

MEXICAN WORKERS FIGHT COUNTER-REVOLUTION

"WELCOME COMRADES!"

By Fred Ellis

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty



COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO ASKS U. S. WORKERS TO SUPPORT CALLES AGAINST THE FORCES OF REACTION

Masses of Mexican Workers and Peasants Are Armed; Oppose Wall Street Oil Men's Insurrection

The following telegram from the Communist Party of Mexico was received yesterday by The DAILY WORKER:

The DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York.

Mexico City, October 6, 1927.....

Reaction has launched revolt.

We request agitation on behalf of Mexican proletariat in its struggle jointly with the Government. (Signed) MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY.

(It is probable that the telegram was filed at an earlier date but held up temporarily by censorship.) The foregoing telegram in harmony with all reports from Mexico, is taken as indicating the policy of the Mexican Communist Party in the present crisis.

The Mexican Communist Party in its general policy opposes the Calles government, which is not a government of the working class and peasants, and condemns Calles' weakness and wavering before American imperialism, especially the repeated surrenders to the Morgan banking house and to the United States oil interests.

As against the present counter-revolutionary attempt of agents of the United States oil speculators, allied with the whole landlord and clerical group of reaction, to overthrow the national government of Mexico in the interests of this group of American capitalists, however, the Communist Party of Mexico calls upon the workingclass and peasantry to resort to arms in defense of the Calles government, and urges the workers and farmers of the United States to support the Calles government against the counter-revolutionary reaction.

ANOTHER counter-revolution has broken out in Mexico and the Calles government, supported by the trade union movement and the Communist Party is taking drastic steps to crush it. Already two of the chief military leaders of the revolt have been executed and many of our capitalist papers, even some of those that have been friendly to Mexico, regret that Calles was not able to convince the opposition that a change of government could be accomplished without recourse to armed force. Intelligent people do not waste time discussing the folly of dropping lighted cigarettes in the underbrush when a forest fire is raging.

THE latest outbreak in Mexico is only another attempt of the feudalists, supported by the international machine of the catholic church and financed by Wall Street to overthrow the Calles-Oregon combination which has been a thorn in the side of American imperialism since the overthrow of Carranza and particularly since the defeat of the De La Huerta revolt. Calles and Oregon are the leaders of the social forces in Mexican life whose historical mission it is to crush feudalism and with it the catholic church which is the political as well as the spiritual expression of feudalism in Mexico.

WHILE Calles is no friend of labor, simply using the workers, and peasants as instruments in his struggle against the big landowners and the catholic church, his regime has done much to eradicate illiteracy and thus help prepare the ground for the next step in the transformation of the country from a nation of serfs into a nation of emancipated workers and peasants. The rising Mexican bourgeoisie, this period are on the side of human progress, in so far as they are fighting against the mighty power of American imperialism which seeks to fasten its grip on South America from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn.

LET those shallow-pated or dishonest American scribblers who sneer at the Mexican people because of their alleged disability to govern themselves according to the political code of Cicero, Illinois or the Ku Klux Klan, hark back to the period following the successful rebellion of the American colonists against Great Britain, when the country was torn by dissension and revolt. If Mexico had no oil or other precious minerals in her soil, there would be no revolts because Wall Street would not care to spend any money financing them. It is now the duty of every American worker and sincere opponent of imperialism to give the utmost aid to the Calles government in the present crisis.

BY the time these lines appear in print Peking may have fallen to the armies of General Feng and General Yen-Chih-san of Shansi. The enemies of Chang-Tso-Lin are marching.

I. L. D. GATHERS PROOF OF POLICE GUILT IN "RIOT"

Cheswick Woman Clubbed for Shielding Baby

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 7.—Five hundred dollars, sent by the national office of International Labor Defense, has just been received here to start the legal defense of the twenty miners arrested and indicted on three counts in connection with the breaking up of a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting held by the miners of Cheswick by state constables, in which hundreds of men, women and children were severely injured. Instead of any action having been taken against the assault of the state troopers upon the gathering, which was called in solidarity with Sacco and Vanzetti, a number of miners were arrested and held, and are in danger of being railroaded to long terms of imprisonment.

Collect Evidence. Details of the brutal attack made by the constables, known and hated by every Pennsylvania worker for their vicious anti-labor work in every struggle, are being collected by the defense. The meeting was being held in Cheswick, at Gala Grove on August 22. The workers had brought their own food and sandwiches for sale as usual.

Gunman Drives U.M.W.A. Organizer Away From Victor American Mine

FLORENCE, Colo., Oct. 6.—Apprehended by a paid gunman and mine superintendent of the Victor American Fuel Co. when he was distributing handbills announcing a United Mine Workers Union meeting at the Chandler mine, Fremont County, Felix Pogliano, secretary of District 15, U. M. W. of A., was driven off the premises.

OHIO UNIONISTS REFUSE TO POST INJUNCTION BOND

Miners' Union Officials Still Held in Jail

STUEBENVILLE, O., Oct. 7 (FP).—Declaring that they were being harassed by legal hirelings of the Ohio coal operators, 11 members of the United Mine Workers' Union refused to post bonds in contempt proceedings against them for violation of an injunction and chose jail as a protest. W. T. Roberts, secretary of sub-district 5; Adolfo Pacifico, vice-president; Ettore del Guzzo, international organizer and 8 rank and file members were those who appeared in federal court to answer to charges of violating the anti-picketing injunction which restrains striking miners from in any way approaching scabs employed in non-union mines in sub-district 5.

Bonds of \$750 for the officers and \$500 for the union members were voluntarily cancelled when the men gave themselves up to the deputy marshal. The case will not be heard, according to court attaches, until the December term.

Iowa Follows Illinois.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 7 (FP).—District 13 of the United Mine Workers' Union has entered into an agreement with Iowa coal operators on the same basis as the temporary settlement reached last week in Illinois and 9,000 union miners who have been on strike since April will return to work at \$7.50 a day for the next six months. Joe Morris, president of District 13, accepted proposals made by the Iowa Coal Operators' Assn. after a meeting of that body here on the question of the Illinois truce.

H.G. Wells' Son Marries; Dying Mother Asks It

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Within a few hours after the death of his mother, Frank Wells, son of H. G. Wells, famous English author, was quietly married today to Miss Peggy Gibbons. The ceremony took place in the Parish Church at Dunmow, Essex. Mrs. Wells died at Easton Glebe, Dunmow, after a long illness. Her last request was that the marriage of her son, Frank, take place today as arranged.

Scheffauer Kills Himself.

Berlin, Oct. 7.—Herman George Scheffauer, author and architect and former resident of San Francisco, committed suicide with a razor and fell from a window, after he had shot and killed his secretary, a woman.

WOLL BOOSTS INSURANCE COMPANY WHILE HIS VICTIM IS HELD IN JAIL

American Federation of Labor Convention Has Respite From Anti-"Red" Agitation

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 7.—Apparently resting content with the arrest since the convention started of four men on grounds that they were "Reds", officials of the American Federation of Labor for the first day yesterday let go by opportunities to assail the progressives and condemn Communism.

Meanwhile one of their victims, Sidney Bush of the Workers (Communist) Party, is still held without bail on charges of "suspicion of criminal syndicalism." Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press held and quizzed, is released after proving that the organization which he heads is merely a cooperative news agency which has as voting members some of the most "respectable" A. F. of L. papers in the country.

Samuel Globerman, a recent candidate on a local labor ticket in Los Angeles is released, and Al J. Bock, business agent of the Cleaners' and Dyers' Union is out of jail, but watched by the police.

Passaic Strike Comes Up. Altho not attacking the Communists so far today, Spencer Miller yesterday spent his speaking time trying to show how the educational bureau "pushed the Communists out of Passaic."

Owing to the police terror set up by Woll, Morrison and Green, an insufficient number of progressive were present to properly refute Miller, tho (Continued on Page Two)

VAST CROWDS AT "RED BAZAAR" ON ITS SECOND DAY

Will Continue Today and Tomorrow

Thousands of workers continued to pour into Madison Square Garden last night where the First National Bazaar for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER and The FREIHEIT is being held, and which will continue today and tomorrow. The doors to the huge Garden will open today at 1 p. m. and at 10 a. m. tomorrow. Varied merchandise amounting to thousands of dollars were bought by workers from New York, various cities in New Jersey and Pennsylvania who came to assist in making a success of this undertaking.

Theatrical Performance. During the evening a theatrical performance was put on. This included Westergarde's European Acrobatic Troupe, presented for the first time in the United States, and a group of international clowns.

All the 50-odd booths conducted by sympathetic organizations enjoyed flourishing activity during the entire activity. The "stores" sold articles of the greatest variety including foods, clothing, fruit, jewelry, books, magazines and art works.

At a booth presided by Adolf Wolff, radical sculptor, a bronze statue entitled "A Promising Youngster," and symbolizing the U. S. S. R. was being bought by the hundreds by workers attending the affair. In addition photographs of leaders of the Soviet Revolution were displayed and sold to those attending.

Mussolini's Man, Ruler Of Albania, Can't Catch Rebels He Orders Shot

TIRANA, Albania, Oct. 7.—An Albanian court appointed and controlled by Achmet Zogu, who in turn is controlled by the terms of his treaty practically giving Mussolini suzerainty over the country Albania, has condemned to death Bishop Fan Noli and eight other members of the Special Committee for the Liberation of Albania. The specific charge upon which the death penalty was demanded was that the Committee "thru the organ of the Balkan Section of the Communist International" issued a manifesto against Zogu. All of the accused are safely outside of Albania.

