

# Burns, Anti-Labor "Dick" Caught in Jury-Fixing Dragnet; Oil Graft Defendants' Own Attorney Acts as "Prosecutor"

## AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST PARTY IN OPPOSITION TO STRIKES

### Declares No Mass Demonstrations Should Be Tolerated; Pledge Loyalty to Capitalism

VIENNA, Nov. 3.—The Austrian social-democratic party, which aided the Seipel government suppress the uprising of Vienna workers last July by placing its armed forces at the disposal of the reaction, has now officially formulated its treachery in a series of resolutions adopted at the close of a four-day session of that party of traitors to labor and agents of capitalism.

### OPPOSES STRIKE IN PRINCIPLE.

The anti-labor character of the Austrian socialist party, long notorious in action, has now been recognized as embodying a party principle. The resolutions declare that no strikes will be allowed in the public services—transportation, food, etc.—“except in grave cases and when properly authorized by the whole party.” No mass demonstrations are to be tolerated before public buildings and there must be no defiance of so-called constituted authority.

### Nationalist "Socialism."

Karl Renner, Otto Bauer, Frederick Adler and the rest of the leaders of the Austrian social-democratic party all advocated subordinating the principles of socialism to the demands of the Austrian "republic." Renner even advocated that the socialists in parliament form a bloc with the government party, "in order to participate in the government."

The social-democrats control Vienna, the scene of last July's uprising, and believe that their record as counter-revolutionists and strikebreakers is sufficient guarantee to the government party that they can be relied upon as faithful defenders of every form of reaction.

## BRITISH LABOR PARTY GAINS IN LOCAL ELECTIONS

### Seen as Rebuff to Tory Policy of U. S. S. R.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Establishment of a net gain of 128 seats and the capture of 7 new councils in the municipal elections was claimed for the labor party today by the Daily Herald, the labor organ.

The newspaper based its claim on the almost complete returns of the elections and also declared that the labor victory was at the expense of every other Party.

The elections have brought the total of labor controlled municipalities to 16, the Herald said.

The results of the municipal elections are regarded as less of a victory for the leadership of the labor Party than a protest of British workers against the policies of the Tory government.

The Anglo-Soviet break, forced by the Baldwin government, is believed by many political observers, to have been largely responsible for the drop in the Conservative vote and for the gains of the Labor Party.

## Workers Prepare Week of Mass Meetings to Honor 10th Year of Revolution

The workers of America will rally in hundreds of mass meetings during the week of celebration of the Bolshevik revolution and the tenth anniversary of the overthrow of the capitalist regime in Russia and the institution of a workers and peasants' government. The meetings take place in every large city in the country and many small ones. Many cities have a series of meetings. There are also social affairs in addition. Speakers are scheduled to make long tours and to go from meeting to meeting. For a list of dates and addresses of these demonstrations so far arranged, see Page 2.

## U. S. LABOR FACES NEW CRISIS THRU N. Y. INJUNCTION

### Union Leaders Consider Traction Strike

With six employees of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Co. discharged for affiliation with the street railway men's union and with the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. plotting a blanket anti-labor injunction, officials of the union and of the American Federation of Labor continued in uncertainty to confer last night.

The I. R. T. officials and battery of high-priced lawyers are preparing arguments for Nov. 11 in their suit for the most sweeping anti-labor injunction in history. The injunction they have demanded of the courts would prevent their employees joining the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America or any other union affiliated with the A. F. of L. Attempts at organization under the injunction would become a crime.

Walker Again? William Green, president of the A. F. of L., was reported due in New York last night to plan the union's future course with William D. Mahon, international president of the street car men's union, and James H. Coleman and Patrick J. Shea, New York organizers. Indications were that they would again knock at the door of Mayor Walker, who engineered the last fake settlement, for a way out of the present crisis, which vitally affects the entire labor movement of the nation.

May Strike This Week. The crisis may precipitate a strike this week. If a strike is to be called it will probably be called prior to Nov. 11, the date set for the first hearing on the I. R. T. injunction petition. To wait until after that date would probably lay the union open to prosecution for contempt of court, Shea and Coleman have pointed out.

It is the opinion in the subways, however, that militant action against the traction magnates is certain only if the workers themselves bring aggressive and unmistakable pressure on their officials to that end. The officials of the street railway men's union and the A. F. of L. are known to prefer conciliation through Mayor Walker and Tammany Hall.

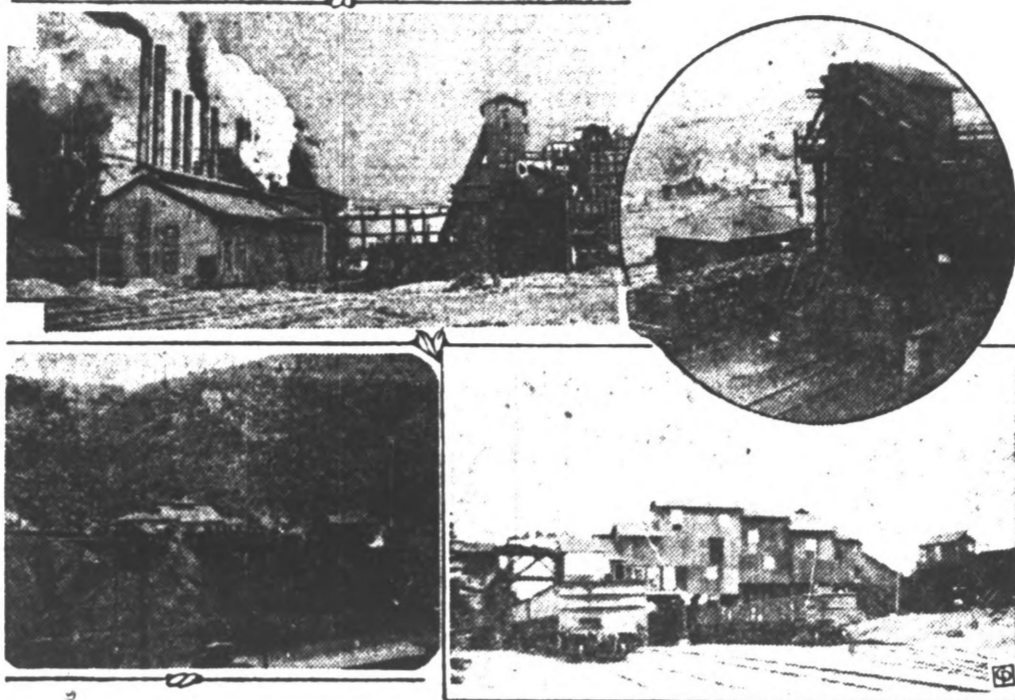
Easy Promises. This was the course pursued by the union officialdom last summer, when Mayor Walker as mediator succeeded in defeating impending strike action by the men. When last summer's strike was called off it was agreed over the mayor's promise that the I. R. T. would make no attempt to interfere with the organization of the traction workers in a union. The present injunction action is viewed clearly by all traction workers as a violation of this agreement.

Recruit Strikebreakers. The I. R. T. continues to offer 72 cents an hour to any of its unskilled employees who will volunteer for motormen, a clear move toward the formation of a force of strike-breakers in the event of a lockout.

Behind last summer's threatened strike lay the insistence on the part of the traction workers on their right to organize their own union as opposed to the spy-controlled company union.

(Continued on Page Five)

## In The Colorado Strike Zone



Upper left, mine buildings in the southern Colorado coal field; upper right, the Rockvale tippie in the Canon City district. Below left, the Berwind mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., an objective of one of the first marches by miners in this strike; lower right, another of Rockefeller's C. F. and I. mines, at Robinson.

## Charge Hungarian Noble Living In Hollywood Is "Hit and Run" Driver

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., Nov. 3.—Albert Pongraz, a Hungarian baron who claims to be an attaché of the Hungarian embassy at Washington, was held in jail here today on charges of driving an automobile while intoxicated and failing to render aid after an accident.

It is charged Pongraz sped away in his automobile this morning after striking a milk truck and toppling the driver to the pavement.

## 3 ANTI-FASCISTS ARRESTED; HELD WITHOUT CHARGE

Three anti-fascist workers arrested Wednesday night on complaints made by members of the Fascist League of North America are being held in the Raymond St. Jail, Brooklyn without bail for a hearing Nov. 14.

They were first charged with felonious assault. Later this charge was dropped, workers active in their defense said last night. No new charge has been made.

The arrested workers are Petro Bencich, Bernard Godeno and Charles Kascassutta. When originally taken into custody the police said they were arrested in connection with shootings Jan. 1 at a fascist meeting in Tremble Hall, Brooklyn, and at the Manhattan fascist headquarters.

Cases Related. Wednesday night's triple arrest is related to the case of Cologero Greco and Donato Carillo, the Greco-Carillo defense committee said last night through Carlo Tresca, member of the committee and president of the Anti-Fascist League of North America. Greco and Carillo have been held in custody since July 11 on charges of having killed two fascists in connection with a fascist parade last Decoration Day.

"The fascists have been instructed to take revenge for the deaths of their fellow-fascists," Tresca continued. "Mussolini himself stood in the Italian Chamber of Deputies when the news of the Memorial Day murders reached him and swore vengeance. The fascists want victims irrespective of guilt."

"Count di Revel is an Italian nobleman who was sent to New York to (Continued on Page Two)

## 22 DEMANDS ARE MADE BY MINERS OF COLORADO

### Conference Elects Six On Executive

(Special To THE DAILY WORKER.) DENVER, Nov. 1 (By Mail).—A conference of striking miners held yesterday in Lafayette, attended by delegates from the various Colorado fields, adopted a program of 22 demands which have been presented to the coal companies.

All or most of the delegates were members or sympathizers of the I. W. W. The committee elected which, according to the program, forms the official leadership of a coal miners' union in the state, is composed of miners who were employed at their trade up to the time of the strike.

A. F. of L. Maneuvers. Coincident with strikers' conference a new move of the United Mine Workers' officials appeared to be under way to take over the strike.

John Gross, secretary of the state Federation of Labor, and two union officials from Aguilar have had a conference with the governor. It is understood that he urged the U. M. W. of A. to file a petition for higher wages with the state industrial commission, endeavor to get the miners back to work and then proceed in accordance with the program.

