, for the company.

But the boss will never willingly encourage the more sophisticated successor of the folk ballad, the class war songs now sung by striking workers. "Solidarity Forever" and others of the period since 1902 do not appear in this book—they are universal, and class wide in their appeals, and were developed for the most part by migratory workers, not coal miners. But the coal miners were touched by the fire of the class war too, and Mr. Korson has been honest enough to include several of theirs: "On Strike," "The Long Strike" (of 1875), "The Sliding Scale" (which is now being revived by coal companies), the "Blackleg" (English influence in that title), "Me Johnny Mitchell Man" (this shows the breaking down of race prejudice in the heat of industrial conflict—some of the earlier ballads were written against the Italians and Slavs), "Mollie Maguire's," a half-hearted defense of that band of rebels, and a song against a Mollie Maguire who betrayed the rest and helped the frame-up: "Muff Lawler, the Squaler."

All these songs breathe a spirit of class revolt, even tho some of them express exaggerated hopes and ideals of "American citizenship and its rights."

The Slav miner sings:

Me dey never share,  
Sure, me strike tomorrow night.  
Dat's de business, I don't care,  
Right-a here, me telling you,  
Me no scabby feller."

And the Knights of Labor song goes:

"Eight hours we'd have for labor,  
Eight hours we'd have for play,  
Eight hours we'd have for sleeping,  
In free America."

One song, "Pat Mullaly," has a verse which contains a whole economic lesson on the benefits of the short work day:

"We'll combine, the union join,  
And work eight hours a day,  
And keep the market clear of coal,  
And then they'll raise our pay."

—VERN SMITH.

## CURRENT MAGAZINES

**THE HAMMER.** November, 1927. Twenty-five cents.  
The November issue of The Hammer, Yiddish Communist monthly, is dedicated to the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. It is a real holiday number. The issue opens with M. J. Olgin's panegyric to the messengers of the Revolution, that unknown, nameless rank and file that has carried the chief burden of the Revolution, of the civil wars and of the task of building socialism in one-sixth of the earth's surface. Comrade Olgin is easily the most inspiring writer and speaker in the Yiddish language. I use the much worn word, "inspiring," designedly; it applies with complete literalness to him.

Perhaps the most thrilling reading in the entire number are the excerpts (in Comrade Olgin's translation) from Lenin's writings immediately prior to the November Revolution, those trenchant despatches to the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party exposing the betrayals of the Kerensky government and urging that the time for insurrection had come. In the perspective of ten years the correctness of Lenin's analysis of the objective conditions and his uncanny grasp of all phases of the situation seem even more remarkable.

The chief literary features of the November Hammer are L. Feinberg's long poem, "1917," and the publication of the first half of "Hirsh Leckert," a poetic drama in six scenes, by H. Leivick (whose poem on the same theme I translated in a recent issue of THE DAILY WORKER). Feinberg's poem, despite its uneven quality and reminiscences of Blok's "The Twelve," has a great deal of uncouth vigor and is, on the whole, a vital contribution to revolutionary literature in Yiddish. Leivick's historical drama, judging from the portion published in this issue, surpasses in power and bitter eloquence anything this significant Yiddish poet and playwright has done.

The November Hammer also contains an excellent article on Yiddish literature in Soviet Russia by Shachno Epstein, a discussion of "Ten Years of Soviet Economy" by J. Mindel, and poems, short stories and articles by other well-known writers living both here and abroad.

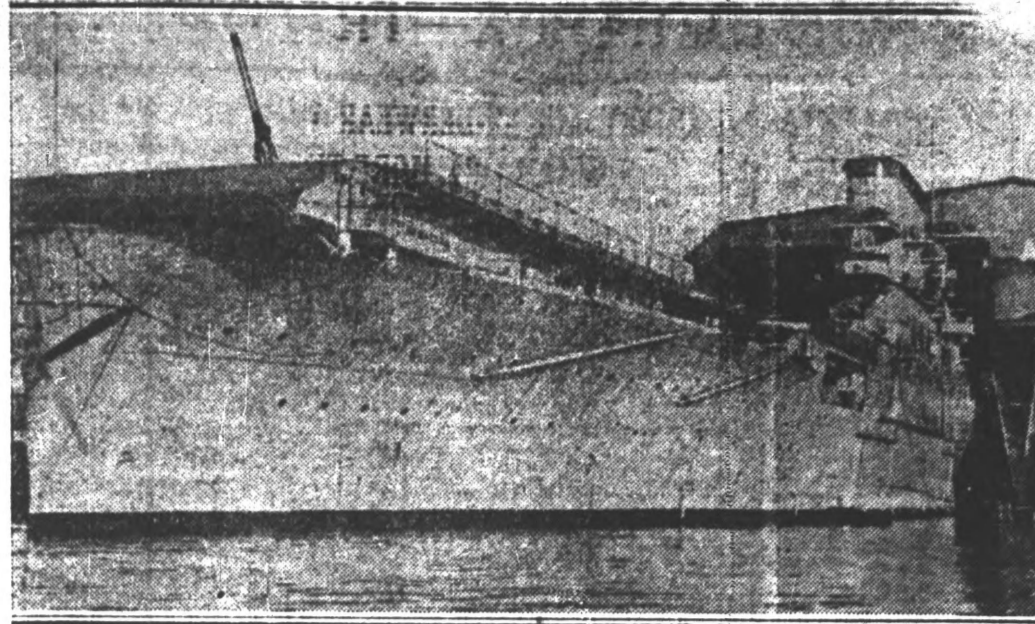
—A. B. MAGIL.

The December issue of the Labor Defender, official organ of International Labor Defense, will contain the following feature articles:  
Special stories on the great Colorado miners' strike against the Rockefeller corporation, with new pictures of the mass picketing, speaking, etc.  
Review of the Third National Conference of the International Labor Defense by James P. Cannon, National Secretary, I. L. D.  
Articles on the Greco-Carrillo frame-up in New York, another Sacco-Vanzetti case in the making.

New developments in the Cheswick, Pa., Zeigler miners' and other cases with profuse and graphic illustrations, and the many other features of the Labor Defender.

The Labor Defender, portraying the struggle of the workers and their persecutions by the capitalist class in America and throughout the world, is in great demand by militant workers.

## ACTIVE PREPARATION FOR INVASION OF LATIN AMERICA



The United States army is not only actively building the biggest aerial war fleet in the world, but is constructing carrier ships like the U. S. S. Saratoga, pictured above, just completed at Camden, N. J. These ships carry the bombers to Nicaragua—or some other defenseless country, and the aviators do the rest. A little tropical village makes a good target, and it's usually pretty safe for the fliers.