PEASANT RISINGS NEW THREAT TO CHINA REACTION

Ruined Masses Take Up Arms Against Gov't

SHANGHAI, Oct. 7.—The Chinese papers report that ten districts of the Tientsin region are rampant with dissatisfaction of the peasants who are utterly ruined by the endless military operations.

In many villages the population has formed various partisan detachments which have established liaisons with the Red Spears, the peasant military organizations.

Forces Well Armed. The partisan detachments are well armed as the population collected arms from the battlefields after the retreat of the various armies that have fought in that region.

The papers point out that the armed detachments have actually grown to serious proportions in the struggle against the government troops. These detachments number many thousands of men well-trained in guerrilla warfare and are a grave menace to the reactionaries trying to suppress the revolution.

Force Attack on Peking.

PEKING, Oct. 7.—Revolutionary groups, formed thruout the provinces of Chih, Shansi and Shantung, nominally held by the "Ankuochun" or "Army for the Pacification of the Country," as the military alliance between Marshal Tso-lin and other generals is called, are forcing the present campaign against Peking, in the opinion of observers here.

At present the lines of battle have advanced to within thirty miles of Peking. General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops are attacking toward Tenehow, toward Tsining and Teinan, and toward Suchowfu—all important military positions south of Peking. The Nanking armies are planning to join Feng Yu-hsiang at Suchowfu and Teinan. The governor of Shansi province, the "model tuchun," Yen Hsi-shan, is engaged in battle with Chang Tso-lin's Fengting troops at Nankow pass, and at Paoitingfu. Nankow pass is only thirty miles from Peking, but is considered a strong defensive position.

REACTION FACES THE HOSTILITY OF MASS OF THE COUNTRY'S POPULATION

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 7.—Government troops are still pursuing the remnants of the reactionary Serrano-Gomez forces in the mountains of the state of Vera Cruz, where detachments formerly commanded by the imperialist-feudal-clerical agent, General Gomez, are in hiding.

Whether Gomez is still in command is not known, as reports indicate that he had fled through fear of capture, and left his followers to their fate.

Population Hostile To Rebels.

The whole population of the country is infuriated at the attacks being made against the government. Reactionary detachments hastily organized by agents of various American capitalist groups are experiencing almost instant annihilation because the population denounces them to the Mexican government's military authorities whenever they show their faces.

Alfonso De La Huerta Dead.

Alfonso De La Huerta, brother of a former Wall Street president of Mexico, tried to organize an insurrection among the Yaqui Indians, and succeeded in inducing but eleven of them to join him when he was set upon by federal troops, captured and executed with one of his aides, General Modina. The Indians fled after the attack by government forces.

The citizens of Nogales, across the American border from Arizona, took the body of the executed general and propped it against a tree in the plaza, until the federal officials forced its removal to a morgue.

Prevent Border Running.

Numerous adventurers, whose identity is known, are hovering near the border in an effort to invade Mexico, but the vigilance of the population which realizes the nature of the reactionary movement prevent them crossing. Only a few days ago De La Huerta was living in El Paso, Texas, where his residence was an endeavor for political conspirators plotting the reactionary insurrection against the Calles government.

Execute Gen. Quijano. Gen. Alfredo Quijano, commander (Continued on Page Two)

23 BOSS WINDOW CLEANERS YIELD TO UNION TERMS

1,200 Men Involved by Monday; Picket Shops

More than 800 window cleaners yesterday answered the strike call issued by the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, and officials of the unions state that more than 1,200 men will be involved in the strike by Monday.

Twenty picketing committees today called at the shops of non-union and company union employers and notified all employees that the strike was on and that all found working by this morning would be classified as strikebreakers.

The fact that the Central Trades and Labor Council has officially endorsed that strike and has promised moral and financial aid in the walk-out is having the desired effect of bringing non-union men into the ranks of the strikers. Peter Darrk, secretary of the Protective Union said that 115 men, former members of the company union have reported at union headquarters and have joined the strike.

23 Shops Settle.

Harry Feinstein, business agent of the Protective Union, announced last night that he has concluded settlements with 23 shops and that the men working in settled establishments have been ordered back to work.

BIG VOTE AT BRITISH LABOR PARTY CONFERENCE FOR NEGOTIATIONS WITH COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 7.—The resolution calling for the opening of the negotiations with the Communist International, presented to the Labor Party conference on behalf of the Independent Labor Party, received the surprisingly large vote of 1,071,000 as against 1,861,000 cast against it by supporters of the reactionary right wing.

The vote followed a speech by C. T. Cramp, industrial secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, of which J. H. Thomas is political secretary, in which he stated that the Communist International is a revolutionary organization with which the British Labor Party had nothing in common.

British Communists point out that the official leaders of the Independent Labor Party cannot be acquitted of political dishonesty in their pro-

League of Nations Will Run Dope Factories if Committee Has Its Way

Big Fireworks Show By Army to Get Us Friendly With War

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, Md., Oct. 7.—Several hundred thousand dollars worth of powder were burned today, in all kinds of guns from sixteen-inch to thirty caliber rifles, in an attempt of the Army Ordnance Department, Payrioteer societies, and munitions manufacturers to popularize war.

GET ONE NOW 14-Karat Gold Emblem. (Actual Size and Design) SCREW-CAP TYPE \$1.25

Health Simplified. No cult, no school, the good from all schools. Exposing healing quackery wherever found.

For \$10.27 Money Order. I will ship to any worker 25 lbs. best dried Prunes 25 lbs. Sultana Raisins 25 lbs. Figs 25 lbs. dried Peaches.

HIT OPPOSITION FOR VIOLATION OF DISCIPLINE

Moscow Plenum Scores Factionalism

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 7.—The Plenum of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party has adopted a resolution in which it points out that the factional struggle pursued by the Opposition has become extraordinarily aggravated.

1. The Opposition has propagated a new platform, practically constituting a new program for a new party. 2. The Opposition has organized a secret press and established its own organization centers.

Trotsky Violated Discipline. 3. Trotsky's insolent statement saying that he does not recognize the Bolsheviks Party discipline as obligatory for him, has been repeated by his followers, who have refused to recognize the decision of the Central Committee forbidding the spreading of the Opposition's platform.

4. The most impudent dealings of the partisans of the Opposition in the Party cells and outside the Party, campaign calumnies pursued by the Opposition against the central organs of the Party leaders.

Approves Comintern Decision. The resolution fully approves the decision of the Executive Committee of the Comintern concerning the expulsion of Trotsky and Vuyvitch, and also the decision of the Moscow Control Commission and the Central Control Commission, ordering the exclusion of 14 members of the Opposition for their factional activity directed against the Party.

The resolution approves all the measures taken by the Central Committee in preparation for the fifteenth congress for the purpose of stopping factional activity and assuring a Leninist unity in the Party.

The resolution appeals to the Moscow organization, inviting it to defend with the greatest energy, the unity of the Party against all factional action of the Opposition.

The secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Comintern has received from the Sheffield conference of the British Communist Party, a telegram approving the disciplinary measures taken against the leaders of the Russian Opposition and proposing to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to take prompt and efficient measures against the Opposition, and against Trotsky and Zinoviev in particular, in the interest of the struggle against the war danger and the socialist construction of the Soviet Union.

Dual Unions in Toronto Causing Trouble

TORONTO, Can., Oct. 7 (FP).—Because the contractors' association refused to arbitrate a contract with the independent Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada, 8,000 carpenters of the international brotherhood affiliated with the A. F. of L. walked out on strike here trying up \$20,000,000 worth of construction work.

Discuss Pollution of Hudson. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Announcement was made here today that the Westchester County Sanitary Commission will submit a plan to the Council of Yonkers within six months for the elimination of pollution of the Hudson River off that city.

CANNON FODDER USED FOR RECRUITING OFFICE BAIT ALSO



Gun crew on U. S. naval training ship drilling for military pageant.

Persecuted Natives Of Solomon Islands Kill British Police

LONDON, Oct. 7.—District Commissioner Bell of the Solomon Islands, and 15 native policemen, have been killed by natives of Malaita Island, according to a Central News dispatch from Wellington, New Zealand, today, relaying word received in Wellington by radio.

The Solomon Islands belong to Great Britain. They are in the Pacific, northeast of Australia, and Malaita is the biggest of the group.

There have been an increasing flood of protests from the islanders, who had an ancient tribal life and a form of Communism in goods since the British have begun their serious efforts to make the natives into wage slaves. Great brutalities and indignities have been inflicted on the islanders, many reports have declared.

Woll Boosts Insurance at A. F. L. Convention

(Continued from page 1) plenty of delegates admitted among themselves that the Communists had neither left Passaic, nor been pushed out by the educational bureau.

For Better Lawyers. Attorney Hope Thompson of Chicago spoke to the convention, denouncing the conspiracy and injunction practices of courts during strikes as the greatest threat against labor. He recommended more legislation, better lawyers to be hired, and labor pressure to nominate federal judges.

Vice-President Matthew Woll has asked all reporters and representatives of the press to write boosting articles for the labor insurance company which he heads and which is intimately tied up with the personnel directing the "Big Four" insurance companies recently exposed by THE DAILY WORKER as dealing in high financial operations most misleading and unprofitable to policyholders.