## Bigamous Minister Held For Abduction of Girl He Took to California

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., Nov. 3.—J. H. Johnson, Baptist minister and self-confessed bigamist, was today under \$10,000 bond on a charge of abducting a fourteen year old girl of Kingsport, to California. Johnson admitted that he had married many women, mentioning wives in Washington, D. C., Bigstone Gap, Va., Oliver Springs, Va., Glasgow, Ky., and Fall Branch, Tenn., and other cities. Johnson was arrested at Elk Park, N. C., while in company with another girl who claimed she was his wife.

## Believe Steamer Sunk With Crew of 12 Men

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Fear was felt today that the steamer "Loophead," with a crew of twelve, was lost during the gales which swept the British Isles last Thursday causing the death of more than forty Galway fishermen and wrecking havoc to coastal territories and shipping.

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## Colorado Miners' Families Need Food, Clothing and Shoes; Ask Aid Be Sent

WALSENBURG, Colo., Nov. 3.—The striking miners and their families here are in need of clothing, food, shoes, etc. Unable to save anything from the bare subsistence wage they have been receiving, the strike finds them penniless. There is no complaint from the strikers but their needs are such that relief must be forthcoming if the strike is to be carried on successfully.

Send all donations—money, clothing, shoes, etc.—to Box 87, Walsenburg, Colo., care of Colorado Miners' Relief and Defense Committee.

## MARINES MURDER NICARAGUANS IN ANOTHER ATTACK

### Total Killed Since May Close to Thousand

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 3.—More than sixty liberal troops were killed or wounded by American Marines in Tuesday's fighting near Jaciro, it was learned yesterday.

The Nicaraguans, followers of General Sandino liberal leaders, were attacked by the marine patrol and dispersed. Two National Guardsmen were killed and one marine wounded in the fighting.

The number of Nicaraguan liberals and civilians killed by American marines since May totals close to a thousand, it is believed. Estimates based on official figures submitted to the War Department place the number of Nicaraguans killed in battle at more than five hundred. Hundreds of others are believed to have been killed in air raids and to have died of wounds off battle fields.

## Jewish Students Beaten In Bucharest Outbreaks

BUCHAREST, Nov. 3.—The Jewish students were mobbed and severely beaten in another anti-Semitic outbreak here yesterday. A series of anti-Semitic riots have occurred in all of the universities of the city.

Altho the government has made repeated promises to suppress the riots, it has taken no action yet.

## CESSPOOL OF BRIBES SHOWS JURY, DETECTIVES, GOVERNMENT "FIXED" TO ACQUIT TEAPOT OIL LOOTERS

### Coolidge's Prosecutors In Shadow As Burns Is Hailed to Grand Jury

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The exposures of the web of intrigue which made impossible the continuation of the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy case, the Teapot Dome oil graft case, before a "fixed" jury, were amplified today and witnesses before the grand jury directly linked Harry F. Sinclair, the oil millionaire, with the activities of the sixteen Burns detectives who "shadowed" eleven of the Teapot Dome jurors. Also a connection was discovered between Falls' attorney and the Department of Justice.

This resulted in subpoenas being issued demanding the immediate appearance before the grand jury of William J. Burns and his son W. Sherman Burns, secretary of the detective agency.

## Edw. J. Kidwell, Juror Who Let Out Secret



All records in Burns' offices, particularly dealing with who paid for the jury surveillance and the source of funds expended were ordered brought to the district attorney's office.

A. Mason Day, vice president of the Sinclair Exploration Company and admitted "contact" man and employe of Sinclair, again refused to testify on the grounds that "it might incriminate him."

Day was cited to appear before Chief Justice McCoy of the District of Columbia supreme court tomorrow morning at ten o'clock at which time the foreman of the grand jury will ask the court to force the witness to answer questions propounded by the district attorney.

Fall's Man In D. of J. The trial of alleged jury tampering was extended into the Department of Justice and the defense counsel camp of Albert B. Fall when Mark E. Thompson, Fall lawyer, suddenly was called before the grand jury to testify concerning telephone conversations he had had with special Assistant Attorney General D. R. Jackson concerning a mysterious witness who was mentioned six times in the reports of the Burns detectives seized by the government.

Thompson admitted that he asked Jackson at the Department of Justice to obtain certain information from the mysterious witness. Jackson formerly worked in Fall's law office in New Mexico. He was brought to Washington from New York, where he was representing the Department of Justice in the conduct of a lawsuit.

This was the first time that any of Fall's lawyers have been brought in to the jury tampering inquiry. Sheldon Clark of Chicago, Sinclair Oil Company executive and regarded as one of Sinclair's most intimate associates, is now being sought to appear before the grand jury next Monday.

Hotel records of all the telephone calls made by Fall and Sinclair and their attorneys have been subpoenaed. These calls, it was said, are expected to throw some additional light on the activities of the sixteen Burns detectives who shadowed the jurors night and day. Prosecutor Burkshaw has sworn to his belief that the detectives were employed by Harry F. Sinclair, the millionaire defendant, who leased the fraudulent Teapot Dome oil fields while Albert B. Fall, his co-defendant, was secretary of interior.

"Don't Talk." Charles D. Ruddy, boss of the Burns' crew of operatives, was called to the grand jury room for questioning after the Fall-Sinclair jury was excused for the day.

After his appearance before the grand jury, Ruddy went outside and posed for the photographers. He refused, however, to let the boys snap three of his operatives.

"Now play fair with me," he said over his shoulder as he walked away. The three unphotographed detectives remained behind. Ruddy walked a short distance, stopped, looked around and shouted back: "Keep your mouths shut now." "I'm not doing any talking to any one," snapped back one of them. "If you don't do any more talking than I am, you'll be all right."

In a statement issued the press, Senator Brookart said he "might" ask Congress for an investigation of Burns' activities.

## Dissolve Diet to Prevent Criticism Of Pilsudski Reign

WARSAW, Nov. 3.—To prevent the Opposition from voicing its criticism of the Pilsudski regime, Vice Premier Bartel today dissolved the Polish Diet and Senate. By the decree both houses are dissolved until the end of November.

The fight against the administration largely centers about the huge militarist budget, recently submitted to the Diet with totals, but no specified appropriations mentioned. The recent victories of the Communist Party in the elections at Warsaw, Lodz and Grodno are said to have caused the Pilsudski regime considerable concern and are said to be responsible for the renewed wave of arrests and suppressions.

## JAPANESE SHIPS SINK

TOKIO, Nov. 3.—Ten Japanese steamers have been wrecked off the Kamchatka coast with the resultant loss of 50 lives, according to the Nichi Nichi, a Japanese newspaper, today. The destroyed ships were believed to have been secretly flying in forbidden Russian waters.



# Soviet Russia After Ten Years

## Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

The following is the thirteenth instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in THE DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

### Relations With Other Countries

THE Russians believe that they are menaced, externally, by a combination of the capitalistic nations, who are also plotting to stir up revolts from within. They believe that in order to defend themselves against such acts it is necessary to terrorize all those who may plot inside the country. They hope to ward off any attack from without by a strong program of military preparedness and by the pressure of the proletariat of these other countries. To many these fears may seem exaggerated and insincere. From our stay in Russia, however, we are convinced that they are generally held throughout the country, and are believed in by the leaders as well as by the rank and file.

A series of events combine to give considerable credence to such fears. Thus the Russian legation in Peking was violated in March by the soldiers of Chang Tso-lin with the apparent approval of foreign diplomats, and a number of Chinese Communists were strangled to death there. The Russian consulate in Shanghai was also sacked. Then in June came the raid by the British upon the London offices of Arcos and the Russian Trade Delegation and the breaking of the trade agreement. This was justified by the British government on the ground that a mysterious document had been supposedly stolen from their files and was in the Arcos office. This alleged document, if existent, was not found. The conduct of the raid was, moreover, in direct violation of the trade agreement, and while its unprecedented character

in international relations makes it impossible to cite a precise analogy, it seems fair to say that in ordinary circumstances it would be closely equivalent to a challenge to war. Almost immediately following this raid on the Russian trade delegation came the murder of Voikoff, the Russian Ambassador to Poland.

All this was interpreted by the Russians as part of an attempt by Great Britain to destroy their government because of its Communist principles and because of the stimulus which Russian Communism was giving to the nationalistic movements of China and India in their attempt to throw off British control. Other menacing circumstances have convinced the Communists that England is trying to stir up internal rebellion. Documents discovered show that the British government has been giving a liberal money grant to the Skoropadski group, located in Warsaw and Paris, which claims to be the national government of the Ukraine. This was the government set up in the Ukraine by the Germans when they invaded that section early in 1918, and which left with the Germans when the latter withdrew in that year. The Communists also maintain that they discovered during the winter plots to assassinate Rykov, Stalin and Bukharin, and that these plots were instigated by English agents. They maintain that some of the twenty whom they executed were in the pay of England and that their executions were intended as an answer to this plotting. Since the full documents in these cases have not been published, it is impossible to tell how correct these charges are. Subsequently, however, over twenty more persons were arrested and several of them, including an English agent, Guyer, confessed to be plotting against the Russian government. All this, together with the threatening statements of certain British ministers in parliament and

such other evidence as the intercepted letter from the British Consul Preston in Leningrad, indicates that Great Britain has her agents in Russia, who are at the very least gathering such information as they can.

The Russians point out that such plots are not new, as evidenced by the previous activities of Paul Dukes, who was subsequently knighted by the British government, and of Captain Riley, both of whom were confessedly British spies. The former was not captured by the Russians, but the latter was captured in 1925 when he attempted to cross the Russian border in disguise. It is also recalled that Captain Lockhart, the head of the British mission to Russia, plotted in 1918 to kidnap the entire Council of People's Commissars, although his country was not at war with Russia. No similar plot, we believe, has been made in modern times against a people by any representative of a supposedly friendly country.

Nor shall it be forgotten that the Allies supported the various attempts at armed intervention during the years from 1918 to 1921. British money and munitions aided Denikin and Wrangel, the counter-revolutionary leaders. British and American troops waged war in 1918 in the Archangel district against the Russian government. Allied aid was given to the Czecho-Slovak forces, which created havoc as they marched eastward in their supposed attempt to get to the western front. Allied munitions and allied troops were furnished to Admiral Kolchak for his invasion of Siberia and of eastern Russia. Yudenitch's drive along the Baltic, which came within 12 miles of Leningrad, was also supported by certain of the Allies, as were most of the intervention armies which tried to conquer the Ukraine. Denikin and Wrangel were not only largely equipped by the Allies, but were direct-

ly aided by French and British officers and the French and British fleets, which actually bombarded towns, notably Odessa and Omega.

