

## JSSR WANTS PEACE, STALIN TELLS ALL UNION COMMUNIST CONGRESS

### Opposition Must Disarm Completely to Remain in Ranks of All Union Party

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER.) MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 4.—Joseph Stalin, the General Secretary of the All Union Communist Party opened the morning session of the Fifteenth Party Congress in the Kremlin with an analysis of the international situation. He was continuously interrupted with loud and enthusiastic cheers of approval.

U. S. S. R. Progress Sweeping. After a powerful and sweeping picture of the development and consolidation of the Soviet Union under the leadership of a Leninist Party, Stalin analyzed the international situation. He pointed out the aggravation of the differences between the capitalist countries and the growth of class contradictions within these lands.

Dwelling on the problems of the Chinese Revolution, Stalin expressed the firm belief that its revival was only a question of time.

The speaker pointed to the efforts of the Soviet Union to preserve peace in contrast to the capitalist powers. Further development, Stalin declared, must inevitably lead to revolutionary shocks.

Socialism Gains. The second part of Stalin's speech described the achievements of the Party in the field of national economy. The socialist sector of the national economy has grown considerably at the expense of private capital, the speaker indicated. The rapid pace of the development of the Soviet Union's industry is due to the fact that the entire people's economy has been placed on a minutely planned basis.

Referring, in the last part of his speech, to the question of the Opposition, Stalin said, "If previously one could have asked in what lay the differences between the Party and Opposition, one must now ask whether there exists a single point of agreement between them."

What is to happen to the Opposition now? Stalin asked. It is being said that the Opposition intends to submit a declaration to the congress, stating its willingness to submit to the Party decisions and to dissolve its fraction. At the same time, it adds that it will defend within the Party the views it has heretofore held.

Opposition Must Disarm. Amidst the stormy applause of the congress, Stalin declared that this will be vain. If the Opposition wishes to remain in the Party any longer it must "disarm ideologically and organizationally," and openly before the whole Party and the working class.

Military Training Hit At Students' Meeting. Compulsory military training in colleges was condemned at a conference held Saturday afternoon at Madison Square Hotel, where 12 student institutions were represented.

The meeting considered the cases of Leo Rothenberg and Alexander Lifshitz, students in City College who were recently suspended for opposing compulsory military training. Rothenberg was loudly applauded when he spoke. He has since been reinstated. Lifshitz still stands suspended.

Picketing of City College as a protest was suggested by several delegates.

104 DIE IN CASPIAN SEA. MOSCOW, Dec. 4.—The toll of the Caspian Sea Storm is now put at 104 drowned, with 900 fishermen still missing. More than 500 fishing smacks are still marooned in the ice. The crews of most of the boats are facing death as a result of lack of food.

Building a Firm Base for the Struggle Against Reaction—The Third National Conference of the Trade Union Educational League

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

The Third National Conference of the Trade Union Educational League which ended its two-day session last night, attended by some 300 militant trade unionists from practically every section of industry, was the only trade union gathering in the last two years which gave hope to the American workingclass.

At the conference were the delegated representatives of the left wing in the labor movement—the only section of the labor movement which has a program meeting the needs of the workers in this period when official reaction, coupled with the open drive of the bosses against the unions, as in the coal mining industry, has created a situation in which the very life of the labor movement is at stake.

Organization of the millions of workers in basic industry who are outside of the unions, by stimulation of organization campaigns initiated by the existing unions, or by the building

(Continued on Page Two)

## COLORADO STRIKE BREAKING MILITIA QUARTERED IN HOME OF STRIKING MINER AT COLUMBINE



Soldiers of the state of Colorado, sent by Governor Adams to kill miners if they picket at the Columbine mine, resting in the home of a miner after he has been driven out. At the Columbine state troopers and Rocky Mountain Fuel Co. mine guards killed six strikers and wounded dozens more.

## TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE PLEDGES TO "SAVE THE UNIONS"

### Delegates Send Telegrams of Greeting To Tom Mooney and Warren Billings

Two thousand workers, including three hundred delegates to the third national conference to the Trade Union Educational League were brought to their feet in enthusiastic applause in one of the most dramatic incidents ever to have taken place at a New York workers' meeting, when three members of the Miners' Relief Committee, dressed in their miners' costumes, with their head lamps lighted as if prepared to enter the gloomy recesses of a Pennsylvania mine, marched into the meeting chamber at Central Opera House, in which the third national conference of the Trade Union Educational League was being held, and called upon the representatives to unite the forces of the left wing movement in an attempt to save the miners' union from the destruction with which it is threatened.

Hardly less picturesque was the Chinese delegation of militants representing sections of Oriental workers as they paraded into the crowded auditorium to the cheering of the visiting sympathizers and delegates. With banners flying and slogans held aloft they too symbolized the spirit of militancy and promise which has characterized the most significant conference yet to be held by the advance guard of the American working class.

Telegrams to Mooney and Billings, prisoners of California class war justice, as well as to the Colorado prisoners and the Pennsylvania and Ohio miners were sent by the conference with the expressions of the solidarity and support of the left wing in the struggle to free these militant sufferers for the labor movement.

The delegates representing the militant sections of the organized and unorganized labor movement of the country listened to a report by Secretary-Treasurer William Z. Foster, in which he analyzed the policies and past program of the League, and heard him issue a stirring call for renewed activity in a "Save The Trade Union Movement" campaign.

Other speakers at the conference were Earl Browder, American delegate to the Pan Pacific Trade Union Conference, who spoke on the International Situation; Wm. F. Dunne, whose subject was Organize the Unorganized; H. M. Wicks, delegate from the Typographical Union left wing section, who spoke on For a Labor Party and Jack Johnstone, whose subject was Build the Left Wing.

General discussion by the delegates followed the reports of these speakers after which the conference divided itself into special committees for the analysis of special topics relating to the coming year's work.

The Fight on Reaction. Foster, in pointing out the especially critical condition of the trade union movement of the United States and the unusual significance of the present conference of the advance guard of the workers, called attention to the increasing reaction of the bureaucratic officials and their attempt to stifle all militancy within the unions. This was the sign for redoubled activity on the part of the left wing, he said. The Trade Union Educational League had been proven entirely correct in its estimate of the situation and the slogans which had been issued.

Previous Judgment Correct. He referred in particular to the slogans directed in the railroad workers' and miners' struggles. The slogan of "Amalgamation or Amihilation" was correct.

(Continued on Page Five)

## Thomas W. Lamont



President of pro-fascist "Italy-America" society and partner of J. P. Morgan & Co., biggest Wall St. bank with which Count di Revel, organizer of "Fascist League of America" has connections.

The "Fascist League of America" is directly pushing prosecution of Greco and Carrillo, two New York Italian workers, who opposed Mussolini and who will be "in death house by Christmas" if fascist hopes are realized.

Confirmation of the facts showing the interest of big Wall Street banking houses in the case of Callegero Greco and Donato Carrillo, the two Italian workers who, according to District Attorney John E. McGeehan, are to be sent "to the death house by Christmas" in a murder trial resulting from their opposition to Mussolini's gangster organization in this country, have been obtained by The DAILY WORKER since the exposure in the columns of this paper last Saturday of the connection of Count Thon di Revel, organizer of the fascists in the United States, with the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The fact that Thomas W. Lamont, partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., is president of the "Italy-America Society," an organization thru which Italian merchants in the United States are coerced into submission and support of Mussolini's bloody dictatorship, is only one of a series of facts now shown to add weight to the evidence.

Morgan and Co. Hold Key Posts. In addition to holding the presidency of the Italy-America Society thru Thomas W. Lamont one of the principal partners, the Morgan firm also controls the office of treasurer of the society, which position is held by Francis D. Bartow, likewise a member of the Morgan firm with offices at 23 Wall St. In the recent "election" of officers held by the society in April of this year, the committee which named the slate duly chosen at its recommendation, consisted of Thomas W. Lamont, and Francis D. Bartow.

That the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company exercises direct supervision

(Continued on Page Two)

## GOVERNOR ADAMS SLIPS AWAY TO "CARE FOR HIS CATTLE," LEAVING LUDLOW KILLER TO BREAK STRIKE

### Colorado Executive "Tipped Off" That Guard at Columbine Would Slaughter Pickets

### "Put the College Students Underground," Say Militiamen Trying to Remove Witnesses

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.) DENVER, Colo., Dec. 4.—With Governor Adams quietly fading from the scene to his ranch home twelve hours' travel from Denver to "care for his cattle," and with the Colorado state militia now recruited up to full war strength with thugs and the young boys in it all sent home, the way is clear for fresh massacres of the pickets in the Colorado coal mine strike.

The notorious Colonel Pat Hamrock is in charge of strike-breaking. He was commander of the militia sent to Ludlow, and therefore responsible for the massacre there by fire and bullets of the miners' families living in tents after being driven from their homes in a strike.

Hamrock is now holding the office of civil service commissioner, but his connection with the activities of the militia now seems clear.

"Sleep Soundly." It has been ascertained that the night before the Columbine killing was engineered, when plans had evidently been made to slaughter pickets in the morning, Governor Adams was told by Louis Scherf, head gunner of the Columbine, that "You can sleep soundly knowing nothing will happen in the morning."

What happened in the morning was the peaceful, unarmed pickets, crowded together before the mine property, were fired into with rifles, automatic pistols and machine guns, the machine guns being posted illegally on the company's property.

Governor Clears Way. Now the governor has "gone to sleep" twelve hours ride away from Denver. But before he left the Sunday News of Denver stated: "The governor says the strike is about over and all danger is past, and he is going to his ranch to care for his cattle for a week."

Informed individuals fear for the worst. The Columbine has failed to drive its men back to work, and the reorganized militia, now under the direct influence of Hamrock and men of his type, are ready for more bloodshed.

(Continued on Page Five)

ARMED SCABS AT COVERDALE RIOT THRU MINE TOWN

State Troopers Refuse Aid; "Protect Property"

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4.—In accordance with the coal operators' present policy of pushing the campaign against the locked-out miners to a climax, the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company is forming and organizing mass attacks of scabs on the strikers and their families. At the Coverdale mine of the company, Ben Smith, miner-elected constable, who insists on searching and disarming scabs menacing the strikers was recently arrested by the company.

At Coverdale the atmosphere of violence and disaster brooding over the camp is becoming unendurable for the strikers, as the company means it to be. Coverdale is only five miles out of Pittsburgh, but a trolley line is the only connection with the town, and the camp is far up the road from the trolley stop, on the hillside, isolated, remote.

Scabs All Around. Some of the Coverdale scabs are housed in scab barracks and old railroad cars near the mine in the shadow of the company machine guns. But about 200 additional ones—Coverdale is a large mine—are planted right among the union families up in the company houses in the "patch" as it is called. The seventy families remaining in the company houses are scattered along the streets of the patch, with scabs all around.

The attack started late at night. The miners' families were already sleeping and the patch was quiet. Suddenly a wild-chorus of howls and curses and threats broke loose outside and the crash of glass as a volley of rocks came hurling through the windows of the strikers' shacks, and gun-shots sounded. About three hundred scabs were milling around on the hillside, hurling rocks at the union houses and yelling for the strikers "to come on out."

The scattered union families, unprepared, outnumbered, were helpless. For hours the rioting went on, till

(Continued on Page Two)

Local 41 Workers Meet Tonight to Begin Campaign

Arrangements for waging an energetic campaign against the hem-stitching employers and the union smashing right wing of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union will be taken up at a meeting of Local 41, I. L. G. W. U. tonight immediately after work at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St.

The speakers at tonight's meeting will be Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board, Cloakmakers' Union; Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board.

(Continued on Page Two)

2 WHO SLASHED GROSS INDICTED BY GRAND JURY

Assaulted Fur Leader During Strike

B. Cohen and S. Friedman, right wing gangsters who murderously assaulted Aaron Gross, chief business agent of the Joint Board, Furriers Union more than six months ago during the strike against the associated shops have been re-indicted by the grand jury, it was learned yesterday.

When the assault took place during the strike, the two right wing thugs were jailed; later the charge, however, was dropped by the grand jury. At that time they were bailed out by the right wing of the International Fur Workers Union and were represented in court by former assistant District Attorney Samuel Markewich, counsel for the right wing of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

# SINCLAIR, BURNS FACE CHARGE OF HINDERING TRIAL

## Contempt Case Today for Jury Fixing

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—Charged with criminal contempt of court, Wm. J. Burns, most noted of American labor spies and strikebreakers, his son, Wm. Sherman Burns, Harry F. Sinclair, oil operator who got the fraudulent lease to Teapot Dome's \$20,000,000 worth of oil, two of his associates and one of Burns' office managers will be in court tomorrow morning. Ex-Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania will be present as a witness against them.

