

TEXTILE BARONS' SPY AGENCY HEAD QUOTES PRESIDENT GREEN TO HALT UNIONIZATION OF MILL WORKERS

Chief Spy Writes to Geiges, Head of Philadelphia Hosiery Workers' Union

Threatens Dire Consequences if Budenz, Organizer, Is Not Fired; "To Aid A. F. of L."

That certain detective agencies are attempting to co-operate with officials of the American Federation of Labor in driving out of the labor movement those who employ militant methods to organize the workers, is proved by a letter that has just come into the hands of THE DAILY WORKER.

The letter is addressed to Gustave Geiges, president of the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union of Philadelphia, affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America. Geiges' organization is one of the most progressive bodies in the American Federation of Labor. It gave generously to the Passaic strike and to the Henderson, N. C., textile strike.

Book Burner Mayor Founding Rival to The Ku Klux Klan

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 17.—Big Bill "Book Burner" Thompson has announced that he will hire a corps of fifty high pressure salesmen to sell his "America First" organization to the general public. Memberships were offered first, at \$10 each (the same fee the Ku Klux Klan requires) to state's governors, and mayors of cities.

Bunch of Literature.

However, the example of the K. K. K. as a political weapon in the neighboring state of Indiana has convinced the Thompson camp that this is the right line, and headquarters opened today for enrollment of voters into "America First." Letters going out to an extensive mailing list offered in return for the \$10 bring a "facsimile of the American flag, printed copies of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, Washington's Farewell Address, Jefferson's letter to Monroe, the Monroe Doctrine, Poor Richard's Sayings from 1733 to 1758, the Gettysburg address, Abraham Lincoln's letter to Mrs. Bixby, Lincoln's autobiography, published through the courtesy of the heirs and descendants of Jesse W. Fell, a membership certificate and membership insignia," and of course, the chance and opportunity to vote for Big Bill ("Book Burner") Thompson in the next elections. This seems to be the real inducement, as outside of the insignia and membership certificate, all of the documents mentioned in Bill's letter can be obtained free at any public library, or for a nominal sum at any second hand book store.

Commerce Commission Finds Fruit Freight From West Exorbitant

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The interstate commerce commission today reaffirmed its decision of July 20, wherein it was held that freight rates on fresh deciduous fruits, other than apples, from California to eastern points, were unreasonable, and prescribed a rate of \$1.60 per 100 pounds. The former rate was \$1.73. The commission held that the 1.60 rate was "the lowest possible rate compatible with maintenance of adequate transportation service and necessary to promote freedom of movement of products of agriculture affected by depression."

NO WORD ON INDIA PLANE WILTSHIRE, Eng., Nov. 17.—Anxiety over the fate of aviators Robert McIntosh and Bert Hinkler was felt here this afternoon. Up to 1:30 o'clock nothing had been heard of the airmen since they hopped off Tuesday to attempt a non-stop flight to India in the British plane "Princess Xenia."

Vat of Melted Steel in Chicago Explodes; Kills And Mortally Injures 7

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—One man was fatally burned and six others are not expected to live as the result of a blast in an iron and steel plant here today. The explosion was caused by a stream of cold water striking a vat containing molten metal. The continual speeding up of the men working in the steel mills, forced by the part time work and the threat of unemployment, and the carelessness of the companies in providing safeguards in the way of equipment has caused many fatal accidents recently.



A. R. MacDonald, formerly of Sherman Detective Agency, a strikebreaker "dick" who wants to help "respectable" labor officials (and open-shop employers) to "clean" the Communists out of the unions.

New England Rulers Jolly Over Uniting Effect of Disaster

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 17.—The hungry and jobless mill workers of New England, still in the flood region, are not receiving much assistance from anybody representing the states, but they are getting a wonderful flood of oratory to make them forget their woes. All the good points of the disaster are heavily emphasized by John S. Lawrence, president of the New England council, speaking in its third annual conference in the municipal auditorium today. He said: "It is a fact, proved many times in family life, in community life and in national life, that no event can so weld the spirit of human beings together as some disaster. I am confident that New England has never been more welded in spirit than we are today. Whatever the problems which the aftermath of the flood present they are problems of all New England."

Republican Politician Called to Tell What He Knows of Remus Murder

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 17.—The trial of George Remus, "the king of the bootleggers" for killing his wife, continues to attract big crowds. The jury is not complete yet. The grand jury was summoned before it to question in regard to the Remus killing and graft connected with Remus' bootlegging game: Joe Bauer, called a big Cincinnati gambler; Dan Bauer, his brother, republican boss; Harry Jackson, son of former Chief of Police Jackson, and others high in political life. Remus' threatened disclosures have not been made yet. He has said that he will show up the crooked dealings of the prohibition service if the murder case against him is pressed.

Longworth Knifing Cal On Tax Reduction Plan; Proposes to Cut Deeply

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The House will override the administration's tax reduction limit, Speaker Nicholas Longworth predicted today. He estimated the cut would be between the \$225,000,000 figure recommended by the treasury and the \$400,000,000 proposal of the U. S. chamber of commerce. "There is a strong probability that the reduction will be about \$300,000,000," Longworth said. Longworth's "treason to the administration," arouses wrath among the friends of Coolidge.

Poor Equipment Causes Pency Train Wreck

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 17.—Paul Frye, of Logansport, Ind., a railroad fireman, was killed and two engineers were injured, when the first engine of a double-header Pennsylvania passenger train, known as No. 306, jumped off the elevated tracks just outside of the Union Station here today. Only lack of repairs to the track could have caused the accident, say engineers.

AIRPLANES AND MACHINE GUNS MENACE PICKETS

Colorado Strike Leaders Still Held

(Special to the Daily Worker). DENVER, Nov. 17.—Four national guard airplanes, flying so low that the wind from their propellers and the explosions from the exhaust could be felt by the strikers, swooped down on a picket line at the Columbine mine near here today. The management of the mine has announced that the picket line would be met by machine-gun fire and a number of these weapons have been placed at strategic points. State Police Aid Gunmen. Reinforcements have been added to the mine guards, and state police sworn in by order of Governor Adams are present in large numbers. Entrances to the mine are surrounded with barbed wire entanglements and barricaded with sand bags. The Columbine mine is the only coal property in the northern fields that has operated since the strike. Its miners are virtually on a military basis and pickets are kept off the property by open threats of mass murder.

Demand \$2,500 Cash Bail.

WALSBERG, Colo., Nov. 17.—Cash bail as high as \$2,500 per man is demanded by the authorities who still hold almost every known Communist and I. W. W. strike leader in the jails here and Pueblo and Trinidad. No charges beyond that of "held for investigation" have been made.

A STARTLING REVELATION WILL BE MADE IN TOMORROW'S DAILY WORKER

DENVER, Nov. 17 (FP).—Wholesale arrests of leaders in the I. W. W. coal strike in Colorado, marked by brutal treatment of strikers by Gov. Adams' "special state police" and flouting of constitutional rights has resulted in the taking of a public stand on the strike by the official labor movement here. The Denver Trades & Labor Assembly, heretofore silent, voted to form a committee of (Continued on Page Two)

Radio Commission Is Caught in Wire And Wireless Fight

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Federal Radio Commission's flat ban on licensing of commercial radio stations for communication between points where wire facilities are available will be discussed as a result of widespread dissatisfaction over the radio monopoly. Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, chairman, who is in direct charge of the question of commercial licenses for point-to-point, public service and private stations, after discussion of the situation with a number of applicants, agreed to bring the question before the commission today. Bullard has been eager not only to preserve the monopoly of a few companies whose publicity is right, but is watching the interests of the Western Union Telegraph Co. and cable lines. However, the charges of monopoly have somewhat worried the commission.

The Big Trust.

The Radio Corporation of America holds more licenses than any other single corporation with 42 point-to-point stations, most of them operating in the trans-Atlantic service on short waves. "The R.C.A." has 11 public stations. Most of its short wave licenses authorize the use of two or more separate frequencies. The oil, pipe line, lumber and coal industries, power corporations with extensive wire lines, states and municipalities and transportation companies also are making wide use of commercial radio channels, which generally speaking range from 10 to 150 meters, excepting 2.40 and 80, allocated to amateurs, and the channels over 600 meters. Recently the moving picture industry has started the use of short wave radiophones for directing operations at long range while on location. Cecil B. Demille has a license for operation at Culver City, Cal., and the Paramount-Famous Players Lasky Corporation has a station at Quappai, Cal.

Nicaraguan Population To Be Disarmed Before Elections Take Place

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 17.—The Diaz government that was placed in control of the country after American marines had dispersed the liberal government of Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, has just issued a decree that all permits for carrying arms must be countersigned by the senior American military officer residing in the jurisdiction of the permit's issuance. All persons other than the police and soldiers will be disarmed before the coming presidential elections, so that the population will be at the complete mercy of the reaction when the supervision of the elections take place.

BLACKMER WON'T COME BACK AND TESTIFY HE SAYS

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Harry M. Blackmer, the American wanted in the United States to testify in the Fall-Sinclair oil conspiracy case, will continue to defy the American legal authorities until he decides that the time is propitious for him to return home, it was revealed today by intimates of the missing witness. "I shall return to the United States, but only when I consider the time opportune," Blackmer told friends. "I shall not return before that time." Blackmer is the man charged with a guilty knowledge of the connection of the Harding-Coolidge regime with the oil thefts, and other such incidents. He has stated to friends of his in Paris that he is not greatly worried over the order by Judge Sidons that \$100,000 worth of his American property is to be confiscated unless he comes home to testify.

Day Wants Less Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—An attempt by attorneys for H. Mason Day, vice-president of the Sinclair Exploration Company, to have his bond reduced from \$25,000 to \$10,000 failed today. Justice McCoy in District Supreme Court refused to grant the reduction, although he gave permission to Day's attorneys to argue the case further next Monday. Day is one of the associates of Harry F. Sinclair, millionaire oil magnate, who is charged with conspiracy to tamper with the jury in the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy case to steal \$30,000,000 worth of government oil rights. U. S. District Attorney Peyton Gordon and his assistant, Neil Burkinshaw, who have been presenting the case of the jury tampering in the Fall-Sinclair trial to the federal grand jury on Friday to explain the statutes under which indictments are to be asked, it was announced this afternoon.

ANOTHER JUDGE FOR TUNNEY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Judge Denis J. Nirmoyle in the circuit court here today dismissed the suit for \$15,000 alleging breach of contract brought by Thomas McHale, generally known as Gene Tunney's former "social secretary."