Small wonder, therefore, that in the light of all these facts the great mass of the Russian people believe that the capitalistic nations, led by the British, are actively trying by one means or another to destroy the Soviet government. These intervention threats and the fear occasioned by them are the chief and immediate cause of the terror employed by the Bolshevik government. Fear of foreign intervention always leads to such repressive measures designed to terrorize its supporters within the country, as the experience of the French Revolution of 1789, and of the Russian Revolution of 1917 clearly shows. It was during the period of allied intervention that the famous Tcheka was most repressive, and when the civil wars were terminated that institution was abolished. The June executions by the G. P. U. were the direct consequence of the raids on Russian embassies and trade delegations and the murder of a Soviet ambassador abroad, arousing the fear that intervention was again imminent.

Those, therefore, who oppose terroristic practices in Russia cannot at the same time consistently support intervention or such acts of hostility against Russia as have been recently practiced. The doctrine of non-resistance comes with poor grace from those who threaten to invade Russia with rifle in hand.

This fear of aggression on the part of other countries has resulted in the program for increased military preparedness which Russia is now carrying out. At the same time, responsible leaders of the government and the Communist Party have assured us that they desire to participate in a plan for general European disarmament and to disarm if the other nations will do likewise. Stalin, secre-

tary of the Communist Party, and the most powerful political figure in Russia, declared to us personally that Russia was ready to disarm and "entirely to annihilate her standing army." Russia took the initiative in 1924 by calling an Eastern European conference to consider disarmament, which unfortunately went for naught through no fault of hers. Russia is not so much afraid of Poland and Rumania, although together they have as many men under arms as has Russia, as she fears that England and France will use Poland and Rumania as a screen behind which to attack her. The disarmament program, therefore, depends not on the military forces of Poland and Rumania but rather on Russia's relative strength compared with that of England and the rest of Europe. The only solution is general European disarmament, and all our experience and information leads us to believe that Russia will assist in any sincere effort to accomplish this end.

Most Communists believe that it will be impossible for the two conflicting economic systems of capitalism and Communism permanently to exist side by side. They believe that the capitalistic nations will try to destroy the Communist system of Russia in order to prevent the workers of these other countries from trying to imitate the Russian example. But until active military attacks are made upon them, they are willing to cooperate with the capitalistic nations of the world to the fullest extent.

(To Be Continued.)

(The full report of the American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, as published here by courtesy of International Publishers, can also be obtained in book form at all bookstores.)

### Believes Steeg Captured As Protest Against the French Control of Rif

PARIS, Nov. 3.—That political unrest against French control of Morocco looms behind the recent capture by Moroccan bands of young Steeg, nephew of the French Commissioner General in Morocco, and his three companions was the belief of competent observers here today.

It was pointed out that the terms under which the tribesmen were willing to relinquish their prisoners indicated that money was not the sole reason for the kidnaping. The terms also demanded the release of Moroccan prisoners and the cessation of French activities against the tribes of that state.

### U. S. CONFISCATES SHOPS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—A total of 361 vessels were seized on charges of violating the prohibition laws during the year ending June 30 last. Of this number 320 were American and 31 foreign owned. Twenty of the foreign ships were forfeited.

### Ex-Ambassador to Peru Quick to Tell Coolidge Latins See Thru Policy

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—South America is very suspicious of the United States and considers that this country will carry on a policy of imperialism and aggression in Latin countries, in political, commercial and religious matters, Miles Poindexter, ex-ambassador to Peru, informed President Coolidge in a special conference at the White House, arranged for him as he started his campaign to become again senator from Washington.

Peru and Chile are both much disappointed over the United States course in the matter of Tacna-Arica, the district claimed by both countries and now exploited by the Guggenheim group. Poindexter said, but claimed that as a result of his presence in Peru that nation did not have unfriendly feelings. He attributed the resistance to United States policies by Latin Americans to "Bolshevist propaganda from Russia," and the propaganda of "certain other European countries."

### DELEGATES LAUD ESTABLISHMENT OF 7-HOUR DAY

### Pledge to Defend USSR if Attacked

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R. (By Mail).—Workers' delegations to the Soviet Union from all sections of the world have joined in praising the decision of the government to establish the seven-hour day.

Referring to the manifesto, George Albrecht, the first secretary of the German Delegation, a Social Democrat, said:

"I was overwhelmed at the session of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. government. We saw at that session representatives of all nations, we saw that the Soviet government is the true representative of the workers and peasants. We have conceived the real value of all talk that there is a dictatorship over the proletariat in the Soviet Union.

"The sympathy of the German workers is all on the side of the Soviet Union because they see in that country a true kingdom of labor. The manifesto adopted by the Central Executive Committee of the Government is the best proof of this."

Swiss Delegation Adds Praise. Comrade Wagner, member of the Swiss Delegation, a non-Party man, said:

"First of all I want to point out the enormous significance of the manifesto adopted by the Government Executive.

The bourgeoisie of all countries is trying its utmost to prolong the working day and reduce wages. We had to undergo a stiff fight for the 8-hour day. But it still exists only on paper. Actually the workers in most factories work longer hours. Only in the U. S. S. R. has the government decided to shorten the working day and to substitute the existing 8 hours by a 7-hour day without a reduction in wages.

Will Aid U. S. S. R.

"Should the U. S. S. R. be menaced by war, the world proletariat will be on the side of the workers of the Soviet Union and they will do everything in their power to prevent an attack on the only Soviet Government in the world"

### WHITEWASH MAFALDA WRECK

ROME, Nov. 3.—An official inquiry into the sinking of the Italian liner Principessa Mafalda with the loss of approximately 300 lives, was ordered today by Minister of Transport and communications Ciano.

It will open at Genoa as soon as the survivors of the crew and the captain's staff arrive home.

### BELGIUM BARS ANTI-FASCISTS.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 24.—(By Mail).—Anti-fascist Italians who have been deported from France, have been refused permission to enter Belgium.

### Mexican News "Made in San Antonio, Texas"

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

If the New York Times believes its own dispatches it must have a great job figuring out who is winning in the counter-revolutionary struggle begun by Generals Gomez and Sarrano against the Calles government in Mexico.

As a matter of fact, the counter-revolution was still-born. General Sarrano was caught and executed. The counter-revolutionary hosts failed to materialize. The few battalions of misguided soldiers who were led out of Mexico City by General Almada had a quick change of heart, and General Gomez was forced to sneak away with a handful of followers through the mountains of Vera Cruz.

All this was duly reported in the New York Times. But the Times is open-minded. It prints contrary versions as well. For instance, in its issue of Thursday it gives space to a long alleged news story, with a wealth of detail, a series of defeats suffered by federal forces.

The dispatch, which does not come from any place in Mexico but from San Antonio, Texas, refers to "the arrival of car-loads of wounded federal soldiers in Mexico City and Puebla, together with the wounding of General Gonzalo Escobar, commander of the federal troops in pursuit of the rebels, and the REPORTED complete dispersal of the Presidential guards with the killing of their commander, General Limon—these, travelers say, have caused the

citizens of Mexico City to lose faith in the bulletin issued by General Jose Alvarez, chief of the Presidential staff."

The above lines contain not one word of truth; they cause one to lose faith, not in Mexico City, but in the New York Times.

### Inmates of Soviet Jails Well-Treated, Declares Barbusse

(Special Cable to Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 3.—Having returned from a trip to the Caucasus, Henri Barbusse, well known French novelist, branded the tales of alleged "terrorism" by the Red Army in Georgia as "calumnies spread by the bourgeoisie press."

He said that he had talked to many political prisoners in the Tiflis jail and that all of them had denied that they had ever been tortured or ill-treated.

Barbusse declared that he had an ample opportunity to observe the progress made in the Transcaucasian republics under the Soviet regime, which, he declared, gives the republics fullest autonomy and facilitates their economic and cultural development.

### FEDERAL WITNESS KILLS WIFE SHARPSBURG, Pa., Nov. 3.

Samuel Zolkowski, 38, a government witness in a bootleg conspiracy case, almost beheaded his wife, Catherine, 34, with a borrowed razor, and then cut his own throat here today.

### United States to Participate in Meet With Soviet

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The United States government is to participate in the Geneva conference on disarmament. The Soviet government has agreed to participate in the conference. When asked regarding its attitude toward attending a conference at which the Soviet Union was represented the state department officials stated that the government was indifferent to the matter.

Last year the government refused to sit at a conference table with Great Britain and Japan on the question of Alaskan seals because representatives of the Soviet Union were present.

### GREEK-YUGOSLAV TREATY.

ATHENS, Greece, Nov. 3.—Jugo Slavia and Greece have concluded a treaty of commerce and aviation, it was learned here today.

### SLASH JAPANESE BUDGET.

TOKIO, Nov. 3.—Because of the difficulty of obtaining sufficient income owing to the financial crisis in Japan, the Japanese budget has been slashed \$20,750,000.

### PRESIDENT CALLES



### ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT VOTED IN SOUTH CHINA

### Protest Encroachments in Manchuria

SHANGHAI, Nov. 3.—A boycott against Japan as a protest against its recent encroachments in Manchuria was voted yesterday at a large meeting held in Nanking. Speakers at the meeting declared that Japan was negotiating further concessions with Chang Tso-lin.

Chang Tso-lin, speakers declared, being hard-pressed by Shansi and Feng Yu-hsiang's armies, will in all probability offer Japan large concessions in Manchuria and Mongolia in return for support.

Reports received here state that General Feng won a decisive victory over Chang's troops in eastern Shantung. Feng claims to have captured more than twelve thousand prisoners. Feng declared that he would continue his drive eastwards to the sea.

### Attempt to Assassinate Czechoslovak Minister

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 3.—A plot to assassinate war minister Udrdal failed today.

An unidentified man fired a shot at the minister's automobile while it was enroute from Karlsbad to Prague. The minister, however, had changed his plans at the last moment and was not in the car. The bullet passed close to Mme. Udrdal and the chauffeur. The assassin escaped in a nearby forest.

### WARN OF EASTERN STORM.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The United States Weather Bureau today ordered storm warnings displayed along the Atlantic Coast from New York to Easport, Maine.

