

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STRONGER FOR THE 10-HOUR WORK FOR A LABOR PARTY

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UNIONS OUTLAWED BY U. S. SUPREME COURT

TREMENDOUS INCREASE IN NUMBER OF PUPILS AND SCHOOLS IN U. S. S. R.

Lunacharsky Reports to Tenth Anniversary Jubilee Session of Executive Committee

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., Oct. 17.—While the number of pupils in every Western European country has decreased, the number of pupils and educational advantages in the Soviet Union has increased greatly, according to the report of People's Commissar for Education Lunacharsky, presented at the jubilee session of the Central Executive Committee of the All Union Congress of Soviets today. The sessions are held in this city because the Bolshevik revolution started here nearly ten years ago.

Lunacharsky pointed out that the Soviet Union is the only land where, during these last years, public education is progressing with such extraordinary rapidity. Whereas all the countries of western Europe show the number of pupils falling off, the Soviet Union counts sixty-three pupils in school per thousand inhabitants against forty in 1914.

Ten Million Pupils. The total number of pupils in schools of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is now ten million, said Lunacharsky, and emphasized that this number exceeds by thirty per cent the enrollment of prewar times. The total number of public schools, the speaker reported, is one hundred thousand. The number of schools in regions inhabited by national minorities is rapidly rising.

Technical Schools Increase. Illiteracy, Lunacharsky declared, is rapidly being wiped out. The number of illiterates, he said, does not exceed 18 per cent, while the percentage for women is somewhat higher. During the last five years more than seven million people have completed courses for illiterates. Village clubs, throughout the Soviet Union, have been provided with radios.

Newspaper Readers Increase. The newspapers have more than eight million readers compared with the two and a half million readers before the war. The number of scientific periodicals, he said, has doubled, while technical journals have increased tenfold since 1914.

Concluding Lunacharsky said, "The cultural activity of the capitalist countries are directed to the satisfaction of selfish interests, whereas our work aims at the promotion of a higher culture and the improvement of the living conditions of workers throughout the world."

Baltimore Unionists May Join Delegation To the Soviet Union. BALTIMORE, Oct. 17 (FP).—Andrew T. McNamara, member of the executive board of the International Association of Machinists' local lodge, and Charlie Kutz, prominent in the Coopers' Union, have received invitations to join the party of trade unionists that is about to journey to Moscow to witness the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian social revolution.

The invitations came from the Russian Trades Union Council at Moscow. One or two labor representatives from each state in the United States, McNamara was informed, had been asked to go. Expenses after the guests have crossed the Soviet border will be borne by the Russian trade unions. McNamara is inclined to accept the invitation, since he believes the offer was made as a means of improving relations between Russian and American labor. He remarked that American bankers and manufacturers have not hesitated to go to Russia on various business errands, and this trip would enable American workers to judge of Russian conditions for themselves.

Schlee To Try Air Record. PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 17.—An attempt to establish a new world record for endurance fights will be made soon, probably somewhere in the south, by William Brock and Edwin F. Schlee, who recently flew half way around the world, the two fliers announced today.

Commercial Plane Kills 4. HONOLULU, Oct. 17.—Four persons, one of them a woman, were dead here today as the result of an airplane crash.

BRITEN STARTS NAVY RACE WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Congressman Declares England, U. S. Will War

Practically declaring a naval race with Great Britain, and announcing that England merely waits the day when a terrific world war can be launched to deprive American finance capital of its spoils secured during the last world war, Representative Fred Britten, oldest member of the house naval affairs committee, landed in New York today from a six months' trip in Europe.

Britten is the war-like member of congress, who led the drive this year for an increase in cruiser strength—and got it.

Britten states that he will immediately, thru the naval affairs committee, begin work on legislation for a five-year building program for the United States, with the direct objective of competing with the British navy. He will ask thirty new cruisers.

They Use Geneva. As is the custom with the present administration and its followers, Britten declared the United States was awakened to the certainty of world war and the necessity of a superior navy by the failure of the Geneva conference. This conference was called by the Coolidge administration when it became necessary to provide an excuse for abandoning the "economy program" in favor of a big navy program.

London Expects War. "In London it is quite evident that no nation will ever be permitted to successfully challenge British sea supremacy. American equality is unthinkable in England. It will require another generation before the slow-moving Britisher is convinced of our industrial and political importance. British refusal to agree on sea equality at Geneva is positive evidence that she regards us as a prospective enemy or future foe. British diplomacy is not only far sighted but expressive of British public opinion, and there is nothing for America to do but proceed in a sane and deliberate manner to maintain a proper national defense."

Twelve Firemen Injured in Garment House Fire

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17.—Twelve firemen were seriously injured, one of them critically, and three buildings containing 13 wholesale wearing apparel concerns were damaged to the extent of more than \$250,000 from a fire of undetermined origin in the downtown district early today.

Deported After 13 Years. After living in the United States 13 years Joseph Paccoux, 83, and his wife, Justine, 82, are being deported to France with their son, Claud, 40. The charge is that the son entered the country illegally in 1919. The parents are being sent back because the son was their sole support.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Bars U. M. W. of A. From West Virginia Coal Fields

PERSECUTED NEGRO FIGHTS A GOOD FIGHT



Charles Pinkston knew what would happen to a Negro, however innocent, when charged with a crime in Birmingham, Alabama. He barricaded himself in his home and in spite of tear gas, endured a siege in which sixteen attackers were wounded before he succumbed. Photo shows poisonous tear gas pouring from the building and policeman with drawn revolver.

Secretary of British Mission Charged With Espionage in U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW, Oct. 17.—Five white Russians named Korepanov, Podrezkov, Nanov and Prove were arrested today, charged with being members of an espionage ring which obtained and sold military information.

There were two brothers of the name of Prove. Edward Charnock, secretary of a former British mission, is said to have been involved. The accused will be tried by a military court.

Religious Brawl in Historical London Church

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Fundamentalism and modernism clashed before the gilded chancel of the ancient St. Paul's Cathedral today.

As Doctor E. W. Barnes, bishop of Birmingham, mounted the pulpit to deliver his sermon, Canon G. R. Bullock-Webster, robed in cassock and surplice, marched up the aisle and denounced Dr. Barnes for "false and heretical teachings."

He called on the bishop of London to prohibit Dr. Barnes from preaching in the Diocese of London and demanded that the archbishop of Canterbury and other bishops should try Dr. Barnes for heresy.

Dean Inge afterwards said the canon's "brawler" protest was evidently an organized one and was the culmination of considerable agitation pro and con on Dr. Barnes' advanced theories of religion. The cathedral was crowded with a huge congregation many of whom came to St. Paul's from the suburbs.

The canon's statement recounted that he was the rector of St. Michael Royal, in the financial district and charged that Dr. Barnes "has denied and poured contempt on the doctrines and sacraments of the catholic church."

The demonstrators then left lest their ears "should be defiled with fresh profanities."

When they had departed, Dr. Barnes continued with his sermon without comment. Dean Inge said: "I have nothing to say to a 'brawler' like that. We could, if we liked, take proceedings against him but I do not suppose that we shall."

Barnes Questions Superstitions. One of Dr. Barnes' pronouncements which caused the controversy was delivered recently in a sermon on "sacramental truth and falsehood." He said:

"There are among us men and women whose sacramental beliefs are not far from those of the Hindu idolator."

"They pretend that a priest using the right words and acts can change a piece of bread so that within it there is the real presence of Christ. 'The idea is absurd and can be disproved by experiment.' In another sermon, Dr. Barnes said: 'Darwin's triumphs have destroyed the whole theological scheme.'

K. K. K. TERROR AGAINST NEGRO THRU ALABAMA

Follows Trustifying of Southern Industry

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 17.—The exposure of Klan floggings of Negroes and whites which have shocked the nation and have resulted in a series of grand jury indictments in various counties of this state coincide with the rapid rise of heavy industry here, centering around a development of water power, iron and coal mining connected with the chemical industry—phosphates, for which there is an inexhaustive demand in American farming communities.

The southern landlord and capitalist class, basing itself on the pre-civil war tradition, has militantly and steadily resisted the organization into unions of both the Negro and white workers.

Terrorized Labor Organizers. Especially have the southern capitalists tried to terrorize the Negro population and those union organizers who have tried to bring them into the American labor movement.

In Bogalusa, La., in 1919, the southern capitalists established a precedent in their war upon union organization—both of Negroes and of whites. The Bogalusa Lumber Co., thru its personally conducted organization, "The Loyal Legion," of which the local American Legion post was a part, murdered a Negro organizer of lumber workers, who was acting under instructions of the American Federation of Labor, and the local Central Labor Council. Officials of the Central Labor Council, who sided with the Negro organizer, and entrenched themselves in a garage in a last-ditch fight side by side with the Negro organizer against the lumber trust were murdered by lumber trust mercenaries.

Kidnapped by Klansmen. In 1923 two A. F. of L. organizers working both among Negro and white workers in Birmingham, were kidnapped and never seen again. It is practically certain that they were murdered by klansmen or other tools of (Continued on Page Two)

Remus Threatens Graft Expose Unless Aided; Officials Come to Aid

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Temporary insanity will be the plea of George Remus, when he goes to trial here Nov. 14, for the killing of his wife.

Remus had pleaded not guilty to the charge Saturday when arraigned, and his lawyer had asked for permission to take depositions concerning the conduct of the slain woman, while Remus was serving time for his bootleg activities.

Judge Shook this afternoon began hearing arguments of Remus' counsel and state's attorneys in this regard. About 40 depositions are to be presented at the trial, among them are those of government officials at Cincinnati and Chicago. Remus' threat to expose rum graft has caused consternation in certain circles.

Davis and Coolidge Discuss Hastening Army Building Plan

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—Secretary of War Davis and President Coolidge were in close conference today on the subject of a larger appropriation for building more barracks for the army. Major General Summerall visited Coolidge yesterday. It is reported that Davis complained that the new appropriation of \$22,000,000 was not available soon enough. Summerall led the publicity for the increased appropriation by discovering some very bad barracks in Texas, where they have been all along for the last ten years without comment from general officers. No assurance is offered that when the new barracks are built they will be better as well as larger.

Mussolini to Give the Pope More Land and Maybe a Boat

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The prospect of a settlement of the vexed relations of the vatican with the Italian government thru the instrumentality of the fascist Mussolini is receiving close attention from French government circles.

That a climax has now been reached in the long drawn out dispute between the vatican and the quirkish is demonstrated by the conversations taking place between the organs of the fascist and papal governments in Rome.

Pope Was Cooped Up. The vatican demands the re-establishment of its status as a temporal power which it lost fifty years ago when the revolution that unified Italy cooped up the pope in his palatial prison on the Tiber, where he has sulked ever since as a voluntary prisoner. The fascist government is willing to accede to the papal demand and his holiness may be allowed to extend the vatican gardens and even enjoy possession of a houseboat giving him a little more than the shadow of a naval power.

The cynicism with which the fascist government is dealing with the question indicates that the motive behind the new Italian government is less spiritual than materialistic. Fine Fascist Irony.

The Popolo Romano says: "Furthermore, the dignity of Italy would certainly not be compromised if the vatican gardens were widened, nor the equilibrium of the Mediterranean be disturbed if the mystic bark of St. Peter should float at anchor at the mouth of the Tiber."

The fascist government will make no concession to the pope without a mutual agreement and the intervention of foreign governments in the negotiations are frowned on by both parties. While the majority of governments have diplomatic representatives at the vatican the Italian government considered official recognition of the vatican temporal power as an unfriendly act. Now Mussolini needs the vatican in his political maneuvers and the vatican needs Mussolini.