## More Contributions to Ruthenberg Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

- J. E. Curry, Kansas City, Mo., \$1.00
- C. Badagonis, New York, N. Y., 7.00
- M. Rifkin, Wingdale, N. Y., 13.00
- Jack Leventhal, Staten Island, N. Y., 1.00
- John & Ellen Kuisma, Staten Island, 1.00
- Kalama, Wn. Naisjasto, Kalama, Wisc., 3.80
- Emil Taratuski, Phila., Pa., 1.00
- Harry Berman, New York, N. Y., 2.00
- Fred Bergere, New York, N. Y., 2.00
- Carl Hanson, St. Paul, Minn., 2.00
- Paul Heing, St. Paul, Minn., 2.25
- Gust Svanson, St. Paul, Minn., 1.00
- Geo. Dawis, St. Paul, Minn., 1.50
- Mrs. Seger, St. Paul, Minn., 1.25
- S. Toarock, New York, N. Y., 1.00
- Saima Hissanen, (collected) Superior, Wisc., 3.40
- Max C. Zange, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1.00
- John Strape, Renssen, N. Y., 3.50
- Geo. Plasan, (collected) Spokane, Wash., 10.00
- N.D.Z., Charton, Port., 7.50
- Charles Koertl, Omaha, Nebr., 5.00
- O. Hannail, Cooke Park Co., Mont., 2.00
- John Volkman, Wilmington, Del., 1.00
- S. Brenner, Detroit, Mich., 2.00
- Street Nuc. No. 1, Detroit, Mich., 1.75
- A. Winkler, Detroit, Mich., 7.00
- James R. Jones, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1.00
- M. Vincent, W. Ohio, Chicago, 1.00
- Frank Baumholtz, Middvale, Ohio, 1.00
- A. W. Yachary, Middvale, Ohio, 1.00
- L. Bryan, Cleveland, Ohio, 3.00
- John Zuparko, Hillside, N. J., 1.00
- Simon Weiss, New York City, 2.00
- Grace Humphin, New York City, 3.00
- Justin Swartz, Dorchester, Mass., 3.00
- Panelymonoff, Haverhill, Mass., 10.00
- S. Zollinger, Chicago, Ill., 2.00
- Jerry Sarling, Dover, Ohio, 2.00
- Steven Hornik, Naffs, Ohio, 1.00
- Frank Hrdlicka, Naffs, Ohio, 1.00
- Nick G. Neder, Chicago, Ill., 1.00
- C. Desmond, Oakdale, Calif., 1.00
- W. P. Brinkley, Oakdale, Calif., 1.00
- C. E. Wilson, Oakdale, Calif., 1.00
- Victor Vaccaro, Oakdale, Calif., 1.00
- W. W. Gray, Oakdale, Calif., 1.00
- Harley Beckel, Oakdale, Calif., 1.00
- E. Nelson, Cleveland, Ohio, 2.00
- Margalet Aclander, Minneapolis, Minn., 5.80
- J. K. Chaplik, Berkeley, Calif., 1.00
- Frank A. Pellegrino, Chicago, Ill., 3.00
- Theo. Mueller, San Francisco, Calif., 1.00
- John Veen, San Francisco, Calif., 1.00
- John Tuomi, Grand Rapids, Mich., 1.00
- A. L. D. F. Branch 66, Grand Rapids, Mich., 5.00
- 3-12 1/2 P. Com. Reider, N. Y. C., 1.80
- S. LAC 4F. Com. Jansen, N. Y. C., 1.00
- Mr. Gorman, Detroit, Mich., 1.00
- Friend, Dayton, Ohio, 1.00
- United Council Working Class Housewives No. 1, 2.00
- United Council Working Class Housewives No. 2, 2.00
- United Council Working Class Housewives No. 4, 20.00
- L. Saiker, New York City, 5.00
- M. Moskowitz Council No. 2, N. Y. City, 2.55
- A. Tamer, New York City, 1.00
- J. Bulatkin, New York City, 1.00
- Svitzyk, New York City, 1.00
- Udin, New York City, 2.00
- Freiman, New York City, 3.00
- Liter, New York City, 1.00
- S. Platt, Patterson, N. J., 3.40
- J. Zaladal, Buffalo, N. Y., 1.00
- Czechslovak Club, Buffalo, N. Y., 2.00
- H. Brink, New York, N. Y., 1.00
- Mr. F. Mladinick, Garden City, L. I., N. Y., 1.00
- Mr. Lifkowitz, New York, N. Y., 1.00
- Mr. Stearne, Garden City, L. I., N. Y., 1.00
- B. Bilos, Jersey City, N. J., 1.00
- Mr. M. Baldasar, Corona, N. Y., 1.00
- Mr. Tusan, Corona, N. Y., 1.00
- Mr. Boro, Corona, N. Y., 1.00
- Mr. Geo. Mintrick, Corona, N. Y., 1.00
- Mr. John Baldasar, Jersey City, N. J., 1.00
- John Baldo, Corona, N. Y., 1.00
- Tom Mladinick, Garden City, L. I., N. Y., 1.00
- Mr. T. Baldasar, Corona, N. Y., 1.00
- V. M. Johnson, Riverside, Calif., 1.00
- R. C. Mahoney, E. Liverpool, O., 1.00
- Fannie Davidoff, Bronx, N. Y., 1.00
- Roy Mraz, Lorain, Ohio, 1.00
- J. Volkman, Wilmington, Del., 1.00
- L. Plotkin, New York, N. Y., 1.00
- C. Shapiro, New York, 25

## What's What in Washington

### AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR PROTECTS PROPOSED REPEAL OF INHERITANCE TAXATION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—"There is nothing more dangerous to the country than accumulation of enormous wealth in the hands of the few," was the keynote of the protest against repeal of the federal inheritance tax which was made to the Ways and Means Committee of the house, Oct. 9, by the American Federation of Labor. This protest was presented by W. C. Roberts, chairman of the Federation's legislative committee. "Those who accumulate fortunes great enough so that their estates pay the federal tax," said Roberts, "obtain their wealth through the good will of the whole American public. And good will has been declared by the supreme court to be property. All the forces of government are freely given to the protection of these fortunes, both before the death of the owners and after they have been passed on to the heirs. The estate tax results in the distribution of this wealth for the benefit of the whole people."

**Poor Pay Anyway.**  
In these terms the conservative majority of the American labor movement threw itself across the path of the tax-dodgers' lobby which has brought scores of state officials to Washington to secure repeal of the federal tax on dead men's fortunes. "You have been told by Mr. Mellon that 97.8 per cent of the population pay no federal income taxes whatever," the protest went on. "Nevertheless, the 2.2 per cent who pay federal taxes had previously passed them on to the 97.8 per cent, in whole or in great part. But the estate tax cannot be passed on."

Legacies received by heirs of great estates have justly been called unearned income, for few of the heirs had anything to do with their accumulation."