Fur Dyers Issue Statement Calling for Ending of Fight on Left Wing in the Union

Pointing out the serious conditions in the dressing and dyeing locals of the International Fur Workers' Union, a committee of representatives and rank and file workers of locals 2, 3, 54, 58, 25, and 88 representing all the dressing and dyeing locals in the union issued a statement yesterday calling for immediate action to end the crisis in the organization. The statement shows that the open shop evil is growing while the union's money is being wasted to fight militant workers instead of being used for organization work. The statement calls for the end of the internal fight in the union and the reinstatement of all expelled and suspended locals and members who belong to the Fur Workers union. The statement in full, reads as follows: Text of Statement. "A call to the International from the members of the Fur Dressers and Dyers Locals: "We turn to all honest and constructive elements in our International Union with this call for immediate and concrete support. "This is the first time in the history of our International Union that a committee representing every local of the dress industry comes out openly in the press about the conditions in these locals. The reason for this is that the danger now completely involves every local in the International. "The dressing and dyeing locals are on the verge of a serious crisis. The biggest shops are being moved out of the center of the industry into various small towns and are being operated on the open shop basis. One shop drags along the other one. There is already in existence a large number of open shops in Jersey City, Somerville, Paterson, Yonkers, Mt. Vernon, Ridgewood, Bronx and in Brooklyn, not to speak of the very big open shops such as Hollander & Williams. Open Shops Multiplied. "The results are very bad. At this time when the union shops have no work the open shops are busy. Of the four and a half million skins that were dressed in the fur industry last year more than half of this number were dressed in open shops. And this year the open shops have increased. Competition of the open shops have become sharper and many large firms are carrying around plans to remove their factories and introduce open shops. "Due to the destructive struggle that the International is carrying on against the locals of the New York Joint Board, against Local 25 and against the Boston local, as well as against other so-called insurgent locals all over the country, the International is powerless to undertake any sort of a fight against the smallest open shop. The International is financially ruined and morally bankrupt. To our great sorrow the chief officers of our International have absolutely no interest in organization work. It is sufficient to bring out into the open the fact that when the workers of the Ridgewood open shop were prepared to declare a strike in order to compel the firm to settle with the union our International president said to a committee, "Let (Continued on Page Five)

HEARST DOCUMENT FORGERS EXPOSED AS WOULD-BE BLACKMAILERS; ATTACK SWINGS TO MEXICO-SOVIET RELATIONS

Relate Bed Time Stories About Calles Importing Communist Propagandist from Soviet Union

Famous 'Exposures' Peddled About Mexico City, None So Simple as to Pay for Them

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The "expose" of the hand of the Soviet Union in Mexico, promised for a number of days in flaming headlines came to a laughable climax today in the "revealing" of the well-known fact that there are diplomatic relations between the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the government of Mexico. The fact that Alexandria Kollontay, former minister of the Soviet Union to Mexico, was officially welcomed upon her arrival at Mexico City is cited to uphold the Hearst case. Although there is not a line concerning the activities of Mme. Kollontay in Mexico that can possibly be construed as exceeding her diplomatic mission, the vague suggestions, the implications of the story are written with the idea of creating the impression that there is something peculiar about the fact that Mexico welcomed her. Old Story Reversed. There is one original note, however, in the Hearst story. The charge is made that the Calles government is financing Communist propaganda instead of the Soviet Union financing such activity. This is a reversal of the time-worn story that has gone the rounds of the anti-working class press since the revolution in Russia of ten years ago. Further "Disclosures." In general the other "disclosures" are as ridiculous as yesterday's of Mexico ordered a warrant for the sum of \$25,000 to be placed at the disposal of some unknown "secretary of the Russian legation in Mexico," for "expenses of Communist propaganda." In the news part of the story Hearst's Mexican "specialist," John Page, repeats the ancient hoax that "free love is advocated by Communists."

Tornado Hits Part Of Washington; No Deaths Reported

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A ripping, twisting tornado came out of the south this afternoon and did considerable damage in the northeast and southeast sections of Washington and in nearby Maryland suburbs. A number of persons were taken to hospitals but no deaths were reported. Property damage was heavy. Roofs, porches, windows and automobiles were picked up by the wind and hurled in all directions. Several houses collapsed. At 3:45 o'clock, a dozen people had been brought in to Casualty Hospital for minor injuries.

Bank Officials Charged With Forgery

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 17.—The suicide, H. G. Steinbrenner, president of the Brown Industrial Hoist Corporation was under indictment, it became known here today, along with two officers of Huntington, Ind., and Noblesville, Ind., by the federal court of Atlanta, for kiting checks amounting to \$16,000,000.

DRY KILLER NOT AN OFFICER

BELOIT, Wisc., Nov. 17.—John Beyer, a prohibition officer who shot and killed Wm. Petroff while raiding his premises was today found to be not credentialed to kill. He had a police badge from the city of Beloit, but his license had run out at the time of the shooting.

World's Greatest Propagandist.

Another heroic and eminently patriotic service of Hearst's man Page is the discovery of the most sinister and malevolent propagandist known to history, Dr. Gustave Petrovochi, alleged to be a "Communist propagandist imported from Russia" by the Mexican government. Petrovochi evidently did such effective work among the youth and adults of Mexico that he had them all lined up for Communism, so he was entrusted to journey to Guatemala where he made many converts to Communism among the Indians in the Peten district. All this work was accomplished with the expenditure of but \$30,000, of which \$5,000 for the Mexican children and \$25,000 for the Indians of Guatemala. Offered To Peddle Forgeries. The identical documents now being published by the Hearst papers against Mexico and Nicaragua, and branded by the Mexican government as forgeries, were the basis of blackmail plots in Los Angeles as long ago as last August. In an official statement yesterday the Mexican foreign office at Washington the documents were again stigmatized as forgeries. The statement said in part: "The publicity given to the faked documents regarding Mexican activities in the recent case of Nicaragua (Continued on Page Two)

Foreign Labor Office Finds U. S. Worst in Slaughter of Workers

GENEVA, Switzerland, Nov. 17.—The International Labor Office here announces that it has reports of 25,000 workers killed last year in the United States. Industrial accidents in the United States amounted to about 4,000,000 said the labor office, while in France similar accidents during the same period amounted to only about one-twentieth that amount. The United States is the worst offender in the slaughter of industrial workers. Speed and the absolute immunity of the largest corporations from obedience to any safety laws is the cause. (Continued on Page Five)

Workers Will Meet In Many Towns to Build Their Party

The membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party in connection with the "Labor Party Campaign and Build the Party Drive" at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., which was to have been held Friday evening has been postponed to next Tuesday evening, Nov. 22.

Other national meetings in the campaign are as follows:

Friday, Nov. 18. Duluth-Superior, at Workers' Hall, 6th & Tower Sts., Superior, Wis. Max Bedacht, speaker.

Saturday, Nov. 19. Twin Cities at Party headquarters, 215 So. 3rd St., Minneapolis, Minn. Max Bedacht, speaker.

Saturday, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock. Party headquarters, 38 Howe St., New Haven, Conn. Jay Lovestone, speaker.

Saturday, Nov. 19. Detroit, Mich. Workers Home, 1343 E. Ferry St. Alex Bittelman, speaker.

Sunday, Nov. 20. Noon at Party headquarters, 8-20 Eagle St., Buffalo. Alex Bittelman, speaker.

Monday, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock. Slovak Hall, 5th & Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia. W. W. Weinstein, speaker.

Tuesday, Nov. 22, 8 o'clock. Folkets Hus, 2723 Hirsch Blvd., Chicago. Max Bedacht, speaker.

ANOTHER FLIVVER STAR FALLS

DETROIT, Nov. 17. — Fred H. Diehl, chief purchasing agent for the Ford Motor Company has resigned, it was learned today.

Diehl, in his 20 years, has handled purchases running into the billions of dollars annually. He is the second high Ford official abruptly to resign recently.



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EXPLOITED MILL LABOR OF SOUTH "SOLD" TO NORTH

Hosiery Strike Leader Tells of Misery

HENDERSON, North Carolina, Nov. 17.—The workers of the mill villages of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama are practically put on the block and sold into servitude by the power interests, and the chambers of commerce, declares Alfred Hoffman, general organizer of the American Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union, in a recent analysis of life in "Henderson—or Hell," and in answer to the arguments of those who dilate on the fund of cheap labor in the South as an inducement to Northern manufacturers to move down there.

The strike of 800 workers in the Cooper Mills, of Henderson, which resulted in active strikebreaking by the state of North Carolina and the posting of militia armed with machine guns at the mills, focused interest on this particular mill town, not much worse or better than most of the others. Hoffman led the strike there, which was betrayed later by crooked leaders, and is now posted in Hotel Melbourne, Durham, N. C., where he is raising funds for a further struggle in southern mill towns. Following is part of his description of Henderson.

"At 6:30 in the morning we watch the villagers going to work, men, women and children, very reluctantly, very tired after a night's rest. They are in overalls, and the women in cheap cotton slips with sunbonnets on their heads. Some of them barefoot, some of them ragged, but all of them tired. At ten minutes to six the night shift goes in, tired too. At 6 p. m. the day shift comes off and the machinery keeps on going without a stop. Many of the men, and most of the women and children drag themselves along, almost too worn-out to reach their homes.

"For supper you find, fat pork without even the trace of lean, beans, home-made biscuits, corn bread and perhaps a few potatoes or yams, if you are lucky. You sit on 69-cent chairs or more likely it will be a soap box. Perhaps you will eat off a 'trunk, perhaps off a table. In most cases the tablecloth is last night's newspaper. There is little paint on the wooden walls of the rooms, no paper, hardly ever a picture. The floors sag and if it is not dark you can see the ground through the floor. There are no screens on the windows.

Typhoid Water.

"If you want water take a pail and get it from the spigot outside, however, if you want water fit to drink you will have to walk ten yards or a quarter of a mile for it. If you are afraid of typhoid, or don't like dirty water, you won't drink water at all. The workers are practically put on the auction block and sold at low wages. The southern power interests, and southern chambers of commerce are the auctioneers, selling the south to manufacturers with the bait of thousands of workers to be shamefully exploited.

"Once you start to work in Henderson you get so deep in debt that you can't get away. Here are typical cases:

Case No. 1. "Mother working. After rent and fuel has been deducted from her pay, she draws 35 cents for 56 hours work. She has three children in school whom she tries to support. Under better conditions she can earn \$6 per week. Her statement to me was, 'Mah Johnathon are gettin' larnin' all ah evah got were what mah man teach me. Ah'll be pld when he can help.'

Case No. 2. "Mother and daughter working, joint average earnings, \$10 per week after rent is deducted. Mother in last stages of tuberculosis with yellow dried-up skin, without flesh, but with a wonderful smile. Her daughter, 19 years old with a hacking tubercular cough spitting blood. Son in last stages of tuberculosis rarely able to move, gasping for breath. Found in home during strike without screens on windows, without a bit of medicine, fresh milk, or eggs, very little other food. Mother discovered after she had been sitting up with boy for five days and two nights keeping flies off him. Seven visits with plenty of promises from the county welfare worker brought no results. Boy finally removed to sanitarium through pressure. Mother again working 56 hours with daughter. A good case of a living death. Only one room in house with a water-proof roof.

Case No. 3. "Widow and two children. Woman sick and unable to work. Coopers (mill owners), through their attorneys had gained judgment to have women removed from home. Given transportation to Goldsboro.

Case No. 4. "Single man had been fined for fighting, drunkenness, etc. Borrowed \$1.00 from mill, at the end of six



The Equitable Gas Co. of Pittsburgh on Monday morning put a crew of men with torches to repair a gas tank into which they let some gas. The men supposed the tank empty. The resulting explosion killed about fifty men, workers on the tank and in the pottery works next door, and wounded an unknown number, amounting to several hundred, of the working class residents and passers-by in the district. Photo shows babies' bandaged heads—cut by steel projectiles from the explosion. The workers' homes in the neighborhood were destroyed by the blast.