INTERSTATE CLAUSE OF DECISION FURNISHES DEADLY PRECEDENT

Strikes Illegal Which Affect Articles of Interstate Commerce

"Yellow Dog" Contract Upheld; Prohibits Organizations of Workers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The most sweeping and sinister decision, from the standpoint of the labor movement, yet rendered by the supreme court, has been handed down in the case of the combination of West Virginia coal companies seeking a permanent injunction against the United Mine Workers.

The supreme court, by refusing to grant a writ of certiorari for review of the case upon appeal of the union, upholds the contention of the coal company attorneys and prohibits the United Mine Workers from organizing in the West Virginia fields.

Technically the supreme court upheld the federal court of southern West Virginia in granting an injunction to these coal companies.

"Yellow Dog" Pacts Upheld. The injunction which was sustained held the mine workers guilty of interfering with interstate commerce and prohibited its office from persuading non-union coal miners to break their contracts with the West Virginia operators. These contracts are of the "yellow dog" variety.

Twelve operators, led by the Red Jacket Consolidated Coal and Coks Company, obtained identical injunctions.

Background of Suit. Their suit grew out of the general strike declared by the mine workers effective April 1, 1922.

Operators alleged that the strike was part of a conspiracy between the union and union coal operators of the central competitive field, including Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and western Pennsylvania, to destroy the West Virginia operators. They also attacked the check-off system. The district court found for the operators on these questions, but the circuit court of appeals eliminated them from the record which came to the supreme court.

Leaves Operators Supreme. The injunction, as it now stands prohibits the union and its officers from interfering with employes of the West Virginia operators by threats of violence, from trespassing upon their properties, or from persuading the employes to break individual contracts of employment. West Virginia operators, while refusing to recognize the union, make a contract with each miner when employed, union attorneys said.

Miners Declared "Guilty." The circuit court found that the "defendants as officers of the union had combined and conspired to interfere with the mines and to make (Continued on Page Two)

Sigman Caught Twisting Facts During Trial. Sigman Spoke for Strike. Sigman admitted that he spoke in favor of calling the cloakmakers strike at a meeting held at Madison Square Garden, June 22, 1926.

It was brot out in testimony that after speaking at the meeting Sigman later suspended those union heads who were designated by the organization to lead the strike.

PITTSBURGH TERMINAL CO. GUNMEN KICK OUT EYESIGHT OF STRIKER

Coal and Iron Police Kidnap Five Workers and "Work Them Over" in Company Barracks

Avella, Penn., Oct. 17.—At six o'clock last Sunday night, thirty drunken coal and iron police in the employ of the Aurora mine of the Duquesne coal company here, attacked four locked-out miners on the public highway, beating with blackjacks, George Harko, Albino Galginal, Angelo Simonetti, and Joe Lazar. All were seriously injured and Simonetti and Lazar are under hospital treatment.

George Harko was returning from the picket line and Albino Galginal was going to the drug store for medicine for a sick child when attacked.

CASTLE SHANNON, Pa., Oct. 17.—Several illustrations of the complete abrogation of civil rights in the mining camps where the coal war is on, come from Castle Shannon No. 2; one of a group of three adjoining mines near Pittsburgh, belonging to the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company. Here are the facts in full as I got them from the five boys, four striking miners, and the fifth a union carpenter, who were the victims of a planned and unspeakably brutal attack last week on the part of the Coal and Iron Police in the hire of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company; supplemented by the account given by Squire George H. Belts-hoover of Castle Shannon Borough, and one of his constables, who, unlike so many of the officers of the law in the coal region, happen not to be company men and resent the company terrorization of the people in territory for which they are responsible. (Continued on Page Five)

INTERSTATE CLAUSE OF DECISION AGAINST U. M. W. BLOW TO RIGHT OF ORGANIZATION

(Continued from Page One) active the strikes declared pursuant to the policy of the union. The supreme court decision follows the recent decision of the federal court of western Pennsylvania prohibiting the United Mine Workers from carrying on its strike against the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company, the owner of 42 mines in that section. The decision in the West Virginia case makes an appeal by the union from the Pennsylvania decision fruitless. The United Mine Workers unions

by reason of these two decisions are prevented from organizing or striking in the two states producing the largest amount of soft coal. The supreme court decision in the West Virginia case makes the coming conference of union officials to be held in Pittsburgh of great importance. Called to consider ways and means of aiding the miners' strike it seems hardly possible that this conference can meet without taking up in a fundamental fashion the whole question of the struggle against the outlawing of the labor movement by federal injunction.

COTTON MILL, MOVED SOUTH, DOUBLES ITS EXPLOITATION BECAUSE UNION IS LACKING

By HARVEY O'CONNOR. GASTONIA, N. C., Oct. 17 (FP).—Manville-Jencks, textile barons, who called out the militia of Rhode Island to quell their northern cotton mill workers last year, may have to send in a call for the North Carolina militia to drive their southern workers back into Gastonia's biggest and worst mill. In their huge 6-story 110-spindle Lora mill, employing 2,500 "hands" Manville-Jencks are instituting a ruthless speedup drive which is bringing workers to the verge of desperation. "Need Union." "What we need is a union," said young Bill Thomas, who looks 16 but says he has worked in the Lora mill 5 years. "We need some one to lead us. We're yaller, always waiting for the next fellow to take the lead, or we'd be out now."

hard-boiled and tough as they make 'em, from down in South Carolina. "First it was speed up. Work was doubled up and hundreds were laid off. Some of them old workers, too. They don't want the old worker. Then wages came down. I figure there's been between a \$3 and \$5 cut for the men, judging by what I hear." "Hell, what can we do about it?" Bill answers to the usual question. "They got labor scouts up in the hills getting new ones to take our places. And where can we go? Here in Gastonia the mills are all filled up. We have a big line-up every morning at this mill, of people asking for work."

Torture Workers In New Rumanian Wave of Terror

BUCHAREST (By Mail).—The question of the dissolution of the Unitary trade unions, raised by former Minister for Labor Tranku Yassi, has not yet been investigated by the Bukharest courts. The government and the secret police are, however, doing their utmost to destroy the unitary trade unions without waiting for a decision of the courts. Not a week, not a day passes by without arrests of workers and their leaders in some part of the country. Mass Arrests. Over 1,000 persons were arrested in Semirgrad and Banat on the death of the king of Rumania, as a precautionary measure for the guarantee of law and order. The greater part of those arrested were peasants and workers known to be in sympathy with the unitary trade unions or the Communist Party. There were also among the arrested representatives of national minorities, rank and file Hungarians and Germans. The secret police carries on a systematic persecution of the class organizations, the press and the leaders of the class-conscious workers. During the strike in the Oradia-Maru engineering works the secret police arrested 12 workers. When a delegation of workers consisting of 500 persons appeared before the police to demand the liberation of these workers, the police arrested another 28 persons from the delegation. All 40 were turned over to the military courts. After six months' imprisonment and 19 days' hunger strike the accused were set free pending investigations. Labor Paper Suppressed. The government prohibited "Berunkast," the paper of the Unitary Union of League Workers, published in Kluj. The secretary of the union was arrested and handed over to military court for an article on the Vienna incidents. Leaders of the printers' strike were arrested in Bukharest and also handed over to the military court, notwithstanding the fact that Bukharest does not come under the "military zone" (two-thirds of Rumanian territory is at present under martial law). The secretary of the worker-peasant bloc, and the editor of "Viata Muncitoare," Comrades Nihalian and Foris have been arrested in Bukharest. They were at first handed over to the military courts in Yassa and later to the military courts in Bukharest, which later acquitted them. More Suppressions. "Borotba," the organ of the Bukharest-Ukraine S. D. Party (left tendency), was prohibited in the "military zone." Workers and students detected reading "Borotba" are arrested and handed over to the military court. The crown was put upon all these measures by the act of the Bukharest secret police in sealing up the premises of the Bukharest unitary unions and arresting four workers, including the secretary of the Bukharest Unitary Trades Council, without any court decision and with the mere remark that "the unitary unions must be considered as dissolved." The arrested have been handed over to the military court. Prison Tortures. The persecution of the workers, however, does not stop at arrests or sentences, but is continued in prison. Political prisoners in Rumanian prisons enjoy no sort of rights or privileges, and therefore any amelioration in their position has to be sought by their own efforts. This

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FALL, SINCLAIR TRIAL FOR OIL GRAFT STARTED

Half-Hearted Attempt to Prosecute Pair

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The first day of the trial of Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, and Albert B. Fall, secretary of interior in the Harding cabinet, was frittered away in the examination of prospective jurors. Fall and Sinclair are being tried in the criminal branch of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the lease of the Teapot Dome Naval Reserve oil field in Wyoming. Twenty-six veniremen were examined, using up the first panel. At least another day will be spent in the selection of jurors, it is expected. Half-Hearted Prosecution. Altho the trial comes on the heels of the decision of the United States supreme court that the Teapot Dome lease was "shot thru with fraud and corruption" it is regarded as unlikely that either Fall or Sinclair will be convicted. With millions of dollars at his command, Sinclair has purchased the services of shrewd lawyers. The half-hearted manner in which the government has been pushing the case is also regarded as pointing to the acquittal of the pair. Big Graft. Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts, special counsel for the government, will make an especial effort to prove that Sinclair diverted to Fall some \$200,000 of the profits of the defunct Continental Trading Company of Canada, in exchange for which Fall turned over to Sinclair the lease on the Teapot Dome reserve. Bosses Order a Tax Cut. WEST BADEN, Ind., Oct. 17.—Lewis I. Pierson, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, declared today that Coolidge should cut taxes on corporations by \$400,000,000 in spite of the administration's plans for a bigger navy. Pierson said the naval appropriations could come from some other source. Realtors Cause Death. LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17.—A man believed to have been a New York surgeon, was found last evening on the pistol range in Elysian Park. He had committed suicide by pulling the trigger of a shotgun with his toe. The suicide seemed to be impulsive, and is believed to be a victim of one of the real estate swindlers who throng in southern California and practically rule the city. Machine Guns Blaz in Chicago. CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Joseph "Red" Goodman, professional football player, was shot and killed, some 80 men and women were terrorized and robbed of \$10,000 in money and jewels today in a sensational machine gun raid on "The Barn," a country roadhouse, by eight bandits. All of the bandits save the leader wore white masks. He had a black stocking pulled over his head. Professor Kills Self LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 17.—Dean P. F. Walker, head of the school of engineering at the University of Kansas for more than 15 years, shot and killed himself here today. In a note addressed to his wife Walker stated he had been a failure. Kansas is one of the universities which have recently tightened their grip on the free expression of opinion by faculty and students. Extend Scope of Dry Law WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Restaurants and cafes to which guests bring their own liquor may be "padlocked" under the prohibition laws, the supreme court held today in refusing to review the case of Mike Fritzel and William Rothstein of Chicago. Much police graft is collected now from the owners who sell liquor, but this decision opens a new field. is the explanation of the fact of the frequent hunger strikes in Rumanian prisons. Political prisoners are systematically beaten and placed in punishment cells, and those awaiting sentence are forced to do hard labor. The Hunger Strike. At first the prison authorities endeavored to force over 100 political prisoners in Jilava, where Boris Stefanov, former Communist deputy and other comrades are confined, to hard labor. For refusal to work 3 comrades were sent to the punishment cells. Then all the political prisoners declared a hunger strike, and presented the prison administration with the delegation demanding to be treated as political. The hunger strike simultaneously broke out in Doftana, where political prisoners on whom sentence has already been passed are confined. Here also the prisoners demanded an improvement of their position. At one time 100 comrades in the two prisons were on hunger strike. The strike continued 9 days and ended in the investigation of the matter by the prison authorities and the satisfaction of many of the demands.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