**Quote Andy's Confession.**  
It quotes Andrew Carnegie's confession that his fortune "came from the American public, the partner in every large enterprise where money is made honorably," and his pious declaration that "the growing disposition to tax more and more heavily large estates left at death is a cheering indication of the growth of a salutary change in public opinion. By taxing estates heavily at death the state marks its condemnation of the selfish millionaire's unworthy life."

The federation asks, in unworded mood, "Who is more entitled to a share in such fortunes than the people who made them possible? . . . It should be the American policy to demand that this tax be levied to prevent in the future the perpetuation and further accumulation of immense fortunes in the hands of those who did little if anything to create them."

## Negro Labor Meeting Discusses Class Courts

By THOMAS L. DABNEY  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa. Nov. 15.—The American courts were severely criticized at last Sunday's Forum of the Philadelphia Council, American Negro Labor Congress by Miss Charlotte Jones of West Chester, Pennsylvania. Speaking on the subject: "Is There Justice in the Courts?" Miss Jones asserted that "justice in our courts is based on class interests," and cited all history to prove it. During the discussion speakers exposed the courts as guardians of the rights of the ruling class. Our courts are directed as much in the interest of our corporations and bankers as the executive and legislative branches of the government. In view of this fact speakers pointed out that the workers can never expect to get justice by appealing to the courts. A glaring example of court prejudice against the cause of the working class was exhibited by Judge Thayer in Sacco-Vanzetti case. The Supreme Court of the United States disregarded every principle of decency and justice by killing the Child Labor Amendment. While opposing courts and capitalist government, A. J. Carey warned the audience against developing opposition to all government. He pointed out that political power is not necessarily bad. It depends upon who controls the government and what is the purpose of those who have political power. In Russia where the workers control the government political power is being used to promote the interests of the masses.

## THE NEW PLAYWRIGHTS THEATRE

40 Commerce Street, near Sheridan Square Greenwich Village  
TELEPHONE WALKER 5786  
THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA!  
Presents Paul Sifton's play  

# THE BELT

  
The first modern labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.  
This is the last week Get your tickets now.  
UPTON SINCLAIR SAYS OF "THE BELT":  
"You have produced one of the most vivid and exciting labor plays I have ever seen in my life. If the workers knew how much fun you have to offer, your little theatre couldn't hold the crowds. I wish I were twenty years younger, to start writing for your theatre all over again."  
HELP SUPPORT  
this theatre and The DAILY WORKER by buying tickets  
at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

# DRAMA

## Freedom in Sex

Miles Malleon's "The Fanatics" Pleads for Liberty of Individual Action

THOSE who have the courage—and honesty and originality—to live their own lives in their own way are championed in the new A. H. Woods production, "The Fanatics," by Miles Malleon, which opened the other night at the Forty-ninth Street Theatre.



JANET GAYNOR. Star of the Hermann Sudermann movie "Sunrise" now showing at the Times Square Theatre.

Mr. Malleon, in spite of some pardonable crudeness in plot construction, makes out a strong case for himself. He argues that love is a matter of personal responsibility, and pleads for freedom of individual action; he does so in so frank, honest, blunt a manner that one hesitates to challenge him.

For some of us, Joan Malleon unhampered by superstitions, treacherous traditions, and outworn conventions, love is not so much a problem as an experience. Courage, however, is required to throw off those lecherous traditions, superstitions, conventions. When they are welded to the emotions by decades of propaganda, by years of impressive fabrications, by the subtle arts of priest and politician, it takes courage, and plenty of it, to tear these paper-mache wings from our shoulders, square off, and dare the world with a balanced chip. But this is what the rebellious young people of Mr. Malleon's do, with an air of intellectual ruthlessness that must have had its beginnings far from Greenwich Village.

The story, which isn't overburdened with ideas, is this: John Freeman has confessed he no longer loves his fiancée. Quite boldly he announces that he has found his mate elsewhere. A round-table conference follows before the fire, in his attack, in which his sister, his fiancée, a modern young woman, and a successful young playwright take part. And they discuss of course, the problem of marriage; but they attack this old-fashioned bug-aboo as though it were the newest thing.

They have an honest-to-goodness revivalist struggle with the devil, with sweetness and light to pep up the bout, and Old Nick, the saints are praised, wins out. John gets his lady love, the dilemma is solved, and down comes the curtain.  
Love has not only caused most of the litigation of the world, and most of its misery, but, more's the pity, much of the world's literature. But, though Mr. Malleon does not succeed in solving the riddle to the satisfaction of the die-hards, at least he manages to correlate the opinions of present-day youth on marriage, love, and kindred topics. Which is license sufficient, to employ a well-worn theme.

Star of the Hermann Sudermann movie "Sunrise" now showing at the Times Square Theatre.

**Broadway Briefs**  
The Children's Saturday Morning Theatre opens its new season at the Booth Theatre Saturday morning. "The King of the Golden River" is the first bill. This is a dramatization of Ruskin's story of the same name. The play will be given Nov. 19, Nov. 26 and Dec. 3, at 10:30 a. m.  
The Irish Players will begin their New York engagement at the Hudson Theatre, Monday evening, November 28, with "The Plough and the Stars." This is Sean O'Casey's tragedy of the Dublin tenements, against the background of the Easter Riots of 1916.

A. L. Erlanger is building another theatre. This will be in Cincinnati, and it will be known as Erlanger's Grand Opera House.  
George Alison has been engaged for an important role in "Bless You Sister," the play by John Meehan and R. R. Riskin, which A. E. and R. R. Riskin have placed in rehearsal.

The Shubert revue "Artists and Models" will have its premiere at the Winter Garden this evening. "Tia Juana" a melodrama by Chester DeVonde and Kilburn Gordon is scheduled to open tonight at the Bijou Theatre.  
"People Don't Do Such Things," comedy by Lyon Mearson and Edger M. Schoenberg, had its first performance at Teller's Shubert Theatre in Brooklyn last night.

## "IOLANTHE" BACK IN REPERTOIRE AT ROYALE

"Iolanthe" returned to the Gilbert and Sullivan repertoire at the Royale Theatre, Monday night, Fred Wright, the English comedian, made his appearance, playing the Ernest Law.

The Theatre Guild Presents  
**PORGY**  
Guild Thu. W. 52d Evs. 8:40 Mats Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mats Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
Extra Mat. (Election Day) Tuesday

**"The Trial of Mary Dugan"**  
By Bayard Veiller, with ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

## AMUSEMENTS

REPUBLIC WEST Evenings 8:30  
42 ST. Mats Wed. & Sat.