### Delegates Reach Moscow.

MOSCOW, Oct. 18. (By Mail).—The Swedish miners' delegation has arrived here for the tenth anniversary celebrations. A delegation of Norwegian farm-hands has also arrived.

### LOCATE ALMADA, GOMEZ; BELIEVE CAPTURE LOOMS

### Discover Reactionaries Hiding in Mountains

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 3.—Gen. Arnulfo Gomez and Gen. Hector Almada, leaders of the recent counter-revolution, have been located in the Amarrillo Mountains near the Huasteca oil fields where their capture is imminent, said a war office statement today. It is believed that the federal troops that were sent into the state of Vera Cruz against the reactionaries will soon be withdrawn.

Gen. Fernando Reyes, who joined the counter-revolution with his troops last month, has been captured hiding near this city.

### Calles-Morrow Converse.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 3.—President Calles and Dwight Morrow, American ambassador to Mexico and former partner in the House of Morgan, held a four-hour conversation yesterday morning following breakfast at Calles' ranch. The nature of their conversation was not revealed.

### SOVIET-SWEDISH MINERS PLEDGE UNITY IN PACT

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Nov. 3.—At a conference attended by representatives of the Central Committee of the Soviet Miners' Union, Hansen, president of the Federation of Swedish Miners and Trombeck, president of the Federation of Miners of North Karelia, it was decided to create a Soviet-Swedish Committee representing the miners of both countries. Delegates to the conference signed a pact of friendship and cooperation.

The agreement emphasizes the necessity of a resolute struggle against the danger of a new imperialist war.

The objects of the agreement include mutual aid during struggles against employers, a united fight against strike-breaking organizations and yellow trade unions, a struggle for a six hour working day and the nationalization of mines.

### Fight for Real International.

The Committee announced its intention of carrying on an intense propaganda campaign for the establishment of a miners' international that will fight against attempts to split the trade union movement and that will agitate for the convocation of a miners' international congress and for a world congress of all trade union organizations with a view toward reestablishing trade union unity.

### Announcing-- The Workers Library Publishers



ESTABLISHED to be of service to militant labor—the Workers Library Publishers makes its appearance with this announcement of its organization: It has taken over completely all books and pamphlets issued by and distributed thru the Workers Party and the Daily Worker, Pub. Co. It begins at once as the sole distributor of all literature of the American (and British) Communist movement.

In addition, the Workers Library Publishers will serve as distributors of ALL LABOR publications.

Most important, the energy and resources of the Workers Library Publishers will be directed mainly to the publication of new books and pamphlets. Funds already contributed to this purpose—and now being solicited—have made possible a whole new publication program of books of both immediate and lasting interest. The first book just off the press "The Tenth Year," by J. Louis Engdahl (15 cents) is the first of a series of books to be issued in rapid succession. Others are now on the press and in preparation.

Notice of new books—and a new catalogue being prepared—will be mailed to those sending name and address.

ALL AGENTS will make orders for books and pamphlets to

The Workers Library Publishers  
39 EAST 125th STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

# Colorado Coal Miners Strike Against Company Unions, Serfdom

By EARL BROWDER

More than 6,000 miners are out in the Southern Colorado coal fields; the Northern fields are quitting work; 124 mines are entirely idle, while most of the others are crippled; the strike movement already engages the majority of the miners of the state while this is written (Oct. 26), although a month ago but a few hundreds were organized. The principal demands of the strikers are for the establishment of checkweighmen, recognition of the miners' own organization, and a wage of \$7.75 per day. This strike has an importance far beyond that of an ordinary strike of 6,000 men, because it concentrates in itself many of the most basic problems of the American labor movement today. Following are some of the main characteristics of the struggle:

1. It is a strike against the biggest financial interests in America (Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., dominating producer, is a subsidiary of Standard Oil and Steel Trust).
2. It is a fight against company unionism (The C. F. & I. company union was established in 1915, shortly after the Ludlow massacre when the U. M. W. A. was driven from the field by fire and machine-guns; it was the first company union in America, and for years was the only one).
3. It is a struggle against the state, because the governmental machinery of Colorado is owned from top to bottom by the "open-shop" employers, led by the C. F. & I.
4. It is an attempt of the unorganized workers to organize themselves in a basic industry. Most of the present strikers were never in a union before; they are the workers brought in after the crushing of the previous strike in 1913-14.
5. It is a fight against the corruption within the A. F. of L.; the U. M. W. A. in Colorado has degenerated into a mere skeleton organization, which refuses to organize the miners, and which has crushed entirely all democracy within its ranks, which is negotiating with the employers to take the place of the company union as the instrument of "disciplining" the miners.

The Corporations Which Own Colorado.  
Coal and iron constitute the only considerable industry in Colorado; it is highly trustified, being largely in the hands of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., and the Victor-American Fuel Co., subsidiaries of the Rockefeller and Steel Trust interests. These interests are, nationally, the leaders of the "open shop," anti-union employers of America. And in Colorado they have been the most brutal in their enforcement of this policy. They employ a motley array of thugs, gun-

men, sheriffs, deputies, etc., who openly assault union organizers and workers with impunity; their labor policy is one of complete suppression. The Rockefeller Company Union. Since 1915, one of the instruments of suppression has been the company union of the C. F. & I. Co. It is called the "Joint Representation of Employees and Management"; its character may be sufficiently shown by a few quotations from its rules: "The nomination and election (of workers' representatives) shall be called by direction of the President of the Company." "The management (of the company) shall provide ballot boxes and blank ballots." "Disputed questions may be appealed to the President of the Company, whose decision is final." "Meetings of workers, which must not interfere with operations," are strictly confined to the consideration of any matters referred to them by the President, or to consider and make recommendations concerning any matters pertaining to their employment, living and working conditions, or rising out of existing relations."

The principal purposes of the "Joint Conferences" are "to enforce discipline, avoid friction, promote increased efficiency and production, and to strengthen friendly and cordial relations between management and employees." Local and State government in Colorado is so completely subordinated to the industrial rulers, that it is difficult to know where the corporation ends and the government begins. It is quite usual for sheriffs and deputies to be paid by the C. F. & I. or the Victor-American; private thugs and gunmen are given authorizations to act in the name of the state; while every employee of the state is at the back and call of the corporation officials.

The State Industrial Commission has (in violation of the law) refused to accept the notification of impending strike given by the miners on September 15, as required by the anti-labor law, and denounced the strike as illegal on the grounds that no notification is on record. The "labor" member of this Commission is the most reactionary, and often has to be restrained in his actions against the workers by the more careful representative of "capital."

Governor O. K.'s Assaults.  
Governor Adams made a trip to the coal fields to "investigate"; he met in conference the coal operators and those officers of the U. M. W. A. who had denounced the strike (Pagliani and Nigro), but refused to speak a word with striking miners. He de-

## Orders Machine Guns To Break Strike



Governor H. B. Adams of Colorado, owned by Rockefeller's Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. He threatens the coal strikers with violence unless they stop picketing.

He announced the strike as "un-American"; he approved of the assaults made upon strikers by private guards and deputies, who blockaded public highways and beat up miners who pass; he endorsed the arrests of 250 men and women, many of whom had not even been picketing. The State law against picketing makes it illegal to "influence or induce" any worker to leave his work for any employer. The 250 miners and their wives under arrest are all charged in the following language, the only changes in the various indictments being the name of the Corporation: "The arrested person did then and there unlawfully loiter about and patrol the public highway in the said County and State, for the purpose of unlawfully influencing and inducing divers persons not to work for the Victor-American Fuel Co., a Colorado corporation."

The law provides that such arrested persons are entitled to a trial by jury, meanwhile being entitled to release upon deposit or bond of one or two hundred dollars. But even the anti-labor laws may be violated at will—when it suits the corporations. Therefore, several miners' leaders, particularly Svanum in the Trinidad jail, are held incommunicado, bail is refused even in amounts of \$15,000, although Svanum had not even passed by the mines, but was arrested in the city where he was serving in the strike office.

The Government of Colorado, today as in the past, is an agency for administering the decisions of the employers. The Strike a Mass Movement of Workers. Colorado miners have been unorganized since 1914. The United Mine Workers has abandoned for years all efforts to organize them; when the miners would organize themselves, and send for a charter, the U. M. W. A. would send in a hard-boiled "organizer" who took charge, appointed the officers, and refused to allow the miners to have any say. Most of the miners are Mexican, Poles, Jugoslavs, or Russians—the largest group are the Mexicans. But if a Mexican should dare to try to speak in a meeting, the "organizer" would yell at him; "Shut up and sit down, dirty Greaser." The secretary of the Colorado Federation of Labor, Gross, is currently reported among the miners to have threatened a foreign-born miner with deportation, because he presumed to argue with that high-and-mighty gentleman. Such an attitude among the trade union officials had very effectively destroyed all organization among the miners.

When the strike of 1913-14 was smashed by the military, most of the miners then in Colorado were driven out by the blacklist. Their places were taken by a new immigration; the employers prefer foreign-born workers, recent arrivals whenever possible, because such workers are the most helpless. Therefore Mexicans were favored by the corporations, and constitute the largest group in the mines. But now that the Mexicans are organizing themselves, the blacklist kind of provocation is being used against them, the employers try to kindle race-hatred against them, the strike is denounced as "un-American" because the strikers are not citizens. But it was the employers who brought these "un-American" workers into the industry, and it was the lily-white, 100 per cent American "labor leaders" who refused to organize them into the respectable unions.

Fighting for a Real Union. At the present time the miners are being led by the I. W. W. This is because the I. W. W. were the only people who offered their assistance to the oppressed miners. It would be absurd to say that the miners are conscious followers of the I. W. W. in its special and peculiar role; no, they follow it because there was no other organization in Colorado willing to lead a fight for better immediate conditions. When the strike began there was only a handful of "wobblies" in the State.

It must be declared by anyone who has witnessed the work going on here in Colorado, as I have, that these "wobblies" have given the miners the most devoted, untiring service. They have earned the respect which the miners give them. Even the local unions of the U. M. W. A. have, as at Aguilar, voted to participate in the strike under their leadership. What-

ever mistakes they have made are mostly of the kind that should be discussed only after the strike is over, not in the middle of the battle. The alternative leadership, that of the district officials of the skeleton U. M. W. A. organization, is hopelessly corrupt and in league with the employers.

