

## LINK WALL STREET HEAD TO BLACKSHIRT FRAME-UP

### "Ludlow Pat" Hamrock Runs Colorado Strikebreaking J. P. MORGAN SHOWN AS "BOSS"

#### MILITARY COVERS ALL COLORADO COAL FIELDS, HOLDS NINETEEN PRISONERS; STUDENTS GIVE AID

#### Break Up Strike Meetings But Miners Stay Out; Press Admits Failure

#### Governor Breaks Promise Given to Prisoners' Attorney; Coal Barons Desperate

DENVER, Nov. 2.—Nineteen strike leaders were taken from southern jails to military prisons and barracks in the northern fields Thursday and today by state rangers and military police. Pat Hamrock, notorious for his part as commander of the Rockefeller forces at Ludlow in 1914, is receiving reports from state rangers before they report to the governor and it is believed that Hamrock, nominally holding the office of civil service commissioner, is in direct charge of all strikebreaking operations.

#### TRANSFER 19 TO MILITARY.

The nineteen strike leaders, including Hugo Oehler, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party and Paul Sideler, have been held incommunicado without bail and without a charge being placed against them.

#### COMMUNIST PARTY OF SOVIET UNION NOW IN CONGRESS

#### Figures in Pravda Show Defeat for Trotskyism

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Dec. 2.—With the inauguration of the fifteenth Congress of the All Union Communist Party scheduled for this evening, the Pravda has published an editorial pointing to the changes in the domestic and international situations in the last two years.

"In spite of all difficulties," the Pravda says, "the proletarian dictatorship has been consolidated and the ranks of the Party remain unbroken. Party unity is the gift which the Party presents to the Congress."

#### Opposition Defeated.

"The Opposition's speculations about imminent difficulties have failed miserably. The Menshevik nature of Trotskyism has been exposed more clearly than ever before. The political paralytic is deserting the proletarian camp while tens of thousands of new workers are joining the Party."

The results of the pre-Congress discussions of the question of the Opposition published in the Pravda show that out of a total of 730,862 who participated in the discussion, 724,066 voted for the line of the Central Committee, 4120 (0.5 per cent) for the Opposition and 2,676 (or 0.3 per cent) abstained.

According to preliminary returns for November 70,340 working men and women applied for membership in the Party.

#### Workers Party In Cable Greets USSR Communist Congress

The Workers (Communist) Party of America sent its greetings to the Fifteenth Congress of the All Union Communist Party by cable yesterday. The text of the message follows in full:

"The Workers (Communist) Party of America sends fraternal greetings to the Fifteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Together with the whole Communist International we take pride in the tremendous achievements in Socialist reconstruction of the toiling masses of the Soviet Union. The five-year economic plan submitted to the congress by the central committee constitutes another long stride in the direction of socialism and provided for further improvement of the conditions of the masses, including the introduction of the seven-hour day. This is increasing the faith of the toiling masses of the world in Communism."

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#### Striking Miners Here For Mass Meeting to Raise General Relief

Among the speakers at a mass meeting for the relief of the striking coal miners Sunday at the Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. near 9th St., at 2 p. m. will be Anthony Minerich, Vincent Kemenuch and Milan Sjervas, strikers direct from the struggle in the Pittsburgh district.

The meeting, held under the auspices of the Miners' Relief Committee, will urge support for the miners of Colorado as well as those of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Other speakers will be John Brophy and Powers Haggood, militant miners' leaders.

The three miners from the field of struggle will remain in New York a week to address trade unions and other organizations. They will appear Sunday in their working clothes.

#### COOLIDGE'S REPLY TO DISARMAMENT IS LARGER NAVY

#### USSR Peace Plan Shows Up Hypocrisy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—President Coolidge does not believe it would be for "the welfare of the world" to abandon navies entirely, as proposed by the Soviet delegation to the League of Nations Preparatory Disarmament Conference, it was stated at the White House today.

Although Coolidge has not examined the details of the Soviet proposals, he says he believes that it would be in no case applicable to the United States, who military forces are regarded by him as limited to "police requirements" and the security of American mortgages abroad. It was also revealed that he contemplates some program in the forthcoming session of congress for the construction of additional cruisers.

Eight cruisers have been laid down under this administration. The president says that many of the existing warcraft are "old and replacements are necessary."

#### Waste Time.

GENEVA, Dec. 2.—The disarmament conference will end tonight or tomorrow night with no apparent results. The Soviet Union, however, has conclusively proved that the capitalist powers do not want to disarm and that they will fight any genuine disarmament proposal.

After the straightforward concrete disarmament proposal put forward by Maxim Litvinoff, head of the Soviet Union's delegation, the question of disarmament was not even discussed. The work of the conference revolved about the meetings of the security commission which accomplished practically nothing.

#### Britain Won't Disarm.

The attitude of the capitalist powers toward disarmament was clearly expressed this afternoon by Lord Cushendun, who in a statement to the press today declared that "Britain cannot disarm any more."

The Soviet Union offered its proposal with little expectation that the capitalist powers would accept it. Several days before the opening of the conference the Pravda in an editorial declared, "The Soviet delegation will go to Geneva not because the Soviet government has changed its position on the Geneva 'talking club', but because it wishes again to stress its peace-loving policy. The Soviet Union will be in a position in Geneva to prove by indisputable facts those who really wish to disarm and those who are irreconcilably opposed to it."

The Soviet delegation of sixteen members will leave for Moscow tomorrow, it was learned.

#### New York Workers to Join in Cornerstone Ceremonies at Bronx Co-operative Sunday

The laying of the cornerstone tomorrow morning of the third and fourth block of homes of the Workers Cooperative Association at 180th St. and Bronx Park East will mark the latest step in the development of this project.

The second block of cooperative homes will be completed and ready

for occupancy at the end of the present month.

Speakers representing the association, New York trade unions, the Workers (Communist) Party, The DAILY WORKER and "The Freiheit" will be on the program.

Following the speeches there will be a program of entertainment and dancing.

Benito Mussolini



Fascist dictator whose bloody regime is supported by U. S. Wall Street bankers, now also shown as backing Mussolini's agents in U. S. who direct railroading of two Italian workers to "death house by Christmas."

J. Pierpont Morgan



Head of J. P. Morgan & Co., international bank, which supplies the golden props for Mussolini's bloody dictatorship. As revealed today, the banking house of Morgan has its connection also with Mussolini's gangster-organization in the U. S. thru Count di Revel, acknowledged chief organizer of fascist in this country.

#### LABOR LEAGUE CONFERENCE IS OPENING TODAY

#### Two Hundred Delegates Arrive

"More than 200 delegates have sent in their credentials to the Third National Conference of the Trade Union Educational League, which opens this morning at the Central Opera House," stated Wm. Z. Foster (secretary-treasurer of the league) when interviewed regarding the conference.

"This response to our conference call," said Foster, "which is the largest we have ever had, shows that the spirit of the ranke and file union members has not been crushed by the unprecedented war of suppression carried on against the left wing during the past two years. The T. U. E. L. is emerging from this struggle stronger than ever before."

"The terrible struggle now being so desperately waged by the miners, the offensive against the very right to existence of the unions shown in the avalanche of court injunctions, the attack against the 8-hour day on the

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#### WORKER DES FROM BURNS.

William Kotch, 39, a laborer of 102 Clay street, Brooklyn, died early yesterday at St. John's Hospital from burns suffered on Monday night when he fell into a vat of boiling water at the Ravenswood Paper Mills, Marion street and Payntar avenue, Long Island City, where he was employed.

#### POET'S SENTENCE IN DAILY WORKER CASE IS UPHELD

Upholding the \$500 fine against the Daily Worker Publishing Company and the conviction and sentence to the reformatory of David Gordon, author of the poem "America," but reversing the decision of the court of special sessions under which William F. Dunne served 30 days in the work-house last summer and Bert Miller 7 days in the Tombs, the superior court yesterday handed down its decision in the prosecution brought against The DAILY WORKER by the Keymen of America and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, "patriotic" organizations.

#### Will Appeal.

Joseph R. Brodsky, attorney for the defendants, states that Gordon's case will be taken to the supreme court.

The publication of the poem "America" in the magazine section of The DAILY WORKER on March 12 of this year was claimed to be a violation of the New York statute prohibiting the publication of "lewd, lascivious and obscene" matter.

#### MINERS' LOCALS DEMAND MILITANT FIGHT FOR UNION

#### Hundreds of Resolutions Urge Organization

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY WORKER.) PITTSBURGH, Dec. 2.—According to miners in this district hundreds of militant resolutions similar to the one given below are lying in the wastebasket of the United Mine Workers of America officialdom in the district and Indianapolis offices. I have seen a number—and heard of many more—resolutions passed by local unions demanding a walk-out in all the districts, organization of unorganized fields, strike relief, cutting down of salaries of the international organizers thruout the strike area from the present scale of \$10 a day and \$10 and \$15, or whatever it may be for expenses, etc.

#### Demand Lewis Resign.

One resolution from an Allegheny Valley local demanded, simply and briefly, that Lewis get out of the job he had stolen. It was without parliamentary flourishes, and all the whereases were omitted. Miners around do not need any whereas to explain why Lewis should go.

It ran like this: "Resolved, that Lewis stole an election and should resign and give place to John Brophy who we elected."

Another resolution passed by a local of some 1500 members at Vestal No. 4 mine near the unorganized coke

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#### Students Anti-Drill Meeting Here Today

The Student Council of New York has called a conference of students' organizations of the metropolitan district for 10 a. m. today at the Madison Square Hotel, 37 Madison Ave. The purpose of the conference is to mobilize the students against military training in the colleges, according to a statement yesterday.

The conference is a direct result of the recent suspension from the college of the City of New York of Leo Rothenberg and Alexander Lifshitz for their opposition to military drill in the college.

It was announced yesterday that if Lifshitz is not reinstated, a delegation of students will take the matter before Mayor Walker. Rothenberg was reinstated.

#### Daily Worker Will Feature Traction Workers' Fight Against Injunction, Company Unionism

Next week the DAILY WORKER, official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party, will begin the regular publication of the news of the New York traction situation.

All the doings in the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, things that take place on the job, developments in the company union, what the men are thinking, what organized labor in general is

#### J. P. MORGAN SHOWN AS "BOSS" OF COUNT DI REVEL, FASCIST CHIEF IN GRECO AND CARRILLO FRAME-UP

#### Mussolini's Agent "Bond Salesman" for Morgan and International Bankers

#### Two New York Italian Workers Going to Trial Monday; To Get Death for Opposing Mussolini?

The Wall Street banking house of J. Pierpont Morgan and Company was revealed last night as the principal behind Count Thon di Revel, head of the Fascist League of North America and chief instigator in the prosecution of Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, two Italian workers whose trial on murder charges opens in the Bronx County Court on Monday, December 5, before the Bronx County Court in New York.

The connection of the organized fascist bands with Wall Street's biggest banking house, powerful in international politics and in the Washington government, was made public today in a statement issued by James P. Cannon, national secretary of International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, which has been conducting an investigation into the anti-labor activities of the Fascist League of North America.

Joseph Carisi



Connection Kept Secret. Di Revel's connection with the Morgan banking concern has been carefully kept quiet in New York financial circles. Inquiries made by a reporter for the DAILY WORKER at the Morgan offices, 23 Wall St., for information on Di Revel's connections were evasively answered. Requests for information by telephone were firmly refused by the apparently well-instructed secretaries.

Careful investigation finally revealed, however, that Count di Revel is attached to the Italian bonds department of Munds Winslow and Company, at 1 East 42nd Street, and that he is directly connected with Morgan and Company, for whom he has arranged the sale of several Italian bond issues.

Admits Connection With Morgan. Di Revel unwittingly confirmed this when he admitted to a DAILY WORKER reporter his connections with the House of Morgan which have hitherto been so carefully concealed.

"I have arranged the sale of many Italian bonds for Morgan," said the count. "While I am not a member of the consortium, I have worked with the Morgan concern on the sale of many of their Italian issues."

Reached Thru Morgan Bank. Despite their reticence on Di Revel's direct connection with the Morgan concern, the office of the Morgan bank finally gave the DAILY WORKER reporter the information that the count could be reached at the branch office of Munds Winslow and Company.

Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, anti-fascist workers, will go on trial for murder in the Bronx County Court Monday morning.

Clarence Darrow, leading criminal trial lawyer, is chief defense counsel in this case. The defendants have been in the Bronx County Jail since July 11, when they were arrested on

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#### PICKETS CLASH WITH N.Y. COPS; TWO ARRESTED

That police are actively cooperating with the employers in an attempt to break the strike of Local 41, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, called in 20 shops where the workers have been locked out, is charged by local union officials.

Member of the local have been locked out a growing numbers during the last two weeks due to their refusal to register with the dual union organized by the right wing group of the I. S. G. W.

Local 41 spokesmen cite police action at the Harrison Pleading Co., 315 W. 36th St. where two strikers were arrested yesterday.

Thrown On Sidewalk. Tillie Fox was the first to be taken into custody, the union reports. She was thrown on the sidewalk, it is charged, before being placed under arrest. When the arresting officer reached the corner with his prisoner Gertrude Stollner, shop chairman of the Harrison Pleading Co. workers, also was arrested.

Magistrate Dodge in the Jefferson

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J. P. Morgan Shown As Boss of Fascisti

(Continued from Page One) a charge of killing two fascists May 30.

Frame-Up Charge. The International Labor Defense alleges that Greco and Carrillo were arrested in a frame-up plotted by Count Thaon di Revel and his Fascist League of North America.

In its statement issued last night the International Labor Defense declared that "the activities of the Fascist League of North America have met with the express approval of J. P. Morgan because the international banking house is anxious to have international Fascism presented in a favorable light to the American investing public with its hundreds of millions of dollars in loans to Italy."

The statement pointed out that "the hounding of anti-Fascists in America, the deportation proceeding against anti-Fascist workers as in the case of Enea Sormenti, is a form of insurance guaranteeing the repayment of the Morgan loans, a number of which are even now being offered in the open market."

Morgan Italian Bonds Cited. "Most noted of these loans are the \$100,000,000 loan to the Kingdom of Italy, 7 1/2, maturing in 1951, which is being sold by Morgan at 94, with call price at 100. Another is the \$30,000,000 loan to the City of Rome, 6 1/2, maturing a year later, which is being offered by Morgan in collaboration with the National City and First National Banks."

Fascist Propaganda.

In commenting on Di Revel's connection with Morgan and company Cannon said: "The frame-up of Greco and Carrillo is part of a scheme to make fascism, not only Italian fascism but international fascism appear in a favorable light for American consumption. Fascism is anti-labor, anti-progressive and opposed to all democratic forms of government. Only a few days ago the entire working class in July was disenfranchised by a decree of Mussolini."

Violent Methods Used in U. S.

"Count di Revel was sent here by the Italian fascist government to stifle all American opposition to fascism in America. The frame-up of Greco and Carrillo, two innocent workers, is part of a plot to strike terror into the hearts of all Italian-American workers who dare to protest against the fascist dictator's creed of violence and murder."

Morgan-Fascist Loans.

Carlo Tresca, Defense League member, said the Italian government was maintained by loans which it obtained through American banking houses. The Italian fascist government could not survive 10 minutes without the support it receives from Morgan & Co., he added. On the other hand, he continued, it is to the interest of Morgan & Co. to convince the American public that the fascist government of Italy is not only strong but desirable from the point of view of world peace and progress. Therefore, he said, Morgan & Co. sanctions the activity of Count di Revel and his league against the workers of Italian descent in the United States who are opposed to Mussolini and his terrorist opposition to labor.

Fascism Favored.

"I am not surprised that Morgan & Co. should be disclosed as the employer of Count di Revel," William W. Weinstein, New York district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party, said. "It is well known that the United States government is well disposed toward the Italian government," he continued. "Our debt settlement with the Italian government was more favorable than that awarded to any other nation. Count di Revel is helping the Morgan banking house carry out its policy of world imperialism, whether he sells Morgan & Co. bonds or aids as unofficial assistant prosecutor in the case against Greco and Carrillo."

Deported Sormenti.

"A similar cooperation between Wall Street, the government of the United States and the fascist government of Italy has been shown in the cases of Italian-American workers such as Enea Sormenti who have been deported to Italy at the request of fascist government agents in the United States. Behind di Revel, District Attorney McGeehan and Gov. Al Smith in the Greco-Carrillo case stands the power of imperialistic finance capital. The Greco-Carrillo case, like the Sacco-Vanzetti case, is a test of the strength of the American working class."

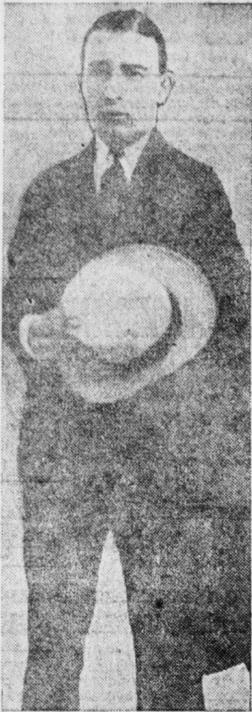
International Case.