The citation against them states that they sought to "bribe, intimidate and influence" the jurors in the Fall-Sinclair oil graft trial and that Oil Baron Sinclair, on trial with former Secretary of the Interior Fall, hired the Burns Detective Agency to get them a mistrial if it could not get an acquittal.

### Swore False Affidavits.

In pursuit of this bargain, says the charge of contempt, the Burns Detective Agency not only shadowed, hounded and frightened the jurors, but also, on the confession of one of the detectives, deliberately framed-up a false affidavit to accuse the prosecution of doing exactly the same thing.

The two employees of Sinclair charged with contempt are Henry Mason Day and Sheldon Clark. They are alleged to have been the actual go-betweens when Sinclair engaged the Burns company. The object Sinclair had in mind, in the language of the citation for contempt is that of "impeding the trial." Furthermore, part of their program was that of some of the jurors.

Besides Pinchot and government attorneys concerned in the testimony of the Burns agent, McMullin as to false affidavits, there will appear in court as a witness against Burns, Donald Woodward, a Washington department store owner, in whose home it is asserted the Burns agents made many of their reports to Day and Clark.

All the members of the Fall-Sinclair trial will be called.

Sinclair and Burns have already indicated that their defense will be the technical charge of "being placed in jeopardy for the same alleged offense."

The trial judge in the contempt case is the same Judge Siddons who had the graft trial.

## Texas Fights Order Excluding Mexicans

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 4.—The Chamber of Commerce in Texas is fighting the Immigration Commission's order, which would exclude both Mexican and Canadian inhabitants from earning their living in the United States.

## Armed Scabs Riot Thru Mine Town

(Continued from Page One)  
after three in the morning. The individual strikers could not get out of their homes and join forces to make a concerted drive against the scabs. Fearing for the safety of their homes and children if their men went down the hill for aid, two of the miners' wives faced the rising tumult outside, and managed to make their way through the groups of scabs to the public highroad.

### Protect Only Property.

The women and two of the miners out looking for Ben Smith, constable, ran into a state trooper. "If you are a citizen you can protect yourselves," said this representative of the law in the state of Pennsylvania, when they told their story. "We are here to protect company property. In Pennsylvania a citizen can keep a gun in his home."

On Sunday night the scabs broke loose again. About a score of them, armed with rifles, guns and picks, come over to the picket post stationed at the car stop—three pickets according to the Pittsburgh Terminal Injunction—and began firing. Other strikers ran up to the pickets' aid, and the firing went on for the next two hours. This time the strikers were not unprepared.

The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company has been one of the most vicious assailants of the locked-out miners, torn the roofs off strikers' houses, turned off water and light, arrested strikers by the thousands.

### Hunger Too.

Now the company has won the appeal on the eviction of miners whose houses were bonded, and is taking steps to evict hundreds of families within the coming days.

The organization of mass scab attacks is a new weapon of the company to terrorize the miners and smash their resistance. Those with the miners must keep the coal operators from adding the weapon of hunger to the terrible array with which they are trying to bludgeon the miners into submission.

Send money, food and clothes to the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners Relief Committee, Room 307, 66 Penn. Ave. Help the miners win.

# Text of Peace Proposal by U.S.S.R. at Geneva Conference

GENEVA, Dec. 4.—The text of the proposal of the delegation of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics for complete and immediate disarmament follows in full:

"The government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, having been unable to participate in three sessions of the preparatory commission for a disarmament conference, has entrusted its delegation to the fourth session of the preparatory commission with the task of making a declaration covering all questions connected with the problem of disarmament.

"The Soviet government adheres to the opinion it has always held, that under the capitalist system no grounds exist for counting upon the removal of the causes which give rise to armed conflicts. Militarism and big navies are essentially natural consequences of the capitalist system. By the very fact of their increase they intensify existing differences, giving a vast impetus to all potential quarrels and inevitably convert these into armed conflicts.

**U. S. S. R. Wants Peace.**  
"The peoples of all countries, however, enfeebled and impoverished by the imperialistic world war, are imbued with a determination to struggle against new imperialist wars and to guarantee peace between nations. This is precisely what makes it possible for the Soviet Union to accept the invitation of the league, the latter having expressed itself in favor of disarmament. In so doing the Soviet government demonstrates before the whole world its will to peace between nations and makes clear to all the real aspirations and true desires of the capitalist states in regard to disarmament.

**Hague Evades Issue.**  
"Despite the fact that the world war was called a 'war to end war,' the whole history of post-war international relations has been one of unintermittent and systematic increase of armed forces in the capitalist states and of a vast increase in the general burden of militarism. So far none of the solemn promises of the league has been even partially fulfilled, while in all of its activities in this regard the league has systematically evaded setting the question in a practical light.

"All of the work done by the preparatory commission in this regard has been purely of a decorative nature. Indeed, the league only approached the question of general disarmament in 1924. It decided to call a conference on general disarmament on May 1, 1925, but to the present not only has the matter of disarmament not advanced a single step, but no date for a conference has even been fixed.

"Likewise, the league has been fruitlessly engaged upon the question of the limitation of war budgets since 1920. Reluctance to put into practice the policy of disarmament, both on the part of the league and individual imperialist states, was manifested both in the methods adopted and the alteration of the questions of disarmament and general guarantees, while simultaneous attempts are made to sum up in detail all the factors determining the armed power of the various countries concerned.

**Endless Arguments.**  
"Such a setting of the question, evoking endless and fruitless arguments on so-called military potentials, affords opportunity for an indefinite postponement of the fundamental and decisive question of the actual dimensions of disarmament. There can be no doubt that by setting the question thus at the coming disarmament conference not only will it be impossible to achieve a curtailment of existing armaments, but the states belonging to the league may even receive legal sanction for increasing armaments.

"The Soviet Union has systematically endeavored to get the question of disarmament definitely and practically formulated. Its endeavors have, however, always encountered determined resistance from other states. The Soviet government, the only one to show in deeds its will to peace and disarmament, was not admitted to the Washington conference of 1921 and 1922, devoted to questions of the curtailment of marine armaments. The proposal for general disarmament made by the Soviet delegation at the Geneva conference was rejected by the conference.

**Offers to Disarm.**  
"Despite this opposition, the Soviet never has relaxed its determined endeavors in regard to disarmament. In December, 1922, a conference was called at Moscow by the Soviet of representatives of the border states for a joint discussion of the problem of the proportional curtailment of armaments. The Soviet Union agreed to a considerable diminution of armaments, despite the fact that this would not affect many of the great powers, always ready, whether under obligation of treaties or not, to come to the assistance of the other countries represented at the Moscow conference should these be involved in conflicts with the Soviet.

"A definite and thorough scheme for a diminution of armaments was proposed at that conference by the Soviet Union. This was, however, rejected.

Despite the skeptical attitude of the Soviet Union toward the labor of the League, it accepted the invitation of December 12, 1925, to attend the coming disarmament conference and only

of the proposal of the delegation of the Republics for complete and immediate disarmament follows in full:

"The Soviet-Swiss conflict evoked by the assassination of Vorovsky, and the subsequent acquittal of the assassin by a Swiss court has prevented the Soviet Union from attending the previous sessions of the preparatory commission.

**Complete Disarmament.**  
"In now sending a delegation to the fourth session of the preparatory commission the government has authorized it to present a scheme for general and complete disarmament. The Soviet Union delegation is authorized by its government to propose the complete abolition of all land, marine and air forces.

"The Soviet government suggests the following measures for the realization of this proposal:

"A. The dissolution of all land, sea and air forces and the non-admittance of their existence in any concealed form whatsoever.

**Disarmament of Weapons.**  
"B. The destruction of all weapons, military supplies, means of chemical warfare and all other forms of armament and the means of destruction in possession of troops or military of general stores.

"C. The scrapping of all warships and military air vessels.

"D. The discontinuance of calling citizens for military training, either in armies or public bodies.

**Abolish Military Service.**  
"E. Legislation for the abolition of military service, either compulsory, voluntary or recruited.

"F. Legislation prohibiting the calling up of trained reserves.

"G. The destruction of fortresses and naval and air bases.

"H. The scrapping of military plants, factories and war industry plants in the general industrial world.

**End War Ministries.**  
"I. The discontinuance of assigning funds for military purposes, both state budgets and those of public bodies.

"K. The abolition of military, naval and air ministries, the dissolution of general staffs and all kinds of military administrations, departments and institutions.

**Stop War Propaganda.**  
"L. The legislative prohibition of military propaganda, the military training of populations and military education both of state and public bodies.

"M. The legislative prohibition of patenting of all kinds of armaments and means of destruction with a view to the removal of the incentive to the invention of the same.

"N. Legislation making the infringement of any of the above stipulations a grave crime against the state.

**Want Immediate Action.**  
"O. The withdrawal or corresponding alteration of all legislative acts, both of a national and an international scope, infringing the above stipulations.

"The Soviet Union delegation is empowered to propose the fulfillment of the above program of complete disarmament as soon as the respective convention comes into force in order that all necessary measures for the destruction of military stores may be completed in a year's time. The Soviet government considers that the above scheme for the execution of complete disarmament is the simplest and the best conducive to peace.

**Practical Program.**  
"In the case of capitalist states rejecting the immediate abolition of standing armies the Soviet Union, in its desire to facilitate the achievement of a practical agreement, proposes a program of complete disarmament to be carried out simultaneously by all the contracting states by gradual stages during a period of four years, the first stage to be accomplished in the course of the coming year.

"Under this proposal national funds freed from the war budgets are to be employed in each state at its own discretion, but exclusively for productive and cultural purposes. While insisting upon the views just stated, the delegation is nevertheless ready to participate in any and every discussion of the question of the limitation of armaments whenever practical measures really leading to disarmament are proposed.

**Assails Poison Gas.**  
"The delegation declares that the Soviet government fully subscribes to the convention on the prohibition of the application to military purposes of chemical and bacteriological substances and process and expresses its readiness to sign the convention immediately.

"While insisting on an early date being fixed for ratification by all states, it considers that, in order to insure the practicability of the convention, it is necessary to raise the question of the establishment of control by the workers in those chemical industries capable of being rapidly converted to war purposes in states which have a highly developed chemical industry."

The resolution offered by the Soviet Union delegation follows:

"Whereas, the existence of armaments and their tendency to growth by their very nature inevitably lead to armed conflicts between nations,

## U.S.S.R. Wants Peace Stalin Tells Congress

(Continued from Page One)  
honestly admit its mistakes. The Opposition will have to do this or else seek for itself another party.

**Preserves Peace.**  
In concluding, Stalin summed up the successes of the All Union Communist Party. He showed how it had preserved peace, promoted the unity of the proletarians throughout the world, raised the authority of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the eyes of millions among the masses of the international working class, has developed at a rapid rate, the Socialist construction of the Soviet Union, and advanced the unity of industry and agriculture and consolidated the union of the workers and peasants. The All Union Communist Party will continue to follow in the path of Leninism and to achieve new victories for Communism and a Soviet Union of the whole world, he said.

**Applaud Stalin.**  
Stalin concluded his speech amidst enthusiastic applause and the cheers of the delegates who rose and sang the International.

After Stalin's speech, Kossior made the organizational report for the Central Committee.

**Open Congress.**  
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 4.—Stormy applause greeted the opening speech of Alexei Rykov, President of the Council of People's Commissars, to the Fifteenth Congress of the All Union Communist Party, in the Kremlin.

At the conclusion of the speech, on a motion of the standing orders committee, the 1,612 delegates proceeded to the unanimous election of the presidium. The fifty-two members of the presidium include, Stalin, Rykov, Kalinin, Bucharin, Rudzutak, Voroshilov, Mikoyan, Molotov, Ordjonikidze, Tomsky, Uglanov, Yaroslavski, Kossior, Menjinsky and others.

**Approve Agenda.**  
After the election of the secretariat and the Auditing Commission, the Congress unanimously approved the agenda, which includes the political report of the Central Committee by Stalin, and its organizational report by Kossior; the Central Auditing Commission's report given by Kursky; the Central Control Commission's report by Ordjonikidze; the report of the delegation of the All Union Communist Party in the Communist International by Bucharin; the report of the directions for elaborating the five years' plan of national economy by Rykov and Krijanovsky; the report of the work in the villages by Molotov; the report on the election of the Party's central organs.

**Consider Opposition.**  
Ordjonikidze, chairman of the Central Control Commission read the well-known resolution passed by the Central Control Commission on November twelfth in regards to the expulsion of from the Central Control Committee and the Central Control Commission of Kameney, Rakovsky, Smilga and other leaders in the anti-Party struggle of the Opposition. The resolution submits to the Congress the question of the continued Party membership of the leaders of the Opposition.

The Congress elected a special commission composed of sixty-five comrades to consider all materials and documents bearing upon the Opposition. The commission includes Ordjonikidze, Tomsky, Kalinin, Yaroslavski, Uglanov, Skrypnik and others. After a study of the materials and documents characterizing the activities of the Opposition, the Commission will report its findings to the Congress.