SIGMAN CAUGHT DISTORTING FACTS WHILE TRYING TO MULCT THE FREIHEIT IN LIBEL SUIT

(Continued from Page One) his lawyer, former Assistant District Attorney Markewich, that the right wing was not well represented in the various committees. Among the places mentioned was Brooklyn, where the international president said he had great objection to the men chosen to lead the struggle in that section. On cross examination by Louis B. Boudin of counsel for the defense, Sigman admitted that the man in question, a certain Cherchorie, had been in charge of Brooklyn for over a year before the left wing administration was organized in the Joint Board. Also that at the present time "he is a loyal union man." The witness also admitted that Cherchorie at present is connected with the Manhattan office of the right wing. Sigman assailed the Workers (Communist) Party declaring that "the strike leaders were not interested in the workers and the union but were taking orders from the Communist Party and the Red International in Moscow." Several hundred cloak and dress-makers who were interested spectators broke in laughter and were warned by Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky that another outburst would result in the court being cleared of all except the defendants, and complainant. Reads Fake "Thesis." Sigman's attorney, Markewich then started to read what he claimed were excerpts from "Communist theses." Joseph R. Brodsky, of counsel for the defense objected to Sigman reading the alleged "Communist theses." If you want to obtain the real point of view of the Workers (Communist) Party I will bring the head of that organization here as a witness. Defense counsel then discovered that which was supposed to be "Communist Theses" was a pamphlet with the title "The Communist Plague In Our Unions." Sigman started to quote from the pamphlet certain passages which he said he had read to the left wing leaders of the joint board prior to the strike as points that he opposed. They included a section devoted to the move for the formation of a labor party. Admits Statement Not True. It was brot out in the cross examining of Sigman that the pamphlet was published by the right wing controlled general executive board. Sigman first stated that it was published in 1924. "Was it published in 1927?" Sigman was asked by Boudin. When Sigman insisted that it was published in 1924, the defense attorney pointed out that many of the articles quoted were not supposed to have been written until 1925. The right wing president finding himself in a tight position admitted that what he had said was not true. Sigman also read alleged quotations from Strike Strategy attempting to build up his case by charging that William Z. Foster believes in class collaboration. Right Wing Betrayal. In referring to the strike again, Sigman told how at a special meeting of the general executive board held December of last year they decided to end the strike over the heads of the regularly elected officials of the New York Joint Board. Sigman under cross examination admitted several minutes later that at a meeting held several days later in Madison Square Garden, the cloakmakers repudiated the action of the right wing general executive board. When the afternoon session started, Magistrate Brodsky allowed the several hundred workers who were present to sit in the prisoners' cage giving them an opportunity of being nearer the witness, the judge and the lawyers. Reads Fake Records. A great deal of time was taken up on the question of proportional representation to union bodies and conventions. Sigman read from what was supposed to be the minutes of the last national convention of the union. The section he read was supposed to be a motion passed by the convention that the vote on proportional representation should not be taken until six months after the end of the convention. Boudin brot out the fact from Sigman that the minutes were published by the right wing controlled G. E. B. under his direction. Has Very Bad Memory. "Mr. Sigman, who made the motion that the vote on proportional representation should not be taken until

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Flight Over Brazil



Aeroplanes are exploring the great forest regions of Brazil, and the rich back country. Diendonne Costes (above) and De Brix (below) after flying across the Atlantic from Africa are now making a long flight over the state of Matto Grossos and will go on to Argentine.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

SUE TO PREVENT "JIM CROW" LAW IN GARY SCHOOL

Negro Parents Not Heard at Council Meeting

GARY, Ind., Oct. 17.—A group of residents of Gary who do not want to see the vicious "Jim Crow" statute for separate schools for Negro children be sustained have filed suit against the city council to enjoin the city officials from actually spending the \$15,000 recently appropriated for that purpose. Inspired Strike. The "Jim Crow" decision of the council was the result of a so-called strike of pupils of Emerson High School. Accusations are made that this demonstration, called by the pupils a "strike" was the result of activity by white business interests and directed by the Ku Klux Klan. Emerson High School is in the district inhabited by mill bosses, storekeepers, and the business men generally. A redistricting was demanded by these white residents, so as to exclude colored pupils from the school, but this was changed finally to a demand for segregation of the colored students in the district. The school board and the city council agreed rapidly to this plan, and jammed thru an ordinance appropriating the money without hearing any of the Negro parents assembled in the galleries at the council meeting and demanding to be called to testify.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Woll's Speech to Sons Of Revolution Attacks Revolt in the Unions

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17 (FP).—Revolutionary spirit in the labor movement is under successful control everywhere except in the New York City metropolitan area, Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labor told the Los Angeles Sons of the American Revolution. He offered no proof but the Sons of Revolution did not ask it.

Aftermath of A. F. L. Meeting Is Wave of Anti-Progressivism

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 17.—P. D. Noel, editorial columnist for the Southern California Labor Press, has expressed strong disapproval of the actions of the American Federation of Labor convention in their rebaiting campaign against Communist delegates and visitors. He declared, "I do not agree with the Communists and their tactics, but no labor official has the right to collaborate with the police as they have done to persecute Communists who have critics to make of the A. F. of L. Detectives have no place in the labor movement. Attack Cleaners and Dyers. The Industrial Association of San Pedro, powerful organization of the shipping interests which broke the I. W. W. seamen's strike, has issued a circular letter, instructing the cleaning and dyeing plants to refuse to deal with the Cleaners and Dyers Union as long as it is headed by a Communist organizer. D. S. appointed at Not Hearing Maurer. Many delegates and local labor officials express their keen disappointment that James Maurer did not come to the A. F. of L. convention to give a report of the delegation which just returned from the Soviet Union. Despite the daily attacks on the Communists which came with monotonous regularity, it was noticed that none of the speakers directly spoke against the recognition of the Soviet Union. Find "Communist" Resolution. A progressive resolution could no more get any consideration before the convention of the A. F. of L. which closed Friday than a camel could get thru the eye of a needle. The comical fear of the officials that some Red plot might be hatching is best illustrated in the fate of a resolution introduced by the Office Workers Unions of Seattle and Los Angeles. For some time the A. F. of L. had been petitioned by these two locals to change the name of Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants' Union to Stenographers, Typists, etc., on the theory that typewriters referred to a machine, and typists to the white-collared slave that worked on it. The "Plot." All attempts failing, a resolution to that effect was introduced into the convention, and was considered by Matthew Woll's resolutions committee. The committee pondered for a long time on the proposition, probably poring over many dictionaries to find sufficient authority for the revolutionary change. There must be something wrong with a resolution, they reasoned, that came from the Office Workers Union that had sent a Communist to the convention. The delegate had been "discovered" in time to purge the convention of his obnoxious presence," but perhaps this was a hidden plot which they could not see thru! After careful and painstaking study the committee reported to the convention that the resolution should be referred to the Executive Council for further investigation. Another Communist plot had been nipped in the bud!

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

K.K.K. Terror Against Negro Is Big Business

(Continued from Page One) the coal and iron and water-power interests centering in this city. The recent floggings which have aroused nation-wide attention are an extension of the anti-union and anti-Negro campaign the chief incidents of which have been listed above. Today, under the beneficent auspices of the Coolidge administration, the trustification of all southern basic industries—water power, coal, iron and steel, railways and chemicals—is being encouraged. Organization Demanded. But the rapid industrialization of the southern working class, both Negro and white, is bringing a demand for organization. The labor movement in the North must understand that the terroristic activities conducted by the southern capitalist classes have little if any other purpose than to perpetuate and bring into the centralized industry which now dominates the remnants of pre-war agriculturalism, the feudalism and anti-Negroism which this old system typified. It is in this light that all stories of rape, ("insulting of white women") and "righteous indignation" expressed by white mobs must be interpreted. Negroes Want Assistance. Against the Negro population, now being rapidly industrialized, are used to the same methods with which white workers who go on strike in northern industrial sections, notably in the coal mining and steel districts, are familiar. The Negro population here, probably more than the white workers, are desirous of securing assistance in organizing as a section of the American labor movement. Because of the circumstances under which they labor, and because of the traditional hostility of the southern ruling class, their appeal for sympathy and aid should be accorded the exceptional consideration given by all labor movements to their members who are in the hands of their class enemies. BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

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Greetings To SOVIET, RUSSIA on the Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION



IN the special issues of THE DAILY WORKER to be printed on November 7, the opportunity to send personal greetings to Soviet Russia is given to American workers. These names will appear in the special Honor Roll in THE DAILY WORKER. To cover the expense of printing, 25 cents will be charged for every name. SEND YOUR NAME Send the names of other workers— GREET THE RUSSIAN WORKERS and PEASANTS on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

THE DAILY WORKER 33 First St., New York I enclose \$... for greetings (at 25 cents a name) from the following workers: WRITE PLAINLY

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BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Big International Dye Trust Is Still Being Organized Say Germans

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Leaders of German chemical circles today denied a report from New York that an international chemical trust has been formed in Europe involving the great German dye trust. It was stated that officials of the dye trust had negotiations with French and British syndicates, but they have not yet been concluded.

Rumanian Communist Leader Held; Framed Like Sacco-Vanzetti

PRAGUE, Oct. 2. (By Mail).—On the 19th of August the Czechoslovakian authorities arrested Comrade Koblezh Elok, former member of the Central Committee of the Unitary Wood Workers' Union, and leader of the Rumanian Communist Party.

Koblezh, a bold fighter and an energetic organizer of the Rumanian working class against the Rumanian landed nobility, had been a commander of a Red Battalion during the Hungarian proletarian dictatorship. After the defeat of the latter he returned to his native town in Transylvania, there working actively for the organization of Rumanian class trade unions and the foundation of the Rumanian Communist Party. He served prison sentences and fell into the clutches of the Rumanian secret police and the military courts several times. At last, however, his position became so desperate that he was forced to leave Rumania, and while crossing the frontier he was arrested in Czechoslovakia.

Cooked-Up Charges.
As soon as the secret police heard of his arrest agents were sent to Czechoslovakia to demand that he be given up. As, however, a treaty had been concluded between Rumania and Czechoslovakia with regard to the non-surrender of political refugees, the secret police cooked up a false accusation and demanded the surrender of Koblezh as a criminal, accusing him of the murder of a secret police agent.

The Czechoslovakian Government, which, thanks to Lord Rothermere's campaign, is largely dependent upon its ally in the Little Entente—Rumania—will, of course, not delay to fulfill the demands of the Rumanian secret police, unless the international proletarian prevents Koblezh being given up.

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Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

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DAILY WORKER BOOK DEPARTMENT 33 FIRST ST., NEW YORK

Revive the Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

Many comrades have allowed their contributions to lag during the summer months. Now is the time of renewed activity. Now is the time to start again with the Sustaining Fund and build it up on a stronger and firmer basis. With a strong Sustaining Fund, our financial troubles will be things of the past. Do your share in your Workers Party unit, in your union and fraternal organization or club.

Send Your Contributions To the Sustaining Fund

Local Office: DAILY WORKER 33 First Street 106 E. 14th St. New York, N.Y.

World Labor to Celebrate Bolshevik Revolution

SOVIET YOUTH IN TESTS SHOW NEW SOCIAL OUTLOOK

Prefer Peasantry to Banking in U. S. S. R.

Youth in a workers' republic has an outlook upon life radically different from that of youth under capitalism. A study by Prof. Jerome Davis of Yale University, recently published in the American Journal of Sociology, in which the author compares certain social attitudes of Russian and American children, shows this very clearly. Ninety-three boys and girls, 12 to 19 years of age, in schools near Moscow, were given a list of various occupations and professions and asked to rank them according to their social standing, indicating which were considered "best" and which "worst" by the community. A group of 19 young textile workers were given the same test.

Peasants, Workers Rank High.