The convention has adopted resolutions favoring a campaign for the union label, to organize the hosiery workers, and against the bread trust. Vote to Organize South.

Help of the Federation in unionizing textile workers in the south and laundry workers in the United States and Canada, and a drive for new union members among hotel and restaurant employes already has been pledged in resolutions adopted by the convention.

Canadian mine, mill and smelter workers in Northern Ontario will be brought into the ranks of union labor, while the Federation will aid the organization of workers in Porto Rico, according to other resolutions.

A special campaign to organize southern textile mill workers was voted, following an appeal by Thomas F. McMahon of New York, representing the United Textile Workers of America.

"We ask you to free the white slaves of the south," he pleaded. "There are more than a million textile workers in the south, working fifty-five hours for practically no wages."

But for all of these good resolutions, no practical first steps towards carrying them out have been indicated. Delegate Rafael Alfonso of Porto Rico decried the absence of a union organized among native workers. The convention voted to take the matter up with the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

A national movement for an increased "wage rate" for all organized workers was launched by John C. Frey, of Cincinnati, O., secretary-treasurer of the metal trades department.

"Wages have failed to keep pace with our ability to produce," Frey told the convention. "If industry is to function properly, fraternalism will never solve the problem of just wages, and men who are displaced by machinery must be given something else to do."

Frey cited the coal industry as presenting an example of an unjust wage payment. He said the average American coal miner produces 781 tons of coal per year and is not paid proportionately to his ability to produce.

"The American coal miner," he declared, "mines his coal at a lower wage than the coal miners receive in England or Germany."

COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO ASKS U. S. WORKERS TO SUPPORT CALLES AGAINST THE FORCES OF REACTION

(Continued from Page 1). one of the four military units that marched out of the barracks at Mexico City Sunday night, was shot by a firing squad after being found guilty of treason and rebellion by a court martial.

Sheffield Heard From. WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Government officials are still conferring on the Mexican situation and although secrecy is maintained meagre and noncommittal news is permitted to go out. The "news" today is that Coolidge, Kellogg and the new Wall Street ambassador to Mexico, Dwight Morrow, conferred with James R. Sheffield, notorious for his frame-up against the Calles government when he charged that military secrets had been removed from the archives of the American embassy.

Sheffield declared, according to information at the capitol, that he has the highest regard for the Mexican people, but that the Mexican government made his stay in that country very difficult.

The ex-ambassador seems to feel badly over the fact that his charges of theft and forgery were too crude to evoke anything but raucous laughter.

Many Surrender. MEXICO CITY, Oct. 7.—The following bulletin is given to the newspapers: Captain Leopoldo Cardenas Padilla, belonging to the 79th Regiment, which raised up in arms under command of General H. Lucero in the state of Veracruz, wires from San Lorenzo, Hidalgo, that as he did not approve of the action taken by the said General Lucero, he was able to escape from the rebels bringing with him the regiment's flag, which he will deliver to the government.

His message is as follows: "I have the honor to communicate to you that in the early hours of the 3rd instant and owing to the uprising of General Arnulfo R. Gomez, who in order to fulfill his ambitions occurred to such shameful act carrying with him unscrupulous officers who betrayed the troops under their command so as to lead them to rebellion, I left Perote, Veracruz, with Second Lieutenants Emanuel Andrade Vargas, Jose R. Serra Merino and five soldiers, as I did not approve of the treason committed by General H. Lucero, commander of the 79th Regiment, of which unit we form part, and who

spectable gangsters do not care to soil their hands with progressives. Hitherto the custom was to spend one nice cool afternoon in a red-baiting orgy when a radical resolution was presented. But at this convention the procedure is to arrest anybody whether a delegate or not suspected of harboring a radical resolution or a progressive idea. For being the manager of a non-partisan labor news distributing agency Carl Haessler of the Federated Press was arrested by William Green's Los Angeles police department and held on suspicion of criminal syndicalism. Haessler sells his organization's news service to radical and conservative labor publications with enviable impartiality. A non-partisan role is one of the most difficult in public life. It is like unto that of the "innocent bystander."

There is nothing a factionalist likes better than to hurl a brick at a neutral. And I have known factionalists on both sides of the fence to make a united front on a hearty chuckle when their mutual friend's head experienced the impact of a hard movable object.

CARL HAESSLER's arrest shows to what lengths the American bureaucrats are ready to go in order to crush any opposition to their imperialistic, fascist policy. Haessler is not a member of the Workers (Communist) Party. He cannot be successfully charged with taking orders from Moscow. He is a cautious speaker and writer. But the A. F. of L. bureaucrats have had a rod in pickle for him because his labor news service is like a fresh, cool breeze sweeping thru the labor movement compared to the noxious gases that emanate from the International Labor News Service edited by Green's stool pigeons.

FOR the first time in history of an A. F. of L. convention policemen in uniform and in plain clothes are participating in the convention proceedings. William Green and his re-

seconded the rebel movement with part of the said regiment. On account of the lack of communications and the long way across the mountains by which we had to travel, it has been impossible for me to get in touch with my superior officers until today, and I am now stating to you that we carry with us our beloved banner, which, as I have advised the war department, I will deliver to the government. I have also advised the said department that we are on our way to Mexico City."

Indians Give Up. The Yaqui Indians continue to surrender to the government as may be seen in the report from General F. R. Manzo, chief of the military operations in the state of Sonora, as follows:

Company's 3 cent Generosity Cost. "Ortiz, Sonora, October 6, 1927.—President of the Republic—I have the honor to inform you that Jose Maria Matus, captain of the Yaqui Indians, appeared yesterday with fifty-five infantry men and Captain Bacasagua with eighteen cavalry, all perfectly armed, and surrendered. Among them were Agustin Matus, Juan Alvarez, Jose Bacasagua and Antonio Buitrea, chiefs of the Yaqui tribe."

The photographs delivered to the newspapers show Engineer Felix F. Palavicini with the disguise he used when trying to join the rebel movement, not having succeeded in reaching the rebel camp because he was made prisoner by the police. The original letter signed by Palavicini, in which he recognizes the said disguise and other objects taken from him as being his property, has also been given to the newspapers.

Defective Brakes Injure 1. ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 7.—Four persons, including two women, were injured today when the brakes failed in a large moving van loaded with furniture on the last and steepest of the "Seven Sisters Hills" here today, causing the van to strike three automobiles and then crash through the plate glass window of a store at the foot of the hill.

Stark Buys into St. Andrews. ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, Oct. 7.—Dr. Edward Stephen Harkness of New York was today disclosed as the donor of a recent gift of \$600,000 to St. Andrews University.

The donor is a director of a number of American railroads.

Arrest and Deport. NICE, France, Oct. 7.—Using the "mysterious" bomb explosion at the Italian consulate here as a pretext, reactionary government officials have arrested nine workers who are described as "anarchists."

The men will be deported from the country in a few days, it is announced, as part of the anti-labor policy which the government is intensifying each day. Protest meetings against the high-handed activities of the reactionary officials are being planned.

Takes Jury Eighteen Minutes to Find Rev. Jordan Is a Bigamist. CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 7.—Rev. Jordan, Methodist clergyman of Columbus, Ga., this afternoon was found guilty of bigamy by a Mecklenburg county jury.

The jury returned a verdict 18 minutes after the case had been placed in their hands. Sentence was deferred.

Embargo Stays on Italy. ROME, Oct. 7.—Minister of Finance Volpi today issued a statement confirming the reports that the government embargo upon foreign loans is not to be raised.

The foreign minister stated that bankers abroad must exercise caution when approached with plans that concern Italy.

STOCK EXCHANGE "Daily" Bazaar Fans REACHES OUT FOR CHEW HOT DOGS à la EUROPEAN STOCKS Sigman in "Garden"

Opens Trading List for First Time

Wall Street has taken another staggering hitch in its world-wide money belt in the opening of the trading lists of the New York Stock Exchange for foreign shares.

The opening of the New York Stock Exchange trading lists to the shares of foreign companies has just been announced.

This is one more important step in the growing world power of United States imperialism. Though in itself it is a peaceful step, this Stock Exchange expansion is a continuation of a program that has been marked by the shelling of Nanking and the invasion of Nicaragua.

Wall Street International. The New York Stock Exchange for the first time now functions as an international institution, an international securities market comparable to London. The shadow of Wall Street in the last few years has been creeping toward London's Lombard Street. The machinery is now being organized by which Wall Street in practice and in fact is to supplant London as the dominant international center for stock trading.

The purpose is to establish the best possible facilities for the smooth flow of American capital into and out of foreign business enterprise. E. H. H. Simmons, president of the New York Stock Exchange, is quoted as saying of this new development in imperialistic finances.

Only Hand-Picked Issues. Restrictions that are to be placed on the listing of foreign securities in New York show that all such securities bought and sold in New York are to be hand-picked.

"The way has been opened to admit to this market the soundest and best internal issues of foreign countries and every effort has been made to establish suitable precautions especially called for because of the wide differences which exist between our own and foreign financial and corporate practice," Simmons said in explaining the action of the New York Stock Exchange's governing board.

My frankfurters never tasted better than they did that day and I thought I detected the contour of a tear in the left eye (the one nearest the onions) of the buxom dispenser of ground meat, as she took my dime.