**Workers Greet Congress.**  
Clara Zetkin, who greeted the Congress on behalf of the Communist International was greeted with a stormy ovation. She emphasized the danger of the disruptive work of the Opposition. Peasants' and workers' delegations from a number of cities in the Soviet Union, including factory workers from Leningrad, Moscow and Kharkov, and agricultural workers from the Ukraine, declared that the workers and peasants would follow the Leninist leadership of the Communist Party and vigorously demanded the cessation of the anti-Party activities of the Opposition.

Replying to the greetings Rykov declared that they indicated the desire of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union for the maintenance of unity within the ranks of the Communist Party.

diverting workers and peasants from peaceful and productive labor and bringing in their train countless disasters, and

"Whereas, armed force is a weapon in the hands of the great powers for the oppression of peoples of small and colonial countries, and

"Whereas, complete abolition of armaments is at present the only real means of guaranteeing security and affording a guaranty against the outbreak of war, this fourth session of the Preparatory Commission for disarmament resolves,

"1. To proceed immediately to the working out in detail of a draft convention for complete general disarmament on the principles proposed by the Soviet Union delegation, and

"2. Proposes the convocation not later than March, 1928, of a Disarmament Conference for the discussion and confirmation of the terms provided in clause 1."

The resolution was deferred for consideration at a later time.

## Richard Washburn Child MORE PROOF THAT WALL STREET BACKS GRECO FRAME-UP



As U. S. Ambassador to Italy, Mr. Child, by his own admission, conspired with Benito Mussolini, then known as a leader of reactionary gangsters, to overthrow the parliamentary government of Italy. The bloody dictatorship which took its place was financed by J. P. Morgan & Co., and Child admits that MORGAN WAS ALSO IN CONFERENCE WITH HIM during the days when he the American Ambassador and Mussolini were plotting the overthrow.

Now Child is vice-president of the "Italy-America Society," a pro-fascist organization of which Morgan's partner, Thomas W. Lamont, is president, and with the Morgan firm is connected Count Thon di Revel, organizer of the "Fascist League of North America," which is the moving force in the effort to railroad two Italian-American workers, Greco and Carillo, to the electric chair for their opposition to Mussolini's dictatorship.

## Expect 1,000 Fords To Be Daily Output

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 4.—The new Ford Car was displayed yesterday to more than 100,000 persons in the Convention Hall here. Production on the old cars was stopped ten months ago, throwing thousands of workers out and causing great poverty, so that this new car could be produced.

Ford stated that he expects 1,000 cars to be assembled daily after January 1st.

## Building a Firm Base Against Reaction

(Continued from Page One)

of new unions where necessary, was a task for which the conference adopted a series of concrete proposals.

The building of a labor party based on the unions and the necessary measures which must be carried out to accomplish this was another issue on which the conference spent much time and reached a unanimous decision.

The injunction menace, the conference decided, must be met by mass violations of injunctions and the mobilization of the whole labor movement for this struggle.

The question of the organization of a nation-wide relief campaign for the miners came before the conference, not as an isolated issue as it was made to appear in the official A. F. of L. conference in Pittsburgh recently, but as a necessary task which is part of the whole struggle against wage cuts, the open shop, the injunction menace and the drive for the destruction of the unions. The conference pledged its full support to the miners' relief campaign.

The separate conferences of the National Industrial Committees, composed of the left wing workers in the respective industries, brought out more clearly than ever facts long known to every militant worker—facts showing clearly that most of the decisive industries are entirely unorganized, or that the unions which exist are so small and narrow as to be completely ineffective as instruments of the masses of workers and in many instances useless at present even as bases for extension of union organization.

Company unionism and "union-management cooperation," its first cousin, were targets of the conference. A program for real struggle against these two menaces was adopted and plans made for energetic application of the program.

The conference atmosphere was entirely one of keen understanding of the needs of the working class, correct estimate of the great obstacles to be overcome, courage with which to meet these obstacles and determination to organize all honest elements in the labor movement and in unorganized industry to check the capitalist drive and build a powerful labor movement.

The forces of the organized section of the left wing which the Trade Union Educational League conference represented, are weak as yet. Compared to the might of official reaction these forces appear still weaker. But judged from the angle of the growing conviction among great numbers of workers that the official labor leadership has made a traitor's peace with the capitalist class and its government and that the official policy leads the labor movement straight to destruction, the left wing forces have a strength quite out of proportion to their numbers.

The organized left wing represents the interests of the masses in industry, it has a correct program, it has the will to struggle. Its leadership will be looked to more and more by the rank and file of the unions and unorganized workers for aid and guidance of the struggles they face now.

The left wing must be broadened and strengthened. The conference laid the basis for this most necessary task, a task which must be carried out rapidly if the retreat of labor movement is to be stopped.

The delegates left the conference with a sober but none the less firm determination to organize the labor movement for battle. In every industry, as the militants carry out the program adopted, the bosses and the reactionary officialdom will realize that new life and spirit is being brought into the labor movement.

There will be tremendous conflicts and in these conflicts the left wing will grow, develop and be welded into a keen weapon of the working class.

To the militant and revolutionary workers in other lands, whose struggles and their meaning for the American labor movement was a major point on the order of business, the news of the conference, the program adopted, the splendid spirit of the delegates and their enthusiastic support of the Soviet Union, will be welcome as a new and hopeful note in the roar of reaction which comes from the United States.

The fight against reaction, the struggle to build a militant and powerful labor movement has a firm base in the ranks of the American working class.

(Continued from Page One)  
over fascist activities in America is indicated by its control of this society. The Italy America Society acts as the link between the still somewhat unpopular fascist dictatorship and the so-called "cultural" element of America, the universities, the periodicals, the public speakers, etc. by which the attempts are made to infiltrate into the "culture" of America sentiments favorable to Mussolini.

**Morgan Men in Recent History.**  
Thomas W. Lamont, then as now a partner in the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., went to Paris with the Woodrow Wilson staff of diplomats in 1919 as "representative of the U. S. department of the treasury." It was an open secret at the time that "Tom Lamont was dictating the American proposals" for the treaty of Versailles which fastened upon the world the control of allied groups of international bankers. Lamont, ceasing to be an agent of the U. S. government, then, as agent of J. P. Morgan & Co., proceeded under advantages of the terms of the treaty of Versailles to fasten the financial yoke upon Central Europe.

The turbulent movement of the working class of Italy in 1922 was crushed by Mussolini's blackshirt organization after a conference between the gangster-leader and U. S. Ambassador Richard Washburn Child. The dictatorship of blood and iron, which swept aside the parliamentary system of "democratic government" of Italy, was established and kept in power over the heads of the Italian population with funds quickly secured through the representations of Ambassador Child, in the form of loans floated by J. P. Morgan & Co., with Thomas W. Lamont as the active figure in the deals on the part of the bank.

When Mussolini overthrew the parliamentary regime in Italy in November 1922 by his "march to Rome" J. P. Morgan was in the Italian capital in conference with Richard Washburn Child, the American ambassador to Italy. This admission is made by Child in a book of memoirs.

Today we find Thomas W. Lamont at the head of the pro-fascist "Italy-America Society" which carries on

the "cultural" activities by which Italian merchants in the United States are coerced into submission to and support of the fascist government of Italy. At the same time the banking house is connected with the openly acknowledged organizer of the body of violent reactionists in this country—Thaon de Revel.

Richard Washburn Child, who as ambassador of the United States by obvious interpretation of his own admissions, plotted with the gangster-leader Mussolini for the violent overthrow of the parliamentary government of the country to which he was ambassador, is now found as vice president under Lamont in the pro-fascist Italy-America society.

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The Morgan-controlled Italy-America Society almost invariably acts as the host to the various fascist "celebrities" who arrive in the United States at regular intervals for the purpose of furthering their propaganda. At the welcome accorded the Italian aviator, De Pinedo, were present practically the whole board of directors of the society, including Thomas W. Lamont, Count di Revel, now known to be employed selling bonds for the Morgan firm, and head of the Fascist League of North America, Italian consuls, representatives, etc., and including even such individuals as John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times, Otto H. Kahn, so-called liberal banker and fascist admirer, as well as other socially-prominent individuals.

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In the light of this fact it is not surprising that among the thirty-seven American business firms which are reported as supporting the Italy-America Society, besides the Morgan firm, are found such notorious open-shop, union-hating establishments as the United States Steel Corporation, the General Electric Company, the International Harvester Company, the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Chase National Bank and various others no less opposed to labor.

The Morgan firm which fights labor organization in America, subsidizes dictatorships in numerous European countries, and exercises through its control of finance a heavy degree of authority over governments in Europe, has now reached out through its control of the gangster Fascist League of North America and its no less insidious control over American "culture" by means of the Italy-America Society, to dominate the American working class by building up a fascist machine in the United States unequalled even in black Italy.

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

## MORE PHILIPPINE LAND FOR RUBBER KINGS, DAVIS CRY

### Flatly Against Freedom for Islands

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The "liberalization of the Philippine land laws" to permit larger land holdings was recommended in the annual report issued by Secretary of War Davis yesterday. Larger land holdings will permit American rubber magnates to open rubber plantations in Mindanao on a large scale.

The recommendation that larger land holdings be permitted American investors is accompanied by a definite recommendation that the independence be withheld from the islands.

#### Against Freedom.

"The political status of the Philippines is usually set forth as the principal hindrance to the rapid development of the islands," the report says. "If the United States were to announce the definite determination to remain permanently, or for an extended period, in control of the islands, there would be more rapid development. That cannot be questioned.

"On the other hand, it is equally true that if the United States were to announce a definite determination to withdraw from the islands in the near future such a decision would result not only in the slowing up of development, but, for a period, in rapid retrogression. The statement that the announcement of a definite policy would result in development of the islands is therefore not essentially true."

Harvey Firestone, American rubber magnate, who owns large holdings in Liberia, has been carrying on a campaign to alter the Philippine land laws to permit larger holdings.

## Italy, France Sign Pact on Nationals' Rights

PARIS, Dec. 4.—France and Italy signed a temporary agreement concerning the rights of nationals residing in each other's countries, yesterday. Negotiations for the agreement had been in progress for some months.

The treaty was signed by Foreign Minister Briand of France and Ambassador for Italy Manzoni.

## Manilla Steamer With 621 Aboard, Is Adrift

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The schooner Susana, with 621 passengers aboard, is drifting helplessly west of Hermosa, Mayors Island, due to engine trouble, the Navy Department was advised today.

## Stomach Troubles Vanish

Many thousands of people after long suffering found permanent relief from their digestive troubles through the use of the famous, pleasant "System Cleanser" Herbal Compound.

If you suffer with chronic indigestion, gas, dizziness, sleeplessness, headaches, nervousness, constipated bowels, and other ailments caused by a disordered stomach.

DON'T LET IT GO ANY FURTHER! A clogged digestive system leads to more serious ailments. No matter what else you have tried, you owe it to yourself to try this marvelous Digestive Herb.

"SYSTEM CLEANSER" will overcome the most stubborn resistance of indigestion. The lining of the digestive tract will be freed from mucus, restoring normal action of the secretory glands. Relief begins AT ONCE.

1/2 Lb.—2-400 portions—for \$1.50 sent free of any other charge on receipt of amount.—No C. O. D's.

Each addition for every trouble. BESSEMER CHEM. CO.

NATURAL REMEDIES Dept. H, 161 Beekman Street NEW YORK, N. Y.

## Defeat the Imperialist War Against Nicaragua

### 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.
- Smashing Government by Injunction.
- Organization of the Unorganized.
- A Labor Party.
- The Defense of the Soviet Union and Against Capitalist Wars.
- A Workers' and Farmers' Government.

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

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

State .....

Occupation .....

## Pilsudski Breaks Pact. Sends Troops to Danzig. Declares Warsaw Report

WARSAW, Dec. 4.—Marshal Pilsudski has issued secret orders for the establishment of a Polish garrison at Danzig, despite the Danzig constitution which outlaws all military bases from the city, according to reports published here today. The Danzig constitution is guaranteed by the League of Nations.

The order comes on the heels of Polish preparations for an attack on Lithuania.

## Foreign Office of Soviet Union Nails Lies About Ukraine

MOSCOW, Dec. 4.—The press service of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs issued a statement yesterday flatly denying reports of "uprisings" in the Ukraine appearing in the Rumanian press.

"There is not a grain of truth in these reports," the statement declares. "Absolute calm prevails in the Ukraine." The statement is substantiated by the absence of reports from German consuls in Kiev and Odessa who it is believed would have reported disorders had there been any.

The Rumanian reports are believed to have been inspired largely by a desire to cover up a difficult situation at home and with a view to clouding the Bessarabian question.