The first ten professions selected by 72 of the younger children, most of them members of the Komsomol (Communist Society of Youth) were in the order of their choice: 1. peasant; 2. aviator; 3. member of the Central Executive Committee of the government; 4. and 5. (tied) doctor and party worker; 6. civil engineer; 7. and 8. (also tied) professor and Commissioner in the Red Army; 9. and 10. (tied) mechanic and coal miner. The lowest places, starting with the last, went to 45. minister; 44. prosperous business man; 43. manager of small factory; 42. banker; 41. small storekeeper; 40. coachman; 39. waiter; 38. owner of a store; 37. street-cleaner; 36. house porter. Minister and business man were also at the bottom in the ranking of 21 older boys and girls, 16 to 19 years of age, who gave first place to member of the Central Executive Committee of the Party.

Bankers Popular in U. S.

American children (average of 306 high school seniors and 62 college freshmen) rated a similar list as follows: 1. banker; 2. professor; 3. doctor; 4. minister (priest); 5. lawyer; 6. prosperous business man (auto manufacturer); 7. school superintendent; 8. civil engineer; 9. army captain; 10. teacher. Ditch-digger, common laborer, street cleaner and hod-carrier came last on the American list.

Professor Davis recommends that this method of testing attitudes established under different social and educational systems be extended to other countries.

1) May, 1927. "Testing the Social Attitudes of Children in the Government Schools in Russia."

Thirty-two Nations at Capitalist Trade Parley

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Thirty-two countries, including the United States, were represented today at a diplomatic conference upon the abolition of prohibitive restrictions upon imports and exports.

Hugh Wilson, American minister to Switzerland, represented the United States. In an address to his colleagues Minister Wilson said that the United States would be glad to participate in a formal international convention to assist international trade back to a normal basis.

3 Brazilian Airmen Killed

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 17.—An air disaster in which two Brazilian airplanes were destroyed and three Brazilian aviators were burned to death marred the ceremonies of welcome when French aviator Dieudonne Costes and Joseph Le Brix arrived here today from their stopping place north of Bahia.

Tory Air Fleet Cruise

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Oct. 17.—Four mammoth Royal air force supermarine seaplanes left here today on a cruise of 25,000 miles scheduled to last more than a year.

American Labor Celebrates the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution

News continues to pour into the editorial office of THE DAILY WORKER of hundreds of meetings being arranged in all parts of the country to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Such meetings are being arranged in all parts of the country to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Such meetings are being arranged in every industrial center and in progressive farming districts in many parts of the United States.

Upper Michigan and Wisconsin.

Eben Junction, Oct. 18, Finnish Workers Hall; Iron St., Oct. 19; Bruce's Crossing, Oct. 20; Mass, Oct. 21; South Range, Oct. 22; Hancock, Nov. 3; Superior, Oct. 24. Norman H. Tellentire will speak at all the above meetings.

Minnesota Tours.

St. Paul, Nov. 5; Minneapolis, Nov. 6; Superior, Wis., Nov. 7, 7:30 p. m.; Duluth, Nov. 7, 8:30 p. m.; Iron Range, Nov. 8. Benjamin Gitlow speaks at the above meetings.

Many Ohio Meetings.

On November 6, meetings will be held in East Liverpool (2:30 p. m.) and Steubenville (7:30 p. m.). Bellaire, Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m. H. Scott will speak at all three meetings. N. Schaffer will speak at Hungarian Hall, Martin's Ferry at 2:30 the afternoon of Nov. 6.

On the 5th Toledo will have its celebration. On Nov. 6, in the afternoon Dayton will have its celebration and in the evening Cincinnati, with T. Johnson as speaker at both meetings.

At Youngstown, Nov. 6, J. Brahtin will speak. In the evening of Nov. 6 there will be meetings at Warren and Canton.

The celebration in Cleveland will be held on Sunday, Nov. 6, at Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut street with Alexander Bittelmann, I. Amter, E. Boich and League and Pioneer speakers.

F. Amter speaks at Akron, Nov. 12th at 50 Howard street at 2:30.

Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

The Pittsburgh meeting will be held Sunday evening, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock at Labor Lyceum. On Saturday evening, Nov. 5, Ambridge will celebrate and on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 there will be a meeting at Arnold. H. M. Wicks will be the speaker at all the above meetings.

Philadelphia and Anthracite.

The Philadelphia meeting will be held Friday, Nov. 4th, at Labor Institute, 808 Locust Ave., with William

F. Dunne and Jack Stachel as speakers. William F. Dunne will speak at Wilkes-Barre on Saturday, Nov. 5.

Connecticut Celebrations.

Stamford, New Haven and Bridgeport will have meetings on Nov. 6 and Hartford on Nov. 11. All meetings are in the evening except Bridgeport which is in the afternoon. Waterbury will hold its celebration on Nov. 5.

Many Other Meetings.

Kansas City will have its meeting Nov. 7th and Omaha Nov. 8th, with Jay Lovestone as speaker at both places. Stanley Hall will also speak at Kansas City.

Buffalo will have its celebration at the Workers Party Hall on Nov. 6, in the evening, while Erie, Pa., will hold its meeting in the afternoon, with Pat Devine at both places.

Detroit will hold its meeting on Nov. 6, in the Arena Gardens with Robert Minor as the principal speaker.

New York and Chicago.

On Sunday, Nov. 6, there will be three big demonstrations in New York City at the New Star Casino and the Central Opera House in Manhattan and Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn.

In Chicago on Nov. 6, Jay Lovestone will be the principal speaker. A number of other meetings have been arranged but no definite date has been assigned them. Among them are Denver and Pueblo, Colo., at which Hugo Oehler will speak; Butte and Great Falls, Mont., where Stanley Clark will speak. Baltimore will have a meeting that is not yet completely arranged.

Meetings up-state are being arranged for Pat Devine at Rochester, Syracuse, Schenectady and other places.

Further information regarding meetings, halls, speakers, etc., will be published in THE DAILY WORKER as soon as it is received.

Judge Has Millionaire Win

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 17.—Mrs. Jesse Margaret Budlong lost a bitter superior court engagement here today.

After characterizing the wife of the millionaire Texas oil operator as a "fool" and threatening to jail her for contempt of court, Judge Herman L. Carpenter announced that he would record an absolute divorce for Milton J. Budlong. Mrs. Budlong was her own attorney.

Controlled By Lloyd George.

The "Socialist" Kerensky became the organizer of the advance. The Menshevik-Social-Revolutionary controlled Soviets supported him. The bourgeoisie helped him; they made cat's paws of the "Socialists." Anglo-French capital stood at their backs. Kerensky ruled in Russia—Lloyd George ruled over Kerensky—that is the sole tragedy of June 18.

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WHEN AN ARMY WALKED OUT ON BOURGEOIS WAR

Story of Kerensky's Decline and Fall

In preparation for the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Russian Revolution, which will be celebrated all over the world during the week of November 7, the archives of the Soviet Government are giving out valuable and interesting historical material on the period following the February revolution which brought Kerensky to power, to the October Revolution which gave control to the revolutionary workers and peasants under the leadership of the Bolsheviks.

The story of the failure of the Kerensky regime to heed the insistent cry for peace that arose from the agonized millions throughout the whole of the former Russian empire, the "strike" against war of 15,000,000 soldiers, who, as Lenin pointed out carried out a referendum against a continuation of the war with their feet, and the final triumph of the Bolshevik program in the army is graphically told in the following article.

15,000,000 Soldiers Strike.

MOSCOW, Oct. 17.—The February revolution grew out of the war and was directed against war. The workers and soldiers who completed the revolution declared an actual armistice on the front, i.e., themselves held up the fighting.

But the bourgeoisie, having gained power in the form of the Provisional Government, considered that "February" was a little revolution in the name of the big war. The Anglo-French imperialists and the Russian bourgeoisie wanted to liquidate the revolution and to continue the war. The bourgeoisie were for war; the workers, soldiers and peasants were for peace; thus the main class forces were drawn up in the fight around the question of "war or peace."

Loan Embargo Threatened.

Anglo-French capital, through its generals, commanded the Provisional Government to bring up the Russian army for attack, threatening otherwise to stop all loans, credits and arms. But the army had no confidence in the bourgeoisie and its great minister Guchkov; consequently the Mensheviks and SRs—Tseretelli, Kerensky, Dav and Chernov—came to the aid of imperialism. Guchkov would never have made the Army advance. Kerensky could have done so. On May 5, the coalition government was formed, with the participation of 6 "Socialist" ministers, and aimed at renewing the imperialist war. The mere fact of the coalition signified that the so-called "Socialists" had betrayed the workers and peasants to the imperialists and had "accepted" the war, and the organization of a government together with the bourgeoisie.

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Leeds Workers to Send Delegates to USSR for November Celebrations

LONDON, (By Mail).—Local trade union organizations at a meeting in Leeds appointed delegates to participate in the tenth anniversary celebrations of the November revolution. The delegates will leave for Moscow soon.

The committee in charge of the Leeds conference was headed by Brotherton, secretary of the Leeds' Council of Trade Unions.

REACTIONARIES BEATEN OFF BY MEXICAN TROOPS

Diego Rivera on Way to Soviet Union

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 17.—Remnants of the counter-revolutionary armies led by Generals Arnolfo Gomez and Hector Almada, who attempted to attack the small town of Almada, were severely defeated and driven off by Federal troops last Sunday, according to dispatches received here.

Federal cavalry and infantry are reported to be pursuing the reactionaries and it is expected that counter-revolutionaries will be overtaken within twenty-four hours.

Rivera on Way to U. S. S. R.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 17.—Diego Rivera, internationally known artist and formerly a leader of the Mexican Communist Party, arrived here last night en route to the Soviet Union. Rivera is leaving to attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

German Communists Gain, Maslov Group Beaten in Election

BERLIN, (By Mail).—The results of the elections in Altona, which yielded the German Communist Party a larger vote than it has ever achieved there which resulted in a complete rebuff of the ultra-left Fischer-Maslov group, is regarded as symptomatic of the pending elections in other sections of the country.

The Communist Party in Altona received 10,000 votes in the elections held early in October, in contrast with the 17,500 votes which it received in 1924, the 14,257 votes which it received in December 1924 and the 11,144 votes which it received in the presidential elections.

Maslov Group Defeated.

In an insolent letter, alleged to be based on an "estimation of forces," the Maslov group offered to enter into a united front with the Communist Party, if four of their candidates were placed on the candidate list consisting of twenty candidates. Their offer was rejected by the Party. Against the 19,000 votes polled by the Communist Party, the Maslov group received only 364 votes.

USSR Scientists to Use Planes for Expedition

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—The Academy of Sciences is organizing an airplane to the Kary-Kumy desert in order to explore parts of the region hitherto inaccessible to caravans.

Four airplanes will be placed at the disposal of the expedition by the "Osoaviakhim," the Society for Air and Chemical Defense.

Turkmenistan Radio Station

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—A four-kilowatt radio broadcasting station will be completed soon in the Turkmenistan Republic. The broadcasting will be in the vernacular.

Nile Sends Out S.O.S.

BORDEUX, France, Oct. 17.—An "SOS" message from the American steamship Nile was picked up here early today. The Nile was aground 10 miles west of Cape Bonarona, near Sardinia. The Greek steamship Vasilios reported she was on her way to give assistance.

In vain: the death sentence could not scare the 15 million army.

The Bolsheviks were right. The counter-revolution of the generals celebrated victory: it held field courts-martial and pronounced death sentences. But it had lost the army. The soldiers en masse answered the attack with open warfare against the officers, and, dragging whole regiments from the hands of the defence committees, began to leave the trenches. The bolsheviks had won the army. They alone represented the Party fighting for peace.

The transference of the army from the Mensheviks and social-revolutionaries through the temporary triumph of the counter-revolution, under the political leadership of the Bolsheviks—this was the sum total of the attack. A continuation of the war was made impossible.