## William A. White Wants Peace; But Capitalism More

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (EP). — William Allen White, Kansas editor-lecturer, is for peace conferences that exclude radicals, and for peace only if it protects capitalism. He says so in a letter to the "Advocate of Peace," organ of Theodore Burton, David Jayne Hill, Elihu Root and other reactionary peace adjusters who are organized as the American peace society. "You ask me how far 'we ought to go to invite radicals to our conference,'" he writes, dealing with a forthcoming centennial meeting.

Wants Wall Street. "Perhaps we ought not even to start. . . . A lot of radicals are using peace propaganda for a more or less economic purpose. I think these people should not be allowed in our conference. What we need are men of Senator Burton's type, congressmen like Green of Iowa, men like Hughes, and Lamont and Morrow. "I am accounted a radical myself, though why I do not know, for I loathe the economic internationalist who is trying to produce peace in the interest of revolution. I believe firmly in the capitalistic system of economic organization which prevails throughout Christendom. And because I believe in that system I realize that the world needs peace in order to maintain it. "And I distrust those radicals who say that communism will bring peace. If I thought that peace would bring communism, I should be for war, for, after all liberty and justice are vastly more important than peace. And only in so far as liberty and justice prevail can peace abide with us."

This is the same William Allen White who some years ago wrote a novel glorifying industrial unionism and showing how a labor leader in a typical American community who tries to live a Christ-life brings himself to death at the hands of a capitalist mob.

## Lenin Said:-

"Not a single class in history achieved power without putting forward its political leaders and spokesmen capable of organizing the movement and leading it." And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible. We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses. The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for: A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections. The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars. The organization of the unorganized. Making existing unions organize a militant struggle. The protection of the foreign born.

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

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

Occupation .....

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

It is the duty of the working-class of America to come to the assistance of the Colorado miners, who are battling for decent conditions and for a real union, against the most formidable array of enemies to be found in America. For all those who want to help the Colorado miners, but have objections to dealing with the I. W. W. for reasons outside of the Colorado coal strike, the possibility to do so is given by the organization, by the Colorado Miners Defense and Relief Committee. The address of this Committee is Box 87, Walsenburg, Colorado. It has the task of providing for the legal defense of the hundreds of arrested miners, and of beginning preparations for relief in the coming winter months if the strike, as seems sure to be the case, lasts for some time longer, probably for several months at least. Every progressive worker should help form a local committee to raise funds for the Colorado miners, and send these funds either directly or through their own national organizations, to the Committee above-named. The Colorado strike marks an important and welcome development. It is a part of the mass unrest and demand for organization now sweeping the masses of workers in America. It must be supported with enthusiasm.

Senate Bill Offers Federal Control of American Railroads

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—The Middle Western group of "insurgent" or "progressive" senators have announced thru Brookhart of Iowa that they will introduce into the next Congress a bill providing for the revaluation and consolidation of railroad stocks and bonds, with greater governmental control. Brookhart in making the announcement condemned the wasteful practices of American railroads. He said about the notoriously wasteful MacAdoo railroad administration: "Even the government operation of railroads during the war was a success in comparison with private operation. During the first year after the roads were turned back to private operation, the operating expenses were increased by \$1,465,000,000—nearly \$1,500,000,000. The railroads claimed only \$600,000,000 to be wage increases; the balance is the graft and inefficiency of private operation. He submitted details of excessive costs of private operation in financing, in inside profits on supply contracts, in return on the bonded portion of the capital, in duplication and competitive waste, and in inflated valuation due to unearned increment in property values.

## Wife at Cameo Has Its Gay Moments; Dempsey-Tunney, Too

THE gay and entertaining, "The Wise Wife" now showing at the Cameo is far from the high standards of that playhouse. At the same time it has elements which lift it out of the tedious class of domestic comedies with their baker's dozen formulae for every trite situation. "The Wise Wife" is the kind of a comedy that gives the impression that it might, if it dared, step into the realm of satire. On one or two occasions it does so, but limits itself to situations which are extremely innocuous. The story is quite simple: The wife (Phyllis Haver, who appeared with Emil Jennings in "The Way of All Flesh") is host to a school chum (Jacqueline Logan). Following a rapid-fire flirtation the guest and the husband (Tom Moore) create a situation where "What will the neighbors say?" becomes of vital significance. The rest of the picture deals with the clever efforts of the wife to disillusion both her spouse and her girl-friend about the fleeting nature of such infatuations.

Eventually the husband sees the error of his ways, especially after his wife adopts the flapper dress and mood. Another thing that aided the conversion process was the discovery on the part of the truant husband that his wife could darn socks much more artistically than his temporary playmate. There are several rather amusing scenes, especially the one in which the wife rings the burglar alarm for the purpose of getting the husband and his love to see each other at their worst: the former, gawky and uninspiring in his pajamas, and resembling a Chinese tragedian; the latter buried in a mud-pack and her hair tied up in a confusion of paper curls. The legitimate suitor of the interloper arrives just as the husband is ready to repent, and of course things turn out alright in the end. News films of the Dempsey-Tunney fight are shown in an unexpurgated form (the battle in the courts has been won, presumably) and the

# DRAMA

## "Wise Wife" at Cameo Has Its Gay Moments; Dempsey-Tunney, Too



CLAUDETTE COLBERT. In "The Mulberry Bush," Edward Knoblock's new comedy at the Republic.

memorable seventh round where Gene looked so pitiful reclining on the mat in slow motion. Other tidbits are Charlie Chaplin in "The Fireman," and the pictured version of Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata."—S. G.

"L'Aiglon" and D'Annunzio Play Set For Production. Sometime next month John Williams will present here Edmond Rostand's drama, "L'Aiglon," in English, translated by Louis Parker, for the first time hereabouts in twenty years. The play is in rehearsal with Madeline Delmar, Angela Keir, Michael Strange, Sarah Haden, George Marion, Benedict MacQuarrie and Eva Benton, members of the company. "L'Aiglon" will be followed by the production of Gabriel D'Annunzio's tragedy, "The Daughter of Jorio," which will be the first D'Annunzio play ever performed in English in this city. The principal parts will be acted by the leading players of the "L'Aiglon" company. Arrangements for the production of "L'Aiglon" were made with Mme. Edmond Rostand. Contracts for "The Daughter of Jorio" were executed directly with Gabriel D'Annunzio. The music will be arranged by Mrs. Jessie Baskerville. Henry Stillman will stage both plays.

## AMUSEMENTS

Lord Dunsany's Comedy "I" at the Little Theatre, 45th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

The Desert Song with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Russell 11th Month 62nd St. and Central Park West. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

BOOTH W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30 WINTHROP AMES presents JOHN GALSWORDTHY'S Last Play with ESCAPE LESLIE HOWARD

"Audience Quaked Delightfully." Woodcut, World. DRACULA Fulton Theatre, 45th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 WILLARD MACK'S COMEDY DRAMA Weather Clear Track Fast with Joe Laurie Jr. & Wm. Courtleigh

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU By HERMANN SUDERMANN Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment Times Sq. TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

CIVIC REPERTORY THEA. 14 St. & 6 Ave. Prices 50c to \$1.50 EVA LE GALLIENNE Tonight—"LA LOCANDIERA" BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

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REPUBLIC WEST! Evenings 8:30 42 St. | Mats. Wed. & Sat.

The Mulberry Bush with James Huddle & Claudette Colbert

The Theatre Guild Presents PORGY Guild Th. W. 52d. Eves. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:40

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 "The Trial of Mary Dugan" By Bayard Veiller, with ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

WALTER HAMPDEN in Ibsen's comedy "AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE" Hampden's Theatre, B'way at 62d St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

GARRICK Theatre, 65 W. 25th. Ev. 8:30 -Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS in THE MODERN TAMING OF THE SHREW with the GARRICK PLAYERS

4 WALLS::: with MUNI WISENFREUD John Golden Th. W. 55 St. W. of B'way. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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

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## CONTRACTING WAGES AND EXPANDING LIVING COSTS POSE IMPOSSIBLE PROBLEM TO LABOR

By LELAND OLDS. (Federated Press)  
How to make \$1000 in wages look like \$3000 in purchasing power is the hopeless proposition confronting the average unskilled laborer in America, according to the report of the U. S. department of labor on hourly wages paid for common labor July 1, 1927. That is what he must do if he is trying to support a family including 3 children with a minimum of decency and comfort. Even if he has only a wife to support he will fall at least \$400 short. The chances are that his wife will have to get a job herself and face the problem of the first baby with fear and trembling.

The average wage for common labor covers an extraordinary range running from 15 cents an hour paid in the South Atlantic states up to \$1.125 in the same industry in the Middle Atlantic division. Taking the average for all industries the variation is from 27 cents an hour in the East South Central states to 47.2 cents in the Middle Atlantic states. For other divisions the averages are: New England 46.7 cents, East North Central 46.7 cents, West North Central 40.6 cents, South Atlantic 31.5 cents, West South Central 31.8 cents, Mountain 44.4 cents and Pacific 46.5 cents.

The low, high and average hourly rates for common labor in the various industries July 1, 1927 were:

Common labor hourly wage, July 1, 1927	Low	High	Average
Automobile	33.3	70.0	46.3
Brick, tile, etc.	17.5	62.7	42.2
Cement	25.0	56.0	39.2
Electrical apparatus	33.0	61.0	44.2
Foundries, machine shops	17.5	56.0	37.8
Iron and steel	20.0	50.0	43.2
Leather	22.5	60.0	41.4
Lumber, saw mills	16.0	62.5	32.2
Paper & Pulp	22.5	54.0	42.5
Petroleum refining	30.0	62.0	44.0
Slaughtering & meat	37.5	45.0	41.7
Public utilities	20.0	71.5	39.8
General contracting	15.0	112.5	48.2
All industries	15.0	112.5	42.6

The highest wages are generally found in the middle Atlantic, east north central or Pacific states. The lowest are found almost without exception in the south. According to the report: "It is apparent that the lowest rates are shown for those geographic divisions where there are large numbers of colored or Mexican workers, while the highest rates are shown for localities where an 8 hour day is more or less prevalent."

**Skill Falls.**  
Mass production with automatic machinery renders underpaid unskilled labor a perpetual threat to organized workers in the so-called skilled trades. If the trade union movement fails to organize the great common labor reservoir so as to raise minimum wages to a fairly decent level it will face another collapse of union standards when the present prosperity wave breaks.