"Curses on this fellow, Kippur," I muttered. "He is a bigger nuisance than St. Patrick, who only demands one day of the year from his followers, who spend that day eating and drinking—mostly drinking. But this fellow Kippur is not satisfied with flattening out the stomachs of his customers; he visits inconvenience on those who swear him no fealty." Then aloud: "I wish I were one of the chosen people, because I could stay in bed until the restaurants open again."

That was the beginning of a dog-less week for me. Nothing seemed to satisfy my craving for food. Delectable viands seem to melt in the stomach, whereas a husky frankfurter, swallowed hastily, will make a dollar go a long way.

I rushed to the hot-dog stand and ordered one. (I am now boosting the bazaar.) I was not alone. The left wing in the needle trades seemed to have left Camp Nitgadaiget in a body and as they sunk their teeth in the succulent meat, they growled, much to the consternation of a vegetarian who watched the scene, note book in hand.

I consumed three frankfurters smothered in mustard before my appetite was mollified. Then, with thumbs in vest pockets I ambled along to the butterfink counter where I spent a dime or two on the sweetest glasses of milk I ever lubricated my tonsils with.

My material needs being attended to for the moment, I proceeded to the highbrow section where Bob Minor, William Gropper, Lydia Gibson, Mossaiey Olgin, Carlo Trecca and divers other persons less well known to art-lovers, gazed rapturously on the paintings which could be purchased without much trouble for a little money—comparatively speaking. (We urgently request bazaar patrons to buy everything in sight. It may mean a lull in the hot-dog market, but the meat-raisers of the west will benefit.)

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Current Events By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page 1). ing forward under the flags of the Nationalist government and the representatives of the imperialist powers are again beginning to do some serious worrying. Unless Japan is able to bribe the anti-Chang forces, the conquering armies may tackle Manchuria and this will mean an armed struggle with Japan. While Feng is a typical militarist cutthroat the victory of his troops over those of the more notorious Chang-Tso-Lin will be hailed by the people of China. In the meantime the armies of the workers and peasants are progressing in South China. The recent lull in the Chinese situation was only the calm preceding another storm. The final act in the revolutionary drama is a long way in the future.

TWO groups of experts representing two groups of Wall Street financiers have issued two reports offering two solutions of the tangled transit problem in New York which has been like a juicy piece of meat between hungry wolves for a number of years. One group is frankly for an increased fare while the other group would lay the basis for it. Tammany is not willing to commit political suicide by coming out for a fare boost. There is not a word said in either report about the thousands of workers who make the operation of the lines possible. They will not be given any consideration until the workers organize, with or without the assistance of the reactionary bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor.

FOR the first time in history of an A. F. of L. convention policemen in uniform and in plain clothes are participating in the convention proceedings. William Green and his re-

By TEEJAYO. It was a beetle-browed cullery worker who first attracted my attention after a fair daughter of Shem fastened a red carnation on the lapel of my coat, as I descended the stairway to the bazaar.

"Hot dogs à la Sigman," he shouted. "This is not Iowa, where the president of the right wing of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union is as willing to please the cash customers as he is willing to please the clothing manufacturers in New York." There was more, but this is a worthy sample of the "bally-hoo" the tough-looking frankfurter in charge of the booth sang over the closely packed spaces of Madison Square Garden.

I was hungry for a hot-dog, having had a very distressing experience on Second Ave. during the Yom Kippur holidays. The it has little to do with the bazaar it has a lot to do with the welfare of indigent pedestrians and perhaps this tale may result in some steps being taken in the future to prevent Jewish holidays from being non-stop affairs.

There is one place in New York where you can still buy a hot-dog for a nickel, with a roll and mustard on the house. A glass of Coca Cola and two frankfurters is a goodly lunch in a pinch. So fancy my consternation when I was informed by mine hostess on a certain afternoon this week that her emporium would be dark for two days—until Yam Kippur was so hungry that he could not fast any more.

My frankfurters never tasted better than they did that day and I thought I detected the contour of a tear in the left eye (the one nearest the onions) of the buxom dispenser of ground meat, as she took my dime.

"Curses on this fellow, Kippur," I muttered. "He is a bigger nuisance than St. Patrick, who only demands one day of the year from his followers, who spend that day eating and drinking—mostly drinking. But this fellow Kippur is not satisfied with flattening out the stomachs of his customers; he visits inconvenience on those who swear him no fealty." Then aloud: "I wish I were one of the chosen people, because I could stay in bed until the restaurants open again."

That was the beginning of a dog-less week for me. Nothing seemed to satisfy my craving for food. Delectable viands seem to melt in the stomach, whereas a husky frankfurter, swallowed hastily, will make a dollar go a long way.

I rushed to the hot-dog stand and ordered one. (I am now boosting the bazaar.) I was not alone. The left wing in the needle trades seemed to have left Camp Nitgadaiget in a body and as they sunk their teeth in the succulent meat, they growled, much to the consternation of a vegetarian who watched the scene, note book in hand.

I consumed three frankfurters smothered in mustard before my appetite was mollified. Then, with thumbs in vest pockets I ambled along to the butterfink counter where I spent a dime or two on the sweetest glasses of milk I ever lubricated my tonsils with.

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LABOR TEMPLE 14th Street and Second Avenue THIS SUNDAY 5 P. M.—The Book of the Month DR. G. F. BECK "The Forsyte Saga of Galsworthy" ADMISSION 25 CENTS 7:15 P. M.—EDMUND B. CHAFFEE "Physical Science and Religious Faith" ADMISSION FREE 8:30 P. M.—Open Forum DR. G. F. BECK "A Radicalism That Can Not Die Out" ADMISSION FREE

The East Side Open Forum OCTOBER 7, 1927 Church of All Nations 9 E. Second Ave. (near Houston) JESSE WAGNER PARKER will speak on "Some Social Aspects of the Law" Public invited. Admission Free.

NEW ADDRESS OF WORKERS PARTY

The National Office of the Workers (Communist) Party is now located at 48 East 129th St., New York City. All mail and telegrams should be sent to the new address. District organizations, Language Practice Bureau, Party Auxiliaries, Party Units and Party members as well as all labor organizations will please take notice.

Register Now! for JUBILEE TOUR to SOVIET RUSSIA Few Reservations Open Sailing October 14th, 1927, via Cunard liner "Carmania" and return Dec. 15th (8 weeks) to LONDON — HELSINGFORS — LENINGRAD — MOSCOW Gala Tenth Anniversary Celebrations ENTIRE COST \$600.00. Apply Today! World Tourists, Inc. 69 Fifth Ave., New York. TELEPHONE ALGONQUIN 9900

COMMUNISTS WILL RUN IN PASSAIC IN NOV. ELECTION

Paterson and Clifton Also in Campaign

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 7.—The Workers (Communist) Party has nominated candidates for the coming election in Passaic, Clifton and Paterson.

They are: William Eskovitz, for state senator and S. Blatt, J. Harris, G. Smolkinson and A. Zwerin for assemblymen.

In an attempt to establish a united labor ticket, representatives of the Workers Party first approached several unions. Using the non-partisan policy of the A. F. of L. as an excuse, they refused to participate. The Passaic and Paterson branches of the Party nominated a Communist ticket for the November 8th election.

To Hold Rally.—The opening rally of the campaign will be held Sunday, October 16th, 3 p. m. at the Workers Home, 27 Dayton Ave.

To help the united labor ticket in Garfield, the Workers (Communist) Party has not nominated candidates in that city but will support the labor ticket, consisting of Joseph F. Quinn for mayor and Felix Panerist, John di Santo and Gus Deak for councilmen.

Fascist Activities Winning Hatred of U. S. Imperialists

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—That Mussolini's ambassador, his fascist league and his widespread spying organization in Washington will be given a hot contest is indicated by an initial statement furnished the local press by anti-fascist spokesmen.

"There is a spy system carried on by the Fascist League," says this press statement, "to denounce and to suppress in every way possible the opposition in this country. They have given orders to the Italian merchants in this country that they should not advertise in or support anti-fascist papers. They have threatened violence on several occasions. They have threatened to punish, not only the Italians, but foreign citizens who are guilty of opinions and expressions that are injurious to the fascist regime. Mussolini has passed a decree to pension, in any foreign country, any fascist who is a victim of unemployment or injuries on account of his affiliation with the fascist organization."

Fascist Spies Active.—This statement also connects the Fascist League of North America, headed by Count Ignazio Thaon di Revel, with the Italian government and Italian fascism. It quotes messages of loyalty and pledges of allegiance and fidelity sent by the league to Mussolini, to the Savoy dynasty and to the fascist party in Italy.

When anti-fascist sympathizers held a number of conferences in Washington some months ago, to consider the formation of a branch of the Friends of Italian Freedom, it was soon discovered that the names and affiliations of the persons present, as well as the trade union officials giving their sanction to the movement, were known to Mussolini's agents in the capital. Presently a number of anonymous letters were received by the persons attending, in which letters they were warned against associating with the other critics of fascism.

The Coolidge administration is not so cordial as it was last year to the Italian dictator's schemes owing to Mussolini's latest project—the sending of fascist groups to South America to live and work under continual direction from Rome. This indirect challenge to U. S. imperialism has stirred up the state department. Officials refuse to discuss it formally, but their view is that no Latin American country will tolerate any such attempt. That is to say, no Latin American government will dare to invite Mussolini to set up political strongholds in Latin America, where power is now divided between the local government and Wall Street.