That the Greco-Carrillo case is of international significance is the conviction of the International Labor Defense, which is now organizing a campaign to prove the innocence of the two Italian workers. Cannon compares the Greco-Carrillo case with the Sacco-Vanzetti case. International Labor Defense branches throughout the country are preparing to carry on an intense campaign to prove that the arrests of Greco and Carrillo were instigated by fascist agents in this country.

Affiliated with Darrow in the defense are Arthur Garfield Hayes, Isaac Schorr and Newman Levy. Greco and Carrillo have been held in the Bronx County Jail since July 11 without bail being fixed for them. The Bronx police have shown a marked reluctance to permit public meetings for their defense in the Bronx, according to the International Labor Defense.

Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

Nicholas Amoroso



One of the two dead fascists who were apparently murdered by members of a rival group in Mussolini's organization in the U. S., the connection of which with the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., is thru Count Thaon di Revel.

T. U. E. L. Conference Opens; 200 Credentials

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railroads, the threat of wage cuts in the steel industry—these and many other facts have made it clear to large sections of the workers that it is necessary to launch a real fight for the existence of the labor movement."

Answer to Reaction.

"The obstacle to progress today lies primarily in the reactionary officialdom of the A. F. of L., who are more openly than ever serving as agents of the employers within the ranks of labor. The recent A. F. of L. convention in Los Angeles marked the high point of reaction; it will be the task of the T. U. E. L. Third National Conference to give the answer to reaction, to place before the workers of this country a real program of struggle for progress, for the strengthening of the unions, for amalgamation, for the organization of the unorganized, for fight against imperialism, for democracy in the unions, for a Labor Party, for fight against class collaboration, for struggle against the war danger, and for world unity of the trade union movement."

"The T. U. E. L. unites all honest progressive and revolutionary workers who are ready to fight for the rejuvenation of the trade unions. We have no political tests for membership, and our ranks include workers of all shades of political thought as well as those who are non-political. "In the T. U. E. L. we are working out a common organ of struggle for all the forces of progress. The splendid attendance promised for our conference on Saturday shows that the T. U. E. L. has already established itself as the center for the rising militant working class movement in the United States."

Reed Denounces Insult and His Flunkey, Smith

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The political pot was boiling here today following a vitriolic speech delivered by Senator James A. Reed of Missouri before the Cook County Real Estate Board. The high light of the address was Senator Reed's denunciation of Samuel Insull for his alleged aid in electing Frank L. Smith as senator from Illinois.

Avoiding the mention of Insull by name, the Missourian referred to him as "the head of the public service corporations."

Also Assails Mellon.

Turning his guns upon Secretary Mellon, Senator Reed declared that Mellon put up \$25,000 to the election fund of Senator George Wharton Pepper. Discussing the Teapot Dome case and the nomination and election of President Harding, Reed said he was "convinced that not one-half the story of the loot of the oil lands had been told."

Shoe Workers Fighting

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 1 (FP).—While the Shoe Workers' Protective Union is asking revision of the wage scale upwards, the Haverhill Shoe Mfrs. Assn. is demanding a 25% wage cut. The shoe board of arbitration is hearing arguments of both sides.

Charge Floggings to 16 K. K. K.; to Drop Alabama Case

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 2.—Sixteen persons were indicted today by the Lake County grand jury in connection with the flogging of two Holly Springs youths four years ago.

Persons named in the indictments included H. G. Guerard, former king klegale of the Ku Klux Klan and A. W. Thompson, former deputy sheriff. The indicted persons were charged with secret assault and conspiracy.

LIVERNE, Ala., Dec. 1.—The Attorney General having secured K. K. K. juries for his first two trials of Klansmen on charges of flogging Negroes in Crenshaw county, and corresponding acquittals, has asked the court to throw out the rest of the 102 indictments. There has been for several days a noticeable cooling down of the prosecutor's heat against his former associates in the K. K. K., and political pressure is believed to play a part in the change of plans. The K. K. K. dominates Alabama politics. Both the governor and the attorney general were elected by the Klan, but the latter quarreled with them.

Workers Party Cables to Russian Communist

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capitalism is further undermined, and the world revolution promoted.

Fight War Danger.

"Conscious of the war danger confronting the Soviet Union, our Party will do its utmost to combat the efforts of American imperialism to join forces with Britain for a joint attack upon the socialist fatherland of the working class. We are fully confident of the ability of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Leninist Central Committee to mobilize and inspire the masses for defense of the Soviet Union.

"Unity in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and unity in the Communist International are basic conditions for the defense and the socialist growth of the Soviet Union and for the growth of the world Communist movement. Therefore our Party urges the Fifteenth Congress to stop finally the splitting activities of the Trotsky-Zinoviev opposition and expel from the Party forthwith all those who persist in the opposition's reverting to Menshevism.

"We extend to the Fifteenth Congress our fraternal wishes for the success of its deliberations and pledge our efforts for maintaining the unity and Leninist line of the Communist movement."

"Central Executive Committee Workers (Communist) Party of America."

American Indians Tell Mayor Thompson of Few Real Lies in Histories

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 2.—A delegation of American Indians called upon Mayor Thompson of Chicago yesterday and notified him that there was some things in American school history books much more important to a person really seeking the truth about past events than the alleged pro-Britishisms he attacks.

The delegation stated that there were no wars between Indians and whites until the invading colonists took over more and more of Indian lands, that scalping was not practised until the colonists began offering prizes to mercenaries for the heads of their foes, that the Black Hawk war was the result of the settlers attacking Black Hawk, and the Battle of the Little Big Horn, called "the massacre of Custer" was the result of the violation by the frontiersmen of treaties made with the Indians.

Mayor Thompson had the Indians perform vaudeville stunts, but promised nothing.

Social Problem Faces Canada, United States

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—While workers living in Canada who have been earning their living in the United States are angry at their exclusion from their jobs in this country, the Canadian Legation and the White House are in conflict.

It isn't the border issue that is setting them agog, however, but what shall be done with Governor General and Viscountess Willington, of Canada during the two hours of the Annual White House Reception to the Diplomatic Corps, Thursday evening!

Since Canada only rates as a legation, it stands at the bottom of the list, and social arbiters of the White House say that it is impossible to place these great people at the end of the line at the reception, behind ministers of small republics!

The Canadian visitors will be feted practically every minute of the time they will be in Washington, from 11 a. m. Thursday until 10 a. m. Friday—but the State Department and the Canadian Legation whose duty it is to iron out these difficulties, find the two hour interval a shocking snarl in the red tape of social usage.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

Baby Born to Striking Miner's Wife After Family Was Evicted by Coal Company



Mrs. Michael Zrelak, wife of one of the evicted miners at Russelton, Pa., with her baby, the first child born in the temporary barracks erected by the miners to live in during the winter.

Miners Locals Demand Militant Fight

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fields of Fayette County, demanded that the district appoint a rank and file committee of miners from the locals in the vicinity to go over to the coke region and begin the work of organization, the presence of unorganized fields nearby presenting a constant menace to the conduct of the strike.

A Typical Resolution.

The resolution that follows, an absolutely genuine and spontaneous rank and file demand, was passed by a joint meeting of seven locals at Bentleyville. Five of the locals are at Schwab's Bethlehem local corporation mines where the lockout has been on since 1925, and machine gun coal mining developed to its highest point.

Bentleyville, Pa., July 22, 1927. To the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, Indianapolis, Indiana.

On the above date, the miners of this vicinity assembled and the following resolution adopted.

Whereas, the miners in the central competitive and surrounding fields are out on strike, and Whereas, the miners of this community believe that a national strike for a national settlement would be very beneficial, and Whereas, all non-union miners' sentiment is for a national strike for a national settlement, and Whereas, the anthracite has many grievances since their last strike and their sentiment for a similar strike,

Therefore be it resolved, that we, the members of Locals 155, 2278, 1190, 1165, 1497, 5071, 3422, request the International executive to call a national strike for a national settlement.

Proko Wuletich, chairman of general meeting. Adam Geto, secretary of general meeting. (Seal)

It is some months since the foregoing resolution was passed, but in the intervening period the disastrous effect of separate settlements has become more glaringly apparent than ever before, and sentiment for a general walk-out in the coal fields has steadily grown among the rank and file.

Disappointment.

Thousands of miners in these districts believed that the A. F. of L. emergency conference held recently in Pittsburgh would send out a call for such a general strike. The complete omission of even a gesture in that direction by the conference is one of the many incidents of the lock-out responsible for the rapidly deepening disgust of the rank and file with the Lewis machine.

New York Largest Industrial Center

(By Federated Press)

No other similar area is so great an industrial centre as the metropolitan region within a 40-mile radius of New York City Hall, says the Merchants Association. In the region 700,000 wage earners are counted, making products annually worth \$6,500,000,000.

Manufacturing of wearing apparel continues to be the single biggest item. Next in importance is food manufacture and beverages, then printing and publishing. The immense oil refining of Bayonne, N. J., the silk mills of Paterson, N. J., the electrical and metal manufacturing of Newark, N. J. and Stamford, Conn., are all included in the New York metropolitan area.

Pat Devine to Tour Penn. Districts to Help Party Nuclei

Pat Devine, former district DAILY WORKER agent of New York City, member of the local District Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party will begin his work as field organizer with a one month's tour in the Philadelphia district, beginning Dec. 1.

While in the Philadelphia district, Devine will visit the cities of Trenton, Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown; in the lower anthracite district the cities of Pottsville, Minersville, Shenandoah, Mahony City, Shamokin, Berwick and Hazeltown. In the upper anthracite district Devine will visit Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Luzerne, Plymouth, Nanticoke, Old Forge and Pittston. Comrade Devine will also cover the cities of Reading, Chester, Norfolk, Va.; Richmond, Va.; Washington, D. C.; Baltimore and Wilmington, Del.

Will Conduct Meetings.

The work of the field organizers will be to visit the local Workers (Communist) Party units, hold membership meetings, city committee meetings, instruct the comrades how to centralize the activities in the larger factories, build up the Party organization, create and improve the shop papers and train Party functionaries for better organization work.

Devine will visit cities where there are no Party organizations and thru the connections established of readers of the Party press and various auxiliary organizations, he will try to establish Party units.

New Jersey Labor Bazaar Today Will Aid Union in Mills

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 2.—The third annual New Jersey state bazaar will open its doors Saturday at 6 p. m. at the Garden Palace, opposite Erie station, Passaic. It will be the liveliest and most interesting labor affair ever held in the state.

This bazaar, which has the endorsement of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor and the many central labor bodies in the state, is an example of the interest manifested Unions Participate.

Many local unions and organizations will actively participate in the bazaar running booths. Some of these are: Passaic Trades and Labor Council, Local 1603 United Textile Workers of America, Working Women's Council, Paterson Trades and Labor Council, Associated Silk Workers, Workers Party, Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, Jewish Workers Club, Hudson County Trades and Labor Council, International Labor Defense, District Council of Textile Workers, Young Workers Sport Club, Community Welfare Club.

LECTURES AND FORUMS

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

AT COOPER UNION (8th ST. and ASTOR PLACE) At 8 o'clock SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4th NORMAN ANGELL "The Crises in Democracy: Ways Out." TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6th DR. JOHN A. LAPP "Some Current Fallacies Due to Propaganda." FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9th EVERETT DEAN MARTIN "The Psychology of the American Public—The Psychological Influence of the American Revolution. Sannud Adams and Afterward." ADMISSION FREE. Open Forum Discussion. Muhlenberg Branch Library (209 WEST 23rd STREET) At 8 o'clock MONDAY, DECEMBER 5th ERNEST BOYD Literary—Main Currents—'Ireland: The New Realists.' WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7th EDGAR WIND "A Metaphysical View of Science—The Metaphysical Harmony Assumed by Common Sense." THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8th DR. E. G. SPAULDING Questions People Expect a Philosopher to Answer—Are There Any Necessary Truths? SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10th MORTIMER J. ADLER Philosophy and Science—The Epistemological Predicament—The Many Thorns of the Mystic Rose: Aspects of Immediacy.

M. J. OLGIN ON

"TEN RED YEARS"

The achievements of ten years of Russian Revolution SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1927, at 8:30 P. M. 2075 CLINTON AVENUE (near 180th Street) BRONX December 11—RICH. MOORE—"The Negro Problem." UNDER AUSPICES OF BRONX WORKERS' SCHOOL.

Tomorrow Night 8 o'clock

Bertram D. Wolfe

National Educational Director of the Workers (Communist) Party will speak on "The Opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union"

A study of the differences in the Russian Communist Party and the reasons for the expulsion of Trotsky and Zinoviev.

WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM

108 East 14th Street Admission 25c. NEXT SUNDAY: William Z. Foster will speak on "Corruption in the American Labor Movement."

Work Daily for the Daily Worker!

Gitlow Will Tour West Campaigning For Labor Party

Ben Gitlow, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party and who was candidate for vice-president in the Workers Party ticket in the 1924 elections, will make a tour in the West covering more than ten states in the many important cities in behalf of the campaign for a labor party in the 1928 elections.

Gitlow on his tour will address membership meetings of the Workers (Communist) Party in the various cities, outlining the Party campaign for a labor party in the 1928 elections and the organizational steps necessary to strengthen the Party so that it can achieve real results in this campaign for a labor party and other campaigns.

Gitlow will cover the following cities and states on his tour:

Detroit, Dec. 17-18; Minnesota District, Dec. 20 to 24; North Dakota, Dec. 25-26; Great Falls, Dec. 29; Butte, Mont., Dec. 29; Spokane, Wash., Dec. 31-Jan. 1; Mt. Vernon, Jan. 2; Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 3; Astoria, Ore., Jan. 4; Portland, Ore., Jan. 5-6; San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 8-9; Oakland, Calif., Jan. 10; San Jose, Calif., Jan. 11; Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 13 to 15; Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 15; Denver, Colo., Jan. 20 to 22; Omaha, Nebr., Jan. 23; Sioux City, Jan. 24; Kansas City, Jan. 25-26; St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 27-28; Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29. Large mass meetings of workers and farmers will be addressed by Gitlow in behalf of the policy of forming a labor party in alliance with the farmers in the 1928 election campaign.

Gitlow will also cover the Lenin Memorial meetings in many of these cities during his trip.

With the situation in the labor movement critical, with the attack on the United Mine Workers, with the attacks on the workers' standard of living, with the attempt of the employers to lengthen the hours of labor and decrease wages, with the injunction epidemic that has overtaken the entire country, Comrade Gitlow, who is known throughout the country as one of the best speakers in the revolutionary movement, we are certain will have meetings attended by large numbers of workers and farmers in these Western states who will come to listen to the message of the Workers (Communist) Party as to how to resist the attack against the workers and poor farmers of this country.

Dough Triumphs; Doty Released From Legion

ORAN, Algeria, Dec. 2.—Bennett J. Doty, who deserted the French legion and who was saved from death by his father's wealth and by pressure from prominent American diplomats will be released this evening, it was learned.

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LECTURES AND FORUMS

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

AT COOPER UNION (8th ST. and ASTOR PLACE) At 8 o'clock SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4th NORMAN ANGELL "The Crises in Democracy: Ways Out." TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6th DR. JOHN A. LAPP "Some Current Fallacies Due to Propaganda." FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9th EVERETT DEAN MARTIN "The Psychology of the American Public—The Psychological Influence of the American Revolution. Sannud Adams and Afterward." ADMISSION FREE. Open Forum Discussion. Muhlenberg Branch Library (209 WEST 23rd STREET) At 8 o'clock MONDAY, DECEMBER 5th ERNEST BOYD Literary—Main Currents—'Ireland: The New Realists.' WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7th EDGAR WIND "A Metaphysical View of Science—The Metaphysical Harmony Assumed by Common Sense." THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8th DR. E. G. SPAULDING Questions People Expect a Philosopher to Answer—Are There Any Necessary Truths? SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10th MORTIMER J. ADLER Philosophy and Science—The Epistemological Predicament—The Many Thorns of the Mystic Rose: Aspects of Immediacy.

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Work Daily for the Daily Worker!

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

## In Flood Grip



Hundreds have died and tens of thousands have been made homeless by floods oversweeping north Africa. Map shows region.

## Shipping Board Sells Vessels at Big Loss

WASHINGTON, (FP) Dec. 2.—A government ship was sold the other day by the U. S. Shipping Board for \$45,000, which would cost \$750,000 to replace. That sacrifice of 94 per cent of the value of the vessel will be called to the attention of Congress by Senator Fletcher of Florida, ranking Democrat on the Senate committee on commerce. Fletcher demands that the government keep and operate its merchant fleet, despite the opposition of American private shipping companies which have a monopoly in the intercoastal and coastwise trade.

## 25,000 AUSTRALIA MINERS MAY JOIN DOCKERS' STRIKE

Seamen Also to Go Out as 50,000 Tie Up Port

MELBOURNE, Dec. 2.—Twenty-five thousand Australian coal miners have threatened to go out on sympathy strike because of the lockout of dock workers here. The dock workers were forced to strike when the ship owners tried to compel them to accept the decisions of the arbitrators in the overtime wage dispute.