**IT RUNS BACKWARD.**  
Even a 10-cent fare is not enough to keep the White Plains-Tarrytown line of the Third Avenue Railway Co., Inc., running. Slaughter W. Huff, president, has told the public service commission. A 20-cent fare is necessary, he said.

## ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT  
LABOR EDUCATION  
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT  
TRADE UNION POLITICS

### Traction Barons Are Demanding Total Injunctions In Move Against I. R. T. Workers

(Continued from Page One)

Frank Hedley, president and general manager of the company, has offered in a circular letter to teach switchmen, clerks, station agents, track walkers and other groups of employees how to become certified motormen during their spare time. The letter is said to offer these employees 72 cents an hour during such student hours, more pay than they are receiving at their regular work. Switchmen are paid 65 cents, for example.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and other officers of that organization have received notice that the I. R. T. will apply in the Supreme Court, Nov. 11, for an injunction restraining the 3,000,000 officers and members of the A. F. of L. from calling a strike of subway workers and from urging them to join the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

**Order Names Many.**  
The order, which is a notice to appear in Special Term, Part 1, of the Supreme Court to show cause why the injunction should not be issued, is directed, in addition to Mr. Green, at Matthew Woll, vice president of the federation; William D. Mahon, president of the car men's union; Hugh Frayne, New York organizer of the federation; W. B. Fitzpatrick, James H. Coleman and P. J. Shea of the car men's organization; Edward P. Lavin, Harry Bark, James S. Walsh, Joseph G. Phelan and fifty others.

Bark and Phelan are now employees of the Interborough.  
The bill of complaint, which is 150 pages long, describes strikes on the Interborough lines and charges the men named with conspiring to unionize the company employees secretly. It contains the constitution of the federation and portions of resolutions adopted at meetings of that organization designed to show that the A. F. of L. has embarked on a campaign to bring an end to "company unions" like the one in which many of the I. R. T. employees are enrolled.

**"Unlawful Assembly."**  
Attached to the bill of complaint are fifty affidavits by employees of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company alleging that they have been solicited to become members of the Amalgamated Association.  
It is also alleged that the Amalgamated Association is holding regular meetings in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum appealing to Interborough Rapid Transit employees to join the association.

The New York district of the Workers (Communist) Party issued the following analysis of the situation last night:

The brazen deception practiced by Tammany Hall against the traction workers has now been fully exposed. The Interborough Rapid Transit Company is taking the most energetic measures against the traction workers of the city. This trust has applied for the most sweeping injunction in labor history enjoining every member of the American Federation of Labor from doing anything to organize these workers.

This action is taken in the face of an agreement reached last July in which Mayor Walker, acting as mediator, promised that no interference would take place by the Interborough with the right of the traction workers freely to organize in a union.  
The Workers (Communist) Party declared at that time that the agreement was a farce and that Mayor Walker and Tammany Hall were merely using their authority to deceive the traction workers and to prevent the outbreak of the threatening strike. Of course Coleman and Shea, the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Workers, were playing the game of Tammany Hall, with whom they are associated.

**S. P. Deceives Workers.**  
The socialist party at that time held the agreement to be a victory for the workers. The character of that victory is now fully exposed. The traction workers have not had a chance to organize and any steps in that direction have been energetically

fought. At the same time the Interborough Rapid Transit Company has gone ahead organizing strikebreaking corps and has continued its tyrannical policy of maintaining a company union in place of a bona fide union organization. This policy of Tammany Hall is part of its system of strikebreaking, interfering with picketing, issuing of injunctions and discrimination against union men on city works.

Tammany Hall as the political tool of big business is not interested in further union organization, nor in getting decent wages and working conditions for the city employees. The firemen of the city have been demanding the establishment of the 8-hour day but have received no response from Tammany Hall officials. The engineers of the city have demanded an increase in wages of 35 per cent, to which they are entitled according to the report of the Civil Service Commission, but instead they have gotten only a sop in order to silence opposition before election day.

Workers can expect only obstruction and energetic opposition from Tammany Hall to union organization. Only aggressive steps on their own part to organize themselves into unions will avail them anything. Only a labor party based upon the trade unions of the city can establish union organization, decent wages, living conditions and working conditions for the traction workers of the city.

Traction workers must fight Tammany Hall.  
Traction workers must support the Workers (Communist) Party in its energetic campaign for a labor party in this city.  
The statement was signed by W. W. Weinstein, New York district organizer of the Party.

### Anniversary Leaflets Bring Arrest

In small and large cities all over the world demonstrations of the working masses will be held. In Manhattan and Brooklyn three large mass meetings are being arranged for thousands desirous of demonstrating unity with their Russian fellow-workers. These meetings will be held at the Central Opera House, 67th St., near Third Ave.; New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., and Arcadia Hall, Broadway and Halsey St., Brooklyn, all are scheduled for Sunday.

**Leaflets Bring Fine.**  
While plans for these meetings were being made, E. Vafiades was being convicted of the crime of distributing Tenth Anniversary leaflets in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. He was arrested in the fur district at Sixth Ave. and 27th St. The magistrate imposed a \$5 fine, which was paid by the International Labor Defense.

The parchment on which the revolutionary workers of New York will greet their fellow workers of Moscow is being prepared by Lydia Gibson. The lettering will be by Fred Ellis. With this greeting, to which will be attached thousands of names, the workers of this city will send a red silk banner inscribed as follows:

"The revolutionary workers of New York through the Workers (Communist) Party of America, District 2, to our revolutionary fellow-workers of Moscow, Jubilee Red Greetings! Tenth anniversary of the Revolution, Nov. 7th, 1917-Nov. 7th, 1927."

**A Permanent Symbol.**  
The parchment with the signatures and banner will be presented to the workers of Moscow by a special messenger in an impressive ceremony, to repose for all time in the Revolutionary Museum as a symbol of the solidarity of the workers of both cities.

LITHUANIAN FRACTION  
WORKERS PARTY  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.  
SENDS GREETINGS.

## STEEL, AUTO AND OIL WORKERS HIT AS CRISIS LOOMS

By LELAND OLDS. (Federated Press)  
With the smallest September gain since 1923 and 60 per cent of all the country's factories operating with less than a normal force of employees, the U. S. department of labor September employment report carries unmistakable signs of growing business depression. According to the report factory employment throughout the country in September was 4.6 per cent below the level of September 1926 and 12 per cent below the average for 1923 which the department takes as 100 per cent.

This year's September gain only raised the level of employment 0.7 per cent. Last year the same month saw a gain of 1.7 per cent. The outstanding increases were largely in industries having a decided seasonal tendency such as confectionary, rubber boots and shoes, and fertilizers. Other industries reporting gains over August were cigars and cigarettes, knit goods, men's furnishings, women's clothing, millinery and lace goods, hardware, stoves, cotton and woolen goods. The list of decreases includes sugar, petroleum refining, auto tires and automobiles.

**Drop In Production.**  
Only 2 out of 12 industry groups showed any improvement compared with a year ago. These were textiles and tobacco. On the other hand the increases are significant. In the 12 months the iron and steel industry fell off 9.3 per cent, the vehicle group 10.5 per cent, stone, clay and glass products 8.3 per cent, lumber 7.3 per cent and chemicals including oil 6.5 per cent. The department says:

**Steel, Oil, Auto Workers Hit.**  
"In these groups some of the notable decreases in employment over this 12-month interval were 9.7 per cent in the iron and steel industry, 16.4 per cent in cast iron pipe, 10 per cent in machine tools, 10 per cent in millwork, 12.3 per cent in fertilizers, 11.3 per cent in petroleum refining, 11 per cent in pottery, 10.9 per cent in automobiles, 26.7 per cent in carriages and wagons, and 10.6 per cent in steam car building and repairing."

**Smaller Payrolls.**  
Only one major industrial group out of the 12 showed employment up to the 1923 level. It was paper and printing and this industry was the only one distributing as much in weekly wages as in 1923. The report shows the employment and payroll levels in the 12 industrial groups as percentages of 1923 taken as 100 per cent. For September the figures are:

Factory payrolls	Sept. 1927	Percent of 1923	Employment	Payroll
Food products	92.1	95.9	86.9	88.6
Textile products	84.0	84.7	84.0	84.7
Iron & steel products	85.1	93.7	91.3	91.0
Lumber products	103.4	111.7	93.8	98.5
Leather products	95.0	99.4	95.0	99.4
Paper & printing	88.9	86.0	87.8	91.4
Chemicals & oils	81.7	81.6	91.4	93.2
Stone, clay and glass	88.0	90.1	88.0	90.1
Metals other than iron	88.0	90.1	88.0	90.1
Iron	81.7	81.6	91.4	93.2
Automobiles	81.7	81.6	91.4	93.2
Miscellaneous	91.4	93.2	91.4	93.2
All industries	88.0	90.1	88.0	90.1

**Fewer Meat Workers.**  
The situation in many important industries is significant. In the food products group slaughtering and meat packing establishments are employing 20 per cent fewer workers than in 1923. The number of woolen mill operatives has been reduced 21 per cent, the number of foundry and machine shop workers 21 per cent, sawmill workers 19 per cent, workers in railroad car shops 28 per cent and those in agricultural implement factories 16 per cent. In only 4 of the 12 industries of the report is the employment level up to the 1923 average.  
The report shows industry as a whole operating 97 per cent of full time with 89 per cent of a full normal force of employees. This means that the country's manufacturing plant is operating at only 86 per cent of normal capacity. In the case of the basic iron and steel industry the mills are operating 93 per cent of full time

### End Lynching, Demand On Crime Conference By N. A. A. C. P. Here

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday telegraphed the National Conference on Crime which is meeting in the New Willard Hotel, Washington, asking that the conference consider means to end the crime of lynching and the activities of the Ku Klux Klan. The telegram is signed by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the association.

### PULLMAN PORTERS WAR ON COERCIVE COMPANY TACTICS

CHICAGO (FP), Nov. 3.—Sleeping car porters here are threatened with discharge if they refuse to participate in the Pullman Co.'s company union election of grievance committee members, it is revealed by officials of the Chicago division, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Paymasters have been ordered to withhold pay checks until porters have cast their ballots. This is but one of the methods employed by the company in its attempt to avoid recognition of the workers own organization. Under threat of losing their jobs porters known to be sympathetic toward the trade union are being forced to sign statements, prepared by the company, repudiating the brotherhood.