## Mexico Will Create Single Labor Dept.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (FP).—Mexico, on the initiative of the trade union group in its national congress, is about to establish a separate department of labor, while various other Latin-American countries are likewise moving to give a cabinet place to the chief national office dealing with labor problems.

"During the session held in November by the chamber of deputies," runs the Pan-American Federation of Labor's report from Mexico, "the laborist leaders introduced a project which reforms the law of the ministries of state now in force, and creates a ministry of labor, which is now annexed to the ministry of industry, commerce and labor.

Will Control Immigration. "This new ministry will be in charge of all the affairs relating to labor legislation, as well as the organization of the working men to make of them a force conscious of their rights and duties.

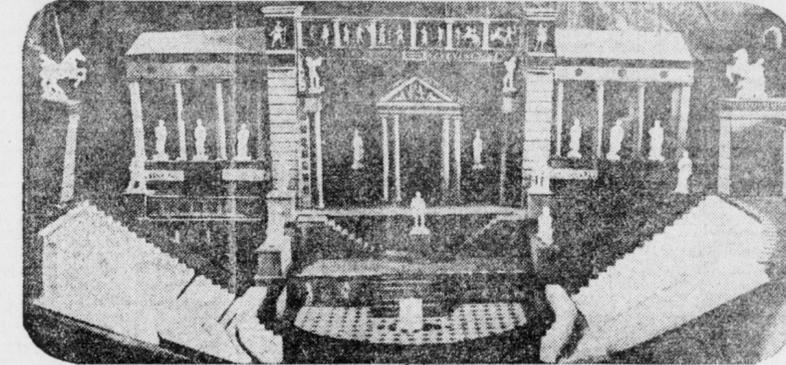
"The project in question proposes that the ministry of labor shall have charge also of all matters relating to immigration, which now is in the hands of the ministry of the interior. "Beforehand, it is a fact that the project introduced by the laborist deputies will not find any opposition in the chamber and will be approved without great discussion."

Luis Morones, now minister of industry, commerce and labor, was formerly the active head of the Mexican Regional Confederation of Labor.

## SLAVEDRIVING IN CONGO.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4.—Imports of rubber from the Congo are said to have increased as the result of government campaign for the more intense cultivation of rubber. Native labor is being worked overtime

## SOVIET UNION CELEBRATES TENTH ANNIVERSARY



Above, ten years after the November revolution, Rykoff, center, addresses the jubilee session of the Communist International in Moscow. Below, a miniature model of the proposed "House of the Soviet," which will be built soon in Moscow.

## Hit British Labor Party Attitude on Indian Commission

LONDON, Nov. 24 (By Mail).—Militant British labor will support the Indian masses in their struggle against British imperialism, the Executive Committee of the British Communist Party told the Indian National Congress in a cable.

"The telegram of the labor party leaders suggesting that any commission of British oppressors' parliament will advance the welfare of the Indian people only exposes the united front of British labor leaders with imperialists," adds the message, which warns the Indian movement against "any reliance on British reformists who, when in office, as they showed in 1924, will continue to maintain exploitation in India by police persecution and armed force in the name of the 'British Commonwealth of Nations,' which is a synonym for British slave empire."

The real voice of British workers was heard in anti-imperialist resolution adopted at the Scarborough Congress, 1925, and the decision of the Edinburgh Congress, 1927, to send fraternal delegation to the All-India Trade Union Congress despite the opposition of the United General Council, including Purcell and Hallsworth, adds the telegram, which congratulates the Indian movement on the widespread resolve to boycott the commission.

## 30 Lives in Danger As Sea Pours Into Vessel, Says SOS

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 4.—Repeated wireless SOS calls from a Greek tanker, Paraguay, were picked up all along the coast from Boston to Norfolk, reporting that thirty lives are in grave danger.

According to reports received here, the Paraguay, which was caught in a sixty-mile northeast gale, is suffering from leaks fore and aft, and unless her pumps are able to keep her going until she reaches Cape Henry, or some one of the vessels seeking her comes to the rescue, there is little hope for the crew.

The Carrabassett, a coast guard cutter, has been dispatched to assist the Paraguay, but according to reports, the cutter is having a hard time fighting the sea, and is making little headway towards the distressed tanker.

Another unidentified vessel is also reported in distress.

## Army Sends Aviators to Build Cuban Air Corps

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Army Air Corps has details two aviators to proceed to Havana for the purpose of assisting in the organization of an aviation school in the Cuban army.

Two enlisted mechanics will accompany the aviators to Havana.

## At Arms Parley



COUNT VON BERNSTORFF created a sensation at the disarmament convention by insisting that more importance be given to Article 19 of the League of Nations covenant which provides for the revision of treaties. Photo shows revision of treaties as he appeared when he was German ambassador to the United States.

## Danger of Polish Attack Not Over, Waldemar Says

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Declaring that he had little hope that the League of Nations would settle the Polish-Lithuanian controversy, Premier Waldemar of Lithuania, in an interview yesterday, declared that "peace between two countries can never exist until the Vilna question is settled."

Waldemar stopped at Berlin in the hope of seeing Foreign Minister Stresemann. He is on his way to Geneva where the League of Nations will take up the Polish-Lithuanian controversy next week.

The danger of an open war with Poland has not yet been completely averted, Waldemar said.

According to a rumor circulated here, Poland will withdraw from the League of Nations unless the League decision on the Lithuania question favors her, according to the Tageblatt.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the British Labor Party, is said to be ill and his condition is a subject of serious discussion

## Communist Gains in Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, Canada, Dec. 4.—Comrades Morris, Popovich and Kahana, nominee of the Communist Party in ward three municipal election in Winnipeg, were counted out yesterday. The Party has gained a victory but has failed to elect its men.

Popovich was running for alderman against Barry, conservative alderman, Blumberg and Durward. I. L. P. Alderman, Bobiowski, I. L. P. Ukrainian-nationalist. The total vote polled for this term amounted to 12,934 in the ward. Of these Barry obtained 3,639, Blumberg 3,457, Popovich 2,444 (or 21 per cent), Durward 2,100, and Bobiowski 1,244, all of them first choices under the system of proportional representation that prevails here.

Leslie Morris, running for the unexpired term of one year vacated by Col. Dan McLean, mayoral candidate against John Queen, was opposing Cherniak (Independent Labor Party), Lewis (Independent), Palmer (Conservative). Out of a total of 11,668, Cherniak polled 3,587, Palmer 3,632, Lewis 1,513, Morris 2,936 first choices (or 25 per cent). There were 1,265 loose votes cast for the bye-election that for the regular term.

Joseph Kahana, Party candidate for school trustee polled 2,029 first choices out of a total of 12,917 votes cast, or about 17 per cent. He ran against a full I. L. P. slate of three candidates, McDonnell, Koman, and Hyman, as did the other Party candidates. Bruce and McFarlen, bourgeois candidates, also ran and were elected.

## Communist Vote Grows.

The greatest first choice vote ever polled by the Party in any previous election was around 2,000. Kolsnyk last year polled 1,878 first choices and was elected in the process of elimination of other candidates. This election shows a tremendous gain for the party, especially in the case of the bye-election.

The Count. It was evident that Morris could not be elected. In fact to secure the election of any Communist member,

ous second choices were needed, and we do not get these. Morris gained 371 votes upon the elimination of Lewis, Cherniak received 202 and Palmer 278. This can be explained solely as an anti-I. L. P. sentiment.

## Counting Out Cherniak.

Upon the elimination of Morris the greatest surprise of the election came. It was felt everywhere that Cherniak would be elected by the second votes for him upon Morris' ballots. This happened in the case of Penner, Party candidate at the Provincial election last summer when Ivens of the I. L. P. was elected by the transfer of 900 of Penner's votes to the I. L. P. Upon counting, it was found that 2,223 of Morris' votes were "plumbers", i. e., marked for him alone and not for Cherniak also. Only 1,084 of Morris' ballots were transferable out of a total of 3,307, and of those 444 went to Cherniak and 640 to Palmer, thus securing Palmer's election. Of the 640, almost the entire amount of Lewis' vote to Morris were included, making about 300 actual seconds for Palmer on Morris' ballots. This was against the Party policy of "Vote a solid Labor ticket."

S. J. Farmer, ex-Labor mayor gained a seat for the I. L. P. in ward one. Plye, I. L. P. alderman was re-elected in ward two with a surplus.

## A Communist Victory.

The Communist Party issue in the campaign was the Canadian Labor Party. The Communist vote among the English workers' has gone up by at least 700. This vote, particularly in the case of the bye-election, is, in the opinion of the Party, a vote for the Canadian Labor Party. We have gained a tremendous victory. Our issues throughout the campaign were explained in over 60,000 pieces of literature, and at many meetings, one of them at least the largest held during the whole campaign by anyone anywhere. The Party rallied to its support hundreds of sympathizers. Without exaggeration it was the finest election fight ever held in the red ward. It will not be the last. LESLIE MORRIS

## Fascist Dictatorship in Portugal Orders General Labor Federation Banned

LISBON, Nov. 24 (By Mail).—The government has ordered the dissolution of the General Confederation of Labor here and the suppression of a number of other working class organizations.

The premises of the General Confederation will be confiscated by the government. A number of militant workers have been placed under arrest.

## JAPAN PLANS TO RUSH TROOPS TO CHINA, IS REPORT

### Right Wing, Centrists Split at Conference

SHANGHAI, Dec. 4.—That Japan is planning to send an expeditionary force to North China as the result of the widespread protest against the Morgan loan to the Japanese-controlled South Manchuria Railway was the substance of a cable from reliable Chinese sources in Japan read at the opening session of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang last night.

Spits among the right wing and centrist elements in the Kuomintang developed when the Nanking government introduced a resolution at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang demanding that a punitive expedition be sent against General Chang Kak-wei and the Canton government. Left wing elements are absent from the conference.

### Report Split Imminent.

The Canton faction countered with the proposal that Nanking special committee be dissolved. Discussions of the Canton proposal will be resumed tomorrow. A split between the Canton and Nanking elements is believed to be imminent.

## Countries of South America Hit Hearst War Against Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 4.—The campaign against Mexico conducted in the Hearst press has been severely attacked by newspapers throughout Latin-America, according to the reports of Mexican diplomatic and consular representatives in all South American countries.

Argentina has been especially militant in her attack on the Hearst campaign.

## 250,000 GERMAN STEEL WORKERS FACING LOCKOUT

### Metal Workers Demand Eight-Hour Day

DUSSELDORF, Dec. 4.—250,000 German iron and steel workers will be locked out in the event of the failure of the negotiations between the metal workers unions and the League of Iron and Steel industrialists which have been going on for nearly six months at Essen. The steel manufacturers plan to close down all their plants on January first if their terms are not accepted before that date.

The metal workers are demanding a return to the eight hour day as wages now being paid for the fifty-nine hour week and an increase of ten pence (about a cent and a half) an hour.

All the steel manufacturers in the Reich are reported to be ready to join the Rhenish producers in opposing the demands of the workers, who are looking forward to a bitter struggle.

The threat of an iron and steel workers strike comes on the heels of a number of large national strikes which have swept across Germany. Struggling for shorter hours and higher wages, textile workers, lignite miners and tobacco workers have gone on nation-wide strikes.

More than a hundred thousand tobacco workers who walked out in a demand for shorter hours and higher pay won their demands several days ago and returned to work.

## International Workers' Relief Congress Hears Report on U. S. Miners

BERLIN, Nov. 24. (By mail).—The United States Supreme Court decision against the Pennsylvania coal miners was brought before the recent session of the Fourth International Congress of Workers International Relief by Fred Biedenapp.

Willi Muzenburg, International Secretary, presented a report of the activities of the organization in the last six years. Albert Fournier, member of the French Chamber of Deputies; Alphonse Paquet, editor of the Franfurter Zeitung, and Dr. Max Hodann, of the Soviet Union, were among the notables who addressed the Congress.

## Soviet Leather Workers To Hold Congress Soon

MOSCOW, Nov. 23 (By Mail).—The eighth congress of the Leather Workers' Union of the U. S. S. R., will be held here December 15th.

Leather workers delegates from Finland, France, Czechoslovakia and Denmark will attend the congress.



Number 3 In the New Worker's Library

## Questions and Answers to American Trade Unionists

Stalin's interview with the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia—

FOLLOWING on the heels of the report made by the American delegation of what they saw in the world's first worker's government, comes this remarkable new book. The questions asked of Stalin, leader of the Russian Communist Party, are the kind every trade unionist, and every worker, is daily asking about Russia. The answers given by Stalin are frank, brilliant and not only give information on HOW the workers run their own government, but is also a real textbook on what is Communism. The book will be off the press in one week. Send this as a gift to every worker you know. We will mail it for you.