GERMAN MINERS STRIKE; DEMAND WAGE INCREASE

70,000 Out; Discontent in Other Industries

BERLIN, October 17.—More than 70,000 coal miners in the brown coal mines in central Germany struck last night for a 6 1/2% wage increase. The extension of the strike to other mines and even to other industries like the dye and chemical trades is regarded as likely.

The miners in the brown coal pits, who work ten hours a day for \$1.50, walked out when their demand for a 6 1/2% wage increase was refused.

Nation-wide strikes in many of the heavy industries are regarded as likely in view of the discontent with the increase in working day, the lowering of wages and the speed-up system that attended the introduction of rationalization.

Recent Victories.

Victories have been won by the workers in most of the large strikes which have taken place recently. Wage increases were won in the strikes of the Berlin street car, brewery and furniture workers and the Solingen metal workers.

British Warship at Chefoo to "Protect" Spoils of Salt Tax

CHEFOO, China, Oct. 17.—To protect the salt tax collected by foreign inspectors in spite of the protests of the Chinese and deposited in the local branch of the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank, the British warship Vindictive has arrived here.

PEKING, Oct. 17.—Statements issued from the headquarters of Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian war lord, claim the capture of Kalgan by Chang's troops. (Kalgan is about 125 miles northwest of Peking and is an important strategic point.)

DeValera's Party Deals Gently With Cosgrave Program

DUBLIN, Oct. 17.—The restraint observed by Republican deputies in criticizing the government's program is greeted with joy by the capitalist press which deems the moderate language used by De Valera's followers as a healthy omen for the future and a promise of "sober and reasoned discussion of national problems."

During the second day's session of Dail Eireann De Valera did not speak on a major question. He confined himself entirely to raising points of order, a form of parliamentary activity at which he is peerless.

Fianna Fail Grows Conservative.

Sean Lemass, director of organization for the Republican Party announced that if Fianna Fail "can get the necessary power, and it can be done with safety to the nation, we intend to alter the treaty and constitution wherever they are in conflict with national interests." The left wing Republicans are losing ground in the ranks of Fianna Fail, and those who favor compromise with Cosgrave seem to be gaining in strength.

The Labor Party representation in the Dail is now Mr. T. O'Connell who was absent in Canada when the Cosgrave government was saved from defeat in the last Dail by one vote. Mr. O'Connell is head of the National Teachers' Union. He is a conservative.

James Larkin, who was elected on a Communist platform has not been permitted to take his seat in the Dail on the ground that he is an undischarged bankrupt. Larkin polled over 7,000 votes in the general election.

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WHAT THE DAILY WORKER MEANS TO THE WORKERS

More Encouraging Contributions To Our Emergency Fund.

- Joe Hamrie, (collected) Chicago, Ill. 6.00
James Kanter, Chicago, Ill. 6.00
Louis Berman, Baltimore, Md. 2.00
The Siegel Family, Ontario, California 1.00
M. Martensen, (collected) Long Cove, Maine 7.75
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Bakery & Confectionary Local 201, Philadelphia, Pa. 10.00
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C. Tschoff Herman, (collected) Detroit, Mich. 5.00

The Present Rebellion in Mexico

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This article by Ralberto Roschez, one of the ablest members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Mexico was received by mail, which accounts for the delay in publication. It is valuable inasmuch as it explains the class forces involved in the Mexican struggle.

By RALBERTO ROSCHEZ.

At midnight of October the second terminated the military maneuvers of the Mexican army in the Federal district. The moment the order was given to return to the barracks was the signal for General Hector Ignacio Almada to order 3 contingents to follow him. Instead of marching to the barracks he steered them to the road leading to the State of Puebla.

The action of General Almada obeyed the plans of Generals Gomez and Serrano, who having lost all hope in the political campaign decided to abandon the struggle on the political field in favor of the armed struggle for power.

Before going into detail it is necessary to give a brief review of the events leading up to the present revolt in order to better understand the final aims of Generals Gomez and Serrano.

Presidential Campaign. Almost two years before the next presidential elections of Mexico (July 1928) began the preparations for nominations. After much political bickering three candidates emerged: General Alvaro Obregon; Arnulfo Gomez and Francisco Serrano. The political field was thus divided into two sections: Gomez and Serrano representing the reaction and Obregon the native bourgeoisie and the petty-bourgeoisie.

The Communist Party Stand. The Communist Party of Mexico after carefully studying the situation issued a manifesto supporting the candidacy of Obregon, based on the following considerations:

To treat the question of the presidential succession from the point of view of "re-election or no-re-election" is as absurd as to treat the present situation as a struggle of principles instead of a struggle of classes.

Every political struggle is a struggle for power of one class or another, or of a determined faction within a certain class. For that reason the present struggle between Generals Gomez, Serrano and Obregon is a struggle of classes, a struggle to defend certain economic interests.

Class Forces In Struggle. Upon close analysis of the social forces of Mexico one can establish the following division:

In the first place stands the rural aristocracy or, let us say, the large landowners allied with the clergy and foreign capital, principally English capital, American and Spanish and a part of the national bourgeoisie.

In the second place, are the elements of the national bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie, the wealthy ranchers and some of the "progressive" elements among the landowners; the small property owners, public employees, the group of intellectuals and the labor aristocracy which shares its power with the petty bourgeoisie.

In the third place stands the proletarian class, the workers in industry, in the factories and mills, the huge mass of peasants without lands and the peons in the fields.

The struggle for the presidential succession is a struggle between the above mentioned classes and between various groups in those same classes. The relation of the forces within those classes will determine the victory or defeat of the present struggle.

but by the feafs of the "Vaqueta" (the inner group of the Labor Party, the same group which runs the Mexican Federation of Labor) that the politics of Obregon will not lend themselves to the strengthening of this inner group, but on the contrary will strive to diminish their power and influence.

The politics of Obregon, frankly capitalistic, although embodying a vague dream of national reconstruction on a higher economic level, will undoubtedly diminish the power, political influence and prestige of the leading figures of the Mexican Labor Party; Obregon's politics will expose the opportunist character of these leaders to the masses.

Morones, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor in the government of Calles, member of the Mexican Federation of Labor, declared the railroad strike illegal and sent in scabs to break it; he declared the militant miners' strike of "Piedra Bola" in the state of Jalisco, illegal.

El Excelsior and El Universal are the two leading dailies of Mexico. All through this campaign they have been carrying articles and editorials the purpose of which has been to mystify and confuse the workers and peasants on the real issues of the campaign and to support the reactionary candidates Serrano and Gomez.

The Communist Party of Mexico has analyzed these actions of the Labor Party in the following manner:

The belated support of Morones and his followers of the candidacy of Obregon was not determined only by personal hostilities between them.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT PERSECUTES SPANISH IMMIGRANT WORKERS

By KORSUNSKY.

PARIS (By Mail).—Working class immigrants from Spain have long formed a considerable proportion of foreign immigrants in France. According to the French ministry of labor, 467,156 of 2,845,214 foreigners in France on the 1st of January, 1925, were Spanish.

Driven out of their own country by cruel need, the Spanish toiling masses have found in France not only a means of earning their daily bread (difficult enough, to be sure), but also a respite from the perpetual repressions of that reactionary clique known as Primo de Rivera's government.

General Primo de Rivera, Rivera's terror seizing power on the 13th of September, 1923, at once made all political freedom obsolete, and, with the aid of the well-known butcher of the masses, Martinez-Anido, embarked upon a regime of stifling the labor movement. The press, strictly censored, is quite unable to print the slightest serious criticism of the government's actions or to allow any revolutionary agitation to slip into its columns.

The Spanish toiling masses being unable, however, to refrain from a public declaration of their feelings against Primo de Rivera, the Spanish labor organ coming out in France, has had to undertake the exposure of all the repressions of the labor movement, all the acts of violence and violation of the law committed by Primo de Rivera's government. This was the reason d'être of "El Proletario," and organ for Spanish workers in France.

It was reorganized in the beginning of 1925 from "L'Emigrante," two pages of which used to be in Italian and two in Spanish, and made into a special organ, edited by the Communists, who from this time began to be very popular among the Spanish immigrant masses. It was at once a trade union and political paper.

"El Proletario" fulfilled great educational and propaganda functions and was read with enthusiasm by the Spanish workers. It waged a perpetual campaign to win over Spanish immigrants for the French Unitary General Confederation of Labor, and continually fought for their material interests; it has thrown light from a revolutionary angle upon events all over the world and especially in Spain, and propagating the principles of Leninism, it afforded the Spanish working class the fullest possible information regarding the Soviet Union.

Suppression. The military bourgeoisie dictatorship however, oppressing the Spanish people, could not be indifferent to this labor organ so courageously exposing black and illegal actions. Its at-

tempts to get "El Proletario" shut down by the French government met with sympathy from Sarraut, the present Minister for home affairs in France, and were crowned with success in the summer of this year. By a decree of the 28th of June, Sarraut, fulfilling the instructions of the Spanish imperialists, shut down "El Proletario," and, not content with this, forbade the publication of any sort of Spanish organ "of a similar tendency" in the whole Seine department.

The Press Re-appears. The Spanish immigration however, did not lose heart, but embarked upon intensive collections and began to publish a new "Bi-monthly organ for Spanish workers in France"—"Vida Obrera" (Workers' Life) in Chartres, the first number of which came out on the 31st of July last. Primo de Rivera's government, however, now celebrating its victory over the proletariat with cynical derision, achieved the prohibition by the French government of this organ also in the beginning of September last.

Illegal Press Necessary. Only one course remains open to Spanish immigration—the illegal publication of its organ. It will insist upon its rights to expound its political views freely and will never cease from the struggle with the illegal dictatorship strangling the Spanish people and inhaling the incense of self-praise. It will not be dismayed by those illegal repressions practiced against it by the French "democratic" government, which, at the bidding of the Spanish despots, refuse to Spanish immigration freedom of speech and the press.

Women Discover Pan-American League Is Agent of Finance. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—When the Washington representative of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom called upon Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director of the Pan-American Union, to promote a plan for neutral supervision of the coming election in Nicaragua, Rowe dodged the issue. He said that the union deals only with "constructive things."

Keillogg To Pick Man. Nicaragua, whose liberal government was overthrown by a military coup, and whose liberal attempt to restore constitutional government was repressed last winter and spring by an American fleet and land force, has been promised a presidential election in 1928. Secretary of State Kellogg is considering plans for running the election.

DRAMA

The Golf-Bug's Meat

Frank Craven in "The 19th Hole" at Cohan's Pleases the the Pill Chasers

THIS is a story of a perfectly normal professor who strayed from the path of domestic fidelity when he joined a country club after taking a chance on two high balls, in the company of several golf bugs who golfed in order to drink and drank in order to golf.

When Mr. Verno Chase (Frank Craven) rented a suburban home his time was occupied writing articles for the magazines and studying the history of stained glass windows. His wife was proud of him and loved him for his diligence as well as for his erudition. When this pair arrived among the golfers they had considerable difficulty in making themselves understood in the English language and since the other members of the community were 100 per cent Americans, conversation in any other language did not seem likely to produce any better results.

The vocabulary of a red-headed girl sounded strange but intriguing to the tamed professor and on her suggestion he took a walk in the direction of the golf grounds. Jealousy set in in the Chase family which condition prevailed until the professor, after degenerating into a golfing fool, almost ruined himself financially but finally got out of all his scrapes by winning a cup in a tournament making up with his rival the uncrowned king of the Harmony Golf Club and producing a lover for the red-headed girl thus restoring harmony in the Chase home.