**The Mulberry Bush**  
with James Huddle & Claudette Colbert

WALTER  
**HAMPDEN**  
In Rosen's comedy  
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"  
Theat. B'way at 62d St.  
Mats. Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30

Chanin's W. 45 St. Roynle. Mts. Wed. Sat.  
All Performances Except Monday  
Winthrop Ames  
Gilbert & Sullivan  
opera. 4:30, 6:45  
Mon. Eves. Only—**"IOLANTHE"**

BOOTH 45 St. W. of B'way Eves. 8:40  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30  
Winthrop Ames  
Presenting  
John Galway's "ESCAPE"  
New Play with Leslie Howard

DAVENPORT THEATRE  
153 E. 27th St. near Lexington Ave.  
Evenings 8:15. Mats. Sat. 2:15.  
Phone Madison Sq. 2051

**"HAMLET"**  
with BUTLER DAVENPORT  
and an Excellent Cast.

CIVIC REPERTORY THEA.  
11 St. & 6 Ave. Prices 50c to \$1.00  
**EVA LE GALLENE**  
Tonight—**"THE GOOD HOPE"**  
Tonight—**"LA LONANDELA"**

49th ST. THEATRE. West of B'way  
MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30  
T  
H  
E  
**FANATICS**  
MUSIC AND CONCERTS  
SAN CARLO GRAND OPERA  
GALLO Theat. 54 St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:15  
Tonight—**"CARMEN"** Thurs. CAVAL  
LENTI, and PAGLIARCI. Eves. 8:15 to  
\$3. (Mats. 15c to \$2.50 (Plus Tax))

The Desert Song  
with Robt. Haldjian & Eddie Burrill  
2nd Year  
IMPERIAL THEATRE, 45 St. W. of B'way  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

4 WALLS:  
with MIMI WIENFRIEND  
John Golden Th. W. 53 St. Evs. 8:30  
Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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

GARRICK Theat. 65 W. 25th. Evs. 8:30  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30  
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS  
with Garrick Players in the Modern

TAMING of the SHREW  
Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture  
**SUNRISE** Directed by F. W. MURNAU  
By HERMANN SUDERMAN  
Symphonic Movie-tone Accompaniment  
Theat. 42a St. W. of B'way  
Times Sq. TWICE DAILY, 2:30-3:30

**DRACULA**  
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture  
**SUNRISE** Directed by F. W. MURNAU  
By HERMANN SUDERMAN  
Symphonic Movie-tone Accompaniment  
Theat. 42a St. W. of B'way  
Times Sq. TWICE DAILY, 2:30-3:30



Owner of Apartment Had Influence Enough to Break Safety Rules; Eight Die



Here is a photo in the interior of the Graystone Apartments, Indianapolis, Ind., where an early morning fire caused the death of eight persons and the serious injury of 14. It shows the burned stairway. The only fire escape in the building adjoined the only elevator shaft. This was in defiance of safety laws, but some influence passed this and other buildings in Indianapolis. When fire broke out, both elevator and fire escape burned at once.



Three bodies were discovered in this apartment on the third floor.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT LABOR EDUCATION LABOR AND GOVERNMENT TRADE UNION POLITICS

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR WORKERS GET LOW WAGES; WORK MORE THAN FIFTY HOURS A WEEK

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

LOCAL 41, I.L.G.W. IS CONDUCTING 2 SHOP STRIKES

Strikebreaking Move of Right Wing Defeated

Pickets went on duty yesterday at the two struck shops—the Harrison Planting Co., 315 W. 36th St., and Brandes & Cheskin, 149 W. 28th St. Local 41 charges the employers at both shops with discriminating against certain workers.

Right Wing Strikebreaking. Efforts by the right wing administration of the I. L. G. W. to break the solidarity of the workers at both struck shops continued yesterday, according to Taft. Harry Greenberg, international vice president of the I. L. G. W., is said by Taft to have written personal letters to the workers in question urging them to return to work, attempting to lead them to believe a settlement with the employers had been made.

Greenberg obtained the names and addresses of the workers from their employers and sent the letters to them individually at their homes, according to Taft.

"This incident as much as anything shows the close alliance between the right wing administration of the international union and the bosses," Taft said.

Local 41 was recently suspended by the international.

Greenberg's personal solicitations by letter were ignored by the workers in each case, Taft added. Members of Local 41 were to continue picketing at both shops today.

American Bridges Are Studied by U. S. S. R. Delegation Now Here

(By Federated Press.) Bridging the rivers of Soviet Russia with structural steel is one of the biggest jobs of industrial reconstruction Russia is now undertaking, say engineers who are touring America to study American bridge-building methods.

The opening of the 11th year of the Bolshevik regime finds the Soviet Union with 46,000 miles of railways, 7,000 more than before the war, with much new track under way. Heavier bridges are needed for the new Russian locomotives.

"Before the war Russian railroads had locomotives of a maximum size of from 60 to 70 tons," said Prof. V. P. Nikolaev, manager of the bridge building section of the Metal Administration of the Soviet Union, who heads the group of visiting engineers.

"Since at present the Soviet Union is building larger locomotives up to 180 tons. Within the next five years it will be necessary to reconstruct at least 50 per cent of the railroad bridges in the whole Soviet Union.

"Our existing structural iron works, although up to their pre-war capacity, cannot produce enough parts for the new bridges. Therefore the government has decided to build 2 new bridge plants in the Donetz Basin and in the Urals. Each of these plants will have an annual capacity of 60,000 tons of metal shapes, aside from other structural materials. We expect to visit many bridge works in Pittsburgh, Chicago, Gary, Indiana, and Bethlehem."

TO CURB "CRIME."

OSISING, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The number of prisoners in New York state now exceeds the number of cells in the four state prisons by 1,000 according to a statement by Commissioner of Correction F. C. Kieb. He also declared the number being committed to the prisons is again on the increase.

6 Newark Speakers to Face Trial for U.S.S.R. Celebration

Employers, Police Fail to Imprison Two Union Pickets

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 15.—The hearing of the cases of six speakers arrested at last Sunday's suppressed celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution here was postponed until next Monday by agreement between both sides today.

Representatives of the Workers (Communist) Party, the International Labor Defense, the American Civil Liberties Union and sympathetic organizations will attempt in a conference with the chief of police next week to arrive at an understanding as to future indoor and street meetings. E. Gardos, Workers Party sub-district organizer and one of the arrested men said.

Permit Revoked.

A total of \$950 bail was demanded Sunday night for the six, who in addition to Gardos are Patrick Toohey, Fox, Matlin, Lederman and Gaffe. They were released after several hours. They were arrested in turn when they attempted to address a crowd of about 300 outside the Ukrainian Hall, 94 Beacon St., after the police closed the hall to them. The chief of police revoked the permit for the meeting.

WANTED — MORE READERS: ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

THREE INTERESTING PICTURES!!