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# What the Russian Worker Has Gained

**C**APITALIST propagandists and even some labor leaders often make futile comparisons between conditions in Russia and conditions in this country which leave out of account the fundamental difference between the stage of economic development reached in the two countries. England is more than a hundred years ahead of Russia in industrial development, and she is therefore very much richer. The latter's main problem results from the fact that her heritage from the capitalists was so meagre; the Soviet government's main task is the creation of capital, which can only be effected by refraining from raising wages to a level at which all the profit of his labor comes to the worker, or by charging high prices for manufactured goods (thereby "exploiting" the peasantry). In England capital has been created for generations by the forced saving of the workers, entailing terrible suffering in the days of the Industrial Revolution, but the capital so created belongs not to them but to their exploiters, the capitalists, who forced them to save. In Russia the "saving" is for the benefit of those who do it; the whole people owns, and will own, the capital being created. Furthermore, in spite of the economic necessity of "saving," in spite of the rapid industrialization of the country which is proceeding, the workers in Russia are undoubtedly very much better off than before the revolution.

In the first place, hours have been reduced to a maximum of eight and to six for men employed on specially arduous, dangerous or tiring labor, such as coal-mining, working in blast furnaces, bus driving, and heavy labor in the oil industry. Before the revolution hours were anything from nine to eleven and a half, the latter figure being very usual. Before the revolution no holidays with pay were given. Now every worker gets two weeks' leave with full pay every year. Those employed on the heaviest labor, as specified above, get four weeks instead of two. A large number are further accommodated free of charge during their holiday in rest houses. Those who are ill or in poor health are sent for six weeks to a sanatorium, also free of charge, plus wages. These rest houses and sanatoria are to be found all over Russia, but the largest number are in the Caucasus and along the shores of the Black Sea, where the palaces and summer residences of the old nobility and middle class have all been confiscated and utilized for this purpose. It was told by the head doctor of one of them that 200,000 people pass through the sanatoria in these two districts every summer.

I spent two weeks myself in such a sanatorium at Kislovodsk in the Northern Caucasus. The conditions were excellent; beautifully clean rooms, good food, wonderful mountain air and bathing in the water from

the famous Narzan springs. Kislovodsk was once the most fashionable watering-place in Russia; the beautiful park and gardens are now thronged with workers dressed in their holiday best or in hospital garb. In the Kursaal in the evening for a few pence one can go and hear the "People's Orchestra," once the "Imperial Orchestra"; the musicians who used to play for the czar and for "society" now give delight to thousands of factory and office workers. Next to me at meals was an old Lesbian (a Mohammedan tribe of the Caucasus) oil worker from Baku. He said that before the war he had worked nine hours a day but that he had been one of the lucky ones, as nearly everyone had to work eleven. As regards holidays, he never had any unless he left work altogether and went back to try and get his living in his mountain home.

When a man or woman is ill, but not ill enough to leave work, he or she can go to a "night sanatorium." I visited one of these at Moscow in the evening just after the patients had arrived. They came in straight from their work, took off their own clothes, and after a bath put on the white linen clothing provided by the sanatorium. They all had their own diet and treatment prescribed, and after supper went to bed in cool whitewashed rooms with open windows. I was impressed both here and at Kislovodsk with the great hygienic and "cultural" education the patients must receive. To live for some six weeks in beautiful surroundings and to enjoy the comfort of perfect cleanliness and fresh air must radically improve the habits of many peasants and workers who in their childhood and youth before the revolution never had occasion to know anything about this aspect of civilization and certainly never had an opportunity to acquire cleanly habits.

Special provisions have been made since the revolution for women and children. All mothers employed in industry are given two months' leave with full pay before the birth of their child and two months afterwards. In addition they receive a sum for the layette and 25 per cent extra on their wages for nine months while feeding the child. When she returns to work the mother must be allowed time off at least every 3 1/2 hours to feed her child, and this period counts as working time. In all the factories one sees creches where women can leave their babies in competent hands while they go to work. Not all babies can yet be accommodated—lack of funds precludes the complete realization of many an ideal in Russia—but the babies are chosen first from the mothers specially burdened. There is also often a kindergarten on the factory premises, and frequently one finds the former owner's house turned into a school.

Space precludes an account of the enormous educational work being done in Russia, but if one tries to reckon the various benefits which the revolution has brought to the worker and his family one must not omit the important fact that nearly all workers can now have their children educated and can see them go on to the university if they are specially gifted. Besides these workers' children who proceed to the university there are those workers themselves who are chosen by their Trade Union to enter a "Rabfak," where they receive four years' education to prepare them for the university. Whilst at the university they receive a subsistence allowance as well as free instruction. In this way the Soviet state is training its own working class "specialists" to take the place of the old bourgeois ones.

The social insurance funds which provide the sanatoria and other services, such as maternity benefits, are derived from payments made by the factories; over and above the wages paid to the workers. Each factory also pays 1 per cent to 2 per cent on the wages bill to the trade union funds, and also pays for the maintenance of clubrooms and bathhouses on the factory premises, for some cultural work and even sometimes for the upkeep of a technical school.

The trade unions supply many of the amenities of life free to their members. Each union has clubs in the town or in the factories themselves, and in the big towns they also own gardens or camping grounds outside the town. Here their members can go in the evening to talk, to have cheap meals (8d. buys a good dinner), to listen to concerts, plays and lectures given by the various "circles"—or to read and study. They can play games of various kinds, bathe or row, and this in a country where before the revolution "sport" was unknown to the workers, who had neither time nor opportunity for it. The club where I used to go for meals at Leningrad had formerly belonged to a wealthy banker; it was right on the water, and the union owned many rowing boats and two yachts for the use of their members. All along the Neva one saw beautiful houses and palaces converted into clubs, rest houses, children's homes and sanatoria. The most attractive clubs I visited were the gardens in various parts of Tiflis. The work-ers' children can now spend the summer months in camps in the country,

where they play games, drill to music, study, learn farming and become wonderfully healthy and strong. I visited several of these "Pioneer" camps, where lovely healthy children were learning to make the Communist society of the future, and one could not help contrasting them with the many pale, thin children of our towns, to whom no such opportunities of health are given.

A visit to Russia leaves one in no doubt that Communism means "the exaltation of the common man." The workers do realize that they now have power, and apart from material improvements and all the social services provided there is the paramount fact that they are the rulers of the country, that they have the right to make themselves heard concerning the management of the factory where they are employed, to have abuses remedied, to appeal to a tribunal of fellow-workers if they feel they have been unjustly penalized or dismissed. In each factory the workers themselves are held responsible for the amount produced, and they suggest changes in methods of production and working arrangements through their elected factory committee. This committee (elected every six months by all the workers in the enterprise) has many functions. It participates with the management in drawing up the internal regulations for the factory, in making estimates and plans of output. It adjudges fines for faulty work and it even proposes the candidates for the control and management of the factory—the "Red" director, etc. It is the local representative of the trade union and it holds a sort of watching brief over the management to ensure the due observance of the labor laws, trade union wage agreements, social insurance administration and so forth. Everything is done to make the workers realize that the factories are their factories and that the future of the country is in their hands. To appreciate fully the tremendous importance of the new management of industry one must recall the brutal tyranny of the capitalists who owned the factories before the revolution. In addition to low wages and long hours, the workers had to submit to being treated and spoken to as coolie workers are treated by their white employers today. The workers in Russia today know that their future is a bright one, know that the available wealth of the country is being fairly distributed, and know that the existing machinery is being worked to its fullest capacity.

If some of the wages quoted sound low it must be remembered that food is much cheaper than here, that housing is either free or paid for by a very low rent, and that the social services of various kinds received by all workers are equivalent to something like 20 per cent to 30 per cent on to their wages.

One leaves Russia feeling that it is really true that the economic structure of socialist society is being built up by the conscious efforts of workers and peasants, and one leaves it with the impression that it is a country where progress has already been so rapid that everyone hopes and believes in the future.

—FREDA UTLEY, M.A.

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

## ROCKEFELLER ECONOMIZING, NOW DISPENSING SMILES INSTEAD OF TEN-CENT PIECES

**Special To The Daily Worker**  
SAVANNAH, Dec. 4. — John D. Rockefeller is tired of the big hearted role he has hitherto played on the golf links. Until now John was always good for a dime and many a prosperous Southerner can attribute his present financial solvency to the start he got from the soft-hearted oil sultan.

"I am through giving away dimes," John admitted yesterday to a DAILY WORKER representative who interviewed the great man while en route to his winter home in Florida. "Charity has a demoralizing effect on its beneficiaries. While it is true that many of those who received a dime from me did not spend it recklessly there are others I am sorry to say who squandered it on booze and women in New York night clubs. A dime that comes easily goes easily."

"Have you been influenced in making this decision by the observations of that famous Englishman George Bernard Shaw on the panhandling proclivities of the Irish people, as published in the press a few days ago" was the next question hurled at Mr. Rockefeller by your correspondent.

**The Cautious Baron.**  
The canny petroleum moloch looked cautiously around to see if there was a policeman, a prize fighter manager or a night sporting editor in the vicinity and after satisfying himself that he was safe replied: "Shaw is right. The research department of the Rockefeller Foundation, after an investigation lasting ten years, reports that ninety-nine out of every hundred dimes I gave away eventually reached the coffers of Irish saloon keepers. This would have been alright in the days when people burned the mid-

night oil but they don't any more and Morgan, who is deeper in the electric field than I am, gets three cents out of every dime I give away. And besides, as a staunch Baptist, I believe everybody should be in his own bed not later than twelve o'clock, unless he has to work nights."

"Would it not be possible," suggested your correspondent, "to give bootleggers a special price on gasoline? The stuff they are getting from Sinclair and Doheny is hardly fit for consumption."

"I am always ready to do anything that will contribute to the health of the nation," replied the great philanthropist, but the bootleggers told my advance agent that they have an unlimited supply of ether on hand and that the water supply will last for a few more years. There is no money in that suggestion."

"But," persisted your correspondent, "it is hard to believe that a man who spent almost all his life bringing happiness into the lives of the people will leave them now without a ray of hope, a beam of light, something to give them a vision of better things, an incentive."

**The New Elixir**  
"Stop!" commanded the gasoline baron, with as sweet a smile as ever you saw on the face of a vampire. "I am not thru trying to make people happy. Daddy Browning and myself will never quit on this side of death. I have found a cheaper and better way to dispense happiness. Money is too hard, too materialistic. I was on the lookout for something more spiritual."

"And what is the new elixir?" I asked.

"Smiles," replied John, and he gave one each to the little group that had gathered around his car.

## More Contributions to Ruthenberg Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

- St. Nucleus No. 3, Detroit, Mich. \$7.00
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A. Davidovich, Grand Rapids, Mich. 25

## New Members of W. P. Urged to Enroll in the Communism Course

All who have joined the Workers (Communist) Party of America during the past year are urged in a statement by D. Benjamin, assistant director, to register immediately in the office of the Workers School, Room 32, 108 E. 14th St., for a special course in the "Principles of the Communist Movement" to be given Tuesday evenings at 8 p. m., beginning next week. There is no fee for this course, which will consist of 5 sessions.

The course will take up the following topics:

1. In what kind of society do we live.
2. What kind of society do we want?
3. How will we obtain such a society?
4. The working class movement, especially in the U. S.
5. The role of the Communist Party.

## WATCHING THE PICKETERS



Big crowd that gathered outside 26 Broadway, offices of the Standard Oil company, while Communists paraded with banners protesting against the murder of miners by the Rockefeller-controlled police of Colorado.

## Los Angeles To See Russian Film Soon

Breaking Chains, Russia's seven reel moving picture romance of two factory workers during the turbulent days of the revolution and the reconstruction years of 1917 to 1923, played entirely by Moscow workers, will be shown at the National Theatre, 2229 Brooklyn Ave., Los Angeles. The dates are: Thursday evening, December 8; Saturday matinee at 2:15, Dec. 10; Sunday December 11, two shows, one at 1:30 p. m. and the other at 4:00 p. m. Music will be furnished by the well known Leningrad artist Grisha-Kazdan in conjunction with a spectacular prologue. This will be the only appearance of this film in Los Angeles.

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

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# DRAMA

## Margaret Anglin Revises "Electra" at the Gallo Theatre



REGINALD MASON. Gives a delightful performance as Ferdinand in "Immoral Isabella?" Lawton Campbell's clever satire on Columbus at the Ritz Theatre.

Sophocles' tragedy was acted last Thursday night before as fine a selection of fur coats and dinner suits as I have seen in many years. The theatre is spacious and so is the stage which was quite adequate to accommodate the leaders, the chorus of Argive maidens and the numerous attendants that waited on "Electra," on the murderous Clytemnestra and on everybody who had any kind of a position at all.