The shipping tie-up has practically paralyzed trade and it is estimated that more than 113 vessels are now idle in Melbourne harbor. At least 50,000 dock workers are reported to be out.

The strike of the coal miners, which will tie up the coal industry in the hinterland, is scheduled to keep the vessels idle with empty bunkers, and render ineffective whatever labor the ship owners may be able to get from scabs.

The government of the Australian Commonwealth. After tumultuous scenes in Parliament, has obtained exceptional powers to deal with the strike.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Reports from Sydney state that the Australian dock-workers' strike is spreading rapidly and that thousands of dockers are already out, and many other branches of harbor industry will be affected during the coming week. The seamen are already taking measures looking towards a sympathy strike.

The wool industry whose export season is at its height has been brot to a standstill.

## Queen Marie Wants Friend Stirbey to Replace Bratianu

BUCHAREST, Dec. 2.—That Queen Marie of Rumania is seeking to oust the Vintila Bratianu government and supplant it with a cabinet headed by Prince Stirbey, is the current rumor here. Stirbey, who is described as "an old and intimate friend" of Marie's, is believed to be well-disposed toward Carol. Prince Stirbey headed the cabinet which Jon Bratianu replaced. The acquittal of Nicholas, a Serbian lawyer, accused of distributing Carolist literature is interpreted as a further indication of sympathy for Carol.

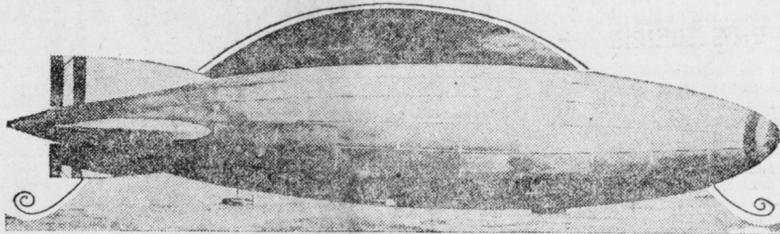
BUCHAREST, Dec. 2.—Premier Vintila Bratianu has reiterated to the press his determination to refuse the Opposition's demands for the dissolution of Parliament and the calling of new elections. The status quo will be absolutely maintained, he asserted. Juliu Maniu, leader of the Opposition, is making charges that the present Parliament is illegal because the government used coercion during the last elections. The Premier declared that the National Peasant Party will probably not enter a coalition cabinet.

## Workers Hit at French German Dyestuff Trust

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The conclusion of the Franco-German chemical trust at Frankfurt Monday has aroused favorable comment in French business circles here.

Workers are protesting the combine which they expect will result in a new drive against unionism, and an attempt to further lower wages and increase hours.

## BRITISH CONCEPTION OF "DISARMAMENT"



While the Soviet Union is fighting for complete and immediate disarmament at the Geneva conference, Great Britain launches mammoth liner, capable of carrying ten tons of bombs. The ship has a cruising radius of 4,500 miles and a cruising speed of 75 miles an hour.

## Exiles Banished Selves, Venezuela Czar Tells World

WASHINGTON, (FP) Dec. 2.—Protest from the dummy "Labor Federation of Venezuela," organized and maintained by Dictator Gomez in that country, has been sent to Pan-American Federation of Labor headquarters in Washington, because the Pan-American Labor Congress of last summer discussed the suppression of trade unionism in that country.

Ruperto Lugo, president, and five other officers of the Gomez labor organization, in their letter, rebuke the P. A. F. of L. for saying that delegates were not permitted to come from Venezuela, and that therefore delegates from the union of exiled Venezuelan workers in New York were recognized.

Gomez, speaking through his dummy union, says that there are no exiles from Venezuela in any part of the globe; that his country has "its arms open for all the sons of good-will who wish to live in its midst;" that the element recognized in the P. A. F. of L. meeting is "a society of a political character which sustains a groundless propaganda against the institutions of the country on the exterior."

The exiles are self-exiled, or refugees, whose lives would be forfeit if they returned to Venezuela where Gomez' police await them with the open arms he mentions. Many have spent years in his dungeons for trying to organize trade unions in Venezuelan towns.

Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker! Work Daily for the Daily Worker!

## Syria May Go to Italy in French Imperialist Swap

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The cession of the Syrian mandate to Italy if Italy agrees to give up her claims to a share in the booty at Tangiers and her encroachments in the Balkans is being considered here in Parliamentary circles as the result of Briand's conciliatory speech in the Chamber of Deputies the day before yesterday.

This proposal has been made a number of times before, but the recent revolts against French imperialism in Syria as well as Italian claims to a share of Tangiers has led to a renewal of the proposal.

The feeling of hostility in Italy against France has reached fever pitch, according to Jules Sauerwein, foreign editor of *Matin* who is now in Paris.



Foreign Minister Briand of France in a speech in the Chamber of Deputies declared that France was opposed to the Soviet Union's program of complete and immediate disarmament.

## Soviet Union Willing To Settle Bessarabian Question, Report Says

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The Soviet Union, anxious to preserve peace, has informally offered to open negotiations with Rumania on the Bessarabian question.

The formal offer to open negotiations will be made in the near future, it is understood, by Dovgolevsky, new Soviet ambassador here.

## Reactionaries in Mexico Burn Down School; Driven Off

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 2.—A group of counter-revolutionists attacked the town of Zapopan, near Guadalajara, raiding the Seattle residence colony, owned by Americans, said a dispatch from Guadalajara today. The reactionaries captured a machine gun and a small cannon from the federals, but were later driven out.

Rebels raided the mining town of Ameca, state of Jalisco, burning government schools and public archives and seizing arms and provisions.

An attack by reactionaries at Zamora, Michoacan, was repulsed, both federals and reactionaries sustaining casualties.

Fighting between federals and counter-revolutionists was reported from the Los Altos region of Jalisco.

## RUMANIAN LIES ABOUT UKRAINE REVOLT NAILED

Seen as Move to Grab Bessarabia

MOSCOW, Dec. 2.—Reports of counter-revolutionary uprisings in Ukraine which have appeared in the foreign press have been denied by Soviet authorities who point to the absence of information of any disturbance whatever from German consuls in Kiev, Kharkov and Odessa and to the normalcy of train service.

The reports, most of which have originated in Bucharest, are regarded as Rumanian fabrications to cover the difficult internal situation in that country and with a view to the League Council meeting which will probably take up the Rumanian occupation of Bessarabia.

The rumors of counter-revolutionary outbreaks manufactured in Rumania were also vigorously denied by the American-Jewish Joint distribution committee.

Arrest Spies.

KHARKOV, Ukraine, Dec. 2.—Twenty-nine smugglers and spies who have been operating on the Bessarabian frontier under leadership of a school teacher, were convicted today of a series of crimes. Seven were sentenced to death, but the sentences were later commuted to 10 years imprisonment. The others received sentences of from three to 10 years.

## Quezon Attending Conference of the Filipinos in U. S.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 2.—The Philippine Federation of America has opened its annual convention this week, at the Philharmonic Auditorium here. The attitude of Filipinos in America toward American rule in the islands will probably be expressed at this conference, which is considered by Filipino leaders important enough to warrant the presence of Manuel Quezon and Senator Osmena, who are staying over for the convention while on their way home from Washington, D. C.

There is a tendency on the part of Filipino organizations in this country, especially among the student elements, who know America's imperialist policies very well, to demand more militant policy and fight for independence than the conservative nationalist leaders have been following, and they say the presence of Quezon and Osmena is to insure the approval of their policies by the Philippine Federation of America.

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**LENINISM TEACHES US:**

"The victory of the working class in the advanced countries and the liberation of the peoples oppressed by Imperialism are impossible without the formation and consolidation of a common revolutionary front."  
"The formation of a common revolutionary front is possible only if the proletariat of the oppressing countries supports directly and resolutely the movement for national independence of the oppressed peoples against the Imperialism of the mother country for a people which oppresses others can never be free."

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

- The Defeat of Imperialist Wars.
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- Organization of the Unorganized.
- A Labor Party.
- The Defense of the Soviet Union and Against Capitalist Wars.
- A Workers' and Farmers' Government.

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State .....

Occupation .....

(Enclosed find \$1.00 for initiation fee and one month's dues)

## Growth of the Movies in Soviet Union

On March 1, 1925 there were 650 cinema theatres in the U. S. S. R. in which a charge was made for admission, and as many in clubs free of charge. At that time there were only 100 perambulating cinemas in the villages. By the 1st of April 1927 we had already 1,491 permanent cinemas run on commercial lines, and 1,788 clubs cinemas, where no charge is made for admission. Permanent cinema theatres have made their appearance in the countryside (232) apart from the 1,481 perambulating cinemas. This means an almost 1,500 per cent increase of perambulating cinemas in two years.

The working class influences the tendency of the cinema (the subjects and character of performances) not only through the organs of the Soviet power, but also through the gigantic voluntary society "Friends of the Soviet Cinema," which has its ramifications in all enterprises which have "Friends of the Cinema" circles. This society is working strenuously for the permeation of the Soviet countryside by the cinema.

Art has become accessible to the masses also through the radio. Hundreds of thousands of radio amateurs coordinated in the "Society of Friends of Radio" "receive" through the ether music executed by the best artists, they "receive" every day grand opera, etc.—there are 200,000 radio receivers in the U. S. S. R.

## A Typical Soviet Judge

(This is a typical portrait taken from the midst of the thousands of workers who have taken the place of czarist judges and magistrates.)

I. Dmitri Ivanovitch Shorokhov. Dmitri Ivanovitch Shorokhov, member of the supreme court of the RSFSR, was born on October 22, 1877, in the Pashulitch village Viatka Gubernia. He lost his father when he was 7 years old and three years later his mother died. In his biography Comrade Shorokhov says: "I was left alone without parents and without support. The poor peasant possessions were sold by auction for tax arrears and at the age of 10 I found myself in the ranks of the proletariat. Not to die of starvation I was compelled to hire myself out as an agricultural laborer to a rich kulak for whom I worked three years, was terribly exploited and was made to do what can be safely termed hard labor for which I was paid the munificent sum of 8 roubles in the first year, 10 roubles in the second, and 13 roubles in the third." When Comrade Shorokhov was 14 he worked as a porter on the Volga landing stages.

unventilated premises the fresh air made us giddy, and we crept like pale emaciated shadows to our homes.

Our recreation was just as drab and joyless. The doors of kabaks (public houses) were wide open and the worn-out workers were thronging there trying to drown in vodka their sorrows and to forget for a short space of time the night-mare conditions of their life and labor. Disgraceful scenes of drunken fights and fistfights took place.

There was not much rest at home either. In the workers' quarters (Yama, Ikonikovo, Khudorovo, Rylick) people lived in utterly indescribable housing conditions. Ten to twelve people were quartered in a small izba of ten to fifteen square arshines (1 arshine is 28 inches) and slept on the floor.

Why do manufacturers appropriate all that workers produce by their labor, why do they lead a luxurious life while workers have hardly enough to live on? Such questions were chasing each other in my brain and in my search for their solution I came across Comrade Mulov who was my first teacher. He was a long time sizing me up before he opened my eyes to a new and another world.

I have a vivid recollection of our first conversations, when, for the first time I realized the magnitude of our suffering, the historic aims and tasks and the heroic role of the working class in world history. It was as if my hitherto gloomy life had been illuminated by a sudden burst of light. I was illiterate—I began to study feverishly and as soon as I could read I began to imbibe the teachings of socialism as eagerly as the traveller in the desert imbibes whatever moisture he can find.

At that time a revolutionary wave was sweeping the country—1905 was approaching. In May began our famous three months' strike which to me was the embodiment of the theory of struggle for the ideals which I had conceived and which I made henceforth the aim of my existence. From the factory of the former Gorelin Company I was elected to the first Soviet of Workers' Deputies in Russia and the first in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class. The history of this strike is well-known to the entire proletariat. It was full of heroic incidents indicative of the courage and steadfastness of the working class, which came out victorious in the teeth of enormous obstacles and trials. After

the monstrous black hundred pogrom accompanied by mass brutal ill-treatment of the workers' deputies organized by the bourgeoisie in October, 1905, Comrade Shorokhov was compelled to work for a time illegally.

He had two years of almost complete unemployment. . . In 1912 he was elected delegate of the workers employed in the factory of the Ivanovo-Voznesensk weaving concern and was their representative in the fourth Duma. Because of the confidence the workers had in him, he was dismissed from the factory. He was arrested in October 1913 when the organization of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party was liquidated by the Okhranka (Secret Intelligence Department), then jail, a long tramp to the place of exile—a remote village in the Povintetz Uyezd of the Polonetz Gubernia. On his return from exile in 1915 he was all the time watched and followed by detectives and gendarmes who compelled him to shift from town to town. Such are the characteristic facts of Comrade Shorokhov's life prior to the February Revolution which found him in the then Petrograd in the Livos Works.

In the middle of March 1917, Comrade Shorokhov returned to Ivanovo-Voznesensk and gave himself up to current Party and Soviet work. From the beginning of 1918, Comrade Shorokhov took an active part in the organization of the New People's Court. This was not an easy task. Workers were afraid to tackle this work which in their minds was linked up with the idea of some special juridical wisdom. The juridical intelligentsia was sabotaging: you try and do without us, you lousy fellows! In the end this sabotage did a good thing contrary to the expectation of the sabotegers. Comrade Shorokhov organized first of all a circle of jurists (mainly from the midst of bar-risters who had accepted the Soviet platform) and with their help he began the proletarianization of the court. Short term juridical courses were hurriedly organized, factories delegated workers and after a little while judges and magistrates taken from the bench were trained and prepared for the juridical apparatus.

In September 1918 Comrade Shorokhov was elected to the post of director of the gubernia department of the Commissariat of Justice, which post he retained up to his election as member of the supreme court of the RSFSR.

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# Trotsky Against Leninism

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

IN the Soviet Union, the workers rule. They use their power as the ruling class to destroy step by step the remains of capitalism and to build up socialism.

Within the Soviet Union, the workers are greatly outnumbered by the peasants. Outside the Soviet Union, is a ring of hostile capitalist states, armed to the teeth and plotting the destruction of the workers' government.

The workers of the Soviet Union have made their revolution with the aid of the peasants. They cannot resist attack without the support of the peasants. They could not maintain their rule if that support were changed to hostility. The problem of maintaining working class rule and building socialism in the Soviet Union is in the first place the problem of maintaining the alliance between peasants and workers.

Alliance a Vital Necessity. Any policy which threatens to break that alliance is dangerous.

Whoever does not understand the importance of that alliance for the maintenance of the proletarian dictatorship is not fit to be a leader of the Russian workers. Be his intentions what they may, be his past services however important, one who proposes measures which will break the alliance between workers and peasants is proposing measures which lead to the overthrow of the Soviet Union, to the destruction of the workers' rule. Such a man cannot lead the Party which leads the workers.

Opposition's Fatal Mistake.

One of the fundamental errors of the Opposition consists in just this. They do not understand the relation of class forces in the Soviet Union. They do not understand the role of the peasantry. They do not understand the importance of maintaining the alliance of worker and peasant and the role that this alliance can play in the building of socialism. They make concrete proposals which, if adopted, would destroy this alliance, hence their proposals are dangerous for the working class of the Soviet Union.

Trotsky's Old Quarrel With Lenin.

Leon Trotsky is the real leader of the Opposition in the Communist Party. He expresses in the sharpest form the failure to understand this essential problem of the proletarian dictatorship. In fact, he has never

really understood it. He had his first difference with Lenin on this question back in the period of the revolution of 1905.

On this and other grounds, Trotsky has fought against the theories of Lenin and the leadership of Lenin since 1903, when the Bolshevik wing of the Social-Democratic party was formed. In 1917, he accepted Lenin's program as to the seizure of power by the working class, aided by the peasantry, but even then, as we shall see from Trotsky's own words, he did not agree with Lenin as to the role of the peasantry and expected that alliance would break off immediately after the victory over Kerensky.

Trotsky's Theory of the Nature of the Revolution.

AFTER the failure of the revolution of 1905, Trotsky published a book concerning his theories with the title "1905." In this he expressed some of his differences with Lenin on this question. In 1922, five years after the revolution of November, 1917, he republished the same book with a new introduction, maintaining substantially the same views.

We will let Trotsky speak for himself:

"It was just in the period between the 22nd of January and the October strike (this refers to events in the year 1905—B. D. W.) that the views of the present writer (Trotsky) were formed on the character of the revolutionary development of Russia. The idea that the Russian revolution, confronted by immediate bourgeois aims, cannot be content after gaining these. The revolution cannot solve its first bourgeois task by any other means than by the seizure of power by the proletariat.

"But after it has seized power, the proletariat cannot confine itself to the bourgeois framework of the revolution. On the contrary, the firm establishment of victory requires that the proletarian vanguard at once inaugurate its rule by energetic attacks, not only upon feudal property, but upon bourgeois property as well. (Thus far Trotsky agrees with Lenin's theory—B. D. W.)