Hearst Papers Forgers Tried Blackmail

(Continued from Page One) is nothing but shameful opportunism. "It is shameful because those are the very same faked documents with which certain parties tried to blackmail the government of Mexico. They were offered for sale in \$25,000 to our consulate in Los Angeles, on Aug. 24 last, through Dr. Cutberto Hidalgo; and even before knowing the text of the documents, so sure were we of their lack of authenticity that our consul was ordered to refuse the offer and to inform the sellers that the Mexican government was not interested in them, nor did it care whether they were published or not.

Blackmail Attempt Failed.

"Now some American newspapers are publishing these very faked documents, after some months have elapsed, the blackmail having proved a failure. "The shameful opportunism of this publicity clearly aims to hinder an accord between the two governments in matters at present under negotiations.

The foreign office statement was made just after Manuel C. Tellez, the ambassador, had returned from Mexico where he had conferred with President Calles.

Offered to Other Papers.

Embassy officials also asserted that the same documents were offered for sale on a number of occasions to representatives in Mexico City of several American newspapers and news agencies, but all of them refused to purchase them. The price for which the forgeries were offered to American news agencies in Mexico was but \$16,000, a \$9,000 reduction for the blackmail price asked for the forgeries in Los Angeles.

Because of Hearst's interest in Mexico as the owner of millions of acres of land expropriated from the peasants and because he fears the enforcement of the land laws will again place this land in the hands of its rightful owners his chain of papers publishes the forgeries after other publications have turned them down flat.

Close political observers here see in the Hearst publication of the series of forgeries an attempt to justify the frightful action of American armed forces in Nicaragua and the ravaging of that country by American imperialism in order that the proposed canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific may be built as an aid to the military and naval power of the United States in carrying out its desire to dominate that part of the world.

Expect More Oregon Attacks.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 17.—Warnings against further attempts upon the life of ex-President Alvaro Obregon, who is a candidate to succeed President Calles, was sounded in the lower chamber of congress early today by Jose Ancona, friend and adherent of Obregon.

The federal district police said they would probably reveal at once the names of prominent persons held incommunicado for the attack upon Obregon last Sunday.

Case No. 5. "Widow with six children earning \$7 per work week of 80 hours nights. All children small. Her own words, 'Ah neyah lived so high in all mah bawn days. Ah've got moah to eat now than evah in mah life.' That happened when she went on the strike relief list.

Case No. 6. "Man and woman working earning jointly \$17 per week. Five small children in family. Rent on house \$2 per week. A big garden connected worked by both on Saturdays and oftentimes at night. Only clothes children had were blue shirts and

War Program Is Blamed for Death of Tax Cut Plan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A wave of pessimism swept the ranks of congressional advocates of a huge tax reduction program today as the administration began to exert pressure to hold down the cut. The war program is blamed.

With the House Ways and Means committee still in the preliminary stages of framing the new bill after exhaustive hearings, proponents of a tax cut of \$400,000,000 had virtually abandoned hope of success.

The real fight, it was indicated, would be between a revised democratic house program for a \$321,000,000 cut and the limitation of \$225,000,000 set by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

Smoot Changes Front.

The action of Senator Smoot, (R.), of Utah, chairman of the senate finance committee, in changing his views after being called into conference by President Coolidge, was responsible for much of the pessimism. Although Rep. William R. Green, (R.) of Iowa, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, remained silent following his conference with Mr. Coolidge, he has expressed belief that the tax cut would be under \$300,000,000.

Mellon admitted that his program, which calls for a reduction of not more than \$225,000,000, is based upon the decline of business during the present year as compared with 1925.

Propping Up Coolidge Myth.

In an attempt to bolster up the failing myth of Coolidge prosperity, Mellon gives it as his "optimistic" view that "while a slowing down of business in some industries may mean a drop in tax payments, this may be largely made up by the payments from other industries which have been going at a strong pace."

Faced with the fact of a gradual decline in all industrial lines and a pronounced decline in some, especially in coal and steel; with the automobile industry in a disastrous condition of uncertainty; with the acute dissatisfaction of the farmers, Secretary Mellon still declares that there has been no recession in 1927 that can be called "subnormal."

Major Industries Decline.

Official statistics of the Treasury department show a decline in major industries which all "optimistic" interpretations of the treasury experts cannot explain away. Steel and iron production in September, the last month for which the figures are available, was less than in August and lower than in any months since 1925. In spite of this fact, Secretary Mellon refers hopefully to the "apparent improvement" in the steel industry as a favorable sign. If the "apparent improvement" is based upon an increase in "inquiries" of prospective buyers of pig iron, and upon a small flurry of orders in steel, it is anything but an encouraging sign. Financial papers reported on Tuesday that iron consumers have been very slow in buying.

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Airplanes and Machine Guns in Colorado

(Continued from Page One) 100 to urge the governor to recall his "rangers" and instead hold a public hearing on the strike issues.

While officials of the assembly considered names for the committee, hundreds of Denver trade unionists participated in a parade of sympathizers through Denver's streets to protest arrest of strike leaders.

Leaders Arrested.

Every strike leader known to authorities has been jailed and is held incommunicado. In many cases the strikers were imprisoned without formal charges. The arrests followed raids on mass meetings of the workers. Several clashes occurred between strikers and the special officers but no one was seriously injured.

Among those held are Roger Franzoson, national I. W. W. head, A. S. Embree, Paul Seidler, Kristen Svarum, Hugh Oehler, C. R. Orr, Karl Clemens, A. B. Harris and E. M. Huber. Following the arrests, R. W. Henderson, Bakersfield, Cal., attorney, took charge of defense work for the I. W. W. Petitions for writs of habeas corpus have been filed on behalf of the leaders.

Arrest Pickets.

Arrest of the leaders has had little effect on the workers' morale. Despite reports of the daily newspapers claiming many have returned to work, only a few have left the ranks and none of the mines closed by the strike have resumed operation. Starting their campaign of intimidation in the southern Walsenburg district, the governor's special police carried their work into the northern fields as well, jailing leaders there. Col. Paul P. Newton, commander of the state national guard, with a group of guardsmen, has been sent to the north with orders to arrest pickets.

Armed Guards.

Guards of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. properties are being armed with machine guns and coal camps throughout the state are rapidly assuming martial appearance. A machine gun has been placed in front of the Walsenburg county courthouse, presumably to prevent delivery of the jailed strikers. Many of the prisoners have been taken to Pueblo, outside of the coal district.

Severe condemnation of tactics used by the governor's police is contained in a statement issued by the social service commission of Colorado Methodist churches. Recalling the horrors of Ludlow, the statement declares the clergymen "view with apprehension the development of the present coal strike." The commission charges the police with "gross violation of constitutional rights in abridging free speech and free assemblage and in making arrests without placing charges against the workers."

RENEGADE INDIAN KILLS.

ANTLER, Okla., Nov. 17.—Major Victor Locke, Jr., a Choctaw Indian who played politics until he was appointed by the federal government "Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes" went on trial today for killing Abner Battiest, an Indian, over Battiest's attempt to woo a girl of the tribe. The evidence is that Locke, with three followers, went to Battiest's house, called him out, and shot him down on his doorstep.

WET BEATS KLAN.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 17.—A wet Democrat, S. Harrison White, newly elected to the House of Representatives, announced today that he considers he has a mandate to seek repeal of the Volstead act. He was opposed by Lawrence C. Phipps, Republican state boss, who had the backing of the anti-saloon league and the Ku Klux Klan.

POWER LOBBYISTS BUSY TO PREVENT PROBE OF TRUST

Seek Whitewashing by Federal Commission

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—That the power lobby headed by Josiah T. Newcomb and his Joint Committee of National Utility Associations, boasting an investment of \$17,000,000,000, is contemplating a new trick to escape investigation by a special committee to be elected by the Senate, has been reported to The Federated Press from an authoritative source.

Not only does Newcomb's lobby seek to avoid investigation by Sen. Thos. J. Walsh's proposed special committee, but it is desperately determined that the Senate committee shall not pry into the secrets of the holding companies in the power industry, nor examine the books of power companies to learn the actual cost of producing and distributing electricity. This inquiry into costs might result in sensational disclosures that would affect the charges permitted by public utility commissions in the states, and might give a powerful impetus to the demand for public ownership and operation of a giant power system across the continent.

"Whitewash Trust."

The trick, it appears, is to consist of a bland proposal that any inquiry be handled by the Federal Trade Commission, which last spring issued the first section of a report on Control of Power Companies in response to the Norris resolution of 1925. This report was rambling, confusing and sprinkled with references to the views of power magnates on their own interests. It concluded with a whitewash statement that there is no power trust.

Sen. Walsh has just made a declaration that he will re-introduce his resolution of inquiry on the first day of the new session. He also says that the power crowd will try to sidetrack it, but he will fight any attempt to evade a vote on his demand for a direct investigation by a committee to be elected by the Senate itself. Walsh does not propose that Vice-President Dawes, whose family is in the power combine, shall name the members of this committee.

His suspicion of Dawes is equalled by his distrust of the Federal Trade Commission, since that body is now stacked by President Coolidge as a pro-privilege agency. Commissioners Nugent and Thompson—the last two liberals—are gone, and Commissioner Humphrey, former corporation lobbyist, dominates the policy.

Slated for Congress.

The second section of the Commission's report under the Norris resolution, which will deal with the "supply of electric power machinery and equipment, and on competitive conditions in the entire power field," has been completed by the staff and is now being reviewed by the Commission.

It will probably go to Congress in December, and will presumably seek to prove that there is no private combine embracing the Westinghouse and General Electric equipment concerns, nor any power trust reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

One section of the Norris resolution the Commission—on majority vote with Nugent and Thompson dissenting—referred to a complainant attorney general, who ruled it illegal. That was the demand that it probe the power lobby.

Stock Watering.

"The Commission shall also ascertain," ran the resolution, "and report what, if any, effort has been made by the said General Electric Company or other corporations, companies, organizations, or associations, or anyone in its behalf, or in behalf of any trade organization of which it is a member, through the expenditure of money or through the control of the avenues of publicity, to influence or control public opinion on the question of municipal or public ownership of the means by which power is developed and electric energy is generated and distributed."

Walsh is ready to ask that this inquiry be made by his proposed special committee, along with the probe into holding companies, mergers, stock watering and extortionate prices for electricity.

ICOR BAZAAR IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The "Icor" (Jewish Colonists in Soviet Russia) bazaar will open Nov. 25 at the Douglas Park Auditorium. The funds will be used to start a colony to be known as Chicago in the Crimea, Soviet Union.

LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION.

WENATCHEE, Wash., Nov. 17 (FP)—Laundry workers here have organized a union in order to better conditions. Local leaders were aided in organization work by officials of the Seattle Laundry Workers' Union.

MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, San Francisco, Nov. 17.

The proposed flight of Captain Frederick A. Gless, British aviator, from California to Hawaii enroute to Australia, was postponed here today until tomorrow because of adverse weather conditions.