This is a fairly good murder story but not near as thrilling as the Remus trial now engaging the attention of Cincinnati lawyers and newspaper readers in general. It is the old story of a husband going to war and leaving a wife in loneliness. Men in ancient as well as in modern times were sympathetic to ladies upon whose hands time hung heavily, so it is not surprising to learn that Aegisthus, the nephew of Agamemnon became enamored of his uncle's wife Clytemnestra and when the king arrived from his war with the Greeks he got bumped off. Which proves that Greek wine even in those days did not help a king keep his wits about him.

Electra, daughter of the king by Clytemnestra, decided to devote the rest of her life to the business of avenging her father, a mission which others also found to their liking. The result was, two nice homicides which were committed off stage much to the disappointment of the audience.

The performance is good but a practical person like me could not help wondering what the shouting was about and why actors in classical plays must speak in sepulchral tones, toss their cloaks around and take long strides whether they have any place to go or not. You get the impression that the ancients were a bunch of four-flushers trying to frighten people with their mouths and getting away with it. The play left me cold and I would not be moved if the entire population of Argos was slaughtered behind the scenes.

Margaret Anglin, baptised "Anglin the Great" by the generous Alexander Woolcott of the New York World was given a great ovation and deserved it. Given a more modern tragedy she would bring tears, but the murder of Agamemnon is too seedy to get excited about, particularly in an era that provides so much competition in deeds of violence and gore as the twentieth century.

—T. J. OF.

## Broadway Briefs

Openings scheduled for this evening are: "Happy" at the Earl Carroll; "Out of the Sea," Eltinge; "Brass Buttons," Bijou; The Argentine Players, Manhattan Opera House and "The Banshee" at Daly's 63rd St. Theatre.

"Strange Interlude," the second of the O'Neill plays to be done by the Theatre Guild this season, will have Lynn Fontanne in the leading feminine role.

Gus Edwards and his new revue "Ritz Carlton Nights," heads the Palace bill this week. Other acts include: Fannie Brice; Hermanos William, an Argentine dancer; Fred Allen, assisted by Portland Hoffa; Harry Brosius and Joe Barton.

Yvette Rugel is at the Riverside this week. Dave Apollon and Company; Davis and Darnell; Three Swifts; Niles and Mansfield; Reed and Le Vere; the Kitayamas and Maxine and Bobby are the acts.

The Hippodrome acts include: "Les Folies Rouges," with Stanisloff and Gracie; Florrie La Vere and Lou Handman; Francis X. Silk; the Pioneer Tap Dancers; the Edna White Quartette. Thomas Meighan in "The City Gone Wild" is the film feature.

## Books

### On Strikes In Colorado

THE miners are at grips with the bosses. This is only another of many great fights of American Labor. There is inspiring reading in all these books that will show you the glorious fighting tradition of American workers:

- AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MOTHER JONES—(Who has witnessed the great struggles of the past 50 years and has been in the past fights of the Colorado miners.) Cloth \$2.00
- THE GREAT STEEL STRIKE By Wm. Z. Foster Cloth \$6.00
- PASSAIC By Albert Weisbord .15
- THE PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE By Mary Heaton Vorse .25
- GOVERNMENT STRIKE-BREAKER—By Jay Lovestone Paper .30 Cloth .60

### In England

- THE BRITISH STRIKE By Wm. F. Dunne .10
- THE GENERAL STRIKE AND GENERAL BETRAYAL By John Pepper .25
- MEANING OF THE GENERAL STRIKE By R. Palme Dutt .10
- RPDS AND THE GENERAL STRIKE—By C. B. .05

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### SPECIAL—Daily Worker Night, Thursday, Dec. 8.

# TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE PLEDGES TO "SAVE THE UNIONS"

(Continued from Page One)  
tion" issued to meet the drive of the railroads against the workers in 1922, even though ridiculed at the time by the reactionaries in the trade unions had been proven correct, he pointed out. The slogan of "Save The Miners' Union" had met with equal derision, even calling forth ridicule from European officials of the International Federation of Trade Unions, the reformist International. It is now apparent, he said, that the miners' union is actually in just such danger as these officials scorned.

**Stop Surrender Policy.**  
The burning slogan before the labor movement at the present moment, he concluded is "Save The Trade Union"; that unless the present policy of surrender on the part of the labor officialdom, to the bosses was reversed to a policy of militancy and struggle the same fate was in store for the whole labor movement as had occurred in the case of the railroad and mine workers.

Foster emphasized that it depended upon the members of the Trade Union Educational League and the left wing to carry out the policy of struggle within the unions and to force a program of militancy into the movement, as well as to organize the unorganized.

The delegates heard with enthusiasm the reading of a cablegram sent to the Red International of Labor Unions at Moscow with which the T. U. E. L. is affiliated. The message expressed the agreement of the conference with the program laid out by the R. I. L. U. in a cable Saturday, and pledged itself to muster around the slogans of Organize the Unorganized, Stop the War Danger, and For a Labor Party.

In his talk on the International situation, Earl Browder referred to the outstanding tasks of the left wing to unite the labor forces against the war danger and for the support of the Chinese Revolution.

### Must Remedy Disorganization.

Wm. F. Dunne, in emphasizing the tasks of the T. U. E. L. as the motivating force in the organization of the unorganized, gave a graphic account of the state of unorganization in the various industries in the United States showing how utterly the labor bureaucracy had failed to deal with the task of organizing the workers in the basic industries. Dunne's analysis showed that in such industries as steel, packing houses, boots and shoes, etc., hardly more than 3 per cent of the workers were organized.

The remarks of H. W. Wicks emphasized the necessity of building a labor party to offset the method of selling out to the old capitalist parties which had characterized the A. F. of L. policy of rewarding its friends and punishing its enemies.

### Pledge Money For Relief.

The miners' delegation consisting

of rank and file representatives, Smith, Anthony and Minerich, spoke in detail of the plight the miners' union found itself in as a result both of the attacks of the mine bosses and the fatal policies of John Lewis. Smith pointed out the role which the left wing would have to play if the American labor movement was to be saved from the same fate and called upon those present and the forces represented there to get behind the miners' strike. The delegates and visitors to the conference responded by pledging over fifteen hundred dollars towards miners' relief.

Anthony pointed out the role of the coal and iron police in the Pennsylvania conflict and reported that scores of Chicago gangsters had been imported into that state, clothed with the uniforms of the police and were now engaged in their nefarious work. **More Reactionary Than Governor.**

That John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, was even more reactionary than Governor Fisher of Pennsylvania in that Lewis had not even made the pretense of Fisher's investigation of the police brutalities, was the theme of Minerich's talk.

Grego, speaking for the Chinese delegation, emphasized the spirit of international solidarity of the Chinese, Japanese and other Oriental workers with their American brothers and comrades.

### Telegrams To Mooney & Billings.

In addition to the telegrams sent to Mooney and Billings, the Colorado prisoners and the striking miners of Ohio and Pennsylvania, pledging the support of the left wing in every possible way in the task of freeing these militant workers, the T. U. E. L. conference passed resolutions in support of the striking miners of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Chief among the resolutions was the one in support of the Soviet Union on its completion of ten years of workers' rule, pledging the conference to carry on the struggle against the war danger and for the recognition of the Soviet Union.

Another resolution called attention of the American working class to the struggle in defense of class war prisoners against capitalist justice and in particular pledged its support of the International Labor Defense in its heroic activities in behalf of all oppressed workers.

### RED STAR TEAM WINS

The Red Star "B" team defeated the Blue Star "B" team yesterday by the score of 3 to 1 in a game of the Metropolitan Workers Soccer League played at Parade Grounds, Brooklyn.

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## Workers Party Activities NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

### 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.

### Section 1 Functionaries.

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

### 2F-1D Meet.

Norman Silber will talk on "The Present Offensive Against the Trade Unions" at an educational meeting of 2-F, sub-section 1D, which meets tonight at 33 First Street at 6:30 o'clock.

An important meeting of F. D. 4-SS 2 A, will be held at six o'clock tonight at 101 W. 27th Street.

## New I. R. T. Attack on Traction Men Planned

(Continued from Page One)

ment of President Wm. D. Mahon of the Amalgamated the injunctions might eventually have to be fought by the refusal of workers to heed them, this worker appeared brighter for a moment but finally remarked that he was waiting for action and that "this dallying while the companies are preparing doesn't show that the labor leaders mean business."

Thus far the Amalgamated officials have failed to take advantage of the numerous offers of aid which have come in to them from various local unions of the American Federation of Labor. The announced plan of organizing the traction workers through a concerted drive of the whole labor movement has thus far remained on paper only. That the workers are becoming impatient under this inactivity was clearly in evidence yesterday.

### Traction Deal.

The traction barons' game of putting over on the city their carefully planned traction deal was advanced a step further in the issuance of a writ of mandamus by Supreme Justice Wasservogel which "checks" the city from including in its budget \$13,000,000 in payment for amortization of a loan for the building of new subways.

Competent observers point to the fact that it has been the consistent game of Tammany Hall working hand in hand with the Traction interests, step by step to raise up barriers to its sponsored subway building policies in order that it may in the end come out safely with its increased fare plan already decided upon by the officials at the City Hall and in Albany.

These same observers point out that it is the same Justice Wasservogel who has under his jurisdiction both the decision on the application for the injunction against the traction union and the other issues pending in this situation, one of which he has already decided in favor of the traction barons. Further inquiry elicited the opinion that the decision in the matter of the application for the injunction against the labor movement would in all likelihood go against the union.

## Unsanitary Conditions At Local Prison Told

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—"The wretched sanitary conditions and woeful lack of housing, employment and educational facilities," at Welfare Island is hit in a report of the state commission of correction, signed by Walter W. Nicholson, Cecilia D. Patten and Jane Hoey, commissioners, and John F. Tremain, secretary, who conducted a recent inspection.

The report points out that the penitentiary was erected nearly a century ago. That the cells are small, poorly ventilated and without sanitary conveniences.

BOSTON, Dec. 4. (FF).—Collections for the striking coal miners in Pennsylvania and Ohio are being taken at chapel meetings of the typographical union in newspaper and job composing rooms.

## "Red Ball" at Madison Square Garden Will Be Reunion for New York Militant Workers

A reunion of militant workers in the New York labor movement will take place at the coming "Red Ball" being arranged by The DAILY WORKER and "The Freiheit" at the New Madison Square Garden, Saturday, Dec. 17.

## Boston Jury Frees 9 Sympathizers of Sacco and Vanzetti

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—An impromptu reception was held in the corridor of the Supreme Court when the verdict which acquitted Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers. Powers Hapgood and Cosmo Carvotta had been accused of "disturbing the peace," at a protest meeting on the Boston Common.

The seven who participated in the death march, picketing the State House, were also freed. They are John Dos Passos, John Howard Lawson, playwrights; Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, labor leader; Edna St. Vincent Millay, poet; Ellen Hayes, former Wellesley professor; Catherine Huntington, George Kraska and George L. Teeple.

John Dos Passos, who was recently acquitted by a Boston jury of "loitering," together with six others because they picketed the State House on the eve of Sacco and Vanzetti's murder said, "I'd rather spend a week in jail than in a Boston courtroom."

"In spite of an excellent speech made by Arthur Garfield Hays, and an extremely comic outburst by District Attorney Doyle," continued the director of the New Playwrights Theatre, "who was like all the district attorneys in crook melodramas, the trial lasted too long to be a good show."

"The verdict of not guilty was a surprise to everybody, particularly to the defendants, as the cards, after the judges charge to the jury, seemed pretty well stacked against them."

"It showed that public opinion in Boston is changing a little about the Sacco-Vanzetti executions."

John Howard Lawson, who was also acquitted, said, "It seems sufficiently ridiculous in itself to spend a whole week in a solemn courtroom, arguing about a 'riot' and charge of 'sauntering and loitering,' when it is patently apparent to any reasoning person that no such thing occurred, but at the end of the week, the two juries disregarded technicalities and justified the principle that people have a free right to assemble and protest in any cause, popular or unpopular in spite of whatever learned judges and equally learned cops may have to offer to the contrary."

## Gov. Adams Slips Away Killer Put in Charge

(Continued from Page One)

"Put Them Underground."  
Lieut. Davolt, in command at Leyden mine near Denver has threatened to "put the college students underground" if they hold any more meetings in the miners' hall, off of the company property, but near that mine.

The students he refers to are those from the state university who have been investigating the strike, and were so horrified at the injustices practised on the miners that they joined the picket lines before the mines, bearing signs, such as, "Not all students are for the operators."

Get Rid of Witnesses.  
Major Ardourel threatens to arrest all students speaking for strikers, on the charge that they are agitators.

This attempt to frighten the students from the field is believed to be part of a plan to clear away all observers preparatory to the next attack on the miners.