Thinks Workers Must Fight Peasants.

"This means for the proletariat hostile encounters with every group of the bourgeoisie which has supported the proletariat at the beginning of the revolutionary struggle, not only with these but with the broad masses of the peasantry as well, whose support has enabled them to attain power."

Considers Alliance Temporary.

From this quotation we see that even after Trotsky came to accept Lenin's theory that the peasantry must be won to help the working class in its struggle for power, he considered this alliance to be only temporary, and believed that the working class, once in power, would take such measures against the interests of the peasantry as would break the alliance and arouse the peasantry to attack the workers' rule.

This was Trotsky's mature belief in 1922, after the experience of 1905 and 1917. And we shall see further, that this is still his belief and the official theory underlying all the proposals of the opposition bloc. That is what makes the proposals of the Opposition so dangerous to the safety of the Russian revolution.

Lenin Showed Trotsky's Error.

How different is the revolutionary theory of Lenin. Lenin maintained that the conquest of power and the control of the state apparatus by the working class would make it possible for the workers' government to satisfy the needs of the peasantry and win permanent support from them for the defending of the proletarian state and the building up of socialism.

In fact the alliance which Trotsky would break immediately after the conquest of power, Lenin believed would not really become strong until the workers were in power and able to show their ability to defend the interests of the peasant masses as well as their own interests.

Thus Lenin said:

"In order to win the majority of the population to its side, the proletariat must first overthrow the bourgeoisie and get the state power into its own hands. Second, it must introduce the Soviet power . . . whereby it roots out immediately the leadership and authority and the influence of the bourgeoisie and the petty-bourgeois compromisers among the non-proletarian toiling masses (particularly the peasantry—B. D. W.). Third, it must destroy once and for all the influence of the bourgeoisie and the petty-bourgeois compromisers among the majority of the toiling masses through the revolutionary satisfaction of their economic needs at the cost of the exploiters."

Hence we see that Lenin believed that the proletarian dictatorship or rule of the working class would make it very much easier to satisfy the elementary needs of the peasants at the cost of the exploiters and thus make it easier for the working class to become the leader of the entire mass of peasants and maintain and strengthen the alliance with them.

Trotsky Failed to Understand.

Because Trotsky did not understand these things, because he lacked faith in the potential revolutionary role of the peasants as the ally and supporter of the working class, therefore he also lacked faith in the revolution itself, in the possibility of the working class maintaining power for any length of time in Russia unless

they were helped by the victory of the working class in various other countries and by the actual and immediate aid of the working class governments in other countries.

Menshevik Views.

In the period before 1905, Trotsky's views were even worse. He tended to agree with the Mensheviks who did not believe that the peasants should play any role in the revolution at all.

The Mensheviks, in the period preceding 1905, were opposed to Lenin's policy of stirring up the peasantry. They were opposed to Lenin's theory that the working class should assume state power immediately upon the overthrow of the Czar.

Therefore, on the eve of 1905, the Mensheviks said:

"This revolution that is now beginning is not and cannot be a working class revolution. It must be a bourgeois (capitalist) revolution to establish capitalist democracy in Russia. The working class must help the capitalists in this fight but must not fight as an independent force to establish working class rule. The peasants can help the capitalists but cannot help the working class."

To sum up: We have noted above that Lenin regards the alliance between the workers and the peasants as the basis of the dictatorship of the proletariat, whereas Trotsky believes that the dictatorship of the proletariat is a form of rule in which the working class attacks the peasantry, makes of them a bitter enemy and causes "hostile encounters" between the working class government and "the broad masses of the peasantry."

Trotsky's "Revolutionary" Phrase.

The revolutionary workers would never accept this counter-revolutionary theory in its naked form.

But Trotsky came forward at this time, as at many other times in Russian revolutionary history, with a beautiful ultra-revolutionary-sounding slogan to cloak the same Menshevik attitude on the peasantry and on the character of the revolution.

This slogan of Trotsky's was: "No Czar, but a Labor Government."

Meaning No Revolution.

This sounds very revolutionary, but Lenin pointed out that the slogan "No Czar but a labor government" was really a slogan which meant the revolution without the peasantry. But the revolution without the peasantry was impossible—hence the slogan, "No Czar but a labor government," for all its fine revolutionary sound, meant in practice—no revolution at all.

Kamenev, who now follows Trotsky, at that time declared of the Trotsky slogan:

"The original theory of Trotsky takes from the Bolsheviks the appeal for decisive revolutionary struggle of the proletariat and for conquest of political power by the proletariat; from the Mensheviks the negation of the role of the peasantry. . . . In reality Trotsky approaches the liberal labor politicians of Russia, who by the 'negation' of the role of the peasantry understand the reluctance to stir up the peasantry."

Reactionary Content of Trotskyism.

We shall see in the course of this series of articles that many times in critical moments in the history of the Russian revolution, Trotsky plays the

same dangerous role of furnishing radical-sounding ultra-left revolutionary phrases to conceal and cloak the most counter-revolutionary content, the most dangerous proposals, which would lead to the betrayal or liquidation of the revolutionary movement.

Lenin had to attack Trotsky again and again for his "empty hollow phrases" and for his lack of a sound standpoint on fundamental questions. "Never," says Lenin, "in a single serious question of Marxism, has Trotsky had a firm opinion. He always squeezes himself into a division between this and that difference of opinion and always runs from one side to the other."

At another time Lenin said of him:

"He (Trotsky) was in the year 1903 a Menshevik, he left this Party in 1904, and paraded around with ultra-revolutionary phrases. In 1906 he again abandoned this Party. At the end of 1906 he again defended the election alliance with the Cadets. . . . Trotsky borrows some ideas, today from one faction and tomorrow from the other, and, therefore, considers himself as a man standing above both factions."

Fundamental Difference.

Lenin speaks of the working class as the leader of all the toiling and exploited masses, including especially the peasantry. But Trotsky regards the working class as the enemy of the peasantry and speaks of the "contradiction of a workers' government in a backward country with an overwhelmingly peasant population."

For Lenin, the dictatorship of the proletariat is carried on against the peasantry and cannot endure unless the proletariat is aided by successful revolution and state aid from other countries.

For Lenin, the dictatorship of the proletariat is a form of state power based upon the alliance of the proletariat and the masses of the peasantry, an alliance which is to last until capitalism is completely overthrown, the socialist system completely set up and classes abolished.

Key to Dispute.

It is important that these fundamental differences between the theories of Trotsky and the theories of Lenin be understood because we will see that these differences give the key to all important differences in practical proposals and all fundamental conflicts in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The next article will take up the basis of Trotsky's lack of faith in the possibility of building up socialism in the Soviet Union while it is surrounded by a capitalist world.

(The Series to be Continued)

## Radio Trust Fights Long Distance Wave For Labor Station

By HARRY KLETZKY

CHICAGO, (FP) Dec. 2.—Chicago labor radio station is now accomplishing but a fraction of what it can accomplish for the labor movement. So says E. N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor and "father" of station WCFL, the broadcasting station operated by the federation. WCFL celebrates its second anniversary on Dec. 3, when a public entertainment will be held in Asinard auditorium.

Nockels told his dream for labor's radio as the celebration approached. "I expect every worker in the United States to have a receiving set," he said, "so that the entire labor movement can listen in on labor's radio. We plan for the time when there will be a chain of labor radio stations in the country, with WCFL as the center."

Capitalist Monopoly.

This will have to come, Nockels said, if the workers are to protect their interests from the radio monopoly which now controls the air. A capitalist chain can now broadcast one program to 51,000,000 persons, Nockels pointed out. "As a result this great number of listeners can be made to listen to any kind of doctrine or principle that those in control desire. Think of the propaganda power there! This is a danger to labor that WCFL is combating."

Plans are now going ahead for expansion of the Chicago station, Nockels said. An application has already been made for a low wave length which will enable the station to broadcast to all other nations of the world. The radio trust is attempting to prevent WCFL obtaining a license for use of this wave length, but Chicago labor is fighting for it. WCFL now has equipment, built in its own laboratory, for international broadcasting.

"The Radio Corporation of America is pulling all of its strings to get the commission to deny use of this length," Nockels said, "and it is up to the workers to get behind the station."

## Warn Miners From Other States of Unemployment In Ill. Coal Districts

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., (FP) Dec. 2.—Coal miners of other states are urged to stay away from Illinois in a statement issued by Harry Fishwick, president District 12, United Mine Workers of America, because of great unemployment of miners in the state.

"Miners coming here from other states in search of work are only making matters worse," said Fishwick. "Mines here are overcrowded and unemployment among our own men is prevalent. We are now devising means of relief for our own people." He declared that miners in other states are being misled as to the number of mines working and the number of days worked in Illinois.

## "Allies" Order Austria to Disband Armed Guard

PARIS, Dec. 2.—As Austria has complied with allied demands for disarmament, the Council of Ambassadors today decided to dissolve the "Austrian Liquidation Organization" on Jan. 31. In the meantime Austria must enact a law restricting the manufacture and exportation of war materials and suppress the Vienna Municipal Guard.

## COLORADO MINERS

We are digging, we are digging Days without sunshine, Nights without sleep Your grave, oh masters, beware! We are digging Wide and deep. For all your henchmen South and north Beware the day When we shake the earth.

## Protest Shooting of Colorado Miners at Two Mass Meetings

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 2.—Shooting of Colorado miners by the national guard will be protested at two meetings in Cleveland arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party, District 6.

## Anti-Monopoly League To Fight Power Trust

WASHINGTON, (FP) Dec. 2.—George L. Record of New Jersey is president, and Benj. C. Marsh of Washington is director of the new Anti-Monopoly League, established by numerous labor and farm organization officials.

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1573 Third Ave. (bet. 88-89th) New York City. Wholesale and Retail Hardware Store. OPEN DAILY from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. SATURDAYS to 10 P. M. All kinds of Tools and Supplies for Plumbers, Electricians, Mechanics, and Carpenters, etc.

## With the Young Comrades

Good News, You Bet! Dear Comrades: I have some very interesting news for you, at least I think so. We, the little comrades of Bethlehem, have organized a Pioneer Club! We just started about two weeks' ago, and we have thirty-seven members. Now isn't that fine, in two weeks' time we have thirty-seven members. Each Sunday we admit new members. By Nov. 20, we already had thirty-seven members. We hope to increase to twice as much next time we meet.

We meet every Sunday at ten o'clock. Comrade Anna is our leader. She teaches us cheer songs and how to play games. We are also planning for long hikes. I am sure that you will appreciate this letter and take note of it, for we are going to climb, and climb higher.

Your faithful comrade, ROSE HERCZEG.

A Bethlehem Comrade reporter.

## OUR WAR CORRESPONDENT.

The following is the battle song from the miners' striking front. Miners' children! Miners! come together on the picket line, singing a song, a UNION song, to the strike-breakers, to let them know that we are for the right, and we will FIGHT for the UNION.

## OUR REPORTERS

On this page today, you will find a number of news articles written by children from different parts of the country. For example, the activities of the children in the miners' strike is covered by Margaret Jancsar of Martins Ferry, Ohio. The organization of a Pioneer Group in Bethlehem, Pa., comes to us thru Rosie Red Herczeg, one of our reliable reporters, who has been corresponding with us almost every week. Victor Botswinko, who organized a club in Frackville, Pa., writes to us about his views on the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

## THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE.

This week's puzzle is a subtraction and addition puzzle. After you add and subtract as indicated, you must arrange the letters in your result to mean "one who works underground on coal, iron and other metals."

DIG+ORE-DOG-E+MEN=?

Send all answers to Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., N. Y. C., stating your name, age, and number of puzzle.

## MORE ANSWERS TO PUZZLE 40.

Jack Rosen, N. Y. C.; Nicolas Vasileff, Leningrad, U. S. S. R.

## ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE No. 41.

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 41 is: FOR EACH PUZZLE EVERY WEEK, TRY IF YOU CAN THE ANSWER TO SEEK. The following have answered correctly: Emily Marcinkewitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Peter Zuyus, Pittston, Pa.; Helen Mantuska, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edmund Banells, Pittston, Pa.

## OUR LETTER BOX.

Millions are wondering about the death of Sacco and Vanzetti. Many of them are wondering for the first time whether they are really living in a republic where democracy and equality exist after what happened at Charlestown, Mass. Once upon a time at Charlestown—this time in Virginia, a man was likewise done to death. Sixty-eight years ago John Brown killed a little Negro baby, and then he was hanged by the neck until he was dead. It was a legal execution. He had attempted to arouse the slaves to fight for their freedom. It was a madman's dream and it was ended at the end of a hempen rope. But John Brown's soul goes marching on: just like the souls or rather spirits of Sacco and Vanzetti.

## OUR REPORTERS

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This is the kind of news we want and we hope to get. Is your father in the miners' strike or any other strike? Tell us about it. Especially tell us what the children are doing. Tell us about your clubs, your schools, and your friends. Become one of OUR REPORTERS.

## Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

Work Daily for the Daily Worker!

## A NEW BOOK

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**MINERS' STRING ORCHESTRA**  
IN WORKING CLOTHES  
AND BURNING LAMPS

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**POWERS HAPGOOD**  
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**Striking Miners' Mass Meeting**  
**STUYVESANT CASINO**  
142 SECOND AVENUE (near 9th St.)  
*Sunday, December 4, at 2*  
ADMISSION FREE

Auspices Miners' Relief Committee  
799 Broadway, Room 540

—EMGEE.

### Brooklyn Laundry Strike Is Called By Drivers' Local

Laundry drivers of Local 810 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters Chauffeurs and Stablers' Helpers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has voted a general strike against the Consolidated Laundries and some others in Brooklyn. The vote was taken at a meeting at the Labor Lyceum in Brownsville Thursday night.

The vote was a result of the rejection by the employers of a demand that they reinstate certain union members whom they had locked out and that discrimination against union members cease.

Michael Cashlin, organizer for the International, has endorsed the strike and promised the support of the parent body. Plans are being effected to extend the strike into a powerful organization campaign.

**Bosses Use Gangsters.**  
The large masses of laundry workers, including men and women of whom an increasingly large percentage are exploited Negro workers, are unorganized. Attempts at organization in the past have uniformly brought few results.

The employers have resorted to gangster opposition to union activities. Several members of the union have been beaten up. Earnings in the laundry are the highest of all manufacturing concerns reported for the fiscal year 1926.

The laundry drivers' local has asked working class families and sympathizers to note that the following laundries in addition to the Brooklyn Consolidated plants are involved in the strike: the West End, 1545 63d St.; the Spotless, 1237 61st St.; the K. & K., 1159 61st St.; the Volunteer, 1306 60th St.; the New System, 877 19th Ave.; the Tried, 382 Smith St.; the Tentral, 5301 2nd St., all of Brooklyn.

### Louis Hyman Speaks In Brownsville Tomorrow

Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union, and several cloakmakers recently released from prison will speak on "The Present Situation in the Needle Trades" at the open forum, at Hopkinson Mansion, 428 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn, at 1 p. m. tomorrow.

### Will Discuss U. S. S. R. Opposition at Series of District Meetings Here

Section membership meetings to discuss the question of the Opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have been arranged by the New York district agitation propaganda department. In each case the discussion will be led by a speaker representing the district executive committee. Discussion by the membership will follow.

The following meetings are scheduled:

- Section 3—Monday, Dec. 5, 6:30 p. m., 101 W. 27th St., William W. Weinstein, speaker.
- Section 5—Tuesday, Dec. 6, 8 p. m., 2075 Clinton Ave., Bronx, Alexander Trachtenberg, speaker.
- Section 6—(sub sections 6A and 6B only) Thursday, Dec. 8, 8 p. m., at 29 Graham Ave., J. Mindel, speaker.
- Sub-section 6C—Monday, Dec. 5, 1689 Pitkin Ave., Wolfe, speaker.
- Nightworkers—to be scheduled later, Bert Miller, speaker.
- Paterson—to be announced later, Benjamin Lifshitz, speaker.
- Passaic—to be announced later, D. Benjamin, speaker.
- Jersey City, Union City and Bayonne (in Jersey City) Dec. 11, at 116 Mercer St., Rebecca Grecht, speaker.

### Pickets Clash With Cops; Two Arrested

(Continued from Page One)  
Market Court postponed their cases until this morning.

It was learned yesterday that the employers in the 20 shops have written to the striking workers requesting them to return to work.

**Meeting Monday.**  
Arrangements for Monday's membership meeting at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and E. 15th St. are completed. The speakers will be Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board; Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, Furriers Union; M. E. Taft, manager of Local 41, and A. Wise and Rose Wortis, business agents for the Joint Board.

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Only strictly VEGETARIAN meals served. No canned foods, or animal fats used. All dishes scientifically prepared.

To have a good Hungarian meal go to the FAMOUS STERN'S  
Hungarian Restaurant  
202 Lenox Avenue  
Prices to suit you: Regular dinner 50 cents and up. Just a few steps from the national office.