**"Negro Problem," Economic.**  
Before 2000 porters, their wives, and Negro business and professional men at a rally here, A. Phillip Randolph, general organizer of the B. S. C. P., traced the fight of the brotherhood for recognition. "Only through economic justice can the Negro get social and political justice," said Randolph. "The Negro problem is an economic problem because the bulk of the Negroes are workers. Trade union organization is the salvation of the race." Randolph attacked, while the audience applauded, Negro publications such as the Chicago Defender and the Whip for refusing to give the facts in the porters' struggle for freedom.

## 2 Window Cleaners Are Given 30 Days Meeting Is Called

Two striking window cleaners, Michael Tryzanski and Nicholas Tabaka, were Wednesday sentenced to 30 days in the workhouse by Magistrate Douras in Washington Heights court on charges of disorderly conduct.  
In pronouncing sentence the judge made a denunciatory speech against their union.  
Tryzanski and Tabaka were picketing at 110th St. and Eighth Ave. Monday were provoked into an argument by a strikebreaker, who suddenly lay on the ground, pretending he had been hit. At that moment an automobile containing three members of the industrial squad arrived. The strikers were arrested.

### International Labor Defense Lecture in Chicago on Nov. 7th

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 3.—The Eugene Barnett branch of the International Labor Defense announces a lecture to be given by Mandel Schacter on the subject of "The position of the International Labor Defense in the class struggle." The lecture will take place at Jewish Workers' Club, 2786 W. Division Street at 9:30 p. m. on November 7, 1927. Admission free.

Long Live the Soviet Government of Russia.  
NUCLEUS No. 1  
Ashtabula, Ohio.

Communist greetings to the Tenth Anniversary of the Soviet Union. Forward for the American revolution! Long live The DAILY WORKER, our Red Banner of the Revolution!  
SCANDINAVIAN BUREAU  
NY TID CHICAGO

CHICAGO  
Tenth Anniversary Celebration  
Sunday, November 6th  
2 P. M.  
ASHLAND AUDITORIUM  
Ashland and Van Buren Sts.

Speaker  
JAY LOVESTONE  
TABLEAUX  
Eleven Living Pictures of the Russian Revolution  
Fifty-five Participating.  
VIOLIN SOLO  
by MINNIE JAFFER, Child Virtuoso.

BOSTON BOSTON  
10th Anniversary Celebration  
Sunday, November 6th, 2 p. m.  
SCENIC AUDITORIUM  
Cor. Tremont and Berkeley Sts.  
SPEAKERS:  
BERTRAM D. WOLFE  
Member Central Executive Committee, W. C. P.  
NAT KAY SAM WEISSMAN  
ROBERT ZELMS ALEX BAIL  
and PIONEER SPEAKER  
Appropriate Musical Program. Admission Free.  
Auspices—WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, DISTRICT No. 1.

PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA  
The motion pictures  
"RED RUSSIA" and "RUTHENBERG MEMORIAL"  
SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1927  
At MOOSE HALL, Broad and Master Streets  
TWO SHOWINGS, 7 AND 9 P. M.  
Tickets in advance 50 cents. 65 cents at box office.  
FOR SALE at the International Workers' Aid office, 620 N. 11th St.—Daily Worker office, 521 York Ave.—Freiheit office, 317 S. 5th St.—Olson's Drug Store, 33rd and Cumberland Sts.—Litvakoff's Drug Store, 1000 N. 43rd Street.  
Auspices—INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID.

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION  
SUB. CAMPAIGN FOR THE DAILY WORKER

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Along with the new readers you secure YOUR NAME will appear in the halls of the Kremlin during the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.  
GREET THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION with your subscription to The DAILY WORKER  
DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.  
Enclosed you will find \$..... in payment for my subscription for..... months to The DAILY WORKER. Please mail this blank at the revolutionary greetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.  
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## WHILE THE WORKING CLASS SLEEPS

By Fred Ellis



The American capitalist reaction, with the co-operation of the butcher Mussolini's agents in America, is preparing to put two more Italian-American workers in their graves. Calogero Greco and Donato Carillo, honest workers active in organizing the Anti-Fascist Alliance, are in jail facing a murder charge as the result of a frame-up equal to that by which Sacco and Vanzetti were judicially murdered.

## Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

**BULLETS** and not prayers nor Sunday schools, is the answer of the pious Rockefeller to the efforts of the employees of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to improve their conditions. If the workers succeed in forcing John to raise their wages John's financial ability to donate trousers to the natives of Central Africa, will be reduced as will also his ability to subsidize missionaries to light the lamp of faith and incidentally to teach the heathens to light John's oil lamps.

**STRIKERS** who would ignore political action have a good example of the power of the state in the present Colorado strike. The government is supposed to be neutral in a struggle between capital and labor, but it always finds some excuse—and sometimes it does not take the trouble to make any—to come down on labor. The "fair" governor of Colorado waited to see what would happen and when he saw that the workers meant business he became as active in behalf of the coal operators as the most ill-reputed governor in the United States could.

**HERE** in New York, we have the traction barons seeking an injunction against the organizing activities of the American Federation of Labor among the traction workers. The majority of us cannot detect any furious activity on the part of the organizers of the street car men's union to organize the men, but the traction magnates are expecting another strike and this time they intend to be better prepared than ever before. What has become of government, of the people for the people and by the people? What about organizing a Labor Party to mobilize the workers under the banner of their own class against the Democrats and Republicans? What have the labor leaders to say to this in view of the ever-increasing tendency on the part of the government in every part of the country to crush labor by injunctions?

**SINCE** Calles and Morrow have eaten ham and eggs together, the relations between the United States and our southern neighbor should improve, unless Mr. Morgan's partner should meet the fate of most fastidious humans who dine on that unholly combination. No doubt, Mr. Morrow devoured his fare without an air of condescension, to prove that when in Mexico he can do as the Mexicans do, but should he develop indigestion Hearst would immediately declare that it was an inside job, something like the blowing up of the Maine. Everything is alright now unless some Mexican expert rises to protest that ham and eggs is a purely American dish.

**THE** newspapers tell us that Morrow looked pleased after four-hour conversation with Calles. This looks bad for peace. When a diplomat wears a happy look, trouble is brewing. On presenting his credentials to the Mexican government Morrow said: "It is my earnest hope that we shall not fail to adjust outstanding questions with that dignity and mutual respect which should mark the international relationship between two sovereign and independent states." Those acquainted with the ways of diplomats will take this a threat of war should Mexico fail to look pleasant when Wall Street presents the bill.

**THIS** nice speech is something like what an officer of the Colorado National Guard indulged in when he held a conversation with a strike leader. In the most chivalric manner he conceded the strike leader's superiority as a student of Blackstone, but when it came to picketing or no picketing he hauled out his gun and gave everybody to understand that fine phrases do not dig coal. The gun is mightier than the word.

**THE** standard of living of the American people was higher last year than at any other time in the history of the world according to figures given out by the bureau of internal revenue. The statisticians throw figures around in a manner to excite awe, and awe we are. This appalling prosperity looks nourishing on paper, but it does not tally with the figures of labor statisticians. We have a suspicion that this skyrocketing of the standard of living of the American people left the workers very much up in the air.

**COOLIDGE** has called on the nation to aid peace as he issued an armistice day proclamation. "Whereas," goes the manifesto, "it is fitting that the recurring anniversary of this day should be commemorated with thanksgiving and prayer and by exercises designed to further the cause of permanent peace thru the maintenance of good will and friendly relations between nations." On another page of the paper in which this proclamation appeared we find this headline: "Marines Rout Poles in Nicaragua Fight." Of course the "foes" were Nicaraguan liberals. But ain't this kind of peace grand?

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

## Brisbane Comes to the Rescue of Rockefeller

Colorado miners are striking against Rockefeller's company union, low wages, spies, gunmen, the blacklist and Rockefeller's state government.

Arthur Brisbane, Hearst's \$100,000 per year sob artist, therefore finds it necessary to say something nice about the Rockefeller family. Read this:

"John D. Rockefeller, Jr., giving \$500,000 to the International Fund for Rebuilding and Endowing the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, says the gift is a 'recognition of the debt which Great Britain and the United States owe Shakespeare.'"

This of course is of vastly more social importance than the debt Rockefeller owes the miners.

After this warming-up exercise Brisbane gets down to real serious bootlicking:

"Rockefeller millions are working usefully all over the world, pushing American trade, fighting disease, building hospitals. . . ."

"A German poet describes a vine on the hillside, in winter, cold, dry and leafless, while wine from its grapes made hearts cheerful far away.

"In his old age Mr. Rockefeller through his only son, DOES MORE GOOD than ten million vines, making his money useful all over the world. And, fortunately, he is no dry, leafless vine on a hillside, but full of life, playing golf and enjoying it in spite of his eighty-eight years." (Our emphasis.)

There are no golf courses near the Ludlow monument—only graves. Graves of workers, their wives and children murdered in 1914 by Rockefeller's mercenaries.

The Colorado coal miners and steel workers, the thousands of others in the oil fields and refineries and the countless Rockefeller enterprises, were robbed by Rockefeller of the wealth with which he endows theatres and "pushes American trade."

Rockefeller can play golf or die—industry goes on just the same.

But when the Colorado miners strike, the mines shut down and the steel mills close.

It is not hard to write like Brisbane. One has only to be able to see the owner of the bloodstained Rockefeller billions as an angel of light, to be deaf to the cries of hungry women and children and the dying groans of workers murdered as they fight for bread and freedom.

If one can quote a poet to prove one's case so much the better. If one is able to put the life of one billionaire above a slight increase in wages for the thousands of workers who made the billionaire, one can write like Brisbane.

The Brisbanes are the official poisoners at the court of capitalism. It is their job to dope the working class so that it sees, with eyes bleary and brain dulled by printed narcotics, only the charities of the capitalist class instead of the robbery which these charities are intended to conceal.

Brisbane's only function is to try and make the hand of the capitalist on the throat of workers and in their pay envelopes appear as a caress.

Build the revolutionary press!

The Communist press is the antidote to the poison purveyed by the Brisbanes as well as the weapon of the masses against their exploiters.

## Making a Chinese Wage-Scale

By SCOTT NEARING.