Mrs. Lilliendahl Held With Beach for Slaying

MAYS LANDING, N. J., Oct. 7.—Calling in her efforts to place guilt on two unnamed Negroes, Mrs. Margaret Lilliendahl was formally indicted for the murder of her husband, Dr. William Lilliendahl, by a grand jury today. Willis Beach was charged with murder as her accomplice in the same indictment. The aged physician was shot to death in a swamp lane near his home at Vineland. Mrs. Lilliendahl, found wandering on the highway near the scene, said her husband was slain and robbed by two Negroes while introducing her. The physician's money and jewelry, however, were found hidden.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT LABOR EDUCATION LABOR AND GOVERNMENT TRADE UNION POLICY

THOUSANDS OF BRITISH COAL MINERS STARVE AS PITTS CLOSE WITH ENGLISH CAPITALISM IN CRISIS

By LELAND OLDS (Fed. Press). British coal industry is becoming more and more apparent. It has employed British miners on London, timed to coincide with the opening of Parliament in November, recalls a similar demonstration by poverty-stricken Lancashire textile workers just 110 years ago, known to history as the march of the Blanketeers.

Dispersed by Troops.—These blanketeers, so-called because they carried blankets in which to sleep along the line of march, started for London with petitions calling for a change in the government and for manhood suffrage. They believed that these political changes would ameliorate the unemployment and poverty which followed the Napoleonic War and the rapid development of power machinery. They were treated as revolutionists and dispersed by troops and upper class militia with several hundred arrests.

The march of the miners is being organized in South Wales by A. J. Cook, energetic secretary of the miners' federation. The purpose is to call attention to the "misery and degradation in British coal fields." The marchers will carry petitions to Prime Minister Baldwin and the house of commons.

The seat of trouble from which miners suffer, says Cook, "is London. This march is planned with the idea of rousing the nation to an understanding of the tragedy of the British coal fields."

British Coal Industry Slumps.—The failure of capitalism in the

POUNDS AND PROGRAMS STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS THE TRADE UNION FROM LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Mother Bloor Going To Philadelphia to Organize for I. L. D.

Ella Reeves Bloor, one of the oldest veterans of the American labor movement, and known throughout the country as "Mother" Bloor, has been appointed field organizer for the International Labor Defense, the national office here announced today.

"Mother" Bloor has been in the forefront of scores of strikes and other labor struggles in this country for years, giving the workers everywhere new enthusiasm, courage and direction. A number of times, despite her gray hairs, she has travelled from coast to coast for the labor and radical movements. Only recently she was one of the most energetic figures in the last minute fight for Sacco and Vanzetti at Boston.

Workers Interested.—"Mother" Bloor will devote her time to organization work for International Labor Defense in the Philadelphia region, where great possibilities exist for building up a strong movement of class defense. The Sacco-Vanzetti campaign alone drew tens of thousands of workers in Philadelphia into the movement, and attempts will be made to crystallize and organize the sentiment for future fights against class persecutions and frame-ups.

Special attention will be paid to organizing for the sending of delegates to the third annual conference of I. L. D., which takes place on the fortieth anniversary of the Haymarket martyrs, in New York City on November 11 and 12. The conference will be the starting point for a widespread movement to be organized to fight the frame-up system, as well as to review and plan the other work of the organization.

Papal Blessing on Levine Doesn't End Graft Accusations

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—Charles A. Levine, American trans-Atlantic flyer and owner of the famous plane Columbia, today defied the United States government to collect its \$500,000 claim against him when he returns to the United States next week.

Levine has just arrived here from Vienna. He expects to sail from England on the Leviathan next Tuesday.

The government claims that Levine cheated it of half a million dollars in connection with freight bills on surplus war material which he handled on a commission basis.

Levine, the government agents charge, took the freight charges on these shipments from the government's share of the sale proceeds, and made no deduction from his own share.

Levine has been having his ups and downs in popularity almost as much as in aviation. His stunt of flying the Atlantic was well taken by the public, which began to forget the charge of extensive graft. Then came his hobnobbing with Mussolini and his groveling before the pope, which disgusted liberal and conservative alike.

The government is understood to have seized the psychological moment to remind all and sundry of the graft accusation.

More Funds Available Now for Deportations; 168 Aliens at Island

The arrival at Ellis Island of 168 deportees has called attention to the fact that the United States immigration service is now operating with increased appropriations.

Of the new arrivals about 50 are girls and women. Twenty-six of the total number are characterized by the immigration service as insane. These aliens were brought here in groups from various points of arrest extending from coast to coast and are being detained here until passports can be arranged for their forcible return to their native countries.

Warning has been given by immigration inspectors that activities against the foreign-born are being redoubled due to the increased funds appropriated from the nation's taxes for this purpose.

Chicago Pioneers' Affair.—CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The Young Pioneers will hold a "get together" at 1532 West Chicago Ave. on October 15, 2:30 p. m. There will be an entertainment, moving pictures of Soviet Russia, Russian Pioneers and other features.

G. O. P. HOSTILERS GROOMING DARK NAGS FOR GALLOP

Curtis of Kansas Gets Honorable Mention

Republican jockeys are giving their dark steeds a try-out on the political race courses. One of the steeds booked for a preliminary canter in Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, a faithful old quadruped who has eaten his master's oats for decades without a protesting whinny.

William M. Butler, master of the G. O. P. stable, has not yet divulged the name of his favorite for next year's derby, beyond admitting that Calvin Coolidge meant what he said when he announced with faltering tongue that he did not choose to run.

Senator Charles H. Waterman of Colorado is responsible for the information that Curtis is feeling his fodder and is switching his political tail like a horse contemplating the approach of the mating season.

But Curtis is old and the it is said that an old horse is the best for the long road, this is only true in principle. A few concrete situations could be mentioned where this principle would not apply.

The Four Favorites.—The outstanding candidates for the G. O. P. nomination are Hoover, Lowden, Dawes and Hughes. Favorite songs are springing up all over the land but those booms in most instances are concessions to the vanity of the gentlemen boomed.

Al Smith still continues to lead the entries on the democratic list. Republican rapid calculators fear that Smith may receive a majority of the popular vote, should he be given the democratic nomination, but they are confident of beating him in the electoral college. One tally, made by a republican, gave Smith as high as 245 electoral votes or 21 short of the number required for election.

If Smith succeeds in getting around the two-thirds rule governing the democratic convention he is almost certain of the nomination.

Tammany Labor Connection.—In view of the intimate connection between the trade union bureaucrats in New York and Tammany and the composition of the executive council of the A. F. of L. there is reason to believe that Smith with aid of a few innocuous "labor" planks in his platform would receive the endorsement of the A. F. of L.

Needless to say the workers and farmers will gain nothing by supporting the candidate of either capitalist party. Their duty is to organize a Labor Party that will begin the task of mobilizing all workers under one class banner, to fight against capitalism and for the interests of labor.

Will Fight Decision of Federal Judge in Case, Of Pittsburgh Terminal

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 7.—Attorney for the United Mine Workers of America, headed by chief of legal counsel, O. K. Eaton, are going over the decision of Federal Judge Schoonmaker granting an injunction to the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. against picketing of its mines by the striking coal miners.

The injunction was based on the fact that part of the product of the company is shipped over the state line, and the judge took the position that picketing in a strike against the company was an interference with interstate commerce.

The decision therefore has assumed an enormous importance as a precedent in future labor struggles.

Attorney Eaton did not say what the line of opposition to the decision would be, whether appeal or other action, but declared a determination to fight it vigorously.

Detroit Federal Judge Rules Tax Collectors Can't Value Ford Stock

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 7.—Federal Judge Ben C. Dawkins has ruled in effect that the government did not have the right in 1925 to reopen the question of determining the value of Ford Motor Company stock sold in 1919 by a dozen minority stockholders.

Judge Dawkins rendered his decision in the suit of Mrs. Alice Gray Kales to recover \$2,600,000 in additional income tax which she paid under protest.

Counsel for Mrs. Kales and the government thereupon agreed to postponement of the case until Wednesday at 10 a. m. This decision seriously effects the case to force payment by minority stockholders of taxes left unpaid as the government charges.

Central Trades Endorses Salary Engineers Demand

The demand for an increase in pay of the Union of Technical Men, representing the municipal engineers of New York, were endorsed Thursday by the Central Trades and Labor Council which met at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th St.

The adoption of the resolution followed a speech by N. B. Sparer, vice-president of the Local 37 of the engineers' union in which he declared that the pay of the men was far below that of many trades and professions less skilled.

Action Delayed.—Despite the fact that the Civil Service Commission has recommended an increase of 35 per cent in the pay of the city's technical men, he said, no action has as yet been taken.

The Central Trades Council appointed a committee to call upon Charles H. Kohler, director of the city budget, urging an immediate salary increase for the engineers.

Tammany Approves Morgan Scheme for Subway Unification

Tammany Hall has gone on record in favor of the transit solution that has been advocated by Samuel Untermyer, as agent for the J. P. Morgan interests.

The full power of the Tammany administration will be used to put the plan thru the board of estimate.