### How to Reach Hall for TUEL Conference Which Opens Today

To reach the Central Opera House, E. 67th St. near Third Ave., where the Trade Union Educational League conference will open this morning at 9:30 o'clock either the Lexington Ave. subway or Third Ave. elevated can be used. To go by subway take a local train to E. 68th St. To go by the elevated take a local to E. 67th St.

### Hapgood Jury Sealed Verdict Opened Today

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 2.—The jury in the Powers Hapgood and Cosmo Carvotta case has arrived at a decision which has been sealed and will be made public some time tomorrow. Hapgood, who was accused of "disturbing the peace" when he spoke at a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting on the Boston Common some months ago, testified that he believed he was exercising his right of free speech when he spoke on the Common.

An attempt was made in court to define "disorderly conduct" and "rioting" for the defense offered, "when one cheers for what a police officer disapproves of, it is disorderly conduct, according to police psychology."

**DETERMINED TO RISK GILES.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1. Work was being rushed on Captain Frederick A. Giles' Hess bluebird biplane at the municipal airport today, in anticipation of another attempt to fly to Hawaii.

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33 First St., New York City.

### Bomb Squad Raids Unemployed Meet; Workers Kept Out

Seven members of the police bomb squad headed by Detective George McCartney and accompanied by three uniformed patrolmen raided the headquarters of the Workers' Club, 101 W. 27th St., at noon yesterday and refused admittance to workers at a meeting for the unemployed for over three hours.

A meeting of unemployed workers called by section 2 of the Workers (Communist) Party scheduled there. Three uniformed policemen asked who would speak and the purpose of the meeting. They said they had been assigned to the meeting because unemployed workers were expected to attend.

**Bar Workers.**  
A few minutes later McCartney arrived. Two patrolmen were then placed at the door. They refused to allow any workers to enter. Several leaflets were seized. The meeting was not called to order, most of those who arrived being reluctant to enter because of the presence of the police.

### Special Announcement to the readers of the Daily Worker

Our representative, Comrade Wein, has arranged with the well known clothing manufacturers, MEISEL AND STRAUSS, 377 Fourth Ave., that every reader of the Daily Worker who will buy a suit, overcoat or tuxedo will receive a special discount.

Our representative, Comrade Wein, who knows the clothing line very well states that MEISEL AND STRAUSS are manufacturers of the finest men's clothing in New York. The suits are made of the finest materials, real custom work.

Overcoats of the best WAROMBOS, CHINCHLOS AND MONTAGNAS. Don't miss this opportunity. You can clothe yourself with the best clothing and pay the same price that you would pay in another place for cheaper clothes.

Convince yourself and you will be glad that you read this announcement.

YOU CAN ALSO MAKE YOUR SUIT AND OVERCOAT TO ORDER.

Come and be convinced that every word said here is absolutely 100 per cent true.

**MEISEL & STRAUSS, Inc.**  
Makers of Impressively Good Clothes  
337 FOURTH AVE. Near 27th St. FIRST FLOOR  
OPEN SUNDAY UNTIL 3 P. M.

### LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

**Bath Beach Ball.**  
Bath Beach Council No. 10 of the United Council of Working Class Women will hold a banquet and dance tonight at 8:30 p. m. at 1940 Benson Ave., Brooklyn.

**Photographic Union Entertainment.**  
All photographic workers and their friends are invited to an entertainment to be held this evening at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., by the Photographic Workers' Union.

**U. C. W. C. W. Banquet.**  
The United Council of Working Class Women will hold a banquet this evening at 8 o'clock at 542 E. 145th St. to raise funds for the defense of the arrested cloak and dressmakers.

**Class For Women.**  
Juliet Stuart Poyntz will conduct a course at Irving Plaza, 119 E. 15th St., today at 3 p. m. This class is given free of charge to the members of the United Council of Working Class Women and will train the women to understand the need and methods of organization.

### Workers Party Activities NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

**Williamsburg Affair Saturday.**  
A reunion of all party members who formerly were attached to the Williamsburg branch of the party will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, at the Laive, 46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn. Proceeds will go to The DAILY WORKER.

**Jersey City Dance.**  
The Jersey City Branch of the Workers (Communist) Party will hold a social and dance this evening at 8 o'clock at the Ukrainian Hall, 160 Mercer St.

**Brownsville Affair.**  
The Workers' Center of Brownsville will celebrate the moving of its headquarters to 1639 Pitkin Ave. with a banquet and entertainment tonight at 8 p. m. at the new address, top floor.

**Party Comrades Attention!**  
The Workers (Communist) Party is making a special drive to place The DAILY WORKER into the hands of the New York City traction workers. For this purpose two plans require the cooperation of every Party comrade and sympathizer:  
1. Pass your copy of The DAILY WORKER to a traction worker as you enter or leave your train; better still, buy several copies for such distribution  
2. Come in to the local DAILY WORKER office, 108 E. 14th St., for free copies of the paper for a distribution campaign. This is very important and as many comrades as possible should report for this first rate revolutionary work.

**Class in Child Problem.**  
The class in "Problems of the Working Class Child" will meet tomorrow at 3:30 p. m. at the Workers School 108 E. 14th St. Miriam Silverfarb is the instructor.

**Italian Dance Tonight.**  
The West Side Italian fraction of the Party will hold a dance tonight at Cavallotti's Hall, 600 7th St., Union City, N. J. Proceeds will be for Il Lavoratore, Italian Communist weekly.

**Section 1 Functionaries.**  
A meeting of the functionaries of Section 1 will be held Monday at 8 p. m. at 15 E. 3rd St.

### BROACH CALLED BEFORE STATE COMMISSIONERS

The Industrial Survey Commission, a New York State agency recently constituted to investigate industrial conditions, is being used by employers in the electrical trade in their present wholesale attempt to break up the local electrical union.

John H. Broach, international vice president of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who has led a general house cleaning in Local 3, as a result of which the corrupt O'Harra administration was expelled from the union, has been summoned to testify before this commission.

**Terror Charged.**  
At the local headquarters of the State Industrial Commission, 61 Second Ave., information was disclosed by a member of the staff, who preferred not to be quoted, that an order calling Broach to testify had been drawn on the basis of certain alleged charges by members of the reconstituted Local 3 that Broach was "conducting a reign of terror in the union."

The hearings are to take place next week at the Bar Association Building, 35 W. 44th St. There will be an attempt to create an atmosphere, already prepared at previous hearings of anti-union sentiment under which various measures inimical to labor may be recommended.

### Negro Labor Congress Hits Company Unions.

Support to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in a strike they may call early next year was given yesterday by more than 50 delegates representing 40 organizations at a Negro labor congress held at the headquarters of the Urban League, 204 W. 136th St. They represented Negro trade unions, fraternal and religious organizations.

The conference appointed a committee to cooperate with the Brotherhood and passed resolutions condemning company unionism and injunctions in labor disputes. It also called upon the American Federation of Labor to end its discrimination against Negroes in the trade unions and voted support to the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Employees in its move to organize the New York traction workers.

Buy your tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th St. and help The DAILY WORKER and this theatre.

**"THE CENTURIES"**  
By Em Jo Basshe  
The Fall and Rise of the East Side Masses  
A Beautiful and Thrilling Play  
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**The New Playwrights Theatre**  
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Performances Every Night Except Sunday  
Matinees Saturday Afternoon  
A New Playwrights Production  
**SPECIAL--Daily Worker Night, Thursday, Dec. 8.**

## SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 2 P.M. CORNERSTONE CELEBRATION

Of the 3rd and 4th Block of Co-operative Dwellings in the

### Cooperative Workers Colony

of the UNITED WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, opposite Bronx Park, at Allerton Avenue Station, Bronx.

Representatives of Unions, Workers Party, Co-operative League, United Workers' Co-operative Association, and others will speak.

A DANCE WILL FOLLOW IN THE AUDITORIUM OF THE COLONY.

COME TO THIS CELEBRATION AND GET ACQUAINTED WITH ALL THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE COLONY.

**SOCIAL REUNION**  
Of Former Williamsburg W.P.E. Comrades  
**Saturday, Dec. 3, 1927, 8:30 p.m.**  
AT THE LAISVE  
46 Ten Eyck Street, Near Lorimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED FREE  
Admission \$1.00. Auspices Section 6 W. P.  
**PROCEEDS TO DAILY WORKER**

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Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

### Chevrolet Plant Closes In St. Louis; Jobless Horde Raised by 3,000

(By Joe Plotkin)  
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 2. — The Chevrolet Auto Assembly plant has been shut down since the middle of October. During the time the plant was running 3,000 workers had jobs. At present there are only 100 working. The same condition exists in many other industries of this city.

The present slump in industry is not only affecting the workers. Many small business men have been hit because of the unemployment. Due to the crises in the Southern Illinois coal fields many miners have left their homes and have come to St. Louis for factory jobs. None can be had and more are tramping the streets. The unemployed have hopes of getting a job when the Chevrolet plant opens December 15. However the news of the opening of the plant is only a rumor.

#### UNIT HOLDS PARTY.

International Branch 6 of the Workers (Communist) Party cooperative unit, gave a farewell party in honor of Comrade Axelbaum who is going to Russia, Sunday night, Nov. 27th at the club room of the Cooperative House. About 45 comrades attended the affair. A collection was made for the DAILY WORKER.

#### A NUCLEUS AFFAIR.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 2. — A jolly time is promised to every one who will come to the affair given by nucleus No. 30, Sunday, December 4, 1927 at the Workers Club, 2736 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.

### The New Plays

"BRASS BUTTONS," a drama by John Hunter Booth, will open Monday night at the Bijou Theatre. Frank Shannon and Beryl Mercer head the cast which includes Lee Kohlmar, John T. Dwyer and Edith M. Shayne. Lew Cantor is the producer.

CAMILA QUIROGA and the Argentine players from the Odeon Theatre, Buenos Aires, will open their two weeks engagement of repertoire at the Manhattan Opera House Monday night, with "La Fuerza Ciega" (The Silent Force) by Martinez Cuitino.

"OUT OF THE SEA," a drama by Don Marquis, at the Eltinge Theatre Monday evening. Lyn Harding, Rollo Peters, Beatrix Thomson and O. P. Heggie are the chief players.

"HAPPY," a musical comedy, opens at the Earl Carroll Theatre, Monday night. Book by Vincent Lawrence and McElbert Moore. Music by Frank Grey. Lyrics by Earle Crooker and Elbert Moore. Fred Stantley, Madeleine Fairbanks, Percy Helton and Shirley Sherman head the cast.

"THE BANSHEE," by W. D. Hepenstall and Ralph Collin at Daly's 63rd Street Theatre, Monday night. Among the cast of players are: Marion Kerby, Lillian Walker, Barry Maccollum, and Joseph Brennan.

"TRIGGER," Lulu Vollmer's new play opens Tuesday night at the Little Theatre. Claiborne Foster and Minor Watson head the cast.

#### Music Notes

The Beethoven Symphony Orchestra, Georges Zaslavsky conductor will give their next concert in Carnegie Hall, Wednesday evening, December 21, with Ignaz Friedman as the soloist.

Ernesto Berumen gives his recital Tuesday evening, December 13.

Frederic Baer, baritone, will appear with the Society of the Friends of Music at Town Hall, December 18.

Myra Hess and Irene Scharrer will give a joint piano recital at Town Hall, Wednesday afternoon.

Myra Hess, pianist, and Yelley Aranyi, violinist, will appear in recital Sunday evening, December 18, at the Golden Theatre.

The National Music League will give a special concert Tuesday afternoon at Town Hall.

Lacilla de Vescovi, lyric soprano, will give her second recital at the John Golden Theatre, Sunday evening, December 11, dividing her program between modern Italian, classical and folk songs.

The Stringwood Ensemble, at its January recital at Town Hall, will introduce a new quartet by Taneiev and a new work by Stillman.

Rita Neve, an English pianist, will make her debut at Town Hall on the afternoon of January 19.

"Wild Geese," the new film at the Roxy Theatre. The picture is based on the prize winning novel of the same name by Martha Ostenso. Belle Bennett, star of "Stella Dallas" heads the cast. Among the other players are Anita Stewart, Eve Southern and Donald Keith.

Austin Conradi and Frank Gittleton will give a recital of sonatas for the piano and violin tomorrow afternoon at the Guild Theatre.

Katherine Bowen, pianist makes her debut at Steinway Hall, Wednesday evening.

## DRAMA

### Soviet Union Living Newspaper

SOVIET RUSSIA'S "Living Newspaper," whose latest message it is to inform the dwellers in the outlying provinces of a change in the system of weights and measures, is making a tour of the principal cities in Europe. Recently the group spent a week in Berlin. It was a small edition only, consisting of eight men and four women, grouped under the title of "Blue Blouses." In a West End theatre at midnight performances (owing to no stage being vacant) it received frantic applause.

In Russia every appearance of the "paper" implies a troupe of twenty actors and actresses, who must be at the same time first-class acrobats, singers, dancers and parodists. There are six thousand of such troupes, incorporating one hundred thousand players. The small selected company that chose Germany as its jumping-off place for the rest of the Western world is known as "Blue Blouses." There are Red Blouses and Green Blouses and blouses of all colors, the uniform being the plain working man's garment, fitting as closely as a mannequin's working robe. Marvellously contrived costumes are slipped over it. These can be utilized both back and front, and apparently upside down as well. Much use is made of the painted, vividly colored cardboard picture frame for heads to be stuck through, as in the elder Russian cabaret shows.

#### New Journalism.

Throughout Russia, in every factory, there is a hall which can be utilized for such performances, and there are few working men, women and children who do not avail themselves of this unique method of watching the singing and dancing and demonstrating of news. The programme changes fortnightly, and is provided by a central bureau in Moscow. Each group of twenty performers is attended by a composer, a stage manager, and a scene painter. At headquarters there are twenty dramatists—scenario-writers might be a better term—constantly occupied in arranging the world's news in a vivid and assimilable form, suitable for the simplest reader.

These ideal journalists are the successors of a group of young students of the technical university who, in despair at the shortage of paper in the year 1920, started the practice of reading one newspaper out to a group of hearers from a platform or stage. One or two inventive minds added an improvised cabaret show parodying these current events. When some young artists joined the band, the first programme of monologues, songs, sketches and song-scenes was complete.

It was not till 1923 that the organization was taken in hand by the

SYLVIA FENINGSTON.



Plays the leading role in "The Centuries," at the New Playwrights' Theatre.

State Institute of Journalists and became the feature of public life it is today. These various "Blouses," whose performances are free, are not subventioned by the state. The trades unions which run the working men's clubs receive two per cent of their wages for the entertainments they provide, and for the evening's performance they pay sixty-seven roubles. The players' salaries are five roubles, or roughly. All of them today are actors and actresses by profession, though some only discovered their talents when the local "Blue Blouses" was first formed.

Every performance begins with a parade, a march-past of the performers explaining their programme, and what constructive and instructive purposes they expect from it.

The outstanding merit of the performance is its break-neck speed, swift changes of costume and scene, and the certainty that whatever the Russian peasant and working man thinks of the news he will never be bored with his newspaper.

The closing of "The Desert Song" has been definitely set for January 7. The following Monday it will open in Philadelphia, while Schwab and Mandel's new operetta, "The New Moon," takes the stage of the Imperial Theatre.

A. H. Woods is casting the London company of "The Trial of Mary Dugan," which will be presented in the British capital about Feb. 1. Bayard Veiller, the author, will go over to stage it. The production at the National Theatre continues to lead the dramatic successes of Broadway.

## ON THE SCREEN

### "Anna Karenina" in Pictures

Tolstoy's Famous Novel With Greta Garbo and John Gilbert at the Embassy

TOLSTOY'S novel, "Anna Karenina," which has been adapted to the screen under the title of "Love," and now showing at the Embassy Theatre,



John Gilbert

is a rare phenomenon: almost nothing has been lost in the adaptation. The reader need not take the word of this critic for that opinion, since Count Ilya Tolstoy is reported as saying: "The great message that my father wanted to convey in his novel has not in any way been lost in its translation to the screen." Which should be imprimatur enough.

Just how this came about is a question hard to settle upon. Perhaps it is entirely due to the brilliantly intelligent work of that versatile director, Edmund Goulding, whose technical artistry is so exceptional one can hardly refrain from commenting upon it. Or perhaps the lead, played with remarkable characterization by Greta Garbo—and by the way, the finest bit of acting this Swedish star has done for the silver screen—may be responsible. Or the able support of John Gilbert, who makes no attempt to detract from the importance of the lead.

Personally, though, I believe it is because Tolstoy's stories were written in a manner easily adaptable to the cinema that "Love" is a successful adaptation. Credit is due also to the producers, who courageously permitted a tragic ending, the suicide of Anna Karenina, after her illicit lover, Count Vronsky, who ran away with her following her banishment by her husband, Karenin, betrays her and secures a pardon for his part in the affair from the grand duke. It must be remembered that Emil Jannings, whose powerful acting is entirely de-

pendent upon the tragic ending for proper effect, had to threaten to break his contract before his producer would commit the heresy of permitting a tragic ending.