Upholsterer Lefts Force Officials to Fight for Pickets

Seek Whitewashing by Federal Commission

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 17.—The Upholsterers' Union, Local 15, introduced a resolution at the last meeting of the Central Labor Council calling for a campaign of organized labor of Los Angeles against the Anti-Picketing ordinance of the city, which is being used by the Hill Bros. firm at the present time to prevent striking upholsterers from picketing their shop. The resolution calls for making a test case of the law, and to start a campaign for its repeal.

The reactionaries, who have been pussyfooting about this question for a long time, referred it to the Executive Board. H. Chait, organizer of the Upholsterers' Union, appeared before that body, and made a strong plea for political action on a united basis in a fight against this bill. When the officials made vague promises about using their influence with the politicians of the city council, Chait again demanded definite steps be taken other than begging favors of the "friends of labor."

The DAILY WORKER.

He spoke in favor of a labor party and independent political action as a means of fighting for the workers' demands, pointing out that officials were all enthusiastic about a Labor Party in England, but when it came home, they dodged the issue. He further stated to the Executive Board of the Central Labor Council, that whether they liked it or not, the capitalist press would do nothing for them. "I, for one, find only The DAILY WORKER, as representing the workers' interests," he declared.

"The Friends of Labor."

Buzzel, secretary of the Central Labor Council, admitted that within one year every union in the city would face trouble because of the anti-picket law, but declined to do anything about it, other than see his friends in the city council, who are usually silent when the unions ask favors of them.

The issue comes before the Central Labor Council again at its next meeting, and every effort will be made by the progressive bloc to prevent it being ditched or pigeon-holed. There is no question that in the coming year this will be one of the liveliest issues before the workers of Los Angeles on the political field, and a strong movement towards independent political action should result on the part of the labor organizations here.

Mellen, Man Who Helped Wreck Railroad, Dies

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 17.—Charles Sanger Mellen died today.

Mellen retired from the presidency of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in 1913 while his management was under fire.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford was looted by an "inside gang," which made millions at the expense of the minority stockholders, and put the railroad into the hands of receivers.

A SHORT COURSE of ECONOMIC SCIENCE

By A. BOGDANOFF



Revised and supplemented by S. M. Dvoynitsky in conjunction with the author. Translated by J. Fineberg.

"COMRADE BOGDANOFF'S book is a comprehensive and popular introduction to the study of the principles of Marxian philosophy. It was, as the author says in his preface, written in the dark days of Tsarist reaction for the use of secret workers' study circles, and it serves today as a textbook in hundreds, if not thousands, of party schools and study circles now functioning in Soviet Russia."

The first edition of this book was published in 1927 and the ninth in 1926. It was first published in English in 1924 and the new edition, just issued, is the second.

\$1.00

ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL EDUCATION—By A. Bogdanoff and A. Sretlov. 32 pp. Paper, 25c. Cloth, 50c. LENIN ON ORGANIZATION—By A. Bogdanoff. 32 pp. Paper, 25c. Cloth, 50c.

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Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

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

BALDWIN STOPS DISCUSSION ON MINE SITUATION

Halts Sharp Criticism of Tory Policies

LONDON, Nov. 17. — Uproar broke out in the House of Commons this afternoon when Premier Baldwin announced that "no further time could be afforded" for discussion of the unemployment situation in the coal fields. This was an answer to the demand that opportunity be given for further debate before there is a vote upon the motion censuring the government for its handling of the coal situation.

Laborite members shouted criticism of the premier's decision and Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party announced that he would make formal demand for time to discuss the action of the government and the responsibility of the premier.

Yesterday's session was twice adjourned when the criticism of the Baldwin government became too sharp for the Speaker of the House.

Stanley Baldwin

Candidate Running As Anti-Negro Man Beaten in Memphis

By WM. PICKENS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 17.—The appeal of a white candidate for office of mayor, on the ground that he was opposed to Negroes, failed in Memphis.

This victory against Negro-haters is to be credited to Bob Church in Memphis, if the word of the haters themselves is to be credited. On the day before the election Paine declared that if Overton, whom the Negroes supported for mayor was elected, it would be a Negro victory, pure and simple, and would make Bob Church "dictator" of city jobs as Paine claims is already true as to Federal jobs.

Allowing for the exaggerations of a politician scrambling for an office, as was Paine, it is nevertheless true that his defeat was a victory for the Negroes, especially since he insisted all along that the Negro was the "sassy" reply to a Negro delegation which went to him to ask (he said "demand") that Memphis employ colored people on the police force and in the fire department, and that the parks of the city (he said "white" parks) be opened to Negroes as to all other citizens who pay to support those parks. On the day before the election Paine in a passionate appeal to white Memphians exclaimed: "Stop Bob Church and his Negro Club with ballots now," implying that they would otherwise have to "stop" them with something else later.

Puppet Morocco Sultan, Kept by French, Dead

FEZ, Morocco, Nov. 17.—The Sultan of Morocco, Mulai Yusef, died today. He was born in 1882 and had reigned for 15 years. Mulai Yusef was the seventieth of the ruling dynasty.

"You Are Vanguard of Revolution," A. J. Cook Tells Marching Miners

READING, Eng. — "You are the advance guard of a revolutionary army," A. J. Cook, Secretary of the British Miners Federation told the marching Welsh miners who are tramping to London to call Parliament's attention to the destitution in the coal fields. "You are marching against Baldwinism and capitalism," Cook declared.

Workers' committees here provided the marchers with food and shelter. The miners will start for Maidenhead tomorrow.

Masses Hostile As Fuad, British Tool, Returns to Egypt

CAIRO, Nov. 17. — After four months holidaying in Europe at full salary and \$100,000 for vacation expenses given him by the British, King Fuad, of Egypt, returned to Cairo today on the eve of the renewal of momentous negotiations with Britain for Egypt's independence, which the late Zagloul Pasha once told had been promised to Egypt 64 times by Britain.

Crowds Were Hostile. When the king returned yesterday to the station the crowds were more hostile than enthusiastic. There was a soldier every twelve feet on each side of the street. Queen Nazli, called by her friends the most unhappy woman in Egypt because of the rigid seclusion in which she is kept by King Fuad, was relegated to the housewife's duty of remaining with the children, and did not appear in the parade.

Best Paid Monarch. King Fuad, the highest paid king in the world, receives more per month than President Coolidge does per year. His annual salary is \$750,000 besides all expenses of the palace. The queen receives \$50,000 a year for "pin money," from the state, but finds little chance to spend it. Seven year old Crown Prince Faruk draws \$90,000 a year.

Britain Protests as Bolivia Uses German Instructors in Army

SANTIAGO, Chile (By Mail).—The Chilean government official "La Nacion" reports semi-official information that the French and British legations in La Paz, Bolivia, protested against the employment of German army instructors by the Bolivian government. The protests are said to have indicated that Bolivia is violating the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles.

The Bolivian government is said to have answered that the engaged army instructors are naturalized citizens of the Free State of Danzig and consequently exempt from Versailles provisions.

Franco-Greek Treaty Seen in Briand Confab

PARIS, Nov. 17. — A Franco-Greek treaty of amity, such as that recently signed with Yugoslavia, may result from a long conference held between Foreign Minister Briand and Foreign Minister Politis of Greece.

The Foreign office refused to comment on the nature of the meeting.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

KRUPSKAYA AT THE WOMEN'S CONFERENCE



Krupskaya, widow of Lenin, snapped at Moscow during the All Union Conference of Women. She is shown in the center of the photograph, hatless and plainly dressed.

Daily Work of a Soviet Factory Committee

ON this door there is no notice: "Office hours from 2" neither is there the notice: "No entrance without special call," or some such forbidding device. The door is opened and shut every minute, and during the dinner interval, 10-15 minutes before work starts, an hour or two after working hours, this door is almost continually open, for through it stream men and women workers from the various departments intent on having their difficulties settled.

This room is not strikingly comfortable and beautiful. The premises of the factory committee reflect the status of the enterprise. If the latter is in a fine building the room of the factory committee has also a parquet floor, onken tables, etc. If the enterprise itself is poor, or has not yet had time to arrange its premises properly, the factory committee shares its fate. But even if there be only an ordinary deal table with two workers sitting behind it the work of the trade union nucleus goes on uninterrupted. All the more so as the main work is not done in the office where any document issued by the factory committee can be typed and stamped, but in the department, the workshop or at the bench. The work of the factory committee can be judged by its connection with the rank and file. If the elected representative of the workers is often seen among them, has always paper and pencil in hand to put down any complaints or proposals—the factory committee is alright, but if the factory committee encloses itself behind a bulwark of files and documents and is so buried in them that it does not see what is actually going on, then the factory committee is certainly all wrong.

The rate at which the factory committee works, so to speak its pulse can be ascertained after an hour or two at the factory.

Alexiev is the name of the factory committee's secretary. He is a turrel, has been doing trade union work for the last 18 months. Prior to his election to the factory committee he collected membership dues, was delegate from his department and was a good and business-like speaker at meetings. Alexiev was elected by the workers of the factory to their committee. This post did not release him entirely from factory work, his union managed to get for him six hours off per week for his committee work, two hours on three days at the expense of the enterprise. But at the next election

Riff Tribesmen Release Four French Captives

CASABLANCA, Morocco, Nov. 17. — Yves Steeg, Jean Maillot and two young French women named Arnaud, who were ransomed by the French government after being kidnapped by Riff tribesmen, are enroute to the French military lines and should be delivered to the French authorities before night, it was officially announced today.

The former captives reached French territory at 11 o'clock. Steeg and Maillot are nephews of the French governor general of Morocco. They and two women—Baroness Steinbel and Mme. Prokoff—were kidnapped late in October while on a hunting trip.

The Riff tribesmen are understood to have demanded the release of a number of natives taken captive by the French.

DUMMY SHELVES FOR DUMMY PRINCE

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Secret cabinets and dummy bookshelves are two features of the Prince of Wales' new home at Marlborough House, which is all ready for occupancy.

Alexiev was made secretary of the factory committee which released him entirely from factory work.

Now Alexiev sits in the factory committee office during the dinner interval, an hour before work and two hours after work. During working hours he goes from department to department, or goes out in connection with the work of the factory committee.

"Where have you been today Comrade Alexiev?"

"Well, I spent a considerable time in the Muni (urban housing commission); the wife of the locksmith, Petrov, has been taken ill and we must find better housing accommodation for her."

"Speak of the devil and he is sure to appear!" Petrov appeared on the threshold.

"Well, what have you got to say?"

"They promised that everything will be alright by tomorrow."

Then came the collector of membership dues from one of the departments and while Alexiev is writing out a receipt he unburdens himself.

"Although this is a matter for the Labour Protection organ I have been asked to tell you that there is some-

thing wrong with the roof. Autumn is approaching and this matter should be certainly seen to. Alexiev makes a note of it and promises to come to the department and see for himself what is wrong. Then comes someone else:

"Comrade Alexiev, you promised an article for the wall-newspaper about the work of the factory committee."

"No time, I am too busy."

As if in confirmation of this, somebody comes in and puts on the table a notice about a session of the managing board of the union on that day at 6 p. m. sharp, and a voice of the secretary of the nucleus is heard over the telephone:

"Aren't you coming upstairs at last, Alexiev, the whole bureau is waiting for you!"