LONG BEACH, Oct. 7.—Charges of graft in the city water department have been filed with District Attorney Elvin N. Edwards of Nassau county by William J. Power, deputy commissioner of public works removed from office last Saturday by the Long Beach City Council.

At the time of his removal from office, Power threatened to bring charges against others in the city administration.

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City Engineers' Union Asks Higher Salaries Responsibility Cited

Because of the difficulty of securing a good quality of civil engineers of the lesser grades for city service, the Municipal Civil Service Commission has had to lower examining requirements in order to provide a sufficient number of subordinate engineers for the various departments, according to the Union of Technical Men's Association.

The city's engineering force has not been given a salary increase proportionate to living costs. In the last few years other branches of the city's employes have been granted increases as follows: 56 percent for patrolmen and firemen; 88 percent for teachers; 110 per cent for mechanics and 140 percent for unskilled laborers. An average salary increase of only 44 percent has been allowed the engineering force.

Salaries Are Low.—The average salary for medium and lower grade engineers is \$2,244. The salaries of some are as low as \$1,500. Of the city's total engineering force of about 3,600, the number receiving annual salaries exceeding \$3,000 is relatively small.

Unless the city takes measures to supply itself with competent medium and lower grade engineers carrying out the plans of the chief engineers the result will be waste of public funds. Of a total expenditure of \$603,000,000 by the city in 1926, the sum of \$212,000,000 was for work committed to the city's engineers.

Ask 15 Percent More.—The chief engineers of all of the city departments are requesting the Board of Estimate to grant all employees in the engineering service an immediate salary increase of 15 percent. This request is supported by the Society of Municipal Engineers of the City of New York and the Association of Engineers of New York. The Union of Technical Men's Association is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Quiz Untermyer on Subway Scheme

Questions about the Untermyer scheme for the "unification" of subways, which has been sponsored by the House of Morgan, were put to Samuel Untermyer yesterday by William H. Allen, for the Institute of Public Service.

Among the major questions put to Untermyer by Allen are the following: "May New York City now legally borrow 10 per cent of the \$916,000,000 assessed against new housing that is exempt from local taxes, but is subject to State taxes?"

Quiz on Fare Raise.—"Have you or car riders the same objections to a one-cent increase in fare—none to go to the private companies but all to go to the city for increasing the debt margin and saving taxes—which you say car riders feel against a higher fare to be shared by the companies?"

"Does the wording of your proposed popular amendment on a higher fare mean that the door is still open to special assessments on what you call owners of the property benefited?"

Canadian Conservative Party to Begin Fight To Regain Domination

WINNIPEG, Can., Oct. 7.—A vigorous attempt to revive the Conservative Party which was defeated by the Liberals two years ago will be made when the convention of the organization meets here on Monday.

Two plans that are considered of importance to party strategists will be discussed at the forthcoming sessions. One of them includes the question of lowering tariff walls. The other involves the immigration policy for western farm lands. Under an act similar to the American "Homestead" policy, politicians hope to flood the labor market by bringing 1,000,000 more people into the Canadian west in the next few years.

Start Registration for Election Next Monday

Registration for voting in the coming election will take place from Monday, Oct. 10 to Saturday, October 15, it was announced yesterday afternoon by the board of elections.

All workers who want to vote for the Workers (Communist) Party candidates must be sure to register.

CLEANERS AND DYERS UNION FIGHTS AGAINST POLICY PROPOSED BY HUGH FRAYNE

For quite some time a struggle has been going on in the Cleaners and Dyers' Union of about 1,200 workers against one of the crassest expressions of A. F. of L. class collaboration policies.

Hugh Frayne, A. F. of L. representative, accepted the affiliation of the retail cleaner bosses into the A. F. of L. and wanted the workers to submit to a local council and International to be formed in which these petty bosses would have control. The workers protested against this policy and withdrew from the A. F. of L. A part of the arrangement was an interlocking agreement between the Master Cleaners' Association, who actually do the cleaning and employ labor and the retail cleaners to support and help each other in establishing a monopoly in the market, knock out the \$1 cleaning stores and raise the retail prices. The workers were supposed to get a small wage increase and to get into the combination under the control of the petty bosses' majority, who having been

admitted into the A. F. of L. could exercise a majority in the councils of the trade.

Scheme Falls Flat.—As a result of the action of the workers the whole scheme fell flat. Frayne always so solicitous of the public welfare could not contribute to the raise of prices and the establishment of a monopoly. However, Frayne does not give up so easily. He is willing to forgive the workers and take them back into the A. F. of L. without paying back dues. The workers are threatened that unless they accept the local will be reorganized and the new local will sign on the dotted line.

Some of the progressives, who now have a majority, state that they will reaffiliate only if the workers have autonomy to decide for themselves as to hours, wages and enforcement of conditions. It is not every day that the issue is as clear. The A. F. of L. is on the side of the bosses and the workers fighting for their rights as a class against both.

Bank Robber Learned in The Police Department; Crime New Official Fad

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 7.—Thomas Randall, former chief of police of Seal Beach and an ex-member of the Long Beach police force, has confessed that he was the bank bandit who held up the Pasadena Trust and Savings Bank recently and escaped with \$1,800.

Randall said he was out of work and needed money to support his wife and two children. The unemployment situation in "God's country" is very bad—but nobody has ever seen this ex-cop fighting on the side of the workers for better conditions. The holdup was an "inside job," according to the police, and a "departmental employee is under suspicion." The latter's excuse may be that he did not get his full share of the regular police graft.

Chief of Police James E. Davis used to make raids on radical workers, opposed to crimes; now he is said to have called a "council of war" against banditry—led by members of the "law and order gang." A petition for the recall of Mayor Cryer is out, so he, too, is now ready to carry out his motto: "Get action against crime" in this "oasis of abundance," abundance of open shops, poverty and graft. But these conditions will be changed during the A. F. of L. convention here. As a starter, the Alexandria, an open shop hotel, is to be the A. F. of L. headquarters.

Sensation Expected By Making Public Letters of Isadora Duncan,

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Reports that the contents of a great bundle of papers and personal letters which Isadora Duncan, American dancer, kept during her life-time in a big black trunk, are soon to be published have caused a flurry of consternation in the households of several of Europe's celebrities.

The papers and letters, all dealing with the dancer's intimate life and her relations with some of Europe's and America's literary, political and social celebrities, promise to reveal many incidents and episodes concerning which the public has heretofore only partially guessed.

Fun — Sights — Bargains at the Big Red Bazar.

3 O'Clock in Morning Is Technical Moment

The 3-a. m. curfew law for night clubs having broken down, Mayor Walker is reported to be seeking an amendment to make it effective. He has even threatened to make the rounds at a late hour in person one of these nights to study the situation. It seems that to exempt the more exclusive clubs and hotels the present ordinance contains a clause permitting them to remain open after the specified hour. Only the "leased" clubs are required to close. And now more and more operators are classifying themselves as owners, to the great confusion of the courts.

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All Three for 50 Cents

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Day at the A. F. of L. Convention—Something for Workers Think About—Federated Press Editor Arrested—A Blow Struck at Negro Workers—The Soviet Union and Communists Are Attacked

The course of reaction at the A. F. of L. convention has developed at least one new angle in the arrest of Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press by William Hynes, head of the secret service section of the Los Angeles police department which operates directly under the management of the Chamber of Commerce.

Since Hynes has been cooperating with Secretary Morrison and Vice President Woll in the inspection of credentials and the hounding of delegates and others suspected of Communist or left wing tendencies, there is little doubt that the arrest of Haessler was engineered by this trio acting in conjunction with President Green.

Everyone, including Communists themselves, expects Communists to be arrested at any time and without any specific reason except that their policy and actions are in direct and open opposition to American imperialism and its labor agents. But the arrest of Haessler is an indication that A. F. of L. officialdom is invoking the aid of the authorities to suppress even the mildly critical news service sent by the Federated Press to some 90 labor newspapers.

In addition to the enlistment of the Los Angeles police to aid them in preventing the voice of any section of the rank and file being heard in the convention, the delegates have defeated again a proposal to place Negro workers on an equal basis with white workers in the labor movement.

The national and international unions are to be allowed to maintain their discriminatory rules and customs. Where Negroes are organized in spite of these bars the policy of segregation is to be followed and separate Negro locals set up.

With a race war missed in Gary by a hair the other day, simply because the unorganized Negro workers surrendered to mass insult, and with the white puppets of the steel trust puffed with victory, assuring new provocations, the federation convention had before it a living example of how its policy plays into the hands of the capitalist class in a great industrial center.

Yet it continues the policy of treating the hundreds of thousands of Negro workers coming into industry in much the same fashion as they are treated by the decadent landowning class of the south and their hangers-on. No more damning proof of the utter reaction which rules the A. F. of L. could be given.

To distract the attention of the masses from its continual betrayals and to carry favor with the bosses, President Green launches an attack on the Soviet Union and the Communists.

But more than one worker—they are not stupid, as Green thinks, will be struck by the fact that it is Communists and those suspected of being Communists that the Los Angeles police force, part of the machinery of the open shop chamber of commerce, are arresting. Workers know that enemies of the working class are not jailed by open shop governments.

The Chinese Peasantry Organize and Fight

Reports from Shanghai, quoting the Chinese press, reveal that in the north, where a struggle is taking place between the Shanai forces and those of Chang Tso-lin, with the latter threatened with defeat and the loss of Peking, there has arisen a military peasant movement that is creating serious difficulties for the reactionary armies.