There are several laughs in this play but not a single idea that has not been taken out of the morgue many times before. Frank Craven carries his histrionic burden like a gentleman, Mary Kennedy as his wife acts like the wife we are all supposed to know and Kitty Kelly, as the red-headed girl who ushered the green-eyed mother into the Chase home, presents an attractive figure and wags a wicked tongue.

If this play ever gets to "The 19th Hole," golfically speaking, I will admit that the golfing population of New York is not to be laughed at.

Walter Hampden, who is playing in "An Enemy of the People," at the Hampden Theatre, tells us that the Ibsen play is doing very well, and the crowds are enthusiastic.

"Abie's Irish Rose" will close its engagement at last, and the Republic Theatre, where that perennial comedy has been making history for more than five years, will have another occupant. The successor is Edward Knoblock's comedy, "The Mulberry Bush," which A. H. Woods will present in association with Charles Dillingham, on Oct. 25. The last play to occupy the Republic Theatre before "Abie" moved in in May, 1922, was also Woods' production, "Lawful Larceny," by Samuel Shipman.

Betty Linley has joined the Garrick Players for the modern dress production of "The Taming of the Shrew," which opens at the Garrick Theatre, October 24.

Laurette Taylor is to be starred in a new play by J. Hartley Manners. The play's present title is "Delicate Justice."

The Acting Company of the American Laboratory Theatre has commenced rehearsal on "Dr. Knock" by Jules Romains, and "Much Ado About Nothing" under the direction of Richard Boleslavsky.

The Actors Equity Annual Ball will

IAN MACLAREN



In "The Ladder" at the Cort Theatre, now nearing a year's run on Broadway.

held at the Hotel Astor, Saturday evening, November 12.

Gilbert Miller definitely announces that Max Reinhardt had signed the final contracts for the New York Reinhardt season which is scheduled for next month.

The 400th performance of "The Squall" was celebrated at the 48th Street Theatre on last Thursday night.

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AMUSEMENTS

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

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

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

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

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

CIVIC REPERTORY THEA. 105 W. 14 St. CHELSEA 9054 Presents "THE GOOD HOPE" Opening TONIGHT at 8:30.

The Theatre Guild Presents PORGY Guild Th. W. 52d. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs & Sat. 2:30

LITTLE HELEN MacKELLAR & RALPH MORGAN in "Romancing 'Round" The LADDER POPULAR PRICES. Best seats \$2.25. CORT THEATRE, 14th St. 11. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

NEW YORK'S NEWEST SHUDDER DRACULA REHEARSAL WEEK IN ADVANCE 14th St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The New Playwrights Theatre "The Theatre Insurgent" 36 COMMERCE ST. THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA Announces a season of productions dramatizing the class war! OPENING WEDNESDAY NIGHT THE BELT An industrial play with an acetylene flame by PAUL SIFTON. Other plays to be selected from SINGING JAILBIRDS, by Upton Sinclair THE CENTURIES, by Em. Jo. Basseche HOBBOKEN BLUES, by Michael Gold PICNIC, by Francis Edwards Farago AIRWAYS, INC., by John Dos Passos and a play by John Howard Lawson. Tickets on sale at DAILY WORKER 60th, 108 East 14th Street.

AID WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND

What have you done to help the Workers (Communist) Party campaign? What has your organization done to supply the funds with which to carry on our campaign? What have you done to raise money amongst your shop-mates? The Workers (Communist) Party needs your help at once. There are just a few weeks more. Much work must be done to print literature, arrange indoor rallies, get out special editions of THE DAILY WORKER and Freiheit, etc. Don't wait—do it at once. Fill out the blank below with your contribution and forward to the Workers Party District Office, 108 E. 14th St., City. William W. Weinstone, 108 East 14th Street, City.

Enclosed please find my contribution of..... for the election campaign. My name is..... Address..... union affiliation..... Make all checks payable to Wm. W. Weinstone.

BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

On the American Revolution and American Labor History America also has its revolutionary traditions—has a labor history illuminated with brilliant working class struggles. These three pamphlets should be included in every worker's library. We present an opportunity to secure them at a special rate. OUR HERITAGE FROM 1776 A working class view of the first American Revolution. By B. WOLFE—JAY LOVESTONE—WM. F. DUNNE —13 UNDERGROUND RADICALISM A bird's eye view of the historical background of American Labor. By JOHN PEPPER —10 MARX AND ENGELS ON REVOLUTION IN AMERICA As important a booklet today as it was 60 years ago. —16 All for 25 cents. NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

SMALL TOBACCO RAISERS REVOLT AGAINST TRUSTS

Hold Protest Meeting at Danbury, N. C.

By ART SHIELDS.
WINSTON SALEM, N. C. (FP) Oct. 17.—Rattling up to Danbury in antique Fords 5000 tobacco farmers held a meeting of revolt against the Big Five tobacco combine, otherwise known as the tobacco trust, and passed a resolution agreeing to cut their acreage in half next year. This desperate move is intended to raise the prices which have been slashed in two in 12 months, and are now barely a third of the rates paid in wartime.

Tobacco is the chief money crop of these farmers, and with prices averaging only 12 to 15 cents a pound speakers said they would barely be able to buy the bare "fat back," corn meal and flour, and beans necessary to keep their families alive till next spring, and that only by going further into debt.

It was the biggest gathering of discontented growers since the tri-state cooperative marketing organization split up two years ago and ended that earlier move to organize for a better price against the trust.

Several attorneys who addressed the crowd advised bringing suit against the Big Five under the Sherman anti-trust law. Speakers told how the buyers for R. J. Reynolds, American Tobacco, Liggett & Myers, Imperial Tobacco and the Export company, work in collusion against the grower, one company being permitted to win the bid on one lot of the weed, and another on another. The unorganized farmer, with his tobacco on the floor, has to take what he can get.

Record Profits.
There were jeering remarks about the "25 young millionaires" made by the tobacco industry in Winston Salem, and the record profits of \$26,000,000 of the R. J. Reynolds Company, Camel makers, last year. If such profits were taken, with the company paying 23 cents a pound in 1926, what will be the take off with raw material costing only 12, 13 and 15 cents this year, was the question.

1,000 Dry Goods Clerks Join Wholesale Union

A 1,000 more members are reported in the Wholesale Dry Goods and Notion Clerks Union here. The campaign which is centering in the Jewish districts in Harlem, the East Side, the Bronx and Brownsville may culminate in a strike against non-union houses. Annette Komer, the organizer, tells of clerks working from 8 a. m. till 11 p. m., with no days off except a few on Saturday and wages from \$8 to \$16 a week.

Two New Members for Amtorg Officers Board

M. G. Gurevich and L. V. Korobochkin have been added to the board of directors of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway.
Gurevich is connected with the Supreme Economic Council of the Soviet Union, which controls all Soviet industries, while Korobochkin is a member of an important Soviet export organization.
During the 12 months ending Sept. 30 Amtorg reported a turnover of more than \$35,000,000, a considerable increase over the preceding year.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

ILLINOIS STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR ADMITS SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT FALLS BELOW AVERAGE

By LELAND OLDS (Fed. Press).
A slight gain in industrial employment is indicated by the report of the Illinois state department of labor covering the month of September. But this improvement is due essentially to mining and building. Factory employment, which was due for a seasonal gain, reserved the usual trend and fell off 0.2 per cent. Both factory employment and general employment in Illinois have fallen to the lowest levels recorded for September since the department began collecting statistics in 1921.

Illinois factory employment is now practically down to the level of the depression years 1921-22. The index number is 94.2 percent based on the average for 1922 as 100 percent. This represents a decline of 8.4 percent from September 1926 and of 13 1/2 percent compared with September 1923. In September 1921 the index was 100.3 percent or about 6 1/2 percent above the present level.

Metal Trades Lose.
The failure of factory employment to make the usual September gain was due in large measure to a falling off in the metal trades. Employment in the metal manufacturing plants declined 1.8 percent from August to a level 11.6 percent below a year ago. There were serious layoffs in iron foundries, factories making electrical equipment and farm implement plants.

Employment also declined 1.4 percent in the group of factories making building materials. This reflects a decline in demand for cement, plaster, brick, tile, etc. Glass factories alone in this group added considerably to

the number of employees.

Only Seasonal Gain.
Seasonal gains in the furniture and musical instrument industries resulted in an increase of 1.6 percent in the entire wood products group. But in spite of this gain these industries had 10.4 percent fewer names on their payrolls than in September 1926. Lumber and planing mills reported a drop of 3.9 percent from August to September reflecting a slowing up in building.

There were seasonal gains in the chemical and food products industries. Textile mills reported the greatest September gain in 5 years. But these increases were not sufficient to balance the losses in other industries.

Employment in the coal mines in September was still affected by the lockout which tied up the mines from April 1 to Oct. 1. But local agreements between small mines and the miners resulted in a gain of 70.3 percent in the number of miners employed compared with August. With this increase, however, mine employment only figured at about 11.2 percent of the 1922 level.

Factory wages in Illinois averaged \$27.65 a week in September, the report shows. This compares with \$28.61 in August and \$27.95 a year ago. The drop of nearly a dollar between August and September probably reflects seasonal gains in employment in such low wage industries as canning and textiles increasing the proportion of low paid workers included in the monthly average. There was also undoubtedly a decrease in the amount of fulltime work.

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

Mexican Communists Demand Arming of Workers, Peasants

The arming of the Mexican workers and peasants is now the immediate demand of the Communist Party of that country, according to Salustiano Paredes, a member of the staff of "El Macheta," official organ of the Mexican party, published in Mexico City.

Paredes, who is now in New York, yesterday said the abortive counter-revolution led by Generals Gomez and Serrano was completely crushed and that there was not the slightest possibility of a recurrence of a similar move on the part of the agents of Wall Street, who, according to Paredes, inspired the former one.

"The militant sections of the Mexican working class, Paredes continued, "are entirely conscious of the fact that the political campaign of the two generals originally was merely camouflage for organizing an armed insurrection against the Calles government."

The Mexican journalist said the masses were quick to sense the reactionary nature of the fight against the present government. He cited the promptness with which the powerful railroad workers' organization offered their services to Calles.

Morones, head of CROM, and secretary of labor and industry, did not advocate the arming of the workers and peasants, according to Paredes, only because he was confident of the ability of the Calles forces to quell the Gomez-Serrano reactionaries.

Altho Oregon is more to the right politically than is Calles, Paredes said, there is no doubt that Oregon, whose election is considered a foregone conclusion, will follow Calles' Land Law policies and other provisions in the Mexican constitution.

RIGHT WING THUG GREW RICH OFF GARMENT STRIKES

Dead Gangster Terror to Left Wing Workers

Jacob Organ, alias "Little Augie," the thug and gangster who was shot down in Norfolk street on the East Side Saturday night, obtained a fortune by practicing his profession of professional strike-breaker and murderer.

But a fact, little known, but brot out in connection with the funeral of the dead gunman, is his shady relations with the labor movement of New York City. For "Little Augie" was one of the gangsters employed by the right wing in both the furriers' and cloakmakers' strikes in the attempt to terrorize the workers.

"Little Augie" obtained partly from this source the fortune which enabled him to move up-town and purchase partnerships in various cabarets and night-clubs where some of his underlings also wealthy from the pay realized from the Sigmanites, added pandering and dope-selling to their occupations.

Many of the former garment strikers commented upon the close of the career of this notorious right-wing gangster, whose guerrillas used to make flying invasions of the strike districts and leave broken heads and gashed bodies in their train.

Rail Managers Refuse To Grant Firemen and Enginemen Wage Raise

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (FP).—Compulsion only will make western railroad management pay the wage increases asked by the brotherhood of firemen and enginemen and the railroad clerks' union, both of whom are participating in hearings before the railroad arbitration board in Chicago.

The firemen and enginemen are asking 55 western roads to give an increase of 7% in wages to 80,000 employees. 8000 clerks are asking a raise of 15c an hour. The bosses have made it plain that persuasion is wasted on them.