"Have you seen?—Alexiev points to the notice. Have you heard?"—he points to the telephone and rushes out of the room.

While he is absent another member of the factory committee attends to the applicants. The trade union nucleus is really and truly, to quote Comrade Tomsky, "looking after its members from the cradle to the grave." Let us just listen to a few of the conversations in the factory committee:

"When can money be obtained from the Mutual Aid fund? A loan is very much needed."

"Comrades of the Cultural Commission, congratulate me," shouts at the top of his voice the blacksmith of the factory, "a son was born to me today and I ask for a club for October children."

"There is again bother about the norms," Alexiev do bring up this question.

"Shall we get at last more books for our library?"

"How will it be with the children this year? Will a kindergarten be opened?"

To all these questions workers expect to get an answer from their local committee. They come into this room as full masters of their factory committee and their union, they draw attention to various matters, they ask, they insist, they demand. Alexiev has hardly time to put down all they have to say.

Later on when the crowds have gone, when there is quiet in the room, or in the evening in his home after meetings and conferences, Alexiev arranges all the workers' demands and queries under different headings: "for the season," "for the delegate meeting," "to be placed before the production commission." Alexiev duplicates his notes in order to be able to see later on if they have been acted upon, if none of the complaints and proposals have been neglected.

LABOR PARTY LOST SEATS IN MUNICIPAL POLLS BY FIGHTING AGAINST MILITANTS WITHIN RANKS

HULL, England, Nov. 17.—Labor Party triumphed at the polls in Britain's nation-wide city elections. Again a net loss of 68 seats in municipal councils suffered by the Tories, the Labor Party gained 96 seats. The results were:

| | Gain | Loss |
|--------------|------|------|
| Labor | 111 | 15 |
| Tory | 19 | 78 |
| Liberals | 13 | 33 |
| Independents | 17 | 26 |

The drift toward the Labor Party, which is predicted will result in a general parliamentary election next spring and sensational Labor gains, is plainly apparent in the city elections. The victories were gained principally in the industrial Midlands district. In Bootle and Liverpool six seats were won for Labor. In Cardiff and Bolton, five seats each switched from Tory to Labor. Blackburn, Bradford, Plymouth, Leicester, Birmingham and Manchester switched four seats each to Labor on the city councils.

Reformists' Old Tricks. The only notable loss occurred in Glasgow where the Labor Party lost five seats due to the division in the workers' forces caused by the effort of the Labor Party to expel local Communist members and reorganize district parties. The same course has been pursued in several London boroughs, but London did not vote in these elections.

The Labor Party victories were especially significant in Leeds and Sheffield, where municipal enterprises have been nationalized in the past year, particularly in the distribution of milk and coal at cost to the workers, in each case a united Tory-Liberal combination was given severe setbacks.

"Poor" Relief. The municipal elections are important in Britain because the administration of unemployment and poor relief lies in the hands of city councils. In Labor cities, liberal relief to the victims of industrial depression has aroused the enmity of the Tories who in many cases have joined with Liberals in Citizens, Independent and Business Men's Leagues to put up a united front against advancing labor.

In Hull, three rank and file workers defeated three sleek business men in impressive Labor gains. In nearly every ward the vote was close. The Labor group now numbers 23, a gain of 10 since the general strike, revealing the popular revulsion against the Tory portion of the city council posing under the name of Municipal Reformers.

Liberals Out. The city elections are a shock to the Liberal Party, whose ambitious schemes to ride into power are definitely deflated by their lack of success in the city elections. Labor was conceded big gains, but the Liberal party hoped also to make an impressive showing. Instead it actually lost 20 more councilmanic seats.

Portuguese Dictator Orders Arrest of All College, School Heads

LONDON, Nov. 17. — The heads of all colleges and the headmasters of all schools of Lisbon have been ordered arrested by the Portuguese dictator, President Carmona, for having closed all schools and colleges yesterday under the impression that a revolution had broken out.

ALL EDITORS IN ITALY MUST BE LOYAL FASCISTS

Black Shirts Fearing Revolt, Pass Decree

ROME, Nov. 17.—The editors and the chief executive of all of the most important newspapers must be "loyal members of the Fascisti," according to a resolution adopted by the Grand Council of the Fascist Party, which in its concluding session discussed the press.

The recommendation is part of a definite drive to stifle any possible opposition to the fascist regime. A decree made a short time ago bars non-Fascists from the Italian Parliament and prevents workers who are not affiliated with the Fascist trade unions (similar in many respects to the company unions in the United States) from voting in any of the elections.

(The steps recently taken by the Fascist regime for a rigid suppression of all opposition are regarded as the result of the growing unrest in Italy against the recent wage slashes decreed by the Fascist regime and the Fascist terror.

Reports recently received from towns in Switzerland near the Italian border describe sporadic revolts against the wage cut decree and declare that companies of Fascist militia have been despatched to cities, towns and villages thruout Italy to guard against possible outbreaks.)

Homeless Children in USSR Cared for

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (By Mail).—It is a well-known fact that from all parts of the country homeless children and adolescents flocked to Moscow—the centre of Soviet Russia. Moreover, most of these homeless young people were youngsters who more than once had been given shelter in children's homes, receiving centres, etc., but could not settle anywhere. Although the total number of such homeless elements is not so big, they are the most difficult to manage.

The Children's Commission of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee had set the task that there should be no homeless elements in Moscow by the Tenth Anniversary of October.

This task has been carried out almost fully. At present already over two thousand homeless children have been placed in the receiving centres in Moscow. But few homeless children can be found now in the Moscow streets.

VERA CATHCART ILL. LONDON, Nov. 17. — Vera, Countess of Cathcart, who is suffering from angina pectoris, was so low today that the physicians feared she could not recover. She failed to rally after a serious relapse.

CHINESE PROTEST IMPERIALISM; U. S. WARSHIP RUSHED

Warlords in Battle for Control of Canton

SHANGHAI, China, Nov. 17.—The United States gunboat Ashville has been despatched to Yeungkong, where anti-American demonstrations are reported to have taken place.

HONGKONG, China, Nov. 17.—Chang Fat-tui, militarist who is trying to set up a government in Canton headed by Wang Chin-wei, attempted to seize Canton last night, according to reports from that city. Gunfire between Chang's forces and the forces of Li Chai-sum (reactionary generalissimo in command of the city) kept up thruout the night.

(Chang Fat-tui who is attempting to take Canton commanded the famous fifth (Iron) battalion in the Nationalist army, composed mostly of left wing workers. Most of the Communists and left wing elements were killed off following the successive betrayals of the revolution by Chiang Kai-shek and the Hankow Government. Chang marched against Canton where he concluded a truce with Li Chai-sum.)

New Ambassador to Japan From U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW, Nov. 17.—Alexander Antonovich Troyanovsky today was appointed Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo.

Troyanovsky, who is 45 years old, started a revolutionary career against the old czarist regime in 1902. Seven years later he was exiled and fled to France.

He returned to Russia in 1917. His last office was chairman of the Board of the Soviet Trade Trust.

U. S. Informs League It Will Take Part in Arms Meet; USSR to Attend

GENEVA, Nov. 17.—The acceptance of the United States government to participate in the preparatory disarmament conference to open here November 30, was received today by the League of Nations Secretariat.

The acceptance stated that the representatives of the United States would state the views of their country on the creation of a special committee for arbitration security.

The Soviet Union will participate in the conference.

American Official in Peking Who Absconded With Funds Is Caught

PEKING, Nov. 17.—Heinrich Kress, disbursing officer of the United States Legation for whom a search was made in connection with a shortage of \$31,000 in government funds handled by him, was arrested today in Singapore.

He is on his way back to China to face trial. It was said here the Legation expects to recover \$20,000 of the misplaced funds.

IRON IN URALS. SVERDLOVSK, Nov. 1 (By Mail).—Further survey in the Magnetic Mountain, Ural, reveals a stock of iron ores that may be put at 210 million tons that can be industrially useful.

THREE INTERESTING PICTURES!!

The Beauty and the Bolshevik (Romance)

RUSSIA ON THE SCREEN
A Review of Russian Films
at **IRVING PLAZA HALL**
Irving Place and 15th Street

Russia in Overalls (Scenes of Reconstruction)

Miracle of Soldier Ivan (Comedy)

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

Sunday Nov. 20 from 2 P. M. till midnight

Tickets in advance 50c. At the door 75 cents.

For the Freeing of the Mineola Victims!

Daily Worker -- Freiheit

BALL

Saturday, December 17

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 49th St. & Eighth Avenue

BOSSSES WIN IN NEW AGREEMENT LOCAL 41 SAYS

24 Cloakmakers Fired at Right Wing Order

That the right wing of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union signed an agreement in the name of Local 41, I. L. G. W., without the consent of the membership was charged Wednesday by M. E. Taft, manager of Local 41.

The agreement, signed early in the week by the right wingers headed by Harry Greenberg, an international vice president, is a victory for the employers, according to Taft. He pointed out that the portions of the agreement made public indicate that the right wing gave many concessions to the employers.

Give Up Holiday.

"Take for an example the legal holidays," continued Taft. "In the old agreement the workers were paid for Christmas. In the agreement signed by the right wingers Christmas is no longer a holiday. Decoration day is substituted, although it comes during the slow season when most of the workers have no jobs.

"Another right wing 'victory' is the increase of novelty workers and hemstitchers' wages from \$28 to \$30 a week. This is a farce, as all workers in the trade are receiving more than that scale at the present time.

"We have not been told the rest of the agreement, but if it follows the same line it is a bosses' victory 100 per cent."

Hold Membership Meet.

More than 500 members of Local 41 assembled in Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., Tuesday night pledged themselves to support the present left wing administration of the organization. The local was recently suspended by the right wing general executive board of the I. L. G. W.

A resolution adopted by the assembled workers rejects the agreement signed in their name by the 'right wing officials with the bosses' association, pointing out that those who pretend to represent them in the agreement were never elected to the positions they claim to hold.

The resolution also instructs the executive board of the local to make arrangements to protect the interests of the members and to take measures necessary to an agreement agreeable to the workers.

The speakers at the meeting were: Louis Hyman, manager of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board; M. E. Taft, manager of the local; A. Weiss, business agent of the Joint Board; David Fishbein; Sam Rosenzweig and Gertrude Osedlar, shop chairman at the Harrison Pleating Co., 315 W. 35th St., whose workers are on strike. Louis Rubin, chairman of the local, presided.

Twenty-four Workers Discharged.

Twenty-four cloakmakers employed by Davis and Son, 240 W. 35th St. were discharged Wednesday at the command of the right wing for participating in a Mecca Temple meeting Monday night in which the American Federation of Labor was requested to intervene in the difficulties in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. At the meeting the anti-working class tactics of Morris Sigman, president of the I. L. G. W., were attacked.

Among the workers discharged were Samuel Shelley, head of the committee of 50, which arranged the meeting, and L. Kleinberg, secretary of the shop chairmen's council of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. The discharged workers are picketing the shop.

Half Were Registered.

Up to the present time half of the shop has been registered with the right wing, the other half supporting the Joint Board.

Textile Baron's Spy Agency Head Quotes President Green of A. F. L. to Stop Union

(Continued from Page One)

Communist who had led the illegal picketing in at least one instance was subsequently furnished.