The Beauty and the Bolshevik (Romance) RUSSIA ON THE SCREEN A Review of Russian Films at IRVING PLAZA HALL 9 Irving Place and 15th Street

Russia in Overalls (Scenes of Reconstruction)

Miracle of Soldier Ivan (Comedy)

Under auspices Joint Defense & Relief Committee Cloakmakers & Furriers 41 Union Square, Room 714

Sunday Nov. 20 from 2 P. M. till midnight Tickets in advance 50c. At the door 75 cents.

For the Freeing of the Mineola Victims!

N.Y. Labor Department Attempts to Explain Away Unemployment

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 15 (FP).—Only makers of holiday goods have been taking on more workers in the last month, the New York state labor department states. Commissioner James Hamilton attempts to excuse the slowness of unemployment in the seasonal trades that usually boom from October by saying buyers deferred purchases for winter because of late warm weather. He admits that employment is less than last year, however, even in the holiday trades.

Garment shops and paper box factories dependent upon them report less employment than a year ago. Many of these have laid off workers instead of taking on at this usually busy season. Candy factories, which began their holiday preparations in October, are actually decreasing their forces, Hamilton reports.

FLIGHT TO INDIA. UPAVON AIRDROME, Wiltshire, Eng., Nov. 15.—Capt. Robert McIntosh, accompanied by the well-known pilot Bert Hickler, hopped off at 1:10 P. M. in the airplane "Princess Kema" in an attempt to break Clarence D. Chamberlin's distance record with a non-stop flight to India.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (FP).—Average normal full-time earnings of workers in the hosiery industry in the United States in the year 1926, as studied and reported by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, were \$24.50.

This report, just issued, shows also that the average weekly earnings of all males in the industry in that year were \$35.51, and for females \$18.44. The women's wage ranged from \$15.70 average in Alabama to \$61.50 average in New Jersey. Average wages for men and women combined were \$11.83 per week in Alabama and \$37.94 in New Jersey.

Long Hours. Hours of work in the 105 hosiery establishments averaged 52.6 per full-time week, for men, and 51.5 for women. In the underwear mills the average was 51 hours for men and 50.1 for women. Hosiery mills in Alabama and Louisiana ran an average of 55 hours, for all workers combined. In Georgia the hours were 55, in Illinois 54.8, in Indiana 49.9, in Massachusetts 48.2, in New Hampshire and Vermont 50.7, in Michigan

Nicholas Longworth Gets Into Activity For Power Trust

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Nicholas Longworth, speaker of the House, has joined the drive of the power trust forces in Congress against passage of any bill for construction of the Boulder Canyon Dam on the Colorado River which will mean U. S. ownership of power. The bill provides for construction of power plants to utilize the power created by the dam, either directly by the government or indirectly through lease of the power— at the option of the Secretary of the Interior. Finally, the bill calls for construction of a canal which shall carry water from a point below the dam to Los Angeles by way of the Imperial Valley.

Mr. Alice True to Form. Longworth, just returned from conferences in Los Angeles with people friendly to the private power companies, has interviewed both standpat Republican and reactionary Democratic leaders in the House on the danger to the power companies in this bill. He says he will help to pass a Boulder Dam bill, but it must not "involve the question of the government going into the power business." He says he is opposed to the government going into production and distribution of power, and on that line the fight in the House will again be made.

This announcement is timed for the opening of Congress and the prior gathering in Washington of a majority of the members, who are being canvassed by agents of the power lobby.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER GET A NEW READER!

Woman and Four Children Die Because of Greed of Proprietor of a Laundry

Facts that have come to light after the suicide of Mrs. Hildegard Wywias and the death of her four children in a dingy three-room tenement at 339 East 31st St., furnish a damning indictment of labor exploitation in New York City.

The mother and her four young children came here from Texas five years ago. She obtained employment as a presser in a laundry and at the time of her death was drawing the nominal salary of \$25 per week. In reality her income was much less because of the system of petty fines in vogue in the slave pen in which she worked.

It has now been definitely ascertained that the immediate cause of the mother turning on the gas that resulted in her death and that of her four children, Carl, 5; Sonia, 8; Helen, 10, and Mary 11, was the accusation of the boss that she scorched a dress she was pressing for which she was charged.

Faced Cold and Hunger. In spite of that fact that the woman worked every day in an effort to keep her family together, her income from the laundry was not enough to enable her to live. Unprotected by a union, standing alone as an individual against the greed and avarice of a petty employer who operated the laundry, she had been victimized as were her companions in slavery by being compelled to pay for missing articles and damaged garments out of her wages.

When she was charged with the dress, it deprived her of more than a week's pay. The blow fell at a time when her rent of \$22 a month was due, as was also her gas bill which furnished heat for warmth and cooking. The Consolidated Gas Company shut off the gas and so the family was cold and hungry and the future was hopeless.

Weakened by unrequited drudgery, the mother placed her family of four children in bed, forced open the gas meter that had been closed by the

48.4, in New Jersey 47.6, in New York 49.1, in North Carolina 55.2, in Ohio 50.2, in Pennsylvania 51, in Rhode Island 51.6, in Tennessee 54.2, in Virginia 52.2 and in Wisconsin 49.7 per week.

Underwear Mills. Workers in underwear mills in Connecticut worked 51.3 hours, in Georgia 56.9, in Illinois 46.6, in Indiana 48.1, in Massachusetts 48.1, in Michigan 51.8, in Minnesota and Wisconsin 48.8, in New Hampshire and Vermont 49.4, in New York 50, in Ohio 50, in Pennsylvania 51.1, in Rhode Island 51.1 and in Tennessee 54.3 hours.

Taking the two industries together, the report shows that the increase in average weekly earnings since 1913 has been 145.6 per cent, in money, while full-time hours per week have decreased 7.6 per cent since 1913. The increase in full-time earnings per week in the period 1919-1924 was 29.6 per cent.

No statement is made, in this report, as to the question of whether full-time wages in 1926 provided a higher standard of living than in 1913.

Norman Angell Sees U. S.-British War Coming Over Trade

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Norman Angell, English writer and lecturer against war, told a Washington audience, on the eve of Armistice Day, that the United States and Great Britain might within a few years be at war against each other.

Every war or near-war in the history of the United States, he showed by examination of the instances, was fought outside the United States, although it was honestly thought by most Americans to be defensive in character. That is, each war was fought to defend American "rights,"—to protect American claims to territory, property, etc. And so it has been with all British wars for a thousand years.

Freedom of the seas, Angell said, was at the bottom of the failure of the naval reduction conference at Geneva last summer. British naval power has been built up on the theory that peace is to be maintained by the fact that Britain is too strong on the seas to be attacked. Moreover, British defense requires that she close the seas against all trade with her enemy. And American trade demands that, when the United States is not engaged in war her commerce shall move to all other neutral countries, even if the goods are re-shipped to countries at war with Britain. British command of all the seas is now impossible, and so is self-defense, despite the wild claims of big-navy promoters.