Greater Brutality Soon.  
The students have refused to be intimidated so far, and are holding meetings at Boulder this afternoon to hear a college professor speak and the student's committee report on findings in the strike situation. The interest of the students and professors is believed to be the only check now on police brutality equaling anything that the state has ever seen, and this is the state of the Ludlow massacre and the Columbine massacre.

Legal action for the protection of the strike leaders is practically valueless; as soon as one group is released, new charges appear; new arrests are made, and the prisoners are rushed into the military area where they are put under military arrest without legal redress.

A threat was made Saturday to arrest all leaders as fast as they appear, and Colonel Newlon made a survey of jails in his area to find the capacity for future prisoners.

Everybody is beginning to recognize that the myth of constitutional rights is exploded.

In the success of the coming event. In many cases the organizations have already reserved tickets for a percentage of their membership in order to be assured that they will be represented at the annual function held to build and maintain the labor press.

## SECRETARY OF N. Y. FUR UNION WRITES OPEN LETTER TO WM. GREEN ON STRIKES, INJUNCTIONS.

William Woliner, secretary of the Joint Board, Furriers Union has written an open letter to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor taking up several questions of immediate importance to the American Labor movement.

In the letter, Woliner brings up the question of the miners strike and the injunctions that the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. is attempting to secure against the entire American Labor movement.

### Text of Letter.

The letter, in part, reads as follows:

"During recent months I have asked myself more than once why you had been so quiet about the miners strike. Having paid so much attention to the strike of only 12,000 fur workers, why were you so silent about a strike of over a hundred thousand miners? At one time it even occurred to me to write you and remind you that the miners are striking in this country, fearing that perhaps you hadn't noticed it.

"Your visit to President Coolidge, however, has convinced me that you do know about the strike. Indeed I was grateful when I saw that you have not only taken note of the existence of the strike, but also appealed for aid to the striking miners.

### Puzzled At Aim.

"But I confess I failed to understand what you really aimed to accomplish with your visit to President Coolidge. Could you expect any aid from Coolidge who is the servant of the mine owners? Besides that, you remember that Coolidge was instrumental in breaking the Boston police strike for which he was rewarded with the promotion to the office of vice-president. You surely remember this, for, after all, you are not so naive as not to know what even the average worker knows. So what did you expect to accomplish with your visit to the strike breaker president?

"I can very well imagine you saying to Coolidge: 'My dear President Coolidge, look and see what your bunch of mine operators are doing to the poor mine workers, see what the guerrillas, the mine guards, are doing to the strikers; they are shooting, maiming and killing peaceful pickets. Your judges are issuing sweeping injunctions forbidding picketing and even making strikers unlawful; and your railroad owners are conspiring with the operators to smash the miners union. The operators are evicting the poor strikers from their homes, etc.'"

### Knows of Strikebreaking.

"Alright, so what if you tell Coolidge all this, are you discovering anything for him? Doesn't he know all of this himself? Doesn't he know from his own rich experiences how strikes are broken? Can you be so naive as to expect Coolidge to order the removal of the mine companies' guerrillas from the mines, or to send his marines to the mine districts to protect the pickets? You know that Coolidge's troops will slaughter the miners just as they slaughter the Nicaraguans where they are now engaged. I cannot understand what you expected from Coolidge.

Put such actions, however wise

and practical, will not stop the courts from issuing injunctions, nor stop the mine guerrillas from murdering the pickets, nor provide the miners with bread to enable them to win the strike. Heretofore you have done nothing to help the miners and even appeared indifferent to the suffering and misery of the strikers.

### What Can Be Done.

"You may ask whether anything can be done. So I venture to suggest several propositions, which would undoubtedly be of the most effective assistance to the miners. For instance, you might call together a representative conference of all unions to levy a weekly dollar tax on every organized worker, which would bring in hundreds of thousands of dollars for miners' relief. Such a conference might also serve notice to the government and the courts to take their hands off the miners strike or be confronted with united sympathetic action of all unions. This conference might also lay the foundation for a Labor Party as an answer to the government by injunction.

### I. R. T. Strike.

"I have noticed that in addition to the miners trouble, you are also in hot water with the I. R. T. bosses. I am with you 100 per cent for the organization of the I. R. T. workers. Here too, however, you make one blunder after another. I want to help you not because I am such a personal friend of yours, but because I want to help the workers. The first blunder you made was when you ran away from the battle front and allowed Hedly and Jimmy Walker to put it over you. Were you afraid of his strike breakers? This was nothing to be afraid of, because a proper mobilization of the organized workers in New York would be enough to cope with all the scabs Hedly could muster. But you failed to mobilize the workers and withdraw from the fight. And now you are again 'in dutch,' and confronted with an injunction.

### To Retreat Again.

"What do you intend to do about this injunction? You are blundering again when you declare that you expect to win at least a modification of the injunction. Will you call this a victory? It seems you are preparing the ground for again running away from the front. If you would accept my proposition of a labor conference, you would deal effectively with the I. R. T. injunction also. Your speeches are worthless if you don't do anything else. The politicians of the bosses' parties are also making speeches declaring themselves in love with the workers in order to win their support. But the workers with common sense demand more than lip service as proof of sincerity. I don't believe you would like to be classed among the lip service politicians.

"Mr. President, I have a whole lot more to ask, a lot to say about the other blunders and failures, but it is enough for this time. I recognize the miners strike, the I. R. T. affair and the needle trades situations are enough to demonstrate your incompetence to solve the workers' problems. Sometimes I pity you, your job may be too big for you. But I still more pity the American workers who have you and Well as their chief representatives."

## GRECO-CARRILLO TRIAL MAY NOT COMMENCE TODAY

Postponement Until Tomorrow Indicated

The trial of Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, anti-fascists, charged with the murder of two fascists last Decoration Day in the Bronx, slated to start this morning before Judge Cohn in the Bronx County Court, may be postponed until tomorrow, it was learned yesterday.

The reason for the possible postponement is the trial of Mario Giletti who is on trial before the same judge on a charge of shooting two fascists on Jan. 25. The case will go to the jury this morning and it is doubted if a decision will be reached in time to start the Greco-Carrillo case today. It will begin tomorrow morning, at the latest, it is believed.

### Since Summer.

Greco and Carrillo have been in the Bronx County Jail since July 11, when they were taken into custody on the murder charges. The fascists killed are Joseph Carisi and Nicholas Amorosa. It is believed in many circles that the two fascists were killed by a rival group of Mussolini's organization.

Clarence Darrow heads the legal battery that will defend the two framed up workers. The associate attorneys are Newman Levy and Isaac Shorr.

### Defense Is Active.

A special defense committee as the Greco-Carrillo Defense League had been organized to coordinate the defense work. Felipe Greco, brother of one of the two defendants is secretary. The International Labor Defense is also active in the defense activities. James P. Cannon, national secretary has mobilized the branches of the organization throughout the country to help in the work.

According to many people the Greco-Carrillo case has many of the earmarks of another Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up. It is virtually admitted that the fascist government of Italy is active in the present prosecution.

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## CONGRESS OPENS

By Fred Ellis

## Red Rays

**COLONEL CHARLES R. FORBES**, former head of the Veterans' Bureau which directed the spending of half a billion dollars annually was recently released from prison, where he was serving a two-year sentence imposed on him in Chicago for misappropriation of funds. Forbes was one of the many grafters that feathered their nests during the Harding regime. Instead of spending the money entrusted to his care on the unfortunate victims of Wall Street's war, he shared it with grafting contractors.

FORBES is now having his say—for cash. His story in one of the metropolitan papers yesterday reads like a chapter from "Revelry." Daugherty is the goat. In a way Forbes' story reminds one of Nan Britton's yarns. In both tales the president is represented as the victim of designing individuals. But Warren Gamaliel Harding was just as crooked as the rest of the gang.

FORBES does not criticize Daugherty for his red-baiting policy or his efforts to crush the labor movement by means of injunctions. His anger against the former attorney general was due to the feeling that he had been double crossed. Forbes tells of seeing seventy-five one thousand dollar bills on Jess Smith's desk in the department of justice. Smith said they belonged to Daugherty. Harding was "truly spiritual" says Forbes. While looking into the crater of a Hawaiian volcano the president remarked: "This is God's work and he alone can quiet the flames."

AFTER a three-year investigation into the traffic in women and children for immoral purposes conducted by a committee of the Council of the League of Nations, the report is ready but because certain powers that are represented in the league council are involved, it will be published only in expurgated form. Among those powers are some of the most active in the crusade to save civilization from the "Bolshevik menace."

A NEW YORK society girl lost an ear in an automobile accident. While the fashion was to have ears hidden the lady did not miss it, but it is rumored that a woman who has ears must be prepared to show them this season. So the rich society girl advertised for an ear for which she was willing to pay \$2,500. A Chicago woman who is burdened with a child and owes some money will let the society girl have one of her ears for \$4,000. Gold can even buy brains nowadays.

MORE about that fake uprising in the Ukraine: Last summer, a Rumanian foreign office official told a correspondent that "On the 16th of June there will be a meeting of the chiefs of a counter-revolutionary government at Kharkof to raise the Pan-Ukrainian flag." The correspondent replied: "If you know it so does the Cheka. They will be dead before they meet—it is simply absurd."

HOW little regard capitalist editors have for the reliability of what they publish was demonstrated last week when they spread those rumors over their front pages. Even yet, Rumanian papers are furnishing their readers with lurid details of "revolts" that never took place.

FRANCE, with a population of less than 40,000,000 has a standing army of 539,000 men while the Soviet Union with a population of over 140,000,000 and territory that covers one-sixth of the earth's surface has an army numbering only 562,000, according to the figures given out by a French deputy, while proposing the appropriation of the enormous sum of 6,158,000,000 francs for the upkeep of the army during the year 1928. Another deputy said that Italy spent over five billion francs on her army last year.

LORD ROBERT CECIL who is credited with pacific intentions declared in a speech before the National Peace Congress at Manchester that the Soviet disarmament program was impracticable. Of course! What else could one expect from the noble lord? Britain must have enough battleships, soldiers and poison gas to keep the Hindus and Egyptians in slavery, be in a position to wage war against the Soviet Union and also to defend her imperial position against any other power that may contest it.

ONE hesitates to apply the rather lengthy and ugly word to Katherine Mayo who wrote the anti-Hindoo book "Mother India" for the British Foreign Office as a justification of British rule in India. Katherine Mayo is an American and the same virtuous female who wrote another vicious book against the Filipinos for the American government. Like Madam Goddam in "The Shanghai Gesture," dollars and pounds have the same rating in this imperialist lady's moral Bradstreet.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

## "The French Are Furious and the British Hardly Less So..."

—Geneva Dispatch.

The great imperialist powers are now engaged in trying to overcome the effect of the proposal to destroy all war machinery, made at Geneva by the Soviet Union delegation. As we predicted, there is a barrage of publicity and propaganda designed to cover up the fact that the imperialist nations have no intention of disarming and that their previous gestures in this direction have had but one purpose—to confuse the masses and create the impression that imperialist armaments are for "defense" and not for the suppression of the working class and the colonial peoples and war upon the Soviet Union.

But the imperialist propagandists are not meeting with signal success. In the first place there is no denying the interest in and sympathy with Soviet Union proposals among millions in all countries. Second, the contrast between the proposals of the Soviet Union and the manner of their reception by imperialist spokesmen is an enlightening one. Third, the proof of this wide interest is to be seen in the fact that the imperialist representatives in Geneva did not dare to reject the Soviet Union disarmament plan introduced by Litvinoff but had to resort to trickery in order to avoid open refusal to endorse it.

The New York World Geneva correspondent's description of the political situation created by the Soviet Union proposal contradicts directly the view expressed by The World editorially. It is to be assumed that this contradiction is not confined to The World but runs to some extent throughout the capitalist press. The Geneva correspondents feel the full force of the struggle in Geneva and are influenced by it. The editors of the capitalist press are consciously trying to overcome the favorable attitude toward the Soviet Union induced by the news from Geneva.

We find The World's correspondent saying:

"Hitherto disarmament discussions, military and naval, have been between state victors in the late war and possessing large armaments. The views of the defeated states have been ignored."

"Yesterday and today changed all that. However utopian the Russian scheme may be, the effect on world opinion of such a great territorial power, now accused of possessing the largest army in the world, offering to disarm completely if others will agree, is bound to be profound."

But the editor of The World has a different opinion and says: "If the Russians really thought they could embarrass the other governments they were profoundly mistaken. They have merely justified those who insist that it is impossible to do business with the Soviets because they are always playing some game."

Well, what game is the editor of The World and the imperialist spokesmen playing? Quite obviously the game of imperialist war. Their appeal is to the masses of the world to continue their support of the war program of the imperialist nations. The appeal of the Soviet Union delegation is against imperialist war. "The world will never abolish armaments," says the editor of The World. Quite so, but this is not exactly what The World editor means and it is certain that The World is not going to help the world "abolish armaments." Of course "the world" is not going to abolish armaments. This term includes imperialists as well as workers and colonial peoples—"the world" is ruled by imperialists, outside of the Soviet Union.