"Our object in submitting this information to you was due to the fact that we knew the American Federation of Labor was ousting radicals from labor organizations, and as we felt (and still do feel) that you, Mr. Geigas, were a conservative labor leader, our motive was actuated by a sincere desire to be of assistance to you in driving out these undesirables.

"Apparently you paid no heed to the advice given, and recently we have learned that your organization has been attempting to organize a hosiery plant through, or with the assistance of Louis Francis Budenz of the Labor Age, published by the Labor Publication Society.

"We cannot believe that you are unfamiliar with the activities of President Green of the American Federation of Labor, i. e., to eliminate Communist or Radical influences from the American Federation of Labor organization. If you care to look in the 'American Labor Year Book' for 1926, on page 97 you will find the following statement:

"President Green on December 27, 1926 issued a statement opposing the proposed Labor Mission to study conditions in Russia on the ground that the Mission would present a prejudicial report. In his statement to International Unions and Central bodies, he said:

"Such a Commission will not be representative of the labor movement and will not be recognized by the American Federation of Labor. It will be organized in the interests of the Communists and against the interests of the American Labor movement."

"This 'Labor Mission' of Communist origin, visited Russia during the latter part of the past summer and has recently made public its report. Therein we find that one James H. Maurer of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, acted as chairman of the American Trade Union delegation to the Soviet Union. Also, that John Brophy, ex-president of district No. 2, United Mine Workers was a member of the delegation which President Green of the American Federation of Labor said would be organized in the interest of the Communists and against the interest of the American labor movement.

"Is it possible that you are unaware of this fact?"

"Can it be that you do not know that the James H. Maurer referred to is listed in the directory of officers and directors of the Labor Age as president of the Labor Publication Society, Inc., and that John Brophy is a director in the same organization? Also, that Louis Francis Budenz whom you are using to organize the hosiery workers is also managing editor and secretary of this group?"

"Let us defer for the moment our discussion of Brophy and Maurer and proceed to another officer and director of the Labor Age—Joshua Lieberman who, according to the Labor Age, is associated with the Pioneer Movement. What explanation have you to offer regarding this Joshua Lieberman who is not only officially connected with the Labor Age, but in addition, is listed as Executive Secretary in the Pioneer Movement of America?"

"If you care to turn to Page 73 of the report which the American Trade Union delegation of which Maurer and Brophy, officials of the Labor Publication Society, publishers of Labor Age, were members) has just submitted in reference to the Soviet Government you will find the following:

"Many have believed that the sacrificial policy of the Communist Party would disappear as the old Communists who suffered in exile and prison for their principles died off or became superannuated. The Communists have seen this danger and have attempted to meet it by setting up two organizations, 'The Pioneers,' and the 'League of Communist Youth' (Consomol)."

"Is not this the same Pioneer move-

ment with which Lieberman is connected?"

"Study the report rendered by the American Trade Union Delegation regarding the Soviet Government and you will also find the name of Robert W. Dunn, research worker, listed as member of the technical and advisory staff. The said Robert W. Dunn is a co-worker and close associate of Louis Francis Budenz in all his (Budenz's) activities.

"To bear out our assertion in this connection, just refer to the October or November edition of the Labor Age. On the back page you will find the Labor Publication Society, Inc. carry a one-page ad entitled 'Company Unions' by Robert W. Dunn, with an introduction by Louis Francis Budenz.

"Let us now consider Robert W. Dunn, the close associate of Louis Francis Budenz, and in order to accurately check up the organizations with which Dunn is connected, we will ask you to refer to the 'American Labor Year Book for 1927,' page 163 under caption of 'Workers' School.' Among other interesting items in this article are the following:

"The course on fundamentals of Communism was the largest with 200 students, and listed among the teachers of this Workers' Communist School is one Robert W. Dunn.

"Closely connected enough, we would say! Is it any wonder that there has been a question raised as to radical activities in your organization?"

"It would seem that the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union had decided that this particular group known as the Labor Publication Society, Inc. which publishes the Labor Age, and is also interested in the Labor Bureau, Inc. (whose services your organization has been using) is better qualified for various reasons, to carry on the work of the organization than the real leaders of the American Federation of Labor movement. Why?"

"In one plant, Louis Francis Budenz (connected through the Labor Age with Maurer, Brophy and Lieberman) admits that he has been secretly attempting to organize the workers. How can you justify your actions in assigning an organizer without being fully cognizant of the tendencies of the organization which he represents?"

"We wish to go on record at this time as having made the following statement:

"When your organization eliminates all radical influences and conducts its business in accordance with high American ideals and principles, then—and then only—will we abandon the contract system in the hosiery industry. Until such time, however, as you, or the officials of your organization are able to prove convincingly that the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union has completely rid itself of all inside and outside radical groups and individuals, it shall be our indomitable purpose to work—day and night—to install the contract system, not only as an indispensable protection to the employee and manufacturer, but as a ministry to the tranquil safety of our country at large.

"Certain vague wonderings (fraught possibly with a something akin to skepticism, may accompany your thoughts in the reception of this letter. Thus far though, Mr. Geigas, we have not made many false moves, and the time may not be far distant when your knowledge of the present situation may be legally questioned. We shall then be on record as having notified you in one of the connections of the various groups with which it is associating or allying itself.

"In closing, we wonder just what would be the reaction of your members were you to inform them that the Labor Mission of Communist origin, in which the aforementioned Maurer and Brophy were members, had the effrontery to ask our country to recognize a country where the following conditions exist.

"See Page 75 in booklet entitled 'Russia After Ten Years.' In the chapter on 'Civil Liberties' you will find:

"Attendance at a religious service is perfectly free for all."

"A deliberate lie.

"Then follow the article down and you will see:

"Although the general influence of the Communist Party is thrown against religion, Christian churches cannot however give organized re-

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

Fur Dyers Issue Statement Calling for Ending of Fight on Left Wing in the Union

(Continued from Page One)

them go to hell." This fact illustrates the attitude of our international officers to the serious problems of our union. From every side the manufacturers have raised a cry and have put forth demands upon the union to organize the open shops or to submit to a cut in wages. The first to put forth this demand was the Consolidated Rabbit Dressers' Association of Newark and Brooklyn. The same demand is coming from other manufacturers.

Union Money Wasted

"Many thousands of dollars are being squandered in the fight against the New York locals and against Local 25. Useful strength and energy is being dissipated in this internal struggle. If this effort and money that is being used in order to break and ruin these locals—if this effort and money were better applied in order to build and strengthen our International thousands of workers and their families would not at this time be open to hardships and need. And our International would not find itself in such a tragic crisis.

"The new International laws that were brought in under the false cry of Communism and which are being forced upon the membership are harmful and disgraceful. These laws are intended to rob the membership of their rights and to entrench in their jobs the International officials who have seized office because of the internal struggle in our union that is destroying everything that was built up by years of struggle and sacrifice. The situation has become worse because with the false cry of fighting Communists International officials dragged in the A. F. of L. whose officers believe they are really fighting against Communist conspir-

at their face value and to offer Green his cooperation in driving all militants

—Communists as well as non-Communists—from the unions. It matters little to MacDonald that none of the persons named in the letter are Communists. He knows that the employers will not stop to investigate further and that they will be impressed with his knowledge of the "radical" connections of Budenz. MacDonald hopes he may land a few more clients through this display of names, dates, quotations and slurs.

The Pioneer Youth of America to which MacDonald refers as a Communist body has on its Board of Directors Thomas Kennedy, Treasurer of the United Mine Workers, Dr. Henry Linville of the American Federation of Teachers, Morris Sigman of the International Ladies Garment Workers and Thomas J. Curtis of the Subway and Tunnel Constructors Unions—none of them are Communists.

What Investigation Shows.

Investigation by the DAILY WORKER reveals that A. R. MacDonald was formerly the Assistant General Manager of the Central District of New York for the Sherman Service, Inc., the premier undercover strike-breaking "social engineering" corporation of America. In recent years MacDonald has gone into business for himself and maintains offices in New York, Philadelphia and other cities. He has carried on labor spy operations for the General Motors Company, the United Fruit Company and a number of other large anti-labor companies. He is also said to be working for a number of Southern textile concerns. In Philadelphia his agents were recently active in attempting to break up attempts to organize unions in the E. J. Budd Co., and in the Heintz Manufacturing Company of Camden.

Boasts of Spying.

His agents also worked in the Durant Motor Company at Elizabeth, New Jersey and claim to have been successful in their efforts to prevent the formation of a union of automobile workers in that plant.

Should a strike come in the Real Silk Mills the union will be up against one of the worst anti-picketing laws in the country, placed on the statute books by the militant Employers' Association of Indianapolis. Under this law anyone who displays a banner announcing a strike is likely to receive 90 days in jail.

"Yellow Dog" Move of Hosiery Bosses Told at Club Meet

Efforts of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union to organize the Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., of Indianapolis, in the face of a well-financed company union and "yellow dog contract" campaign, were described at the Civic Club Wednesday. Louis F. Budenz, editor of Labor Age, and Gustave Geigas, president of the union, told of the struggle, in which Budenz has been shadowed constantly by an agent of MacDonald Brothers, Inc., New York labor spy organization, hired by the mill owners.

Socks For Marie.

It was the Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., that presided Queen Marie of Roumania with a \$700 pair of pure gold stockings when she visited Indianapolis in the course of her recent tour in the United States.

MacDonald Brothers, Inc., recommended the "yellow dog contract" and a company union to the mill owners as a means of preventing the organization of their employees by the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union, Budenz said. Budenz is a special organizer for the union in Indianapolis. Several workers who refused to sign the "yellow dog" pledge were discharged, he said.

The Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union, with headquarters in Philadelphia, is affiliated with the United Textile Workers.

ligious instructions to minors under the age of 18 years."

"Is this what that group has the audacity to interpret Religion service as perfectly free for all?"

"They then continue:

"Although the Mohammedans are allowed to instruct their children beginning with the 14th year. The reason for this discrimination is the favorable attitude of the Mohammedan faith toward the revolution. It should be realized that the Greek Catholic Church which includes the vast majority of Christian believers in Russia, has never greatly developed the religious instruction of the young. This restriction therefore is not such a great alteration of the former conditions for the Greek church as might be imagined, but it does of course, distinctly lessen the power of the church to make 'fringe converts'."

"Freedom. . . ."

How long is your organization going to affiliate with men who try to blind the American public with statements such as this?"

"We are amazed, Mr. Geigas, to think that your Union would stoop so low as to invite a man who even knew this type of person to address the members of your organization."

"The article then goes on to say: 'The Roman Catholic Church did carry on religious instruction prior to the revolution among its limited constituency and its work has accordingly been somewhat hindered.'"

"Religious Freedom??"

"As Christians and Americans, we want to take this occasion to call upon your organization to Sever All Connections with a group that would even tolerate, much less justify such conditions."

"This is but the beginning of our campaign which will be given widespread publicity in an endeavor to render aid, first to the American Federation of Labor, second to the Independent Unions, and third to the General Public.

"Very truly yours,

"A. R. MacDonald, Inc.,
"A. R. MacDonald, President."

What Will Green Do?