But why any producer should cheapen a picture so cleverly done by titling it "Love"—when that title could be applied to any screen drama in general, and certainly not this one in particular—is a mystery. Maybe the box-office, defeated on the question of the tragic ending, had to have its compromise. At any rate, one can only regret the fact.

At least one contribution has been made to the screen by the producers of "Love," notwithstanding the fact that the picture is, and is bound to be, a great success. That is, it will help to convince the master minds of Hollywood that, after all, the social drama is a virgin field, awaiting intensive exploitation, and practically guaranteeing its success. Provided, of course, the business heads of the country do not boycott them as they did the picturization of "The Jungle." —S. A. P.

#### Screen Notes

Richard Dix is the star of "Shanghai Bound" with Mary Brian in an important role in the Paramount production at the Broadway Theatre commencing Monday. Luther Reed directed the screening.

Germany's latest contribution to motion picture art, "Aftermath" will open at the Cameo today, sponsored by the Film Arts Guild. The cast is headed by Olga Tschetchowa, Jenny Hasselquist, Hans von Schlettev, Fritz Alberti, and Hubert von Meyerink. Erich Waschneck, wrote and directed "Aftermath."

"Man, Woman and Sin," starring John Gilbert and marking the screen debut of Jeanne Eagels, arrives at the Capitol Theatre today. Its theme is embodied in a story of newspaper life in Washington, written and directed by Monta Bell.

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

**The Desert Song**  
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Dussell  
IMPERIAL THEATRE, 45 St. W. of B'way  
Evens. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

**4 WALLS** :-  
with MIMI WILKINSON  
John Golden  
Wed. & Sat. 2:30

GARRICK THEATRE, 65 W. 25th St. Ev. 8:30  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30  
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS  
with Garrick Players in the Modern  
**TASING of the SHREW**

## Music and Concerts

### N. Y. Symphony

Under the direction of FRITZ BUSCH  
MECCA AUDITORIUM  
TOMORROW (Sun.) Aft. at 3  
Mecca box office open 11 a.m. tomorrow  
SOLOIST: EMILIO de GOGORZA  
EMILIO de GOGORZA  
BEETHOVEN, GRETRY, MOZART  
ROSSINI, CESAR FRANCK  
Carnegie Hall, Fri. Evg., Dec. 9, 8:30  
Mecca Auditorium, Sun. Aft., Dec. 11, at 3  
SOLOIST: FRIEDMAN  
IGNAZ FRIEDMAN  
HOLST, Three Movements from "The Planets"; BRAHMS, Concerto in D minor.  
Tickets now at Carnegie Hall Box Office. Mecca tickets at Symphony Office, Steinway Hall, 118 W. 57th St. George Engles, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Evg., Dec. 6, at 8:30  
**Cleveland Orchestra** | **Nikolai Sokoloff**  
CONDUCTOR  
Program includes Bloch's Israel Symphony.  
Seats, box office, Dir'n Geo. Engles, Steinway Piano.

**December 10**  
Saturday Aft. at 2:30  
**SCHUMANN-HEINK**  
CARNEGIE HALL  
Farewell New York Recital  
Seats \$1. \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50; Boxes \$20, \$24 (plus tax) at Box Office.  
Dir. George Engles, Steinway Piano.

Town Hall, Tues. Evg., Dec. 6, 8:30  
Piano Recital **HAROLD MORRIS**  
"In more respects than one Harold Morris is exceptional pianist."  
—H. T. Parker, Boston Transcript.  
Concert Mgt. Dan'l Mayer, Inc. Steinway Piano.

GET A NEW READER!  
BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

### PHILHARMONIC

MENDELBERG, Conductor  
Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Dec. 4, at 3:00  
SMETANA—DINDY—MAHLER  
Carnegie Hall, Dec. 8, 8:30; Dec. 9, 2:30  
Soloist: GITTA GRADOVA, Pianist  
SMETANA—MOZART—GRIEG—FRANCK  
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE  
Sunday Afternoon, Dec. 11, at 3:00  
ALL-BEETHOVEN PROGRAM  
Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway)

GUILD THEATRE Sunday Night, 9:00  
1st of SERIES of THREE RECITALS  
**Musical Art Quartet**  
Sascha Jacobsen, Paul Bernard, Marie Roemmet-Rosanoff, Louis Kaufman  
Program: CESAR FRANCK—MOZART  
TOWN HALL, Tues. Evg., Dec. 13, 8:30

FLORENCE **KIMBALL**  
PAGE  
SOPRANO  
Assisted by Musical Art Quartet (Steinway.)

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Evg., Dec. 7, at 8:15  
PIANO RECITAL by SHURA  
**CHERKASSKY**  
London Charlton, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

TOWN HALL, Thurs. Evg., Dec. 8, at 8:30  
VIOLIN RECITAL  
London Charlton, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

Eva Mali, soprano, will appear in costume recital next Friday evening at Steinway Hall.

Hutcherson will give his pianoforte recital at Carnegie Hall, Wednesday evening, December 4.

## MUSIC

### With the Orchestras

#### NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Emilie de Gororza will appear as soloist with the New York Symphony Orchestra in Mecca Auditorium tomorrow afternoon. Fritz Busch will present the following program: Symphony No. 8 in F. Beethoven; Anacreon, A. E. M. Gretry; Overture to "Marriage of Figaro," Mozart; Largo al Factotum from "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," Rossini; Symphonic piece from "The Redemption," Cesar Franck.  
Next Friday evening the program will include three movements from Gustav Holst's Symphonic Suite "The Planets"; "Mars, the Bringer of War," "Mercury, the Winged Messenger" and "Jupiter, the Bringer of Jollity." Ignaz Friedman will be the soloist. He will be heard in Brahms Concerto in D minor for piano with orchestra. This same program will be repeated at the Sunday afternoon concert in Mecca Auditorium December 11.

The Holst composition was written during the war while the composer was serving with the Salonika Expeditionary Force. The first presentation of the entire work, which is in seven movements was by the London Symphony Orchestra at Queen's Hall in 1920. It is based on the astrological, rather than the astronomical significance of the heavenly bodies.

#### PHILHARMONIC.

William Mengelberg will conduct the Philharmonic Orchestra at Carnegie Hall, tomorrow afternoon. The program will consist of compositions by Smetana, D'Indy and Mahler.  
Next Thursday night and Friday afternoon, Gitta Gradova, pianist, will be the soloist with the orchestra. At the Metropolitan Opera House next Sunday afternoon Mr. Mengelberg will conduct an all-Beethoven program.

#### CLEVELAND ORCHESTRA

The Cleveland Orchestra, with Nikolai Sokoloff conducting, will give a concert at Carnegie Hall, Tuesday evening. The Women's University Glee Club of New York, of which Gerald Reynolds is director, will assist. The soloists will be Marie Montana, soprano and Nikolai Zan, baritone. The program follows: Overture to The Magic Flute, Mozart; Israel,

SYLVIA LENT.



Will give her violin recital at Town Hall next Thursday night.

Bloch; La Procession del Rocio, Turina; La Damselle Elue, Debussy; Introduction and March from the Golden Cockerel, Rimsky-Korsakoff. The Orchestra is now observing its tenth anniversary season.

#### Music Notes

Sylvia Lent, violinist, will give a recital at Town Hall, Thursday night. Her program includes the concerto in E minor by Pietro Nardini; Concerto Italiano, Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco; Poeme, Ernest Chausson and numbers by Glinka-Balakireff-Auer, Sarasate, Ravel, Niernack and Paganini-Kreisler.

Shura Cherkassky, pianist is giving his only local recital of the season at Carnegie Hall next Wednesday night. His program includes: Bach-Liszt's, Organ Fantasia and Fugue, G minor; Schumann's Carnaval; a group by Chopin; Josef Hofmann's Kaloidoskop; Medtner's, Fairy Tale, Op. 34, No. 2; Mana-Zucca's Sketch and Chasins Rush Hour in Hong Kong.

## AMUSEMENTS

The Theatre Guild Presents  
**PORGY**  
A FOLK PLAY  
BY DUBOSE AND DOROTHY HEYWARD  
REPUBLIC THEATRE, West 42nd St. Evs. 8:40  
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40  
THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.  
IN  
BERNARD SHAW'S COMEDY  
THE  
**Doctor's Dilemma**  
GUILD THEATRE WEST 52nd ST. Evs. 8:20  
Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:20

GILBERT MILLER Presents  
**MAX REINHARDT'S**  
Incomparable production of WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S  
**"A Midsummer Night's Dream"**  
Acted under the personal supervision of Professor Reinhardt by the companies from the Deutsche Theater, Berlin, and the Josefstadt Theatre, Vienna. With symphony orchestra, corps de ballet, and the specially designed scenery and costumes and lighting effects.  
Evenings 8:00. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:00. Prices Evs. \$5 to \$1. Mats. \$3 to \$1.  
The CENTURY Theatre

The Most Exciting Play in Town!  
CHAMBERLAIN BROWN offers  
**FRANCES STARR**  
in the New **IMMORAL ISABELLA?** with Julius  
Conrad  
**RITZ THEATRE** 48th St. W. of B'way. Evs. 9:30. 2d MONTH!  
Mats. WED. & SAT. at 2:30.

NATIONAL THEATRE 418 ST. W. OF B'WAY...  
Mats. Wed. and Sat.  
A-H-WOODS presents  
**The Trial of Mary Dugan**  
with ANN HARDING and REX CHERRYMAN  
Bayard Veiller

CAMEO NOW  
First New York Showings  
**AFTERMATH!**  
Powerful Pulsating Melodrama!  
KEEPS YOU FASCINATED WITH SUSPENSE AND INTRIGUE!  
—GITA GRADOVA, Pianist.  
with MARY BRIAN  
B'WAY 41st. MONDAY  
Carrying a Cargo of Thrills  
**RICHARD DIX**  
"SHANGHAI BOUND"  
ALSO MARTIN ARBE VAUDEVILLE INCLUDING...  
AND OTHER ACTS

Henry Miller's Thea. W. 43 St. E. 8:30  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat.  
Grant Mitchell in Geo. M. Cohan's  
American Farce  
**THE BABY CYCLONE**

**STRIKE! STRIKE!! STRIKE!!!**  
GANGSTERS—THUGS—SCABS  
in  
**"THE CENTURIES"**  
By Em Jo Basche  
New Playwrights Theatre  
40 Commerce St.  
BENEFIT PERFORMANCE  
for  
**Window Cleaners' Protective Union**  
Who are on strike now for 8 weeks  
Friday, December 2  
TICKETS may be had at the box office of the theatre or by phoning the Union, ORCHARD 2277.

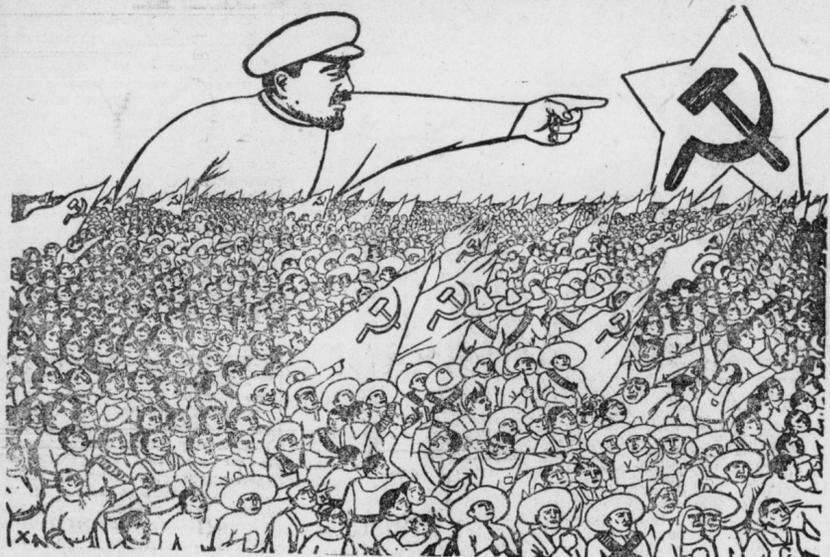
Buy your tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th St. and help The DAILY WORKER and this theatre.  
The NEW PLAYWRIGHTS THEATRE production of  
**THE BELT**  
now playing at the  
PROVINCETOWN PLAYHOUSE  
133 MacDougal Street. Telephone Spring 8363.  
Performance every evening (except Monday) including Sunday at 8:40, Matinee Saturday at 2:40.  
The first modern Labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture  
**SUNRISE** Directed by F. W. MURNAU  
By HERMANN SUDERMANN  
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment  
Thea., 42a St. W. of B'way  
Times Sq. TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

Chania's W. 45 St. Royale, Mts. Wed. & Sat.  
All Performances Except Mon. & Thurs.  
Winthrop Ames  
Gilbert & Sullivan  
Opera Co. in  
Mon. Eves. Only—**"JOLANTHE"**  
Thurs. Eves. **"PIRATES OF PENZANCE"**  
Thea. W. 44 St. E. Evs. 8:30  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat.  
**ERLANGER'S**  
with GEORGE M. COHAN  
**THE MERRY MALONES**  
The chief picture to be shown at the 55th Street Cinema, will be "U.A. Backstairs."

**DRACULA**  
"See it and Creep!"  
—Eve. Post  
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

POINTING THE WAY



Frontispiece drawing by the noted Mexican Communist artist, Xavier Guerrero in the current issue of "The Communist."

Russian Revolution in Literature and Art

SINCE art is an expression, an emotional systematisation, of feeling and experience, it was natural that the Russian Revolution should have a profound influence in this sphere.

In the hectic days of hunger and civil war there was little pause for finished artistic creation. Emotional energy was fully absorbed in the rhythm of machine-guns or of the hammers in the railway shops; it had no room for the rhythm of the sonnet. The artist was employed to rush out posters overnight, to splash illu-

minated slogans on pavement and boarding, to compose political ballads or to sing of the Revolution in ballad and verse. The staccato pattern of his art, like a drum, served to whip tired emotions into activity, to add strength and pungency to mass appeals. In the realm of the theatre there sprang into being the revolutionary satire of the workers' theatres, the creations of the Prolet-cult theatre, and later the "Living Newspaper" of the "Blue Blouses"—half-cabaret shows, half-"Chauve Souris", given by troupes of actors who toured the factories and workers' clubs, illuminating and explaining the topics of the day in verse and song and ballet. Art was used for direct and immediate ends; and what this early work (which was often crude and hasty) lacked in form and finish, it gained in vitality, in originality and in riot of color and rhythm. Moreover, it was close to the masses and was a direct product of their own mass experiences.

Later, men who had passed through the fire and thunder of the heroic days had respite to frame in concrete images the torrent of experience which they had undergone. They had not merely shouldered a gun like mercenaries; they had taken part in the building of a new world; and the experience to which they had to give expression was in consequence exceptionally rich. These writers had not self-consciously to "create an atmosphere" like the bourgeois literateur: the deep emotional imprint of that experience, compelling expression, forged a form and style for itself from its own inner rhythm. Moreover, these experiences were social experiences, in which the individual had been subordinated to the mass, and individual conflicts and emotions had been absorbed and merged in mass struggles and emotions; and the new art which resulted was, consequently, both more complex and powerful and of more universal mass appeal. Of works of this kind we have only a few in English. There is Libedinsky's "A Week", the tale of a week of Soviet rule and counter-

Meanwhile, Russia's old "intelligentsia," with its writers and artists, divided and went different ways. Some emigrated to Paris and Berlin or Prague. Others stayed in Russia, but shrank into themselves away from the new forces which they abhorred and could not understand. Some of them, on the other hand, like Count Alexei Tolstoy, Maxim Gorki, and Alexander Blok, were willing to accept the new order, and tried to understand it and interpret it in their art. The two former groups soon tended to become barren, for the reason that they had lost their social roots: great art can seldom gain inspiration for long from contemplation of one's own shadow or admiration of one's own reflection. These persons turned their attention inwards, sought to escape from reality by inversion, and became neurotically ultra-individualist and mystical. Many of the third group, however, while retaining the old forms and often casting their work in an individualist mould, managed to give a very interesting interpretation of the new forces and the new ideas. Because of their previous training, they were able to reach a higher perfection in form than newer writers among the workers, and their energies were less absorbed in political and economic tasks. As Trotsky says in his "Literature and Revolution":—"It is untrue that revolutionary art can be created only by workers. . . . It is not surprising that the contemplative intelligentsia is able to give, and does give, a better artistic reproduction of the Revolution than the

proletariat, even though the recreations of the intelligentsia are somewhat off the line." Some of them, indeed, who had shared the workers' experience in the days of civil war were able to interpret the emotions of those days with power as well as perfection of form. For instance, in Veresaev's "The Deadlock" (which is in an English translation) one feels the primitive force and creativeness of the Revolution grappling cumbrously with the old order, brushing aside like flies the impotent theories and ideals of well-meaning "intelligentsia." The conflict is here less impersonal than in Libedinsky, and is shown as reflected in individual feeling and conflicts; but the spirit of the Revolution is there, unadorned, gargantuan and real. Some of this group, however, particularly the younger among them reacting violently against the circumstances of their birth and the traditions which had formerly held them in thrall, sought in an ecstasy of release to out-revolutionize the revolution. They were anarchists in the cultural sphere: old forms, old traditions must be scrapped and the classics must be banished to museums. Some of the new forms and rhythms which these "Leftist" experiment produced had particular interest. The ecstasy of breaking all ties with the past produced several works of high artistic value, such as those of the peasant poet Yessenin and the futurist Mayakovsky. But as Trotsky says of the futurists:—"Futurism carried the features of its social origin, bourgeois Bohemia, into the new stage of its development. . . . A Bohemian nihilism exists in the Futurist rejection of the past, but not a proletarian revolutionism. We Marxists live in tradition, and we have not stopped being revolutionists on account of it. . . . The working class does not have to, and cannot, break with literary tradition, because the working class is not in the grip of such tradition. The working class does not know the old literature, it still has to commune with it to master Pushkin to absorb him and overcome him."