Angell made his usual plea for a "definite structure of international law."

Amter handed it to the city manager and the city council members, showing up their cowardice in walking out on the men and women out of work and calling upon the workers of Cleveland employed and unemployed to stand fast and to build so that they themselves shall some day elect themselves to run the city government.

A woman was present at the City Council Thursday with her baby. When the City Council members turned their backs on the unemployed and left the chamber, she cried out, "Who is going to get me milk for my baby? Did the City Council answer? It did: It walked out of the Council Chamber."

A man was present at the City Council Thursday, whom the West St. charities want to get locked up in the insane asylum for the crime of asking for coal. They are trying to get his wife to sign an affidavit that he is crazy. And finally they told him that if he opens his mouth during the Community Fund drive, they will lock him up.

A man with a family went to the City Employment Bureau, where 1,000 men look for jobs, and got a job for five hours. That is all the work he has had for a week.

The unemployed council is calling a conference of all working class organizations in the city to meet Nov. 25, 3 p. m. at 312 E. Superior Ave., Room 401, and asks all workers to bring up in their union meetings the question of sending delegates.

GARAGE MEN ENDANGERED. Carbon monoxide, a dangerous degree, was found in 27 out of 71 garages and auto repair workrooms investigated by the New York State Bureau of Industrial Hygiene. Presence of the gas in all places visited had been reported previously but it had reached an obviously dangerous intensity in only 27.

CHICAGO FOR SALE: Furniture, Good Condition! 2 large walnut chiffoniers, 2 large walnut dressers, 1 large mahogany bookcase, 1 sewing machine, 1 sewing cabinet, 1 drop-leaf kitchen table, 1 full size bed with springs and mattress, 1 3/4 size bed with springs and mattress, 2 heavy oak rockers with leather seats. Price: \$50.00 cash, and \$25.00 within one month. Inquire: Bookstore, 19 So. Lincoln St., Chicago. TELEPHONE: REELEY 2664.

Lincoln Automobile Stockholders File Suit Against Ford

PONTIAC, Mich., Nov. 15.—More than 1,800 stockholders of the old Lincoln Motor Car Company headed by Henry M. and Wilfred C. Leland, filed suit for approximately \$6,000,000 against Henry and Edsel Ford in Circuit court today.

The 1,800, all listed as plaintiffs in the case, charge that the Fords have failed to keep an agreement to reimburse them for the losses they suffered when the Lincoln Motor Car Company was purchased by Henry Ford at breakers' sale for \$8,000,000.

Break Agreement. "The Fords," the declaration asserts, "having secured control of the assets and business of the Lincoln Motor Company by means of a promise and agreement to reimburse stockholders, and having failed to perform their agreement, they ought not to be permitted to retain in their hands the property so acquired." The court is asked to require the Fords to repay the stockholders.



Rebel Artist

Workers' Play

Come and

Hoof Your

Cares Away

Put Some Passion

And a Sash On!

Let Loose In True

Rebellious Fashion!

at the

NEW MASSES

Anniversary Workers' Peasants' Costume Ball

Friday Evening, December 2, 9 o'clock

Webster Hall

119 East 11th Street

Tickets: \$1.50 in Advance

\$3.00 at the Door

for sale at Jimmie Higgins Book Shop

106 University Place

Rand School, 7 East 15th St.

or by Mail from New Masses

39 Union Square

Algonquin 4445.

Vernon Andrade Rennais and Orchestra.

We members of the Young Workers League of Youngstown, O. extend our revolutionary greetings to the Daily on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. L. Shrotnik, Secretary. Youngstown, Ohio.

Greetings to The DAILY WORKER on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Lizetto Weiman Julius Klarin Atlanta, Ga.

Greetings from Workers Party, Dist. 8, Branch 92 Chicago Heights, Ill.



# THE DAILY WORKER

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## Militant Company Unionism

The kind of company unionism which appears as a rival to American trade unions in such industries as New York City traction and the coal mines of West Virginia, basing itself on the "yellow dog" contract forced upon the workers, is by no means of passive character.

This is militant company unionism. It can be combatted and defeated only by a militant policy and tactics on the part of the labor movement.

We published on the first page of The DAILY WORKER, Monday, Nov. 14, a cut of a leaflet distributed recently to traction workers by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. This leaflet is signed by Frank Hedley, president and general manager of the Interborough. A perusal of this document discloses the fact that Hedley is speaking to the traction workers as members of a union—the Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Company Employees. His language is almost identical with that of a union official engaged in a jurisdictional conflict with a rival union.

One paragraph deserves special mention. It says: "You have exercised your constitutional right to organize by joining the Interborough Brotherhood. It was a wise choice because the Brotherhood through home rule gives better protection and complete collective bargaining between yourselves and the management without any interference by out-of-town labor leaders." (Our emphasis.)

Hedley, president and general manager of the I. R. T., is speaking as a union organizer. The union of course is a company union but its leadership has decided to use trade union tactics—and does use them. militantly.

In the capitalist press Hedley even speaks of calling a strike of "loyal employees" against the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

For workers who have had little or no experience with the labor movement it will be somewhat difficult to plumb the full depths of viciousness in the tactics of the I. R. T.

It will be impossible for them to understand the vital issues involved if the leaders of the labor movement continue their policy of trying to appear more patriotic than the Interborough, more devoted to the "interests of the public," if stress continues to be laid upon the higher efficiency of A. F. of L. unions as against company unions.

To fight a company union which issues leaflets, holds mass meetings and puts on all the trappings and regalia which trade unions have considered distinctively their own, which even uses trade union terms in speaking to workers it is trying to deceive, something more is necessary than old line trade union policy and tactics.

The Amalgamated Association must, as must all unions in similar situations, see that workers understand that it will fight for the interests of the workers.

To continue to deny any intention of striking, to tone down or deny the necessity of struggle against the traction barons, injunctions, the courts and police, is to play into the hands of the company union of the traction barons. Especially is it dangerous to give the slightest impression that the traction workers will be able to organize and smash the company union without striking.

It can be said with complete certainty that the only circumstances under which this could occur would be an agreement by the Amalgamated Association that it would do no more for the workers and just as much for the traction barons as the company union does.

If traction workers feel that this is what trade union policy under its present leadership amounts to, they will see no reason for fighting for this kind of an organization. They have one already—the traction baron's company union.

The traction workers can be organized as a part of the American labor movement but not by union officials creating the impression that the union for which they speak differs from company unions only in name.

Neither can the traction workers be convinced of the ability of the labor movement to fight for them if union officials attach more importance to the meaningless words of capitalist party politicians, expressing "sympathy" for the traction workers, than they do to intensive organization work.