These peasant bands are well armed and they have established connections with the "Red Lances," the military section of the organized peasantry which follows the leadership of the revolutionary wing of the Kuomintang.

Carrying out their expeditions along the line of Tientsin-Mukden railway, they occupy a strategic position in Chihli province and it is entirely possible that if Chang Tso-lin is forced to retire from Peking toward Mukden, these peasant forces may cut his forces to pieces and put an end to the career of this bloody tool of imperialism.

The significance of the rise of these peasant organizations in what has been formerly a stronghold of reaction, cannot be overestimated. That it is a mass movement having its origin in the terrible conditions of the peasantry is shown by the fact that in south and central China, in conjunction with the military movements of the revolutionary armies of Ho Lung and Yeh Ting, similar developments are taking place.

That the peasant masses of China are in motion on the side of the mass liberation movement which has survived all attempts to betray and crush it, can be doubted no longer.

It remains for the Communist Party of China to give this movement direction, extend it to every province, and connect with unbreakable bonds to the labor movement and the revolts of the city poor.

With this done the success of the Chinese liberation movement is assured.

The "First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure" For American Bankers

Let it never be said again that Japanese have no sense of honor even if the job is on them.

The Japanese emperor has conferred upon J. Pierpont Morgan the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure; Thomas W. Lamont has received the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure; and have Martin Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. and Charles D. Mitchell of the National City Bank of New York.

The Third Class Order of the Rising Sun has been conferred upon Ota Koba while George F. Baker of the First National drew the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

It has been added to by a

Jobs For All In Soviet Karelia

NOTE TO OUR READERS: We present today the first of a series of five news letters from our correspondent, who is now visiting the relatively little-known Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic of Karelia. Following articles will deal with industrialization, agriculture, homesteading experiences of former American workers, Party problems, etc. Upon the conclusion of this series we expect to arrange for similar treatment of other republics of the USSR visited by Comrade William F. Kruse.

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.
 (Special DAILY WORKER Correspondence.)

PETROSAVODSK, A. K. S. S. R., Sept. 9 (By Mail).—This northernmost of the national republics included in the R. S. F. S. R. still has many economic and social problems to solve—but of one, the evil of unemployment, it is happily free. That problem, which hangs like a nightmare over the working class of almost all Europe, but especially darkly over the workers of the little "Potato Republics" of the Baltic border, is unknown here. Whereas in neighboring bourgeois countries from 10 per cent to 70 per cent of the workers are looked upon as "surplus"—in Socialist Karelia the tempo of potential industrial development is measured by the supply of available labor power.

The Soviet Union is a big place and that little section of it called the "Autonomous Karelian Socialist Soviet Republic" is not such a baby in size when compared with its neighbors. It could cover all of Latvia and Estonia combined and still have enough left over to make a blanket for Switzerland. In area it is almost equal to all of New England, but in population—there's where the rub comes in—you could put thirty Karelians into Greater New York. Geologically it is blood-brother, or we should probably say "stone-brother", to Scandinavia and Labrador, here also the oldest rock in the world crops to the surface and underlies a land of pine and birch forest and endless chains of lakes and streams of fairyland-like beauty. Its climate is rather like that of southern Alaska—short hot splendid summers in which the nights are "white" and where the northern limits are truly a "land of the midnight sun." Then some months of cloudy autumn while the days get shorter and shorter until in December real winter sets in. The winters are not so very severe, however, owing to the benign influence of warm ocean currents which find their way into the Arctic at Murmansk.

More than four-fifths of its quarter-million popula-

tion live in the rural districts, yet Karelia is in no sense to be considered a farming country like its neighboring "potato republics." The secret of Karelian prosperity—the basis of her whole economic life—lies in her forests. The peasants have their land, to be sure, where they raise a considerable part (about 30 per cent) of their food supplies—rye, oats, barley, potatoes, and all sorts of vegetables. But it is not pre-eminently a farming country and far more sustenance is to be drawn by matching muscle and sinew against the forest than by applying it to plow and scythe.

As the lumber is cleared off under the extensive lumbering system which thus far still prevails for the most part, more and more virgin land is made available for settlers—it is stumpy and rocky but very fertile—and the government is subsidizing many local drainage works which dry and make arable the best of all soils, the bottomless black earth of primeval marshland. Thus there is to be found in Karelia neither the Kulak nor the land hunger of the poor peasant. A leveling process towards a "middle peasant" type, begun since the November Revolution, is still in process; whereas in 1924 there were 11.1 per cent of the peasants without land, in 1926 this had already been reduced to 8.7 per cent. During the same period the number of "middle peasants" having up to 2 dessiatins increased from 25.5 per cent to 29 per cent. The amount of land per head here is not of such basic importance as in the purely farming regions, because practically all of the rural population depends for livelihood partly upon wages earned in the woods. Here there is work for all and wages are ample to meet all the rough and ready needs of the population.

Besides the woods there are extensive fisheries and also quarries where beautiful marble, granite, quartz and mica are obtained. There is an exemplary building project in process of completion at Kondostroi, about 40 miles from the capital, which includes a big hydro-electric power station and extensive modern paper mills intended eventually to make the Soviet Union independent of foreign paper. One finds here an astonishing number of workers of all occupations—from president to ditch digger—who have spent many years in America—Finnish workers mostly with a mixture of Swedes and other nationalities. Everywhere the exuberant vitality of the young newly-freed people makes itself felt, and details gleaned in the course of a visit of some weeks will be given in following letters so as to give our American comrades some idea of the work being done even as far north as the Soviet Arctic.

The First Day In Siberia

By KARL REEVE.
 "The Chicago of Siberia"

SIBERIA (By Mail).—Nova Sibirsk, the capital of Siberia is called by the inhabitants "The Chicago of Siberia" and not without reason. The growth of this city in population, peasant economy, wealth and in building, I have never seen duplicated, even in America. Here are the figures for the population of Novo Sibirsk:

1897	7,800
1917	69,800
1920	68,000
1923	76,500
1926	120,600

(Figures from Nos. 9-10 of statistical bulletin published by the Siberian Soviet—January-April, 1927)

At present the city is growing at a very rapid rate. The speed of building is only rivaled by the speed of increase of population. In a one-day automobile excursion thru the town as a guest of the Central Committee of the Siberian "Gray" Soviet, (Kray meaning the entire territory of Siberia), I jotted down a few of the important new buildings, when they were build and, in some cases the cost.

Magnificent Lenin House.
 Let us look at a few. First we take the immense and beautiful "Lenin House" on one of the main streets of the town. It cost one million rubles and was completed in 1925. It very much resembles the famous Lenin Institute building in Moscow, which stands on the Soviet Square, off the Tverskaya, being of the same size and of the same material. This building houses the City Soviet, district Soviet and the City and district organizations of the Russian (All Union) Communist Party. Across the front is printed in gold letters—"Lenin Umer, Jevie Leninismus"—"Lenin is Dead, Leninism Lives."

"Schools of Communism."
 Second the "Dvoretz Truda"—Palace of Labor, a large white building covering several New York City blocks, surrounded by a garden, its towered piles rising up in pleasing irregular contours. It cost 600,000 rubles and was completed in 1925. We went into two large meeting halls, one seating a thousand, a kino (movie) a theatre seating another thousand and a number of smaller "Kabinets" for committee meetings etc., and into a large white restaurant looking out into the garden. The price of a complete dinner here, is 60 kopeks (30 cents), for members of the co-operative which runs the restaurant 50 kopeks (25 cents). Across the front of the building, printed in large letters is the statement, "The trade unions are the schools of Communism."

Training Siberian Peasants.
 Next, the four-story Agricultural

College, which is just being completed. This building when finally finished and opened on October 1st of this year will give 300 young Siberian peasants a three four years training in scientific agriculture. 150 of these peasant students will be housed within the university, the rest in outside dormitories.

New Home For the Party.
 The large stone building housing the Ispolcom of the Soviet of the Siberian "Kry" (C. E. C. of the Siberian Soviet) and the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Siberia, was also completed in 1925. It also is a beautiful white-walled stone building which can take its place in any modern American city. A few other buildings either now being constructed or completed in 1925 are the Social Insurance building "Gos-Strach," finished in 1925; a large new market now being built on the site of an old bazaar; the State Bank building, a large stone structure completed two years ago, the textile building, also recently built of stone, numerous rooming houses and workers' quarters, several large co-operative stores and the "circus," a large new theatre also recently completed.

Many Other New Buildings.
 There are in all 700 new buildings being constructed in this town which in 1893 was nothing but forest land, the greater part of these buildings being of stone or brick. The money given out by the Soviet for building in Novo-Sibirsk was as follows: 1924—2,150,000 gold rubles; 1925—4,200,000 gold rubles and 1926—6,300,000 gold rubles.

We visited some of the great co-operative stores built (new) on the basis of the American department stores. (The Siberian Soviet knows how to apply American technique—the auto we travelled in was of American make, and we saw American sewing machines and typewriters.) Here were well stocked shelves of textiles. We were told that the prices were set by the All-Russian Textile Syndicate for the whole of the Soviet Union, so that the textiles are sold at one standard price all over the Union. The soap on sale in these co-operative stores was manufactured in Novo-Sibirsk and is one instance of the effort of the Soviet to develop industry.