Others' Glory Sours Lindy.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Col. Chas. Lindbergh today commented sourly on the flights of Ruth Elder, Levine, and others who have reduced his glory considerably during recent months. "They were looking for publicity rather than to promote trans-Atlantic flying," said Lindbergh. The colonel is engaged in plans to stimulate the formation of a great fleet of war planes.

PITTSBURGH TERMINAL COMPANY GUNMEN ATTACK UNION MINERS AT CASTLE SHANNON

(Continued from Page One)

At about seven o'clock, October 8, two of the five men who were assaulted were walking along the tracks belonging to the Pittsburgh Street Railroad Company, and off company property. Two Coal and Iron police who had evidently been lying in ambush, sprang out of the weeds along the roadway with blackjacks ready and arrested them. Then, further along the tracks, at Gooley station, the car stop for No. 2 mine, the Coal and Iron police waited for more of their gang to come, and made two more arrests.

The four men, Christ Dilla, Peter Karkhalla, and Lawrence Reiter, all striking miners, and Samuel Mullenoski, the young carpenter, were then taken up to the barracks of the Coal and Iron police on the company property, and a guard of three placed over them. After about an hour of waiting and general abuse, the company thugs warmed up to their job, and began "working on" the boys—as they put it, in telling the story. This is a good phrase—signifying not merely a sudden wild assault, but a long, deliberate, brutal and obscene torture process.

Police Masked.
First they took Christ Dilla, threw him through the door into an adjoining room, then five of the Coal and Iron police came in after him with handkerchiefs masking their faces, turned off the lights, and began. After they got through with him, they "worked over" the other three.
It was on the young carpenter, Mullenoski, that they did their most perfect job. I saw him when he came into Squire Beltzhoover's office with his brother in regard to his case.

Kick Out Eyesight.
The black glasses he wore looked incongruous in combination with his blonde youthfulness. Then he lifted them, and you saw the reason for the glasses—the ghastly, horribly injured eye that was the result of a number of well-directed kicks delivered by the Coal and Iron police when they had him lying helpless on their barracks floor. The doctor tells him it is probable he will lose the sight of the one eye altogether—perhaps of both.

After they got through with these four, the police put them in a car and took them along up to the office of Justice of Peace Ira H. Edmundson, of Mount Lebanon township—a hundred percent company man—"Squire Guilty" the miners said they call him, because when any union man is brought up before Edmundson he knows in advance he will be found guilty before he gets there.

Carry Off Picket.
The miners' picket chief stationed John Benick, at a distance from the Coal and Iron Barracks, out on the public highway, to see who it was the police were taking along in their machines. As the machine passed him (on the public highway, remember), John Benick asked the police where they were taking the men.
"None of your damned business," yelled the Coal and Iron police, then we jumped out, pulled Benick into the machine, and took him along up to Edmundson, the Pittsburgh Terminal squire. Benick was left in the car, when the others were taken inside. Another miner came up to the squire's office in order to post bond for the men. Seeing him about to talk to Benick as he got to the door, a Coal and Iron police jumped out of

\$100,000 in Bail Will Be Returned According To Decision on Aliens

Indication that approximately \$100,000 in bail bonds now being held by the government in the cases of non-deportable aliens may be returned to the depositors is seen in the present status of the suit of Isaac Shorr, attorney, against Benjamin Day, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island and James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, the American Civil Liberties Union reported last night.

Government Case Fails.
The suit grew out of the case of Innatz Misher, who was ordered deported to Russia in 1923. After his arrest and prior to the deportation order, he had been released on bail in the amount of \$1,000 conditioned on his surrendering for hearings or deportation. Shorr deposited a liberty bond with the Commissioner of Immigration at New York and signed the bail bond as surety for Misher on June 13, 1923.

When it was found that the government could not deport Misher to Russia, Mr. Shorr sought the return of the security. The government moved to dismiss the complaint as insufficient in law. The motion was denied by Judge Bondy in July 1927, and the government was given twenty days to answer. Their time was extended to October 15.

Judgment By Default.
Word has been received from the United States attorney that he has been instructed from Washington not to answer and to let judgment be entered by default so that Shorr may recover the security he deposited.
It is thought that this case may serve as a precedent in a number of similar ones in which security estimated at about \$100,000 has been tied up by the government.

Carteret Laundry Men Strike When Wages Are Cut; Form Local Union

CARTERET, N. J., Oct. 17.—The drivers of the Roosevelt Laundry here have gone on strike against a wage cut, recently put into effect.

The strikers have organized a union with the assistance of the Central Labor Union of Perth Amboy and the Laundry Drivers Union of New York City. Demands including a \$5 increase in wages, improved conditions for workers inside the laundry.
Several unorganized laundry workers of Elizabeth and other neighboring cities have come here to join the organization as a first step towards the unionization of the laundries in their own cities.

REHEARSE FOR LABOR EDITORS; PLAYWRIGHTS FACING NEW AGE

Invitations to a dress rehearsal today of "The Belt," the first production this season of the New Playwrights' Theatre, have been sent to the staffs of the New York labor papers. Many well-known persons identified in the labor movement here were also invited to attend.

Play of Factory Life.
"The Belt," first production of the season, takes the audience inside a modern automobile plant where the grind of modern production methods drive the workers to desperation and eventually to revolt.

"There is a growing class consciousness among New York intellectuals which is driving some of them to a closer bond with labor and the revolution, while it is making others of them consciously hostile," John Howard Lawson, playwright, said at the first dinner-discussion of the New Playwrights' Theatre, at the Cooperative Cafeteria Thursday night.

Guild Subscribers Split.
The Theatre Guild lost many of its bourgeois subscribers when it gave Lawson's "Processional" some seasons ago and Earnest Toller's "Man and the Masses," produced a similar flurry, Lawson continued.

Paul Rosenfeld, music critic, advised the New Playwrights group to seek support of their theatre from the advanced intellectuals. Labor, he insisted, would never support any of the arts.

Workers Audience Here.
Michael Gold, chairman, pointed out there are at least 100,000 class-conscious workers in New York who would form an audience for the best art, if artists had the spirit of labor and the new age in their work.

"What else is there left to write about today?" John Dos Passos, novelist, of the New Playwrights group, asked. "Labor has become the most important fact of our times, and how can the artist ignore what is happening all around him?"

Ed Royce, of The DAILY WORKER, advised the writers assembled to study the Passaic strike, the Sacco-Vanzetti case and similar events for their material. Adolf Wolf, Communist sculptor, made a similar plea. Alfred Kreymborg, poet and novelist, said not all intellectuals were blind to the great issues.

The New Playwrights' Theatre will hold dinner-discussions regularly to effect a closer unity between workers and intellectuals.

Arrangements have been concluded with the Joint Defense Board of Furriers and Cloakmakers to take over the box office of New Playwrights' Theatre for two weeks from October 31 until November 12, according to Francis Edwards Faragoh, executive



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What Price American Institutions Now?—The Supreme Court Outlaws the American Labor Movement—The Soviet Union Establishes the 7-Hour Day.

The United Mine Workers' Union has been outlawed in the state of West Virginia by a decision of the United States supreme court.

The decision is timed to coincide with a similar attack on the union in Pennsylvania where the UMWA has been prohibited from carrying on a strike against the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company.

Both decisions are based on the theory that the activities of the union in endeavoring to unionize these territories interferes with interstate commerce.

A precedent is thus established for outlawing all strikes of any importance and in effect puts the whole power of the federal government behind any employer whose commodities are shipped from state to state.

The decision means that strikes in basic industries are illegal. In potent, in the number of workers immediately affected and in the importance of the union involved, the supreme court decision in the West Virginia case is the most sinister ever rendered so far as the American labor movement is concerned.

The supreme court, acting as the agency of Wall Street government, has placed the entire strength of the federal power at the disposal of the bosses for use against the labor movement in every strike and organization campaign of any consequence.

But there is one aspect of this situation which the supreme court did not consider. It fails to see that this decision outlawing the labor movement of the United States, handed down just three weeks before the 10th anniversary of the Soviet Union, when the whole world is talking of the announcement of the 7-hour day throughout industry in a country covering one-sixth of the earth's surface, affords for the American working class the clearest basis it has yet had for a comparison of the Soviet power and American imperialist government.

American capitalist "democracy" cannot stand this comparison.

This vicious decision also follows within four days the forty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor where the principal attack made by labor officialdom was leveled at critics of American government and where it pledged the labor movement to unquestioning support of American institutions.

These declarations, by leaders of a labor movement whose strikes and organization campaigns have just been outlawed by that outstanding "American institution"—American imperialist government—will have a hollow sound to American workers.

Through its government machinery the capitalist class has given its answer to a labor movement whose leadership is in the camp of the enemy.

Fighting the demand for a labor party to centralize the struggle against the tyrannical acts of American government, denouncing workers who advocate amalgamation into industrial unions, in a united front with the capitalists to slander and jail Communist workers, warring upon the Soviet Union, clinging to the skirts of the political parties of the capitalist class, unable and unwilling to lead a nationwide campaign for organization of the millions of workers in basic industry, these officials represent the labor movement so far as the capitalists are concerned.

Knowing that the official leadership belongs to them the capitalist class believes that the whole labor movement can be made part of the capitalist machine.

Where the labor movement cannot be corrupted it is to be clubbed into submission.

We have said before that the strike of the United Mine Workers is a decisive event for the American working class. The decision of the supreme court proves it.

While the leadership of the labor movement brays in behalf of American capitalist government and tries to crush out all opposition to its betrayals, the capitalists and their government are working fast.

Their latest achievement—the outlawing of all strikes that affect interstate commerce—is a challenge to the whole labor movement.

It must be understood for what it is—the most damaging blow yet dealt to the working class and the forerunner of more deadly blows yet to come.

The labor movement must be organized for resistance. In the face of the supreme court decision any labor official who opposes the formation of a labor party for the 1928 elections and mass violations of injunctions backed by the entire forces of the working class, strips himself bare of any labor character and shows himself as an open enemy of the masses.

The struggle for a powerful trade union movement in the United States is now a struggle directly against American imperialist government.

Those who do not realize this or who refuse to adopt and fight for a program based on this fact, can only lead the labor movement further into the prison American capitalism has prepared for it.

In What Direction Will The Mexican Government Travel?

Landlord and clerical reaction in Mexico has now no mass following—it can rally no popular support.

This is the inescapable conclusion from the recent events in Mexico.

The nationalist government of Calles is established firmly and can not be overthrown in the present period without armed intervention by American imperialism.

This does not mean that feudal-clerical reaction is completely crushed but that it has suffered a decisive defeat due to its inability to rally worker and peasant support, and because of the present policy of the American state department which is to try to weaken the Mexican government by sporadic revolts and diplo-

"SEVEN HOURS—HOW DO YOU LIKE IT?"



On the Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, the workers of the Soviet Union have increased production to a point where the seven hour day is guaranteed.

By Fred Ellis

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

ALL is grist that comes to this mill and when the business manager visits the editorial rooms with a joke stowed away in his innards—not only do we welcome the phenomenon in an art for art's sake spirit but also because it helps us start a column on Monday, the toughest morning in the week in this business. Now for the story. Enter business manager looking in the direction of this writer as if about to announce a cut in his salary. Instead, he observes that the price of maple sugar has mounted in Vermont. What the devil has maple sugar to do with the world revolution? "Why?" asks a naive member of the editorial staff, and before the sound of the query died on his lips, like a kick from a mule came the reply: "Because the Sap refused to run." This is the first time the business office scored—this kind of a victory—over the editorial department. So there is raucous laughter on one side of the partition and the clicking of angry typewriters on the other.