The traction workers have to be told that if they depend upon Governor Smith or a Mayer Walker for sympathy as a substitute for organization and struggle, then they court disaster.

In the event of a strike the state authorities, the police and the courts of the state and city, will be found, as they always have, on the side of the traction barons and their company union.

The right to organize has no legal basis in the United States. It means nothing unless the will to organize is backed by the power of the labor movement. Organization campaigns carried on against militant company unions and powerful capitalists, will meet the solid opposition of all branches of government.

Once this is clear to workers who face big struggles, there can be no demoralization created by disappointment resulting from the fact that governors and mayors who were looked upon as "friends of labor" appear as deadly enemies mobilizing government forces against the workers.

The Soviet government cannot be recognized by the American Federation of Labor and the United States government, according to John Frey, secretary of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. because "they are a government of the working class and because of it we cannot grant them recognition." And consistently enough Mr. Frey is not conducting a campaign for withdrawing recognition from the fascist government of Italy because it is not a working class government. Neither is Mr. Frey a working class leader.

## "THE EYE THAT NEVER SLEEPS"

By Fred Ellis



## Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

XXII.

### An American Victory

THEODORE DREISER is another man who has told us his own story. In "A Book About Myself," he makes himself known to us on page one, and we observe that the child is father to the man. Wandering about the streets of Chicago, a homeless, jobless, miserable youth, he reads a newspaper column by Eugene Field, and "this comment on local life here and now, these trenchant bits on local street scenes, institutions, characters, functions, all moved me as nothing hitherto had." That was thirty-seven years ago, and Dreiser is still interested in the local life of America; he is interested in life here and now, no other time or place; he watches "street scenes, institutions, characters, functions," and stores them up in the note-book of his memory, and when he has a few million of them, he weaves them into a vast pattern.

He wanted to be a newspaper man; he had no idea how to begin, but he hung around a newspaper office, like a poor stray dog, until people got tired of kicking him out, and finally gave him something to write. So then he saw America from the inside. "I began to see how party councils and party tendencies were manufactured or twisted or belied, and it still further reduced my estimate of humanity. Men, as I was beginning to find—all of us—were small, irritable, nasty in their struggle for existence." An editor says to him: "Life is a God-damned, stinking, treacherous game, and nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of every thousand are bastards." That is newspaper talk, and that is the newspaper man's world, in which Theodore Dreiser spent his formative years.

The men of that world had very few of them that we call "education"; they had learned reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, and then gone to work. They knew nothing about the past, and had no vision of the future, no science, no understanding of the causes of anything. What they knew was the world about them, its external aspects which they "wrote up" day by day; when they had "inside" knowledge of anything, it meant the intrigues and rascalities of men of power, "bastards" like themselves, except that they had wealth, or the greed and energy to prey upon the wealthy. Newspaper offices were dirty, and newspaper men worked under terrific pressure, with the aid of narcotics and stimulants; they lived in a blue smoke of opium, and kept a bottle of whiskey in their desks, and paid a visit to the corner saloon every time they left the office.

When you climbed higher, into the magazine world, and became a managing editor of Butterick publications, as Dreiser was for many years, you found a world externally different, but spiritually the same: you had a clean office, with rugs on the floor and a shiny desk and a potted palm in the corner, but the members of the staff were the same "bastards," risen by virtue of their ability to judge with greater accuracy what the nameless millions outside would spend their money for. Dreiser possessed that ability, and might have been a managing editor yet, but there was something else in him, as in Sherwood Anderson. But he did not let it wreck him; he hid his time, and made his

mental notes—you will find that magazine world of fashion in "The Genius." I used to meet Dreiser in those days, a big silent fellow. I liked to talk, and he liked to listen.

In his early days he wrote a novel, "Sister Carrie," telling the story of a girl of the sort he knew, one who had no wealth and family prestige to protect her, and who therefore lived with a man of the business world; it seemed to Carrie quite natural to do that, and also it seemed that way to Dreiser. But the bourgeois world of a generation ago was performing a kind of incantation upon itself, insisting that such things didn't happen; an elderly maiden aunt of Doubleday, Page and Company read this wicked book just after it appeared, and caused the remaining copies to be locked up. Dreiser was poor and unknown and friendless, and might have landed in jail if he had tried to make any protest. So that was the end of "Sister Carrie"—until it became a classic.

A clear-sighted and truth-telling man has to have a tough hide to survive in such a world. As I think Dreiser over, the quality which impresses me is stubbornness. He knows what he wants, and he will wait as many years as necessary, but in the end he will get it. He is like an old bull elephant, shoving his way through a jungle; nothing diverts him, he goes on pushing and pushing. When he gets out, his hide will be scarred and knobby, but he will be the same old elephant.

Dreiser in "An American Tragedy" is exactly the same as in "Sister Carrie." He has had twenty-five years in which to observe "the local street scenes, institutions, characters, functions" of America; and so he knows more detail about them, but he does not understand any better how they came to be, or how they may become otherwise. His heart aches for the waste and suffering, he broods over his characters like a fond mother, ex-cusing them for everything they do—how could they do otherwise? The grim stubbornness which made Theodore Dreiser one of the world's great novelists is too much to be expected of Carrie Meeber and Jennie Gerhardt and Eugene Witla and Clyde Griffiths—they are all weaklings, grist for the inexorable mills of fate.

The philosophy of Dreiser is the same as that of Thomas Hardy. Both of them see human beings as the sport of natural forces never to be comprehended; and the sublimity of both rests upon your willingness to accept their philosophy of moral nihilism. Hardy has choruses of various kinds of spirits and superior beings to explain to us the blind tragedy of the dynasts; but Dreiser serves as his own chorus, his pity and grief is like a monotone of muted strings underneath his narratives of futility and false glory.

I am not quarreling with this great-hearted writer because he is not a socialist in the narrow sense. Scientific socialism is only a part of man's big job of understanding the blind forces of nature and subordinating them to his will. Read a little book by a true scientist, Ray Lankester's "The Kingdom of Man," and learn what is the matter with our world. We have partly suppressed the natural process of selection and elimination of the unfit; and we have either to go on and take rational control of the improvement of human stocks and the environment in which they grow, or else see our culture degenerate and perish. Birth control and eugenics are the merciful ways of eliminating the unfit; while sanita-

tion and hygiene, the socialization of production and the abolition of parasitism, are means of raising the new race. But to Dreiser all this world of science is non-existent; nobody ever heard of it in the newspaper offices where he got his education. The nearest he has come to it is Christian Science, with which the hero of "The Genius" dallies in his period of defeat and despair. Human beings cannot live on pessimism, however nobly felt and eloquently expressed; if they are not permitted to study the science of Professor Lankester, they will adopt that of Mrs. Eddy.