Whether President William Green of the A. F. of L. has received his copy of the letter is not known. MacDonald's intention is, apparently, to take Green's anti-Communist professions

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

Concert and Dance for Labor Defense Nov. 26 In Moose Hall, Phila.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Local Philadelphia International Labor Defense is giving a concert and dance November 26, 1927 at Moose Hall, Brady and Master Str. This affair is to take the place of the annual ball and is prepared to please the membership and sympathizers. In working for the success of this affair the committee has in mind a two-fold purpose: to raise sufficient money to establish permanent I. L. D. headquarters in Philadelphia and to bring everybody together in the atmosphere of enthusiasm, comradeship and solidarity.

The admission is 50c; wardrobe 15c. Members are urged to push this affair by selling tickets mailed to them and getting additional supply from branch delegates or local secretary.

New Wilkes Barre Unit Young Workers Dance

WILKES BARRE, Nov. 17.—Wilkes Barre unit of the Young Workers League is holding its first annual concert and dance on Saturday, December 10th, 7:30 p. m., at 139 South Main Street, Wilkes Barre, Pa. Admission is fifty cents and both young and adults are invited to come and have a rousing, good time and at the same time help support the Young Workers League which has been newly organized in Wilkes Barre. There will be an excellent musical program, dancing, and plenty of refreshments. Herbert Zart, editor of the Young Worker will speak. All sympathetic organizations are requested not to arrange anything on this date but to come and help us make our first affair a big success.

Luekade Maslveskas,
Secretary, YWU.

ence on our chief officers to put an end to the brother-strife that is ruining all of us. We are also calling upon all honest and loyal union members to help us carry on the struggle against those who stand in the way of unity and constructive work in our union. We are tired of the empty threats about the Communist danger. The nerve of some of our officials has passed all limits. The criminal negligence of our officials concerning our local interests has reached the highest point. The conditions of the workers are already unbearable. The outlook for the future is even worse. The International has been brought to the point of destruction. This can go no further. We must exert every ounce of our energy to put an end to the internal fight in our union. If this warning will not be taken seriously by our officials, we shall be obliged to resort to more effective measures.

"We deem it necessary not to make public our names not because we are afraid of our officials or afraid of being expelled or against any other punishment, but simply because we don't want the struggle to be switched to one of individuals instead of one of principles and organizational problems."

CHICAGO CHICAGO
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|---|--------------------------|
| 2 large walnut chiffoniers | 1 3x12 velvet rug |
| 2 large mahogany bookcase | 1 3x12 grass rug |
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| 1 sewing cabinet | 1 typewriter desk |
| 1 drop-leaf kitchen table | 1 odd table |
| 1 full size bed with springs and mattress | number of odd chairs |
| 1 3/4 size bed with springs and mattress | |
| 2 heavy oak rockers with leather seats | |

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TELEPHONE, SEELY 3564

CHICAGO I. L. D.

DEC. 9, 10, 11 (Friday, Saturday, Sunday)

Bazaar

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Donations Wanted of All Kinds of Articles to Help

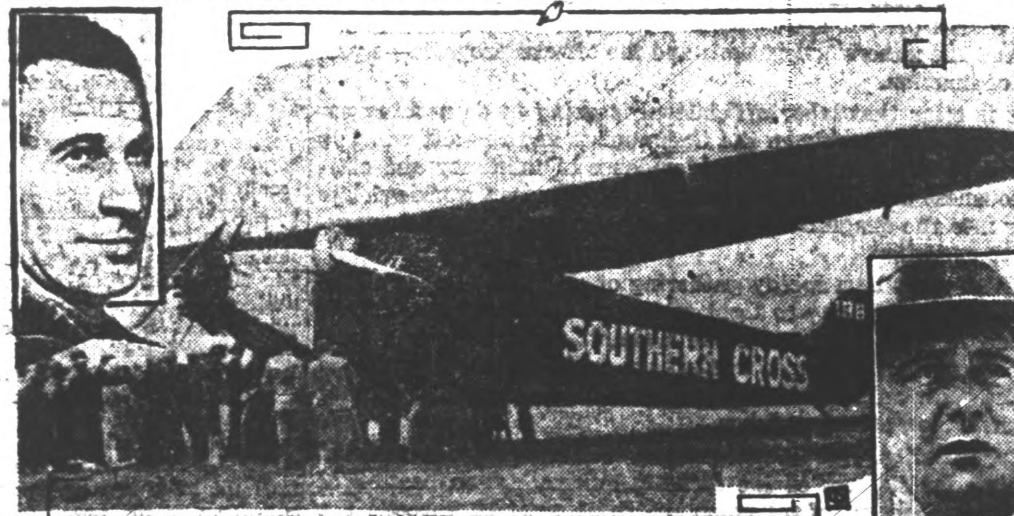
The Arrested Cloak Makers of Chicago, Miners of Cheswick, Pa.—Colorado Miners.

Fight against the frame-up system.—Remember the class-prisoners and families at Christmas.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

Call at the local office, 23 S. Lincoln St., Chicago (or write, or phone Seely 3562) for Bazaar materials, contribution lists, ticket-series, etc.

SOUTHERN CROSS GROOMED FOR HOP TO AUSTRALIA



Here is a view of the giant Fokker monoplane, Southern Cross, being groomed for an attempted flight over the Pacific ocean, at San Francisco, Cal. Her destination is Melbourne, Australia, 9,500 miles from her starting point. Four Australian aviators compose her crew. They are Captain Kingsford Smith, pilot; Keith V. Anderson, co-pilot; Charles T. P. Ullie, and William A. Todd, navigators. Smith is shown to the left, inset, and Anderson to the right.

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NOVEMBER 25-27, 1927

at

Workmen's Circle Lyceum
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THE WALL STREET EAGLE

By Fred Ellis.

Red Rays

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, one of the most prominent of the socialist renegades that left the socialist party because of the St. Louis resolution against the war, has donned the armor of battle for various causes since he returned from his trip to Russia with Elibu Root, in the interests of world imperialism. He usually attaches himself to movements that arouse enough opposition to bring him into print and enough support to keep his larder filled. Tho he rendered service to the allies, among them Great Britain during the war against Germany he became an Irish patriot when that profession was less hazardous than it was when Woodrow Wilson was the chief prosecutor of real Irish rebels against British imperialism in the United States.

LATER on Russell took up the cudgels for Filipino independence, but it is likely that his interest was greater in the Quezon treasury than in the sufferings of the Filipino masses under the Wall Street yoke. Perhaps his contract ran out, anyhow, we don't find the gentleman writing any more in behalf of Filipino independence, but he has broken into the headlines again by espousing the crusade conducted by William Hale Thompson against British propaganda in the United States.

WE are by no means in accord with those who regard Thompson's campaign as a Quixotic tilting at windmills. There is plenty of British imperialist propaganda in this country and almost every British lecturer that comes here, from the socialist Bertrand Russell to the most reactionary Tory, does his best to boost the empire. Thompson's campaign is a far-sighted recognition of the growing intensity of the competition between this country and Great Britain and as a politician he is not making any mistake in getting in on the ground floor. Our attitude is one of "a plague on both your houses." Peace can only be established in this world by the exploited workers and subject peoples when they wrest power from the brigands who are now in control. While Thompson is fighting the British empire for carrying on propaganda in this country favorable to its interests, he has not a word to say against the imperialist campaigns waged by the United States in Latin America, the Philippines and China.

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL served on the Commission of Public Information in London during 1918. His job, in conjunction with others, was to misinform the public about the war. While he was in London, many of his former comrades were in jail for opposing the war. They dared to be on the unpopular side. At that time fighting the British empire meant jail, even in the United States. It was Russell's master, Woodrow Wilson, who gave the information to the British government that resulted in the arrest and execution of Roger Casement, who came from Germany to Ireland on a submarine. Russell will pull the British lion's tail at so much per jerk. He would feed the lion for a similar consideration.

LORD Robert Cecil in explaining the reason for the flop of the Geneva conference on naval armaments declared that Great Britain's refusal to admit parity of naval strength with the United States "banged, bolts and bars the door" to any hope of agreement with the United States. The noble lord is right. The two great empires are liable to be at each other's throats in a comparatively short space of time, unless they first start a war on the Soviet Union. In the latter case there may not be much left of imperialism by the time the battle is over.

THE police department of Bethlehem, Pa., has a rather novel method of paying its way. On Saturdays it puts in a few hours arresting people on vague charges of disorderly conduct. Inmates of bawdy houses are arrested, fined and turned loose again. This activity nets the department about \$40,000 a year. We submit that this is a mighty good way of keeping a police department going.

RICHARD BEATTY MELLON, of Pittsburgh, brother of "Andy" our secretary of the treasury, erected a \$100,000 pavilion in which the reception to his daughter, the supper and the ball that followed her wedding were held. The wedding gifts were estimated to cost more than half a million. At the same time thousands of coal miners in the Pittsburgh district and their families are starving. The Mellons are heavily interested in coal.

GOVERNOR Fisher of Pennsylvania will give careful study to the complaints of misuse of power made by a delegation of labor leaders headed by William Green, that called on the governor. According to press reports the main object of the labor leader is to obtain "a better spirit of understanding between the men on strike and the employes and the police agencies of the state government." The coal operators have little cause to worry as long as their slaves are led by leaders who beg instead of demand. Lha,m! Mellon!

-T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Stop the Wall Street Drive With a Latin American Anti-Imperialist Bloc!

It is obviously the intention of the United States government to use the Pan-American congress at Havana in January to consolidate further its power in Latin America. The agents of dollar imperialism have been working overtime preparing the stage for their own show. If the Coolidge-Mellon-Hoover government has its way the congress will be a spectacular glorification of the role of Wall Street in the southern republics.

Steps have been taken to try to bar from the sessions of that congress all anti-imperialist elements. The unrestrained frightfulness with which Nicaragua has been ravaged during the past year is a guarantee that the "official representatives" of that country will be bribed tools of Yankee despotism, who will grovel in the most servile manner before the power that holds that nation in chains and silence. "Officials" from Haiti and Santo Domingo will likewise pay homage to the despot. Every other agent of American imperialism that can be furnished with a credential will try to perform for his master.

It will require a particularly abject and unprincipled array of sycophants to conceal from the world the crimes of the United States ruling class against the Latin Americans.

Against this organized drive in behalf of the plunderbund should be mobilized the full force of anti-imperialist sentiment in the southern republics for the purpose of turning the congress from a glorification of the crimes of the United States government, the international policeman and bandit for Wall Street, to a denunciation and complete expose of those crimes before the whole world.

The necessity for such a campaign is only now beginning to impress itself upon the victims of Wall Street in Latin America. But thus far there is no concerted effort to organize a counterblast against the United States delegation and their lackeys.

In commenting upon the brazen forgeries against Mexico and Nicaragua, now running in the Hearst publications, Dr. Pedro Zepeda, Mexican representative of the dispersed liberal government of Nicaragua, declares that at the Pan-American congress the liberal forces will "present irrefutable proofs" that they have "never had any compromises or any obligations with any foreign government in the whole world."