SOMETHING must be done and done quickly about the tendency on the part of bank officials to embezzle funds entrusted to their institutions by trusting depositors. Increasing the salaries of the miscreants will not do, for the good reason that the guilty ones do not misappropriate money for their own personal use, but for the benefit of their various interests, whether they be oil companies, crap games or female affluities. Take the case of Joseph Wilson Barlow, Jr. former assistant cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, Tulsa, Oklahoma, for example.

MR. Barlow, drew a salary of \$180 a month from the bank, but he was not satisfied with that. Like the motorman who would become a patrolman, he had a higher ambition. So he drew \$25,000 on the side. In his confession he said: "I never spent a dime on myself. It all went into my various interests. I was interested in several oil deals, a small loan company, a stop signal company that eventually would have brought a million dollars in business. I also dabbled a little in the stock market." That's that so to speak. But if Mr. Barlow's salary was \$360 a month instead of \$180 he would have taken \$50,000. The trouble was not that his salary was meager, but that he was a go-getter.

KEMAL PASHA has entered the contest for the non-stop oratorical championship of the world. The grating sound that disturbed the ears yesterday morning came from the direction of Washington, where there is considerable gnashing of teeth. Kemal is scheduled to speak continuously for seven working days, of eight hours each. This in itself gives our solons cause for worry since the eight-hour day was never popular in congress—for congressmen. Should it come to pass that voters may begin to demand something besides an annual clam bake for their votes, being elected to congress may not stand higher in the scale of social accomplishment than the landing of a job as announcer with a broadcasting station.

THOSE whose acquaintance with university life does not even comprise an extern relationship and who are laboring under the burden of an inferiority complex, and the delusion that self-made men are doomed to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for graduates of Columbia University, Yale, Harvard and City College, should perk up their faltering egos as a result of the rise to fame of one John Kane, Scotchman and artist. By day Mr. Kane paints houses for money, but at night he paints pictures for love in his bedroom studio. He has been doing this for over fifty years, but only when his work was exhibited a few days ago at the International Exhibition of Paintings now showing in the Carnegie Galleries did he become famous. Kane's work has been likened to that of the great French modernist Henri Rousseau. Kane never spent a day in an art school. This is encouraging.

CHARLES DARWIN, the deceased evolutionist, has injected himself into the sacred precincts of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Dr. Barnes, bishop of Birmingham believes that man at some period in human existence was something of a monkey. And to prove that Darwin did not go far enough, canon Bullock-Webster demanded that the bishop be cast out of "the church of god" for holding such views. And to show the world that Britons are human, the partisans of both clergymen staged a riot in the cathedral. The "wild Irish" and the "untamed Boers" are getting darned civilized for the boys of bull-dog breed.

FOR the first time in the history of political struggles within the ranks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the capitalist correspondents in Riga, Helingsfors and Geneva, have failed to array Trotsky and Zinoviev armies in battle against Stalin and Bukharin forces. What's the matter boys? Click up. We need a little recreation now and then.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Letter to the American Workers on the Execution of Sacco and Vanzetti

From the Working Men and Women of the Factory "Red Rosa," Moscow

NOTE.—Enclosed is a translation of a letter from a worker-correspondent from Moscow. The writer, Comrade Kantorovich, was once an American worker in the silk mills of Paterson, and was deported to Russia in 1920 as a victim of the Palmer red raids. Ever since then Comrade Kantorovich has been working in the factory in Moscow.

DEAR Comrades, American workers: Today, on the twenty-third of August, 1927, at eleven o'clock in the morning, we workers of the factory "Red Rosa" heard of that shameful execution of two of the finest fighters of the American working class, who had devoted all their lives and energies to the revolutionary labor movement. Words fail us to express the horror which we felt against the hangmen of the American bourgeoisie, when we heard of the execution of the two Comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti.

That execution will serve as a lesson for the proletariat of the world as a whole, and for the American proletariat in particular, the lesson which Marx and Lenin taught us—that between the mutually antagonistic classes of the bourgeoisie and the proletariat no understandings can be reached, and that expectations of mercy from the class enemy, can be harbored only by naive people.

We Russian workers, who experienced many such lessons, and who paid dearly for them many times, wish to remind you of our lesson of the 9th of January, 1905, in Leningrad, when we Russian workers, as a reply to our pleas, were shot down in masses on the streets of St. Petersburg, of the uprising in December of that same year in Moscow, and finally

of the experiences we went through in three revolutions, and thanks to the firm guidance which the working class of the Soviet Union received from the Communist Party of the Bolsheviks and its leader, Vladimir, Ilyitch Lenin, we gained a victory over our bourgeoisie in October 1917. You, American workers, at least the majority of you are still under the leadership of those yellow leaders who deceive you by telling you that in the bourgeois republic of the United States, "democracy" exists, which protects the working class with laws before which all are equal. That is a lie. We remember that in your country exists a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, and you yellow leaders drag at the tail of that bourgeoisie, and like traitors, deceive you and help indirectly in bringing about such shameful events as the execution of our best fighters, who devoted their whole lives to the working class by the American bourgeoisie, who, at the present moment, wield the financial lash over the whole world excepting the U. S. S. R.

With that execution they intended to frighten you, but my dear brothers and sisters, working men and women and farmers of the United States, we are certain that the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti will not only frighten you, but will serve as a lesson for you, that between capital and labor there exists a constant struggle and that, in order to prevent more such executions from taking place, it is necessary to establish one united revolutionary front of the American

matic and financial pressure, perhaps, postponing armed intervention for the immediate present.

The complete isolation of the counter-revolutionary leaders is shown both by the statements of Obregon and Calles who correctly describe the revolt as "a riot rather than a revolution" and also by news dispatches telling of the defeat of counter-revolutionary detachments by armed peasants.

It appears that at no time did the actual counter-revolutionary combat units number over 5,000 effectives. They did not succeed in gaining control of a single Mexican state or an important city.

The labor unions were unquestionably on the side of the Calles government and the Communist Party of Mexico issued a call to the workers and peasants to arm themselves and take the field against reaction.

Obregon is now the only candidate for the presidency and it is with Obregon that Dwight W. Morrow will deal when he takes over the office of American ambassador.

It is known that Obregon is a less determined opponent of American imperialism than Calles. During his previous administration he made concessions both to the oil interests and to American finance-capital that Calles has refused to make. His tendency will be to compromise and thus weaken the nationalist forces.

There are only two paths that the Mexican revolution can travel. It must base itself upon the mass organizations of the workers and peasantry, improve the conditions of the workers and distribute the land to the peasants while at the same time strengthening the political power of the masses, or it must become more and more the ally of American imperialism and finally its weapon for the suppression of the masses.

The extension of organization among the peasantry, the removal of all political restrictions upon the labor movement and the peasant organizations and the arming of the masses are the only methods by which feudal and clerical reaction can be crushed and conquest by American imperialism prevented.

In addition to this, the Mexican nationalist-democratic revolution must strive consciously to build a solid Latin-American bloc against imperialism and to become the leader of the struggle against it.

Failing the energetic carrying out of this program there will be another rise of reaction backed by the American state department acting as the instrument of all exploiting interests which covet the rich natural resources of Mexico and lust for complete domination over her workers and peasants.

working class with the farmers and to rise against the American bourgeoisie and seize from their hands all the factories and workshops, the land and banks, and all political power.

Only then can the American workers be sure that such shameful executions will not be repeated in the United States. And in order to do that, we working men and women of the factory "Red Rosa" propose to you the following: Change all your Menshevik and traitorous leaders for sincere revolutionary proletarian leaders; do not tread any longer the path which for so long was pointed out to you by Mister Gompers, and which his lackey-assistant Green is pointing out now. You must drive them from the ranks of the working class. Build your ranks around the Red International of Labor Unions—the Profintern. Throw out all your class collaborationist leaders and

mobilize around your sincere friends and leaders of the American working class—the Workers (Communist) Party of America, and follow those left leaders of the trade union movement, who work in contact with your Communist Party. Stand like one man in those ranks, and those comrades will lead you to final victory.

Go the path which was pointed out to you by your leader, C. E. Ruthenberg, and only then will you achieve final victory over the American bourgeoisie. That will be the best answer to the execution of the two fighters, Sacco and Vanzetti.

Down with the American bourgeoisie and its hangmen!

Long live the International Revolution, which will put an end to such executions!

Long live the unity of the proletariat of the world!

This letter was read at the general factory meeting on the 23rd of August, 1927, at five o'clock in the evening, and unanimously approved by all the workers. (2,300 workers were present). Written by the worker Kantorovich.

IMPERIALIST "PEACE AND GOOD WILL" IN SHANGHAI

By SCOTT NEARING.

SHANGHAI, (FP) Oct. 17.—Two bananas slip quietly out of a basket on the wharf and into the pocket of a Chinese street urchin. This urchin is an aristocrat among the Shanghai street arabs. He has a blue cotton jacket in addition to a shirt and a pair of trousers.

The urchin moves away from the wharf. But he does not get far. A Hindu detective has seen him take the bananas. The chase is soon over. The detective, armed with a long, heavy bamboo cane grabs the small boy by the shoulder, and despite his protests and cries strikes him fiercely with the cane. Many Chinese stand about but they offer no protest. They have learned that only mass protests count. They can wait! But they look their hate at this six-foot man bearing the lad.

Perhaps they might have done something, even in this case had they not been within a stone's throw of a Sikh policeman, standing observant with his rifle in his hands.

The British have established their flying school in the grounds at the race track. From early morning till late at night the military planes whirl and circle. The Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shanghai protests against this violation of Chinese territory. The letters go into the waste basket. British officials do not even deign to make an acknowledgment. The planes go on flying over Chinese territory. Is that not answer enough?

British guards, Italian guards, French guards, posted here and there with rifles and naked bayonets. Companies drilling and parading to military music. The Chinese stand in crowds, looking on. There is nothing else that they can do, now.

Out on the waterfront lie the battleships, in plain sight from the business center. They lie there, day after day, idle guns, trained on the city. The Chinese look and say nothing. Yesterday the Shanghai Times printed as a matter of News, the list of men-of-war then in the port: one Portuguese; one Italian; one Japanese; two French; three British; ten United States. The United States—almost two-thirds of the whole number! The Pittsburgh and the Richmond lie close to the Standard Oil Compound. The others are scattered in through the harbor.

Ten United States warships in the harbor to three British! Well, what else should the ships do, anyway? And if there are ten Americans here, the British can use their ships elsewhere.

Chinese street urchins, beaten in their own streets by Hindu detectives; Sikh police, parading the streets with rifles strung over their backs; military planes hovering; soldiers marching; men-of-war in the offing—in a Chinese harbor, of a Chinese city, two hours journey from the sea. Foreign tokens of peace and good will!

The Chinese move about, collect in little knots, look, separate, and say nothing. They are waiting.

Emblem of Tenth Anniversary of USSR Now Ready

A beautifully designed button commemorating the Tenth Anniversary of the establishment of the First Workers' Soviet Republic will soon be distributed by the thousands by the National office of the Workers (Communist) Party.

On the background of a bright red star is represented a Russian worker challenging with a hammer in one hand and a drawn rifle with bayonet in the other for those who would destroy the Soviet Union. The words "Tenth Anniversary" is emblazoned conspicuously over the fighter for the workers' and peasants' order.

Requests for the emblem, which is one of the most attractive and ingenious yet designed are already pouring in from Workers' Party units and also from workers' clubs and other organizations throughout the United States. The price for single emblems is ten cents, but orders in larger quantities from the National Office, Workers (Communist) Party, 43 East 125th St., New York City, are being filled at a reduced rate.

Correction

The name of the author of the poem "Lecker" which appeared on page six of last Saturday's issue was incorrectly spelled. The poem was written by H. Lovick and translated from the Yiddish by A. B. Magl.