But imperialism will be disarmed in the struggle against it. It will be disarmed by the working class and its allies and the exposure of the inherently warlike character of the imperialist nations that has been made at Geneva is a part of that struggle.

Since the disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union have been made public the imperialist nations are forced to appear more openly than ever before as robber nations armed against the majority of the world's population—the workers, farmers and colonial peoples.

That this is no small accomplishment is to be seen from Geneva dispatches stating that "the French are furious and the British hardly less so..." These of course are the French and British imperialists. The French and British masses are well pleased and their pleasure is heightened by the fury of their rulers.

## Dawes Endorses His Stalking Horse, Lowden

Vice President Charles G. Dawes announces that he endorses the candidacy of Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, for the republican nomination for president in 1928. To recall Lowden's public record as a political corruptionist in the Missouri scandals revealed at the 1920 republican convention at Chicago is to realize that the republicans dare not nominate him. Lowden's agents were exposed for bribing delegates from Missouri. Not that Lowden was doing anything that was not done by other candidates. He was simply unfortunate enough to be caught.

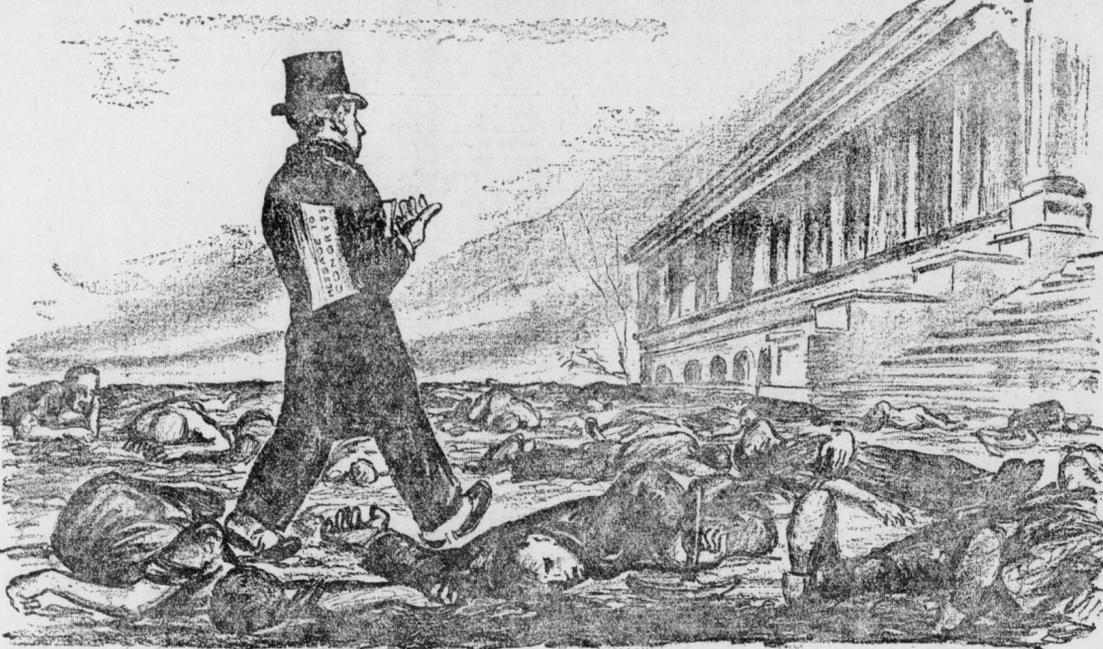
For more than two years Lowden has been busily engaged as a stalking horse for Vice President Lowden in the corn belt. Both he and Dawes were champions of the McNary-Haugan "farm relief" bill. Their alleged political platforms are identical.

It is perfectly logical for Dawes to endorse one who is playing politics in his behalf.

This is the game: Lowden will enter the republican primaries in those states holding primaries. Those that he carries will support him at the republican nominating convention. At the proper time during the contest Lowden will withdraw and throw his support to Dawes. Those states that he loses will be free also to support Dawes after they have formally cast their votes for the favorite sons during the first balloting. Meanwhile Dawes, himself, will be spared the humiliation of losing some states in the primaries, while at the same time he profits through Lowden's victories.

This is a flagrant piece of political chicanery in which Dawes and Lowden and the big bankers and industrialists they represent will try to capitalize the plight of the exploited and oppressed farmers of the corn belt and enlist the support of those working class elements who can still be deceived by twaddle about "republican prosperity."

The only effective rebuke to such capitalist trickery is the organization of a class party of labor defending the elementary interests of the workers and farmers.



And Mr. Coolidge, going to deliver his message to congress, figuratively walks over the bodies of coal miners and their wives, murdered in Colorado and Pennsylvania. Will he mention them? Watch and see!

## 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 V.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

BROKAW estimates the annual production of the decisive oil fields for the next ten years as follows:  
 United States, 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 barrels; Venezuela and Colombia, 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 barrels; Russia, 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 barrels; Persia and Mesopotamia, 100,000,000 barrels. The estimate for Russia is far too low since the Soviet Government is electrifying the Baku field and introducing the most modern machinery.

FROM these figures Brokaw concludes that altho the scale of oil production may shift here and there Great Britain and America inevitably must continue to be world rivals for oil reserves. He says:

"As a result Britain or America, or both together, will have to do with oil development in one country after another... one or both will be involved in legal and diplomatic tangles... and the extent of their cooperation and the fairness they show WILL DETERMINE TO A LARGE EXTENT WHETHER THE CONTROL OF THE WORLD'S OIL SUPPLY SHALL BE IN THE INTERESTS OF PEACE OR WAR."

WE may dismiss the pious wish for "cooperation and fairness" as a means for the prevention of imperialist war since it, or what passes for it, could only come about thru a combination of Great Britain and the United States against the Soviet Union which would mean an imperialist attack upon the fatherland of the world's working class.

Like other writers, Brokaw sees the increase of tension between the United States and Great Britain in proportion as the domestic oil supply here decreases, and once more we encounter reference to the oil fields of the Soviet Union as a decisive factor in international diplomacy. He continues:

"No doubt America will feel no small irritation when she is no longer able to supply her own demands from domestic production, and when this moment comes the CONTROL OF FOREIGN SOURCES OF SUPPLY MAY BECOME A POPULAR ISSUE IN AMERICAN POLITICS. On the other hand, BRITISH OPINION WILL FOLLOW DETERDING IN HIS PROTESTS AGAINST THE RUSSIAN EFFORTS OF STANDARD OIL... WHICH MAY APPEAR AS A CHALLENGE TO BRITAIN in the regions she dominates, a challenge that will seem in extreme form to British operators in allowing American operators to participate in the development of Iraq under a sort of British hegemony."

WE have seen previously that Royal Dutch Shell as a reprisal for the Standard's contract with the Soviet Union had repudiated its agreement with the Standard for joint exploitation of the Persian fields. (Quotation

from Berlin dispatch to the New York Herald-Tribune, August 13.)

We can expect news of difficulties in connection with the Iraq joint agreement any day. The British government, by the way, only agreed to the Iraq proposal after a long and sharp exchange of notes in 1920-21, after a threatening speech by Walter C. Teagle to the Washington meeting of the American Petroleum Institute and after the matter had been the subject of jingoistic speeches on the floor of the senate.

TEAGLE'S statement as quoted by Fischer is significant, especially in view of the fact that later, as we have seen, he appeared as apparently in agreement with the head of Royal Dutch Shell on relations with the Soviet Union. On the occasion mentioned Teagle said:

"Our British friends, in endeavoring to explain the position their government has taken since the armistice, have argued that if the United States is now supplying 70 per cent of the world (oil) production, we should be content with things as they are. THIS IS AN ENTIRELY FALLACIOUS VIEW. Is it reasonable to ask that Americans go heedlessly on to the quick exhaustion of their own supply and then retire from the oil business? The American petroleum industry cannot expect such a conclusion. IT MUST LOOK TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES."

QUICK to take their cue from their overlords, Senators McKellar and Kellogg leaped into the fray. On January 6, 1921, McKellar stated that "if Great Britain is not permitted to get oil from this country her navy will be severely handicapped, and many ships of her mercantile marine will be put out of commission. SHE WILL BE OBLIGED TO COME TO TERMS."

Senator Kellogg, now secretary of state, went so far as to speak of "retaliatory legislation if Great Britain refused the square deal to Americans."

Thus does oil anoint the tongues of the patriots.

AS Brokaw says:

"We may look with more or less equanimity upon a trade war between two American companies, but a trade war IN THE OIL INDUSTRY BETWEEN A POWERFUL BRITISH GROUP AND A POWERFUL AMERICAN GROUP holds within it the possibility of a struggle for the dominance of CONTROL OVER THE SUPPLY BY THE NATIONS THEMSELVES AND THAT IS... MORE SERIOUS."

Oil holds the center of the field wherein is taking place the three phases of the imperialist struggle:

1.—The struggle between the Soviet Union, typifying the revolutionary struggle of the working class, and the imperialist nations.  
 2.—The struggle between the im-

perialist nations themselves.

3.—The struggle between the imperialist aggressors and the colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

FOR industry, for commerce and for war, oil is indispensable. Around it develop both imperialist and class antagonisms. Its importance overshadows that of other raw materials and outside of the United States it is found in those countries, the Soviet Union particularly, towards which the imperialists look with longing eyes and dripping lips.

Louis Fischer has done a great service for the revolutionary movement, and without access to the original sources (which is out of the bounds of possibility for the average person) or a thorough study of his "Oil Imperialism," the complicated processes by which such an apparent contradiction as Standard Oil acting as a buffer between the Soviet Union and the present offensive against it by Great Britain, occurs in the present period, cannot be understood.

The same holds true for an accurate estimate of the forces which together place the danger of imperialist war in the first place on the order of business of the working class.

AS Fischer says:

"The close dovetailing between the interests of oil trusts and the policies of diplomats is one of the most significant and absorbing political developments of the last decade... The desire for expansion into foreign fields on the part of Standard Oil, Anglo-Persian and Royal Dutch Shell Companies has and will to an ever-increasing extent put its mark on the international relations of Great Britain and the United States... The United States must maintain its powerful hold on the oil industry of the world if it is to remain economically independent. And the state department will have to blaze the way to the oil lands abroad which the Standard and its subsidiaries are to conquer. THIS FORM OF OIL IMPERIALISM CARRIES THE MOST DANGEROUS SEEDS OF WAR."

CONTIGUOUS to the huge markets of Europe and the Near East with cheap water transportation to the industrial centers, the tremendous oil deposits of Baku are a constant source of temptation to the imperialist nations.

For reasons of expediency, the oil trusts of the two great imperialist nations, Great Britain and America,

will from time to time come to certain agreements with the government of the Soviet Union for purchase of these oil supplies.

But so long as imperialism remains the danger of war on the Soviet Union will likewise remain.

Not until imperialism has been crushed by the night of the working class in alliance with the colonial peoples will the menace of imperialist war disappear.

NOW one word more to substantiate the prediction made by Albert D. Brokaw when he said in the article in "Foreign Affairs" we quoted: "The control of foreign sources of oil supply may become a popular issue in American politics."

That this era is approaching rapidly can be seen from the following extract from a news story carried by the New York Times on Sept. 29:

"An echo of the trade rivalry between the Royal Dutch Shell petroleum interests... and the Standard Oil interests... reached the financial district yesterday in the form of a report that the Shell... had taken from the Standard Oil Company of California ITS LARGEST FUEL OIL CONTRACT, that... of the Matson Navigation Company.

"Sir Henri Deterding... has intimated his intention of making war on the Standard Oil Companies... which are PURCHASING OIL FROM THE RUSSIAN SOVIET GOVERNMENT OVER SIR HENRI'S PROTEST."

"THERE HAVE BEEN MANY HINTS... THAT THE ROYAL DUTCH SHELL WOULD INVADE AMERICAN MARKETS... AND WOULD ATTEMPT TO TAKE BUSINESS FROM THE STANDARD..."

STANDARD OIL, with the power of the United States government at its command will not submit to the active competition of Royal Dutch on American soil which Standard regards as its own in fee simple.

We can expect that the "control of foreign sources of oil supply" will very soon become "a popular issue in American politics."

A holy war for oil is in the making.

Against it must be opposed the whole force of the labor movement. Failing this the working class will be drowned in a surging sea of mingled oil and blood.

—THE END.

## PITTSBURGH

Oh, town of steel! What do you forge in fires

That paint with dread your smoke beclouded skies?

What do you melt from man's insane desires?

Out of your crucible a sphinx shall rise!

HENRY REICH, JR.