Dreiser is the idol of our young writers today; a better divinity than others I have named, for the reason that he has not abdicated to snobbery. He has portrayed both poverty and wealth, and held the balance true; the great magazine world of fashion did not overwhelm him with awe while he lived in it. Now he has a best-seller, and has made two hundred thousand dollars, and that is an American victory. What will he do with it? A cruel joke upon our young

intelligenzia, if their big quiet idol were to turn into an old-style Christian preacher!

There are signs of it. "An American Tragedy" is a Sunday-school sermon all complete; the church folks have only to expurgate the story of the seduction, which goes into more detail than is customary in Sunday-schools. But everything else is there, the early religious training, the fond mother praying for her wandering boy, the wicked world of wealth and fashion, the primrose path of vice, the pangs of guilt and fear, the temptation and the dreadful crime, the detection and conviction—and then the fond mother with her prayers again, and the clergyman kneeling in the prison, repentance and forgiveness and the everlasting mercy of God. Fifty-six years Theodore Dreiser has had to look at life with his own independent eyes, and report his own original unbiased opinion; and it turns out to be this novel and startling doctrine: "The wavel of sin is death!" (To Be Continued.)

## Where Striking Miners Fight

By ART SHIELDS (Fed. Press).

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—Visit the barracks colonies at Russellton if you want to meet the most stubborn spirit in the Pittsburgh mining region. Here a thousand men, women and children, evicted by the Republic Iron & Steel Co., are crowded together in long one-story pine board shacks that they assembled in a day and night race against the outer day.

With boards and tools furnished by the district miners' union, the men worked in the rains of late October while their women brewed coffee and tea to keep them warm. Eviction day

out of a woman, almost in her childbirth agony. Mrs. Shala herself was sick when the deputies came, and her eldest daughter was in the hospital from an unsuccessful operation for appendicitis.

Neither rough stuff nor soft speech is availing the boss in his efforts to split the ranks. His latest move, said the women, has been to come as their friend and offer them the use of company house water that he cut off in the early days after evictions. But now he's too late, for the union has bored several wells where they get

Miners' Barracks at Russellton.



Drawn by Don Brown.

came before doors and windows were fastened and hammers were still busy the day I called at the two settlements, one by the roadside near the mine and the other in a wood on the hill.

"This strike is just 300 percent," said Mrs. Wallas Shala, president of the women's auxiliary and wife of a union striker. "That's 100 percent for the men; 100 percent for the woman and 100 percent for the children." Bob McVicker, the superintendent, tried to break the spirit of the strikers, but merely stirred them up to greater resistance. Mrs. Shala and the other women told of the putting

sweet water, ever so much better than the filthy mine-run yellow stuff that runs through the company house faucets.

The women's auxiliary is busy running dances to raise money. They took in more than \$190 at the last affair, bringing friendly folks from New Kensington where lives Mr. Miller, the shoe merchant who gives them shoes at cost—45 pairs for \$83, last purchase—and Fred Broad, banker, and son-in-law of Fannie Sellins, the woman organizer for the United Mine Workers whose brains were beaten out by thugs a few days before the opening of the great steel strike in 1916.

## Red Rays

FOR denouncing compulsory military training at the College of the City of New York, two students were indefinitely suspended from their classes. The students that such a thing as free speech existed in this democracy and while suffering from this delusion expressed their views on the question in an open meeting. What do those fellows think our masters are running colleges and universities for?

LIBERALS and near-radicals who gag at the open dictatorship of the workers and peasants in Russia should take the action of the C. C. of N. Y. authorities as a little lesson in capitalist democracy. All class governments are essentially dictatorial. Whatever liberties they permit to their subject classes under their jurisdiction are those they can afford to grant without endangering their own existence. It is quite obvious from developments throuout the world that the capitalist system in every country is rushing madly towards an open dictatorship. The workers have no choice between a dictatorship or a democracy. They have a choice as to which dictatorship they shall have, their own or the employers'.

THE Polish minister at Washington promptly denies that Poland has hostile intentions towards Lithuania or is preparing for war against that country, as suggested in a Moscow dispatch to the New York Times, from Walter Duranty. The minister pays a tribute to the peaceful intentions of Marshal Pilsudski, the Polish dictator. Whatever other charges may be legitimately made against Pilsudski, pacifism is not one of them. Only last week he gave the legislators elected by the people to make laws for the bourgeoisie the bum's rush out of the assembly. If he refrains from making war on Lithuania or on the Soviet Union, it will not be because he has not the will, but because he has not the means.

PUBLISHING alleged authentic documents is not such a sure-fire thing as this favorite newspaper sport was a few years ago. The forgery business developed into the proportions of a leading industry since the end of the war. It fed on Soviet Russia in the early days, but now the forgers are turning to more virgin fields. Hearst is the champion forgery-peddler in the United States. He is the most shameless liar in the newspaper business. His filthy rags feed on everything vile, from his sexy supplements which retail the perversions of the parasite class to forgeries, such as he is now putting out about Mexico.

THE Mexican government has denied the authenticity of the documents published in the Hearst press. But even if it were established that the Mexican government actually aided the liberals in Nicaragua in their effort to overthrow the Wall Street junta led by Diaz, surely there would be more justification for such a course than there was for the action of the United States government in occupying Nicaragua and enabling a minority to enforce its rule on the people in the interests of a band of American capitalists.

I HAVE been informed that "The Belt" which was recently reviewed several times in The DAILY WORKER is now turning crowds away from the doors of the new Playwrights Theatre at 36 Commerce Street. This miracle has been accomplished by energetic canvassing as well as because of the interest aroused in the play by the difference of opinion as to its merits expressed in this paper. When two fairly prominent individuals express divergent views on such an intriguing thing as a play, it is to be expected that people should like to learn for themselves who is right. And since The DAILY WORKER will be benefited by the sale of tickets, the more curious people that go to see it, the better it will suit this column.

THE Honorable Dudley Field Malone, of Paris, London and New York is of the opinion that a brand of divorce that retails at approximately \$2,000, cannot be much good for anything except for a cheap lawyer. In other words it must be a dud. Mr. Malone's ire was aroused when he heard that a gentleman who carries into court the rather hefty cognomen of Senor Arturo del Toro, hung out his shingle in the state of Sonora, Mexico, and hinted that New Yorkers with fat purses could enjoy a southern exposure below the Rio Grande, while being emancipated from their conubial fetters for almost as little as it would cost them for a first class trip on an ocean liner to Paris where Mr. Malone performs his acts of mercy.

EST it might be suspected that Mr. Malone's observations could be construed as the prejudices of a business man fearing unfair competition he was careful to give the Sonora divorce mill the benefit of the doubt. "The Sonora divorce laws don't sound exactly all right," he said, "but they don't sound all wrong either." To which Senor del Toro can blow up the dust by way of acquiescence. —T. J. O'FLAHERTY.