Present-day art in Russia is, therefore, transitional: like Russia's economics it is at present a mixture of various streams. As the confusion of a transition period passes into the completer, more homogeneous society of the future, these various currents are likely to merge to form a Socialist art. Meanwhile Communist criticism exercises a selective judgment among this transitional variety. This it does by taking, not merely the usual criterion as to perfection of form, but also a judgment as to value as a constituent of a new art adapted to the new order. To judge art by this criterion is a recognition of the fact—a recognition possible only to the Marxist—that art is a product of social conditions. Art is the formulation of complex emotions in symbols, and it is successful to the extent that those symbols (be they sounds, color, lines or words) have sufficient generality and similarity of appeal to awake a similar complex of emotions in the minds of others. (I. A. Richards in his "Theory of Literary Criticism" says that it evokes in the nervous system a complex of "attitudes" or incipient impulses to action). The deeper the layer (so to speak) of emotions which these symbols touch, and the fuller the gamut of emotions stimulated or released by the symbol, the more powerful the art. Art will have value in so far as it "systematizes" emotions and gives them more harmonious and effective expression than they would otherwise have had. Since emotions are the result of experience, and the richest of them the product of social experience, a new society, with new experiences and relationships, will require a new art. Since the new art, to fulfill its social function and to have value and permanence, must, therefore, be adapted to the new society, one can judge a work of art from this point of view; and in this sense one can speak of a Socialist art and consciously help in its creation. We in this country are still too circumscribed by circumstance to present an alternative as yet to bourgeois art. Our efforts in this sphere are necessarily confined to political satire through the workers' theatre movement, to songs and verses and cartoons. Isolated attempts of writers, close to the proletariat, there may be to anticipate the future, and express the class struggle in art, such as Toller's plays and Martinet's "Night." Some may try to interpret the new Russia through the eyes of an observer, like Ralph Fox in "The People of the Steppes," in which there lives the spirit of the East and of Bolshevism as a new heaven at work slowly transforming Asiatic Russia into something orderly and new, or Maurice Hindus' "Broken Earth," which mirrors the working of the new forces against the old in the Russian village. But not all which have a Socialist theme are necessarily either literature or proletarian; and much of what is thrown up by our movement at present is bound to lack form and quality, while some of it may be defeatist in spirit and not revolutionary, or a mere copy of bourgeois forms, with the hero reversed. For the renaissance which will replace the decadence of bourgeois art—its introvert precisiosity and tendency to mysticism, or its sheer commercial philistinism as seen in the cinema and the stage—we must wait till the bursting of the shackles of bourgeois society has unloosed here as in Russia new creative spirit and new creative experience. MAURICE DOBB (Plebs, London)

BOOK REVIEWS

HISTORY ACCORDING TO VAN LOON.

AMERICA. By Hendrik Van Loon. Boni & Liveright. Price \$5.

THE author of the latest "history" is one of those "popularizers" who have surfeited the market these past few years with what they imagine to be the knowledge of the ages, so simplified and condensed that one can know all that is worth knowing about anything by the simple expedient of reading one or two books. We thought Will Durant with his falsification and vulgarization of the history of philosophy had reached the lowest depths attainable in the so-called literary and historical field. But Mr. Van Loon in his book "America" has crawled even beneath Durant.

From beginning to end the work is a crude, smart-alecky endeavor to reduce history to jazz. In the confines of 463 pages, printed large and profusely illustrated, Van Loon spans the centuries from the dawn of civilization to the year 1927. The great migrations of peoples were due to the fact that the younger generation suffered from the "wanderlust." But there have always been "younger generations." (Though, curiously enough, Van Loon implies that this phenomenon "the younger generation," appears only occasionally.) We have them always with us. But we have not always had hordes of people wandering upon the earth in search of places of settlement. The fact that desiccation of the land set in, driving the tribes of Central Asia forward to the outposts of civilization is not known to Van Loon.

He dismisses the ancient world in a few pages about Mediterranean civilization. The facts of economic geography are unknown to him. As far as can be learned from Van Loon the ancient civilizations were pure accidents. He doesn't even mention the fact that they sprang up in the great river valleys of the Nile, the Euphrates, the Tigris and the Hwang-ho. These rivers do not even appear in his "map" of the old world.

His treatment of subsequent history is equally as incompetent. To point out all the errors contained would necessitate refutation of the whole book sentence by sentence. The crusades were not the result of the greed of the christian murderers for pelf, but to save the tomb of Christ and were caused by "the puritan Mohammedans."

When Van Loon discusses the Reformation he does not attribute it to the rise of the bourgeoisie, but to Calvin's individual achievements. According to this "historian" Calvinism was not the religious reflex of a rising capitalist class, but was itself the motive force in history. Thus, on page 62 we read:

"For if it be conceded that reasonable freedom and happiness of the average individual is the goal toward which all civilization is striving, then Calvin deserves a special and prominent niche in that hall of fame which every sensible man erects in some secret corner of his brain."

It is when he comes to his main topic, America, that his historical method is revealed in all its sublimity. Here, too, it was the great men and not social forces that determined the course of history. His description of Washington is played down to the understanding of any Babbitt or chairman of a kiwanis or rotary club. Describing the attributes of Washington we are told:

"All in all, a fine gentleman. Not the sort you'd slap on the back. No, not exactly. But if he decided to go somewhere, you somehow or other decided that you would go there too. Leadership, they called it. Well, he had it." On page 92 and 93 we read this piffle: "They were strong men of pronounced convictions. They knew what they wanted. They were dead serious."

Van Loon is so ignorant of the geography of his own country that he imagines Massachusetts Bay is surrounded by "snow covered mountains." Benjamin Franklin is depicted as a court jester, "the wit of the rebellion."

On page 113 the author declares that he has read "through all the more popular volumes that have been published these last twenty years on the history of our country," and all of them are inadequate. He alone has the correct system.

He is a modest man! Every war in which the United States participated is misinterpreted by Van Loon in a fashion that would disgrace a high school boy were he to write such rot in an essay contest.

It is when he comes to the close of his arduous historical labors that Van Loon's stupidity is positively delightful. The world war is described as a great conflagration and the eminent fire-chief, Mr. Woodrow Wilson, on April sixth of the year 1917 "called out the first of the engines. A few weeks later they made their appearance upon the soil of Europe. A few months later they were ready to start to work. . . . Within a very short time the walls of Germany and Austria began to crumble."

This noble act, extinguishing the fire in Europe, indicates our future destiny. No longer are we isolated. We have a great historical mission to perform and so the readers of Van Loon's "history" are left with the admonition:

"For our nation, our country, the fortunate strip of land which we call our own, by a strange turn of fate has been called upon to be the guardian of mankind's future."

Thus the "popularizer" of history, Van Loon, winds up his work with the dirty sermonizing of a pen valet of imperialism. He wants America to rule the world. It is an ambitious dream of empire that would make of the government of Wall Street a super-state, the ravager of all the earth.

This filthy fawning before imperialism is the outstanding characteristic of this whole school of "popularizers." Durant concludes his "Story of Philosophy" in the same servile vein when he says:

"But we have become wealthy and wealth is the prelude to art. . . . We are like youths suddenly disturbed and unbalanced, for a time, by the sudden growth and experience of puberty. But soon our maturity will come; our minds will catch up with our bodies, our culture with our possessions. Perhaps there are greater souls than Shakespeare's, greater minds than Plato's, waiting to be born."

When we achieve the historical destiny depicted by Van Loon, then our benevolent ruling class can devote itself to developing new Shakespeares and Platos, to the satisfaction of Will Durant.

How much lower can the lackeys of imperialism sink to gain the applause of their masters? —H. M. WICKS.

FRUITS OF CLASS COLLABORATION.

WRECKING THE LABOR BANKS. By Wm. Z. Foster. Trade Union Educational League. Twenty-five cents. (Distributed thru the Workers Library Publishers, N. Y.)

When the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. warns the labor unions and members that "great care and judgment" should be used in investing money in labor banks and investment companies and President Green makes danger signals, something has obviously happened to trade union capitalism. These mis-leaders of labor have not given up their class collaboration with the bosses. It must be something else.

What did happen was the crash of the labor banks and investment companies of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers which was exposed in all its rottenness at their last convention. This not only meant a loss of about twenty million dollars of the money of the workers in those trades, but nearly wrecked one of the strongest unions in the country. The corruption of the leaders, the robbery of the treasury, the rifling of the insurance and pension money, all the vile practices of class collaboration became known to the American labor movement.

The membership, even the notoriously conservative "aristocrats of Labor," were forced to rebel and spoke out in plain language in convention. They spoke so freely that not only were the engineers' leaders frightened, but all the reactionary lieutenants of capitalism in the A. F. of L. became seriously worried. This was a bomb-shell that exploded all the theories of class collaboration and made the whole practice so obvious to the membership. It proved every word of the warning made by the Left Wing in the unions and substantiated every charge of the Communists.

Foster has put the facts together in most readable fashion just as they happened. It is a record so startling as to be almost unbelievable. It is hard to imagine that the workers could have been robbed so brazenly.

Since 1920, banks and investment companies grew to the enormous proportions of \$150,000,000. The control of all this wealth lay in the hands of reactionary, unscrupulous officials. How they stole these funds, how they saturated the membership with capitalist ideas, how they made policies that betrayed the workers, Foster tells us in this book. To what extent all this had gone, can be seen from a delegate's expression at the convention that "You stand here today confronted with a situation that I do not believe a labor organization at any



time before this, in all the history of the world, had to combat." Another delegate likened the situation to the San Francisco earthquake. The temper of the delegates can easily be guessed from the fact that even Assistant Grand Chief Engineer Edrington, who himself was all involved in the financial disasters, was forced to plead: "I hope to see the day come when we can forget about investment companies, holding companies, realty companies—and get back to the old Brotherhood as a labor organization."

Never was there such a presentation of the dangers of class collaboration. This will do more than any other ten books on the theory of it. The book reads easily; it is extremely interesting, popular in style and damns the whole business of the "higher strategy of Labor" as it has never been damned before. If you want to do the trade union movement a service—put this book in the hands of the men in your union. This is mental dynamite. This is a book that will start your brother members on some heavy thinking. —WALT CARMON.

PERIODICALS.

THE "New Masses," in its December issue, lays off the dialectic and publishes instead two articles on the mine situations in Colorado and Pennsylvania—which is as Oswald Garrison Villard would say,—a step in the right direction.

Altho Kristen Svanum's "Colorado on Strike" is merely a chronicle of the events leading up to the Colorado walk-out, that and a colorful bit of reporting by Don Brown of a Pennsylvania mine town furnish the December issue with a certain stamina which the two or three preceding issues of the magazine have lacked.

The issue contains nothing startling but the mine stories, an article by John Dos Passos on the revolutionary theater movement, an article on a southern mill town by Art Shields, and a story by Alice Passano Hancock called "Escape" are all worth reading. —L. B.

COMMENT.

THE current issue (No. 64) of the INPRECOR (International Press Correspondence) is found a most interesting wealth of detail on the recent controversy in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It includes articles by J. Stalin, reviewing the history of the Opposition and on the expulsion of Trotsky and Zinoviev by the Central Committee of the Russian Party.

The Workers Library Publishers of New York have become sole American agents of this important publication which serves as a news and feature service to revolutionary papers throughout the world.

"Minor Music," a volume of verse, by Henry Reich, Jr., will be published next Thursday, it is announced. Reich is a frequent and popular contributor to THE DAILY WORKER and has written much notable poetry. His poem on the death of Sacco and Vanzetti is included in the "Secco-Vanzetti Anthology" edited by Ralph Cheney and Lucia Trent.

BOOKS RECEIVED—REVIEWED LATER.

A Short History of Women. By John Langdon-Davies. Viking Press. Venture: A Novel. By Max Eastman. Albert & Charles Boni. For Freedom: A Biographical Story of the American Negro. By Arthur Huff Fauset. Franklin Publishing Co. The American Songbag. By Carl Sandburg. Harcourt, Brace & Co. Standing Room Only: A Study of Population. By Edward Alsworth Ross. Century Co. Trader Horn. By Alfred Aloysius Horn & Ethelrada Lewis. With a foreword by John Galsworthy.—Simon and Schuster.

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47. BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 4, in B Flat, Op. 60.
48. BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 5, in C Minor, Op. 67.
49. BEETHOVEN: Quartet in F Major, Op. 59, No. 1.
50. BEETHOVEN: Quartet in E Minor, Op. 59, No. 2.
51. BEETHOVEN: Quartet in C Major, Op. 59, No. 3.
52. BEETHOVEN: Trio in B Flat, Op. 97.
53. BEETHOVEN: Sonata in A (Kreutzer Sonata), Op. 47, for Violin and Piano.
54. BEETHOVEN: (Sonata quasi und fantasia, (Moonlight Sonata), Op. 27, No. 2.
55. BEETHOVEN: (Sonata Pathetique, Op. 13, for Pianoforte.
56. BEETHOVEN: Quartet in F Major, Op. 135.
57. BEETHOVEN: Quartet in F Minor, Op. 95.
58. BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 1, in C Major, Op. 21.
59. BEETHOVEN: Quartet in C Minor, Op. 18, No. 4.
60. BEETHOVEN: Quartet in B Flat, Op. 18, No. 6.
61. BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 6 (Pastoral) in F, Op. 68.
62. BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 7, in A Major, Op. 92.
63. BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 8, in F, Op. 93.
64. BEETHOVEN: Sonata Appassionata, in F Minor, Op. 57, for Pianoforte.
65. BEETHOVEN: Quartet in G Minor, Op. 18, No. 2.
66. DEBUSSY: Iberia: Images pour orchestra, No. 2.
67. WAGNER ALBUM No. 1.
68. HAYDN: Quartet in C Major, Op. 54, No. 2.
69. BEETHOVEN: Quartet in B Flat, Op. 130.
70. MOZART: Concerto for Bassoon and Orchestra, Op. 191.
71. MOZART: Symphony No. 41, in C Major (Jupiter).
72. TSCHAIKOWSKY: Trio "To the Memory of a Great Artist," Op. 50.

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## A Senate No One Wants to Organize

Refusal of the democratic senators to take advantage of their majority over the republicans and organize the senate with democrats in control of all the committees reveals the fact that the democratic party is no longer in any real sense an opposition party. At the same time it is a tacit admission of the fact that the economic condition of the country is such that each of the major parties wants to be in a position to blame the other for failure of congress to act.

Never was there a better opportunity for a real opposition to shatter the administration than is afforded in the present situation in the senate. With the corruptionists, Vare of Pennsylvania and Smith of Illinois, seated the republicans would have 48 seats in the senate—exactly one-half. The democrats have 47 and one senator, Hendrick Shipstead of Minnesota, is classified as a farmer-laborite. But even with Shipstead supporting the democrats, the republicans with their full strength could control by virtue of the deciding vote of Vice President Dawes, chairman of the senate.

With Vare and Smith kept out of the senate because of the revelations regarding the enormous corruption of the electorate of their respective states in their behalf, the republican strength is reduced to 46. This predicament, however, can be overcome by the simple expedient of Vare and Smith abandoning all claim to seats in the senate and permitting the republican governors of Pennsylvania and Illinois appointing men to fill the vacancies.

Were the democratic party an opposition party consolidated upon basic principles it would take advantage of the situation and fight to prevent the seating of Vare and Smith. Not merely would Shipstead be forced to support them in such a stand, but aside from the most hard-boiled reactionaries, no republican senator who has to face his constituents in an election campaign next year would dare vote to seat these two obvious political corruptionists. The fate of the galaxy of senators that supported Newberry is too fresh in their memories.

The democratic party, however, doesn't dare take responsibility for the organization of the senate for the simple reason that it is, like the republican party, in reality two parties operating under one banner. The dominant wings of each of the two old parties are political defenders of the economic interests of the most flagrant sections of Wall Street imperialism. Each of the parties has middle class elements that oppose almost every major plank of the dominant wings; Brookhart, Norris, LaFollette and the "farm bloc," with Borah now in their camp, are the stalwarts of the republican opposition; Reed of Missouri, Wheeler and Blease form a rather incoherent but exceedingly noisy opposition in the democratic party.