Of course there are small peasant houses in Novo-Sibirsk. But the construction of the City by the Proletarian State is going forward with such giant strides that the small traders, kulaks and petty shopkeepers are being left far behind. Nowhere else have I been so impressed with the rapid advance of Soviet Russia in building her agricultural and industrial economy toward Socialism as in Novo-Sibirsk, where the forces of revolution have transformed a village into a large modern city.

Letters From Our Readers

About the Ford Slaves.
 Editor, The DAILY WORKER:
 I want to correct the erroneous impression created by the reference to the new Ford model and conditions of employment. The statement quoted that "the plant has operated on a five-day schedule since last Spring" is only partially true, as most of the departments only run two and three days since last Fall, and have been totally closed down since the second week in May.

Thousands of employees of these departments have been idle for 14 weeks and are still out of jobs. It is the "privilege" of the company to give out whatever figures it chooses as to the force employment, but we who are on the inside know that the 58,000 figure is grossly exaggerated, and that most of those who have been recalled are being given two days work a week.

Workers Losing Homes.
 In the balmy days of the Ford Company, when some of the workers actually believed that a job with Ford gave them a fair measure of security and thereby enabled them to act on

the company's advice and purchase their homes by instalment, they now find that the Ford family has shed its pretended interest in their social welfare. Now when an appeal is made by these deluded slaves to the company for help to save their homes from foreclosure and the consequent loss of equities amounting in many cases to two and three thousand dollars, the reply is, "sorry we can do nothing for you."

I know of many Ford workers who are reduced to destitution by the long period of part-time employment, and then by the latest 12-week layoff, and with no prospect of jobs in the near future.—Dave Miller, Detroit, Mich.

Philadelphia Leather Workers.
 Editor, The DAILY WORKER:
 Philadelphia has some of the largest Morocco (leather) shops in the United States but the only men organized are the glaziers. There is a lot of dissatisfaction among the other workers as to pay, hours of labor and working conditions. Every day I hear them saying that 8 hours is plenty to work and that \$1.00 per hour should be the rate.

The "Nonpartisans" Draw a Blank

The Year's Political Record of the Executive Council—Its Complete Failure—One State Endorses Child Labor Law, 43 Oppose It—The Petty Character of Legislative Demands—The Attitude Toward Foreign-Born Workers—Some Concrete Instances—The Appeal to the Capitalist Parties—The Reason the Executive Council Loves the "Nonpartisan" Policy

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
 IN the field of social legislation the report of the executive council to the Los Angeles convention is barren of achievement.

It tries, however, to list as substantial victories two laws legalizing the application of existing workmen's compensation laws to longshoremen and a "liberalization of rates in the federal workmen's compensation act."

We would be the last to say that for longshoremen the measure referred to is not of importance, but we submit that as 50 per cent of the total positive achievement for one year of the leadership of the American labor movement, it is not anything to cause wild demonstrations. The other 50 per cent of the legislation affects only federal employees.

THE legislative activity of the executive council is of such a character that it becomes a plaything in the hands of the lobbyists and agents of enemies of the workers. It is evident for instance that desire of the A. F. of L. leadership for the maximum immigration restriction brings it into a united front with such individuals as Johnson, congressman from Washington and chairman of the house immigration committee, who sponsors a bill providing that the maximum number of immigrants from any country shall not exceed 25,000 annually after July 1, 1928.

Even the inhuman provisions of the existing immigration regulations, which divide husbands and wives, parents and children, creating untold misery a glimpse of which is given occasionally by the press, does not move the executive council to abandon its efforts to close the doors of the United States to workers of other countries.

THE report accuses those who seek special legislation designed to eradicate some of the most flagrant evils of the present provisions of introducing these measures as "a stepping-stone to changing the whole policy of the United States regarding immigration." The executive council explains in this manner its opposition to a bill providing for the admission of "35,000 wives or unmarried children" of aliens legally admitted before July, 1924.

Likewise the executive council opposed granting citizenship to 69 Hindus, refugees from British persecution. "The California State Federation of Labor," says the report, "contended that if the Hindus were restored to citizenship the same privileges would have to be extended to 400 other Asiatics in that state."

It is hard to find a parallel for this cynical attitude in the whole annals of the labor movement.

THE attempt is being made, so the report states, to secure the passage of a law requiring that only American citizens shall be employed on government work, whether it be done directly by the government or by contract. This bill was sponsored by a conference of union officials held on Dec. 2, of last year. It will be presented to the next congress.

The various bills requiring registration of all aliens failed to pass, but it is difficult to see how the executive council, the loudest shouter of all for stoppage of immigration and discrimination against alien workers, will put up any effective opposition to this legislation when it comes up again.

BILLS providing for steel cars in the postal service for the protection of railway mail clerks, for an increase of wages for watchmen, messengers and laborers in the postoffice department, prohibiting military training except in military schools, increasing the efficiency of the public health department, for the 44 hour week in the government printing department, for the elimination of night work, compensation law for District of Columbia workers, prohibiting articles made by convict labor becoming articles of interstate commerce, civil government for the Virgin Islands—all failed to pass.

The character of these bills not only gives an idea of the petty character of most of the reformist legislation favored by the executive council, but shows also that its positive influence in behalf of the American workers among congressmen and senators is almost nil.

ON Page 75 of the report we find the following:
 "Forty-four state legislatures met in 1927. ONLY ONE (Montana) approved of the proposed child labor amendment to the . . . constitution."
 Child labor has increased from 1.2 per cent to 37.4 per cent in 24 cities where the department of labor's Children's Bureau made a survey.

But the executive council feels that justice finally will triumph. "Justice," it says, "may be long delayed, but there always comes a time when justice prevails. The history of legislation shows that benevolent measures require many years to be accepted."

There is not one word that can be interpreted as urging special energy in organizing young workers. Instead the executive council takes a long look into the future: "We therefore believe that the American Federation of Labor can look forward to a time when the pro-

posed child labor amendment will be a part of the constitution of the United States. . . .

What the exploited children are to do in the meantime is not stated.

THE continuing lack of success of the executive council in congress and the state legislatures in improving the status of labor, the admitted fact that the labor movement has no legal standing, the equally obvious fact that state and federal injunctions have outlawed strikes, picketing and boycotts, the increasing hostile action of the supreme court shown by the Bedford Cut Stone Company and other decisions, the fact that 43 state legislatures are hostile to a measure like the child labor amendment, furnish overwhelming proof of the bankruptcy of the "nonpartisan" political policy.

BUT the executive council casts all rules of evidence to the winds on Page 72 and under the head of "Political" says:
 "The successes of the non-partisan political campaign . . . have been gradually becoming greater. A larger number of wage-earners every year sees the benefit of non-partisan action and this, it is believed, will make them a greater factor in the coming election than they ever have been heretofore."

BUT still more significant than this paragraph is the manner in which the executive council appeals to the leaders of the two capitalist parties to rescue them from the results of the disillusionment which absence of achievement on the political field is spreading among the union membership.

Only the feeling that they cannot preserve much longer the fiction of the efficiency of "nonpartisan" action without something in the way of concessions from the parties of big business could produce such a frantic SOS as the following on Page 71:

"The experiences of 1924 should be a warning to both parties. . . . Both parties ignored the plea of labor. The platform of neither party was acceptable to those who were looking forward as was evidenced by the fact that nearly 5,000,000 PROTEST VOTES were cast for a third candidate."

WHAT the executive council really is saying here to the bosses is: "Throw the mob a few sops or all this talk about a labor party in alliance with the bankrupt farmers may develop into something that will wreck our non-partisan policy."

Only a labor leadership that is part of the machinery of American imperialism would arrive at the conclusion that complete failure of a policy indicates that it should be continued. This is exactly what the executive council does when it deals with the political activity of the American labor movement.

WE give this leadership credit for enough intelligence to be able to draw conclusions from such potent facts as it submits in its report of its political campaigns.

Only one reason, therefore can prompt it to recommend a continuation and extension of this suicidal policy i.e. its desire to draw the American labor movement still more closely into the strangling network of the capitalist parties and at all costs prevent the rise of a mass party of labor opposing the parties of the bosses on every front.

L. D. Gathers Proof of Police Guilt

(Continued from page 1)

refreshments. All of it was taken by the cosacs, and while they were having their fill of the stolen food and drink of the miners, they washed the blood off their riot clubs in the tub where the soda pop was kept packed in ice.

Begged for Baby.
 Babies' shoes were picked up on the grounds, looted while their mothers were trying to carry them to safety. One mother got down on her knees and begged a trooper who had seized her baby by the hair and dashed it to the ground, for mercy. His answer was a blow in the head with his club, knocking her unconscious.

In many places, men, women and children were piled up against the barbed wire fence surrounding the grove, and blinded by the tear gas bombs, were clubbed into insensibility by the mounted brutes. Over a hundred broken and bloody hats were picked up in the grove the day after the attack. It was found, later, that spies had been placed at various points in the meeting, and at a signal, the cosacs, who had quietly surrounded the audience, attacked without warning using tear gas bombs and riot clubs. A single opening was the only exit from the meeting and the hundreds gathered there were forced to run the vicious gauntlet.

The Chewick case will be one of the important issues dealt with at the Third Annual Conference of International Labor Defense to be held in New York City, November 12-15, to organize the national fight against the frame-up system, of which Chewick is another striking example.