While such proof will be added evidence of the unprincipled character of the Hearst campaign, it is certainly not called for from the standpoint of the best interests of the Latin Americans. Instead of proving that there is no connection between the oppressed nations, suffering under the iron fist of Wall Street, the anti-imperialist forces of all nations should immediately launch a drive to align those nations in a powerful anti-imperialist bloc that will utilize the coming congress to erect a monument of shame to the United States plunderers and to begin immediately preparations to drive from their borders every agent of the Yankee tyrants.

Let the Pan-American conference be turned into a mighty protest against the rape of Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua, the conspiracies against Mexico, the Panama steal, the Tacna-Arica border scandal, and all the outrages that have resulted in making the very name of the United States despised from the Mexican border to Cape Horn. Let it be the signal for such a furious wave of anti-imperialism that the Pan-American building at Washington will henceforth be used only as a museum for American official and unofficial forgeries.

Let the rallying center of the Latin-American countries be established within the borders of one of their own countries as the center of anti-imperialist activities.

The Lesson of the Pittsburgh A. F. of L. Conference

The deep crisis in the American labor movement has been brought forcibly to the attention of both organized and unorganized workers by the sensational occurrences at the Pittsburgh A. F. of L. conference.

That the rank and file of the miners' union is ready for real struggle against the injunction menace was shown by the delegations from 17 miners' unions—denied seats in the conference by officialdom—which came with a program endorsed by their organizations representing, in all probability, the great majority of the strikers in the Pittsburgh territory where the struggle is the most bitter and the injunction the most sweeping and vicious.

J. S. Otis, the delegate of the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union, who was permitted to speak after the miners' spokesmen had been thrown out, brought forward a program for mass picketing in violation of the injunction, a nationwide relief campaign and the organization of a labor party in opposition to the official "non-partisan" policy.

Both President Green and Vice President Woll were forced to reply to Otis. Their speeches reach the depths of futility and reaction.

Their program, of formal opposition to the injunctions, the support of "friends of labor" on the tickets of the capitalist parties, of appeal to Governor Fisher and President Coolidge, holds out no hope for the labor movement.

President Coolidge actually rejected the appeal made in Pittsburgh by labor officialdom before it was conveyed to him officially. No sooner had the news of the coming appeal been sent out than the White House issued a statement saying that Coolidge "considers his hands tied because there is no compulsory arbitration law under which he could act with specific direction."

Coolidge thus places the stamp of approval on the injunctions issued by federal courts and at the same time makes propaganda for further reactionary federal legislation—a compulsory arbitration law.

In Colorado, Governor Adams, supported by labor officialdom as a "progressive," uses the state machinery to smash the miners' strike. In Pennsylvania, ex-Governor Pinchot, who was elected as a "progressive," never repealed the state constabulary law

American imperialist interests that crushed the liberal regime in Nicaragua and wish to control all Central America have opened a new fight on Mexico thru the use of forged documents, Mexico being the most formidable obstacle to Wall Street's aims in Latin America.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue)

XXIV

Speaking to God

SO FAR we have discussed the novelists and the critics of capitalist America. There remain the poets, and I have to begin by confessing that while I have read a thousand or two of modern novels and critical works, I have read only a hundred or two of poets. I like to get some return for the trouble of running my eyes over printed lines of type. When I read a novel by any of the new men, I get at least some facts about the world I live in; but in a new poet I find a creature spinning a cocoon out of his own juices. Sometimes he imitates the poets of the past, figuring out ways to vary their phrases; or else he makes a desperate effort to be different, and succeeds only in being odd. This is an age of material glory, and the first condition of true poetic impulse is revolt. But there is no way for rebel poets to get a

comfortable living, and nobody in America is willing to live any other way; so, with two or three exceptions that I can think of, our rebel poets are dead, or silent, or turned into fat puddles, lapping cream in bourgeois drawing rooms.

There is, as you may know, a mechanical problem in magazine editing. Stories and articles as a rule do not come out the right length; you have parts of pages blank, and as nature abhors a vacuum, there was evolved a type of composition known as "filler"—a certain number of verses with a simple rhyme pattern, dealing with flowers and sunsets and the polite aspects of sexual desire. But fifteen years ago there came a change; the highbrow magazines took to giving whole pages to what was apparently meant as poetry, because it didn't go all the way to the right hand margin, and every line began with a capital letter. I used to read it in a state of wonderment—it must be supposed to have some quality, and what could that quality be? It had no beauty of sound, no melody; on the contrary it read like the baldest prose. It had no depth of thought—it had seldom any thought whatever. Here are lines

but gave a new excuse for the existence of the state cossacks—"the enforcement of the prohibition law." The cossacks are now terrorizing the mining camps, riding down women and children and herding scabs.

Pinchot, nevertheless, again gets the endorsement of labor officialdom—this time for the U. S. senate. He will run on the republican ticket and once more official labor will endorse the party of Mellon, Coolidge, Vare, Standard Oil, the steel trust and the coal barons.

The labor movement is fighting for its life. Labor officialdom knows it. Their analysis of the situation, their estimate of the determined and dangerous character of the attack, differs little from that of the left wing. Labor officialdom knows that the capitalists and government are trying to smash the labor movement.

But labor officialdom, far from being stirred to militant action, draws the conclusion that less militancy is the solution—that the labor movement must make still more concessions, must identify itself more closely with American capitalism, with capitalist government, with the capitalist parties.

Instead of a policy of militant unionism, labor officialdom proposes more efficiency unionism.

This is the gist of the statements made by the Greens, Wolls and Lewises in Pittsburgh.

But the rank and file of the labor movement will contrast the speeches of Otis and Woll, will compare the program of the rank and file miners' delegations and the official program—a program of inaction.

It is clear that labor officialdom is going to do nothing except to continue its war on the Communists and the left wing, to continue to strike hard at every evidence of militancy and class consciousness and to attempt to lead the American working class deeper into the quagmire of capitalist politics and union-management co-operation.

There must be a speedy gathering of all honest forces of the labor movement willing to fight to save the unions. There must be made an open challenge to the leadership which meets a campaign of destruction waged against the most important union in America with an appeal to a president who grins with glee at every new blow struck at labor.

Organization of the unorganized, a labor party, a national campaign for support of the striking miners, nationalization of the mines, abolition of all union restrictions which throttle the rank and file—around this program, already supported by thousands of workers as the Pittsburgh conference showed, can be built a movement which will have as its first task the exposure and defeat of the official leadership whose reactionary policies are responsible for the serious crisis in the labor movement.



American imperialist interests that crushed the liberal regime in Nicaragua and wish to control all Central America have opened a new fight on Mexico thru the use of forged documents, Mexico being the most formidable obstacle to Wall Street's aims in Latin America.

taken from a presumable poem entitled "Attitude Under an Elm Tree," which appeared on the front page of the "Literary Review" of the New York Evening Post, one of the half dozen great capitalist organs which determine what you and I and the rest of America shall consider culture.

You were veiled at the jousting, you remember,

Which enables me to imagine you without let or hindrance from the rigidity of fact;

A condition not unproductive of charm if viewed philosophically. Besides, your window gives upon a walled garden.

Which I can by no means enter without dismounting from my maple red charger.

And this I will not do.

Particularly as the garden belongs indubitably to your ancestors.

Read that over several times—a score of times, as I have done. Can you find one trace of beauty or charm? Can you find one melodious or pleasing sound? There was more to the poem, but the rest would not help you. The "Attitude Under an Elm Tree" is merely the attitude of Amy Lowell standing on her head, because that was the only way she could get anyone to look at her.

How could such a phenomenon have come to be? How could a woman with scant trace of singing gift, with very few thoughts of consequence to other human beings, have become the great lady-Cham of the world of tea-party poets, the founder of a school, or more accurately of a church, before whose altar the leisure class choir humped its forehead? I have lived for the past twelve years in the wilds of the west, where the only art centre is Hollywood, so I do not attend the poetical tea-parties and gather the gossip of the salons. It wasn't until I went to Boston five years ago, to get material for "The Goose-step," that I came to realize who that lady-Cham of poetry was, and how her reputation had been made. She was the sister of that able lawyer whom the Lee-Higginson banking interests have selected to convert Harvard University into a training school for strike-breakers; she was a Lowell, and I, in my naive innocence, had failed to connect her poetical lucubrations with those famous lines which celebrate Boston as the land of the bean and the cod, where the Cabots speak only to Lowells, and the Lowells speak only to God.

Amy spoke to God, and He told her that since she was personally unbeautiful and stout, and partly crippled as result of an accident, she must find some other way of being distinguished than as a leader of the smart set. He told her that to smoke big black cigars and swear volubly was not enough, because nowadays so many smart ladies are doing the same; the thing for Amy was to be a poet, and the founder of a cult. Thus Amy's God, who had led her out of the house of bondage, and presented her with an income derived from the labor of some hundreds of mill-slaves in the town which bears her honored name. And Amy, having centuries of pride and dominance behind her, set out to conquer a new world. She had a huge mansion to live in, full of all the old books, and her mill-slaves enabled her to buy

the new ones. She sat herself down and practiced for eight years, to see if it was possible for a woman with no trace of inspiration to fool all the critics and editors. Her success is one more demonstration of the fact that if you have money and social prestige, you can get away with murder in America.

Reading her stuff in the magazines, I would find myself exclaiming, "This woman must live in a junk-shop!" Chinese vases and Japanese prints, Arabian shawls and Persian carpets, pearls from Ceylon and ivory from Africa—all these things are the regulation stuff of poets, but with Amy they became the whole of existence; her poetry is a jumble of metaphors and allusions to articles of merchandise. After she died, and her biographers and friends conducted us into her home, we were able to understand; she had made the mansion into a curio shop, full of exotic wares, and these and her library and her garden made up her world. It was an elaborate and expensive garden, and comprised the whole of nature to this sick and frustrated woman; supplying her with a thousand images while she sat on summer days, lifting manfully at her literary bootstraps. Alas, that the muse does not recognize social position, nor even willpower and grit! As Swinburne puts it:

Yea, though we sang as angels in her ear.

She would not hear!

The lady-Cham of New England letters travelled in state and attended poetry conventions, and wrote critical articles, assigning poetical rank to her social inferiors. Also she distributed checks subsidizing magazines and invited poets and editors to visit her. Poor devils of young writers, trying to survive in our chaos of greed, would go away singing gratitude, and editors would shiver with awe to find themselves inside a Lowell mansion; so, year by year, the bubble of Amy's reputation swelled. Since she didn't have to put either rhyme or reason into what she wrote, it was possible for her to turn out a vast quantity of copy, and for years to monopolize the poetical output of our highbrow magazines.

I submit this chapter to a friend who is on the "inside" of the magazine world. He says, yes, there can be no doubt that Amy Lowell bought her literary position. But you have to know how to do it; her money was not enough, it took also her mansion and her name. My friend reminds me of an elderly gentleman by the name of Frederick Fanning Ayer, who inherited a great fortune and wanted to be known as a poet; he tried the method of newspaper and magazine advertising, and spent a small fortune, and succeeded in selling only a few copies of his book. You see, the poetry was too easy to understand, and also the money had come from sarsaparilla, which cannot be taken poetically. Says my cynical friend: "If that old gentleman had made his money out of good Scotch, and had known how to distribute a carload, he might easily have become the Amy Lowell of New York."

(To Be Continued.)

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