Any attempt of either party to enforce the program of its dominant wing will immediately reveal its lack of unity; and it is the semblance of unity that is absolutely imperative in a pre-election session of congress. Any attempt to face the pressing issues will result in a repetition of the breaking of party lines that accompanied the world court debates and the final vote.

Both parties would split on international policy, especially in relation to European affairs. The out-and-out Wall Street elements in both parties, which are the majority of both, favor steps toward the further penetration of Europe. The democratic party is openly pledged to adherence to the league of nations, while the majority republicans would enter the league indirectly through the world court.

Domestic problems are equally dangerous as far as the unity of the parties goes. There is already a sharp division on farm relief and flood relief. On the question of the Boulder Dam water-power project the parties will also split because Wall Street is the dominant factor in the electric trust that is fighting against the government chaining the natural power that will throw upon the scrap heap hundreds of millions of dollars worth of public utility equipment now in private hands.

About the only fights on the senate floor will be over the election swindles and the oil scandals. The democrats have already indicated that they will raise these questions, which are obviously for campaign material and nothing else.

On certain superficial questions, of major questions that will be handled in a superficial manner, the insurgent republicans, Norris, Brookhart, LaFollette and company may align themselves with the democrats, but only for the purpose of forcing concessions from the old guard of the republican party that will be useful to them in the coming campaign.

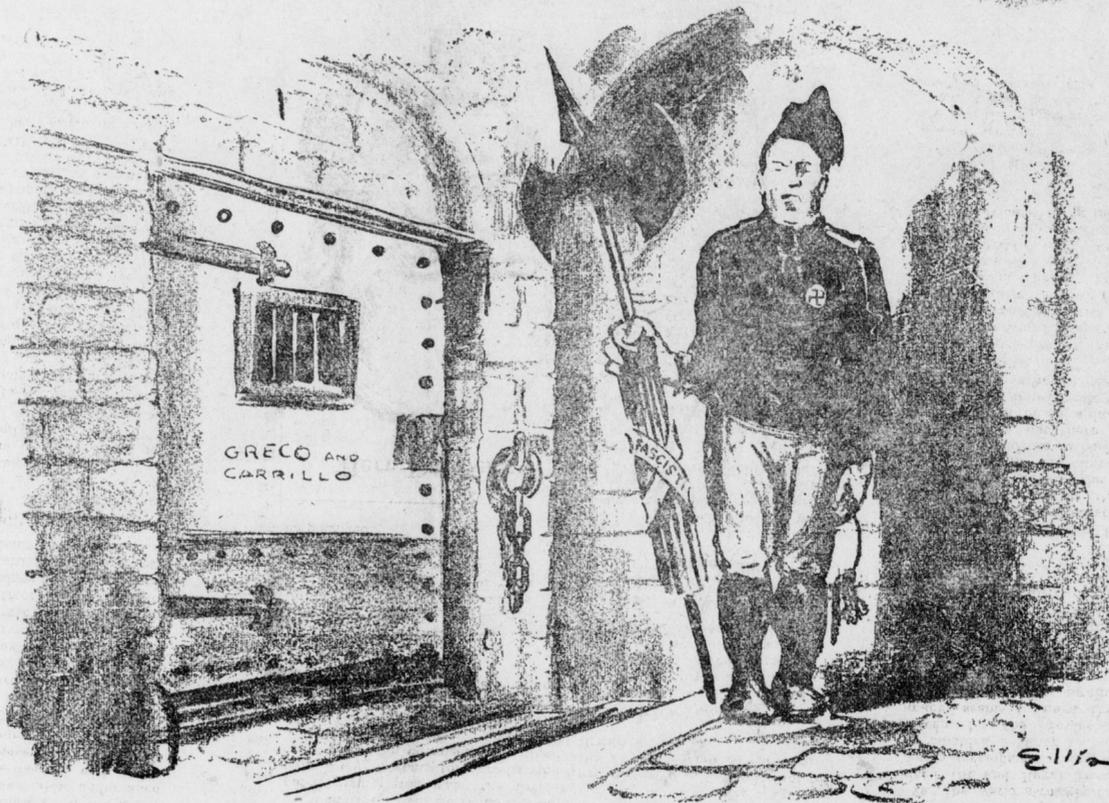
It is next year's campaign that will overshadow every act of any of the groups in the session of congress that opens Monday morning.

It will be exceedingly interesting to observe the antics of those so-called friends of labor in both houses of congress who received the blessing of the bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. John L. Lewis, who supported Coolidge in the last presidential election, was treated with the utmost contempt when he tried to persuade Cal that the miners of Pennsylvania should not be so openly crushed. With the arrogance of the class he serves Coolidge as much as told Lewis that the American plutocracy is mighty enough to hold its slaves in subjection, even without the aid of Lewis and his kind.

All the years of "great achievements" of the "non-partisan" policy of the American Federation of Labor has resulted in the most vicious anti-union campaign yet waged. This alone should be sufficient to damn such a policy as treachery to the labor movement and should give a tremendous impetus to the agitation for the creation of a class party of labor opposed to the capitalist parties.

## ON GUARD FOR MUSSOLINI

By Fred Ellis



Count Revel, appointed by Mussolini chief of the Fascist Alliance of North America, is the power behind the law in the conspiracy to send the two anti-fascists, Greco and Carrillo, to the electric chair.

## Oil and the War Danger

By William F. Dunne

Standard Oil and Royal Dutch Shell Write a New Chapter for Louis Fischer's "Oil Imperialism." British and American Imperialism Fight for the Oil Resources of the Soviet Union.—The Struggle for the Oil Markets of Central Europe—The "Friendship" Between Teagle and Deterding—The Relations of Royal Dutch and Standard Oil—International Politics—The Decreasing American Supply—The Sharpening of the Struggle—Oil Companies and State Departments—Oil and the Jingoos—Imperialism's Need for Oil—How the Danger Will Be Removed—Latest Developments.

### ARTICLE IV.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

THE desire on the part of Standard Oil of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company to purchase Soviet Oil is explained.

It remains to explain the contrary position taken for a time by Standard of New Jersey. Teagle, as head of this concern, had to consider position and policy of the rival company, Royal Dutch, headed by his "close friend"—Sir Henri Deterding.

THE moment Sir Henri hears rumors of negotiations between Standard Oil and the Soviet Union Naptha Trust, he becomes, in the language of the day, "fit to be tied." Invariably, under such circumstances, he begins, with the aid, advice and consent of the British government, a world-wide propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union.

Sir Henri writes letters to leading British newspapers predicting the fall of the Soviet government, rousing new hopes in the breast of the holders of czarist bonds and former owners of Russian oil lands, creating an atmosphere of suspicion and uncertainty and thereby embarrassing Standard Oil and hampering its negotiations with the Soviet Naptha Trust.

THE Standard Oil of New Jersey (Soconej as distinguished from Socony) is—or was—especially vulnerable to this kind of an attack as well as to more direct methods. Fischer tells why:

"The Soconej operates in France, Italy, Germany, Scandinavia and other countries which are large consumers of petrol. HERE IT COMPETES WITH THE ROYAL DUTCH SHELL. But what is officially styled "COM-PETITION" IS IN REALITY CO-OPERATION, for instead of struggling against one another and thus reducing their profits to a minimum, the two giants of the oil world... agree to a common market price. Deterding, accordingly, has a powerful weapon against the Standard. Only recently he threatened a price war with the VACUUM OIL IF IT SOLD SOVIET PETROLEUM IN EGYPT. The Vacuum is ready to defy him—very likely because it does not suppose that the Shell would throw down the gauntlet to the Standard for the sake of the Egyptian market. BUT MR. TEAGLE HAS REASON TO FEAR THAT DETERDING WOULD GO TO SUCH LENGTHS IF HIS BUSINESS IN ALL IMPORTANT COUNTRIES OF EUROPE WAS IMPERILED BY AN UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN SOCONIEJ (Standard of New Jersey) AND THE RUSSIANS. This... far more than any question of morals, was at the bottom of Teagle's disinclination to

deal with the Syndicate. (The Soviet Union Oil Trust). THIS, TOO, EXPLAINS THE SOCONIEJ'S CONCERN ABOUT "STOLEN OIL."

WE have seen already how Teagle dealt with this problem. Royal Dutch Shell and Standard Oil are now at sword's points—that is to say that American and British imperialism are in a titanic struggle centering around the immense supplies of oil controlled by the Soviet Union.

Royal Dutch Shell has its back against the wall, fighting to retain its markets. There is plenty of evidence of this, but we will quote but one news item from the New York Herald-Tribune of September 14:

"The war between Standard Oil... and the Royal Dutch Shell Company, precipitated when the former took over contracts for the distribution of Russian petroleum, has flooded Europe with cheap Soviet oil, Mason Day, vice-president of the Sinclair Exploration Company, said yesterday on his arrival here aboard... the Olympic."

BUT more important than the commercial struggle are its political implications and it is evident that the part played by the oil resources of the Soviet Union in international affairs at present hardly can be over-emphasized.

### Herr Duisberg



Head of the German chemical industry whose agreement with Walter Teagle of Standard Oil left Sir Henri Deterding out in the cold in connection with the extraction of oil from coal by the Bergius process.

Underlying recent developments in France—the attempt to dismiss Rakovsky, the Soviet Union ambassador, the hue and cry against the Soviet Union itself, and the debt and credit negotiations between France and the Soviet Union on which an agreement has been reached, is the struggle between Royal Dutch Shell and Standard Oil—backed by their respective state departments.

THE New York Times for September 18, quotes an editorial from the Pravda in a Moscow dispatch. It says:

"The base means resorted to by the oil people ended by strengthening Franco-Soviet relations."

"The British have been trying to close the French markets against Soviet Oil, but Deterding's agents have been defeated in their attempt to bind the French nation to the chariot of British imperialism...."

STILL more significant is a Paris dispatch to The Times from Walter Duranty, the most reliable correspondent of The Times on Russian affairs and international politics in which the Soviet Union is involved.

Duranty says, after citing the political gossip of the European capitals: "One hears a tale of a new rising of the Caucasian Mensheviks who are only waiting for French permission—that is a French rupture with the Soviet—to launch a revolt supported by the 'Cavalry of St. George,' as the French term English gold."

"It is all vague and conjectural, but sometimes behind the smoke there is fire. Anyway, one thing is certain—the rulers of Soviet Russia are convinced that Britain is 'out to get them' by any possible means and that SIR HENRI DETERDING'S ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN IS AT ONCE A PART AND THE SPEARHEAD OF THE BRITISH ATTACK. They say, part, BECAUSE THE ANGLICAN DUTCH OIL INTERESTS ARE DIRECTLY AFFECTED... one of the important factors in the Franco-Russian is the question of 'guarantees' for interest and repayment of credits to the Soviet... THESE GUARANTEES ARE SAID TO CONSIST OF THE SUPPLY OF RUSSIAN OIL ANNUALLY SUFFICIENT TO RENDER FRANCE—AND POSSIBLY SPAIN ALSO, FOR THERE ARE WHISPERS OF THAT AROUND PARIS—INDEPENDENT OF EITHER AMERICAN OR BRITISH OIL."

"There might be, it is said, an arrangement made with one or the other of the Standard corporations WHICH WOULD DISARM THEIR OPPOSITION AND EVEN FACILITATE THE FINANCING OF FRANCO-RUSSIAN CREDITS. BUT SIR HENRI DETERDING... WOULD OBVIOUSLY BE HURT

SHOULD ANY SUCH CONCLUSION BE REACHED."

It is obvious that with the Standard Oil possessing an importing, a refining and a distributing machinery divided into separate corporations and chartered by the French government, (these corporations were organized shortly after the war) and with contracts for the purchase of Soviet oil, Standard Oil can easily risk losing some of its French income provided its rival, Royal Dutch Shell, is squeezed out of the French market.

DURANTY continues: "Finally, this storm appears to be having the effect of diverting French attention from the original talk about the recall of Rakovsky or a rupture with the Soviet."

So far the world struggle between Standard Oil and Royal Dutch appears as a development which, utilized in the masterly manner in which it has been by the Soviet Union diplomacy, seems to have thwarted an immediate offensive against the Soviet Union under British auspices and therefore to have averted for the time being the danger of imperialist war. To some extent this is doubtless true, but only fools will see in inner-imperialist conflicts a continuous guarantee for the safety of the Soviet Union.

NOT only does the safety of the Soviet Union from imperialist blockade and invasion lie in its own strength and the will and the ability of the masses in the imperialist countries to defend the fatherland of the working class, but there is also the world struggle for oil, a danger to the masses of an imperialist war between Great Britain and America developing out of it.

While the main task of the labor movement of the world is war against imperialist war on the Soviet Union, it is necessary also that we keep in mind the ever-sharpening antagonisms between the two world imperialisms—Great Britain and America—which the phases of the struggle for oil outlined previously bring into clear relief.

STUDENTS of oil and international politics, especially those who realize the tremendous influence of the struggle for the oil reserves of the world, which recent technical discoveries and processes have given new immense values, are already doing something more than hinting at the possibilities of a world war contained therein.

Albert D. Brokaw, oil engineer, writing in the October issue of "Foreign Affairs," takes a serious view of the struggle for oil. One does not have to read between the lines to realize that war is in the air.

(To Be Continued.)

## Red Rays

THAT little revolt in Ukraine is just what we said it was—a false alarm. All the "reliable" capitalist newspapers that have millions of dollars at their disposal to spend on high-priced correspondents and cable tools, gave minute detail about the revolt that had the Ukraine up in arms against the Soviet Union. Moscow denied that there was even a decent brawl in the Ukraine, but with Litvinoff raising the devil with the imperialist war mongers in Geneva something had to be done, so the capitalist correspondents pulled off a revolt in the Ukraine.

AFTER the Associated Press had spread the story of the fake revolt over the world, it began to investigate the authenticity of its reports. And after canvassing the situation thoroughly it was obliged to come to the conclusion that there was nothing to it. Even Abraham Cahan, the anti-Communist editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, admits that Moscow cables are reliable while no credence can be given to the product of the border states' lie factories.

READERS of THE DAILY WORKER who may be worried over the problem of bringing up their children properly should take a lesson from that indefatigable teacher John D. Rockefeller, Jr. While delivering a lecture on "Character, the Foundation of Successful Business," the junior oil sultan told how his three boys paid their way while the family was on a European tour last year. John D. Jr. employed them to relieve him of some of the worries of travel. It cost him only ten dollars a week and the boys never that of going on strike.

HOW to travel and at the same time enjoy the peace and quiet of a well-ordered home is the worry of proletarian existence. A carpenter for instance, must carry a heavy set of tools around when joyriding from one city to another. There is no need for this discomfort. He should hire his family to see that his kit is forwarded and that the porter who lugs it from train to cab and from cab to train is properly rewarded. And when our readers go on a world tour how much more pleasant it will be for them to put the whole family on the payroll than give the money to strangers?

IT seems that the trouble with the proletariat is that it does not know how to manage its finances. If John D.'s miners in Colorado knew how to get along on \$5 a day (when they are employed) they would not be driven to strike for \$7.50. And John would not be obliged to call on his state police to butcher them if they remained happy and contented. It is unpleasant—even for a multi-millionaire Sunday school teacher—to have his help murdered. Thrift, religion and business efficiency would make things right for everybody.

IN the course of my duty, I attended the opening of "Electra," a Greek tragedy with Margaret Anglin in the leading role. I am not going to say anything about the Sophocles play here. But the audience was worth looking at. I believe there was at least \$1,000,035 worth of clothes in the orchestra. I noticed several husky males dozing thru the performance while their woman spent their time eyeing their neighbors' gowns. After the thing was over the evening dresses taxied off to night clubs. It is not surprising that secretary of commerce Hoover finds the country prosperous. I had to look at my Ingersoll now and then to keep my proletarian head, while in that multi-million dollar audience.

THERE is one reason why the reactionary labor leaders are making war on the Communists: There is a shortage of \$200,000 in the funds of district No. 9 of the painters' union. It appears that a good deal of the money was lost in Wall Street speculation. Five of the officers are under arrest. While all reactionary labor leaders are not personally dishonest, the great majority of them look on the trade union movement as a "sphere of influence" which they have a right to exploit to their own advantage. The most vociferous patriots during the great war were those whose arms were deepest in the national treasury. The most vociferous red-baiters in the labor movement are usually the most crooked.

THE democratic faction in Chicago does not agree with the republican mayor of that city that he has crime on the go. Neither do we for that matter. But in the matter of underworld connections one faction has nothing on the other. Under the Dever regime vice, graft and crime of all kinds flourished and gangsters killed and hijacked with impunity. They are simply a little looser in their methods under Thompson. Wars are always won by the side with the "heaviest artillery" and since Thompson won the last election perhaps the democrats have cause to grumble. But they had the money to buy the guns and their failure to stock the arsenal cannot be blamed on Thompson. The latter learned his lesson from the local Hearst sheets whose policy calls for the biggest army and navy in the world for the United States.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.