Woodworkers in Peking recently made a wage-scale that stands for 1 year from the time it was promulgated. The scale was passed by the Guild, which contractors, jobbers, skilled mechanics and journeymen may all belong. There is a feast. After the feast comes a general mass meeting, and at this meeting the new wage scale is considered and adopted. In theory, all members of the Guild take part in making the scale. Practically, only the contractors and jobbers have a say in the deal to say. Still the workers

Party-two Cents a Day.

The wage decided upon for the coming year was 90 cents per day for 42 cents in United States money. This, by the way, is an increase of 20 per cent over the wage of last year. It represents the first increase that the woodworkers' associations have ever had.

The 90 cents is divided as follows: For food 25 cents; for work 50 cents; for extras 15 cents. The food item may be paid by the employer in money or in kind. If he chooses to pay it in kind, that is an end of the matter. The worker then finds his own food. In China many workers are still paid by the employers. In such cases the agreement provides: (a) That if vegetables are given with the food, the employer must add 3 cents per day to the wage. (b) That on the 15th and 18th days of each month the employer shall provide white bread for the food. If he fails to do so, he must increase the wage for those days by 10 cents.

Sun-up to Sun-down.

Generally the workers work from sun-up to sun-down. But the employer is supposed to allow 3 breaks: smoke-time, noon-time and tea-time. If he fails to allow smoke-time and tea-time he must pay 5 cents extra per day. If he fails to allow smoke-time he must pay 10 cents extra per day for the worker's food. If he fails to allow tea-time he must pay 15 cents extra per day for the worker's food. If he fails to allow any of these breaks he must pay 20 cents extra per day for the worker's food.

the tools and equipment which the worker uses. In a sense he rents these to the worker. The foreman also gets 5 cents from every worker every day that the worker works. The wage of common laborers on building jobs is about half that of the woodworkers. But there is a great surplus of unskilled labor so the unskilled man pays the foreman from 5 cents to 10 cents per day for his job.

Sometimes there are further complications in the Chinese wage-scale. These are the ones introduced by the woodworkers at their last guild convention. Incidentally, these woodworkers include carpenters, joiners, cabinet-makers and others in the same general industrial line.

## Letters From Our Readers

To The DAILY WORKER:

On the evening of October 20th Mr. Warton, International President of the Machinists Union, visited Local No. 284 of Oakland. He was accompanied by two of his lieutenants, Masters Thorp and Fryite. These learned gentlemen gave a lengthy report of the American Federation of Labor convention held recently in the glorious city of Los Angeles, famous for its climate and stool pigeons. This report was principally an attack upon the Communists whom they accuse of trying to disrupt the American Federation of Labor. There was no mention made of any attempt to organize the rubber, steel, or automobile industries, or any move along the lines of organizing the unorganized.

The International President gave a glowing report and stated that this convention should go down the annals of history as a wonderful affair, as there were addresses by the Hon. (?) Hiram Johnson, Secretary of Labor Davis, and a capitalist Army general who knows all about slaughtering workers. The President and his two aids then strongly attacked the Communists and stated that every Communist and

## The Great Dog Lorimer

NOW let us survey what I have called the great central power-plant of fascism in America, the Curtis publications, presided over by Colonel George Horace Lorimer. Another military title, you perceive—it was the governor of Kentucky who recognized the services of this great literary fascist, and appointed him honorary colonel. Lorimer's training for the task of militarizing American culture was gained as secretary to Old Armour, the Chicago pork-butcher—

one of whose assistants remarked to me, outside of inside knowledge, "You're lucky that Old P. D. was not alive, or you'd never have lived to publish 'The Jungle'." Colonel Lorimer put the wisdom of the stockyards into one of the most cynical books ever written in America, "The Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son." It is supposed to be funny, and it is, unless you happen to belong to one of four classes of beings—first, a hog, second, a stockyard worker, third, a consumer of hogs, and fourth, a human being with heart or conscience.

Young Ogden Armour didn't have me killed; he tried for three days and nights to persuade his lawyers to let him have me arrested for criminal libel, and failing in that, he got Lorimer to have one of his hacks write a denunciation of the stockyards industry, which solemnly denied everyone of the jokes which Lorimer had written about Ogden's father. And this is only one illustration of the service

the "Saturday Evening Post" has performed for predatory wealth, during the fifteen hundred weeks that I have been watching it. They are so big and so powerful that the truth matters to them no more than a flea-bite. I showed in "The Brass Check" how they deliberately distorted the facts and then refused correction; and their answer to "The Brass Check" was to add another million to their weekly circulation.

From the point of view of the literary business man, these Curtis publications are perfection. They read your manuscripts promptly, and pay the very highest price upon acceptance. So they are the goal of every young writer's ambition, and the most corrupting force in American letters. Their stuff is as standardized as soda crackers; originality is taboo, new ideas are treason, social sympathy is a crime, and the one virtue of man is to produce larger and larger quantities of material things. They have raised up a school of writers, panoplied in prejudice, a lynching squad to deal with every sign of protest against the ideals of plutocracy.

Take Emerson Hough — Major Hough, I believe it is proper to call him. Once he was an amiable teller of outdoor tales and frontier histories, and in "John Rawn" he even showed traces of social understanding. But the war turned him into an Iroquois Indian. He joined the Intelligence Service, and when the White Terror began he joined Colonel Lorimer. I don't think I have ever read in an American magazine any writings more vicious than the articles he contributed to the "Saturday Evening Post," glorying in the raids upon the "reds"; "The Round-up." I remember the title of one, but no ranchman ever hated his cattle, nor caused them needless suffering. When police detectives stamped their heels into the faces of Russian Jewish working girls, Major Hough literally screamed with glee. He died two or three years later, and no doubt the celestial authorities are providing him an unlimited supply of Russian Jewish working girls to be stamped upon.

## GOOD LITTLE MICHAEL.

THIS is a touching story from Bucharest: Little Michael the six-year old king is worried lest his grandfather Ferdj should lose his way among the clouds, so little Mike put a lamp in the palace window so that grandpa might know where he was at. Ferdj is lucky that he is up in the clouds for there are troublous times ahead in Roumania, but bless the trustful young lad's soul, old Ferdj never knew where he was at except when grandpa Marie was around.

## Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

XIII

Twenty years ago there were appearing in "McClure's Magazine"—then a free paper with a real editor—a number of extraordinary short stories. There was a series dealing with Wall Street, and I remember the "white bond-worm" who spent his time in the great underground vaults; also a series called "Butterflies," dealing with the pitiful chorus girls and artist models, and their efforts, not often successful, to fight off the predatory males who control the purse-strings in the art business. These stories were real literature, full of pity and insight and penetrating social criticism. With my usual custom of butting in on things, I tried hard to find some publisher to bring them out in book-form. I failed; and I suppose that George Kibbe Turner was starved out—anyhow, he went into the Lorimer kennel, and at the height of the reaction wrote a silly and stupid anti-radical yarn, "Red Friday," also some short stories—I described one of them in "The Brass Check": "a short story, which turns out not to be a short story at all, but a piece of preaching upon the following grave and weighty theme; that the trouble with America is that everybody is spending too much money; that the railroad brotherhoods are proposing to turn robbers and take away the property of their masters; and that a workingman who is so foolish as to buy a piano for his daughter will discover that he has ruined himself to no purpose, because working men's daughters ought not to have pianos—they are too tired to play them when they get through with their work!"

And Harry Leon Wilson. Here was a man with all the makings of a novelist. Twenty-five years ago he wrote "The Spenders," a book that dealt with reality; but now his charm and humor are wasted upon the empty sugar and water themes required by Lorimer. At the height of the White Terror he made his contribution to the task of keeping America capitalist—a tale about some workers who took over a factory and tried to run it, and the absurd mess they made. So it was taught to "Saturday Evening Post" readers ten years ago; and not even yet has Lorimer let them learn that the Soviets have got production back to the pre-war standard.

Or my friend Nina Wilcox Putnam. Would you ever dream, to read the rubbish that she ladles into the Lorimer soup-kettle, that she possesses real brains, and wit, and radical sympathy? That is when you listen to her talk. But, alas, we "reds" have no paymasters, and Nina has no social conscience. I could tell you about others—but it makes me sad, and I conclude with my friend Sinclair Lewis, who lived in the kennel for many years, but jumped over the fence. He told me how Lorimer took "Main Street" as a personal affront, and vowed to "get" its author. Also George Sterling—who summed up his country in four special antipathies—"Jazz, free verse, the movies, and the 'Saturday Evening Post.'" Some years ago he contributed to "The Liberator" a wild and terrible poem, and I reproduce it here without giving you any hint what it all means:

## The Black Hound Bays

If the young folk build an altar to the beautiful and true,  
 Be sure the great dog Lorrimer shall lift a leg thereto.

The lords of the nation go hunting with their dogs;  
 Some have the heart of tigers and some the heart of hogs.  
 On the path of the quarry the yapping mongrels pour,  
 And the keenest of the pack is the great dog Lorrimer.

"Woo-hoo-hoo-hoo! O lords, spare not the spur!  
 Give me the white dog, Freedom, that I flesh my fangs in her!  
 I ha' hate for all wild hounds," bays the dog Lorrimer.

The men of the law makes up the sniffing pack;  
 The writers of tales go forth upon the track;  
 The vendors of the news are zealous in the fore,  
 And loudest of the chase is the great dog Lorrimer.

"Give me the young, lest the lips of youth blaspheme!  
 Give me the rebel and the dreamer of the dream!  
 Give me your foe, that you see his entrails steam!"

Oh, lavish is his tongue for the feet of all his lords!  
 And hoarse is his throat if a foot go near their hoards.  
 Sharp are his teeth and savage is his heart,  
 When he lifts up his voice to drown the song of Art.

"Master, be kind, for I, I too am rich!  
 I ha' buried many bones, tho my aging hide do itch.  
 I ha' buried many bones where the snowy lilies were.  
 I ha' made that garden mine," bays the dog Lorrimer.

He crouches at their feet and is glad of his collar  
 And the brand on his rump of the consecrated dollar.  
 For the humble at the gate he is loud in his wrath;  
 But no sound shall be heard when the strong are on the Path.

"Give me the minstrel, the faun and wanderer;  
 Give me high Beauty—she shall know me for your cur!  
 Woo-hoo-hoo-hoo!" bays the dog Lorrimer.

If the young folk build an altar to their vision of the New,  
 Be sure the great dog Lorrimer shall lift a leg thereto.