

# CHINESE REVOLUTIONISTS ADVANCE ON HANKOW

## Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

WHEN the world-famous foe of King George of England, Emperor of India and the dominions beyond the seas, was re-elected mayor of Chicago, he appointed as chief of police an enthusiastic gentleman by the name of Michael Hughes who pledged himself to drive all bandits and other evil doers out of the city inside of the customary 48 hours. William Hale Thompson, the nemesis of Britain's royal family busied himself with writing signs boosting his beloved city, such as "Drop your hammer; pick up your horn," and "Boost your city and your business." He also decided to calm the then swirling waters of the Mississippi and to bring the Dempsey-Tunney fight to Chicago. The business of getting rid of the pestiferous bandits he would leave to his man Hughes.

HOW successful Mr. Hughes has been may be gathered from the following news item bearing a Chicago date line: "When a funny-looking man entered the Red Parrot Inn, a famous roadhouse northwest of Chicago, and mounted a machine gun in a strategic position, commanding a sweep of the dance floor, forty men and women patrons were curiously fascinated. What a novel act this is going to be they thought. It was a moment later four other men entered, more sinister looking than funny. Two carried sawed-off shot guns and two were armed with revolvers. "Everybody lie flat on the floor," commanded the leader. The terrified patrons obeyed. Then two bandits went through the crowd and took all cash and jewelry available. In the twinkling of an eye the bandit quintet was gone, escaping from the scene in an automobile after disabling all other machines nearby to prevent pursuit."

SHOULD a citizen of the "Windy City" remind Mr. Hughes of his promise to rid the city of bandits, that worthy can rightfully claim that the incident at the Red Parrot Inn took place outside his jurisdiction. Mr. Hughes is a politician as well as a law enforcing officer, able to use his head as well as his feet. There is reason to suspect that the police are as averse to the complete elimination of crime as the clergy are to the complete abolition of sin. Without bandits unemployment would play havoc with the Chicago police department and without the devil clergymen might be obliged to make a living, writing their experiences for the "confession" magazines.

INTEREST in the coming Dempsey-Tunney fight flagging, that expert showman Tex Rickard, decided that heroic measures should be adopted to clean out whatever ducats remained in the pockets of those who follow the manly art of prize fighting. Until now the scheduled combat between the champion and the challenger was as devoid of fire as a factional fight between two groups of liberals. Something had to be done. So Dempsey's literary representative wrote a letter to Mr. Tunney suggesting that the latter might be able to allay public curiosity concerning certain suspicious financial deals entered into by close associates of his when Dempsey lost the fistic crown to the battling bookworm.

MOVING picture magnates have entered into an agreement to bury the Sacco-Vanzetti case as far as the screen is concerned. A trade journal tells of this agreement and declares that requests came from Europe to the movie barons begging them to do their share in the task of removing the famous case from public consideration. This sheds a light on the methods employed by the ruling classes in "hiding" news that hurts the capitalist, a stem. It also serves as

## BOOTHS FROM RADIO WORLD'S FAIR TO REMAIN FOR "RED BAZAAR" AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Progressive members of the upholsterers' union of New York have voted to join in the preparations for the "Red Bazaar" being arranged by THE DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit at Madison Square Garden on October 6-7-8-9. They will meet tonight immediately after work at the Freiheit building, 30 Union Square, to discuss details for cooperating.

Arrangements have just been completed with the sponsors of the 4th Annual Radio World's Fair which opened at Madison Square Garden

## PHILADELPHIA IN ELECTION BATTLE; MANY SHOT DOWN

### American Style Election Volleys Rake Streets

**BULLETIN.**  
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20.—Two victims of gang warfare staged in connection with the bitterly contested primary election campaigns in Allegheny county, died today as the county went to the polls.  
George Faber, 24, and John Rohan, 19, were the victims. Faber, an innocent bystander, was shot as he emerged from a store in the "strip" district last Friday and died in a hospital today. Rohan was sitting in a parked automobile when shot down from a speeding car.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 20.—This city today experienced the best political fight for some time. Chicago tactics were freely used. Mobile armies of thugs dashed about the streets, in spite of the promise of the governor to send the militia, and shot up the town. Members of parties in the election referred openly and gloatingly to their "mobile armies," and exulted as much over a rival gunman wounded as over the report of a close voting precinct won.

Innocent bystanders have been dodging bullets not only today, but for several days past, as the preliminary skirmishes in the exercise of the free American and sovereign right of suffrage, modern style, were conducted.  
**Big Slush Funds.**  
Charges that more than \$300,000 had been spent by the republican organization of senator-elect William S. Vare in promoting the mayoralty and district attorneyship campaigns of Harry A. Mackey and Judge John Monaghan were made by former Mayor J. Hampton Moore, the anti-Vare candidate, here tonight on the eve of one of the most eagerly awaited primary elections in Philadelphia's history.  
On the outcome of tomorrow's election hinges the immediate future of the Vare organization in local politics.

**Volleys From Cars.**  
The murder and thuggery which for the last ten days have terrorized Pittsburgh spread to the outer districts over Sunday, when Oakland and Soho found armed gangs dashing about the streets pouring volley after volley from speeding cars.

William Meade, 48 years old, of 814 Cortlandt St., a taxi starter, was seriously wounded by a stray bullet last night while at his stand at Atwood and Forbes Sts. John Mutz, 21 years old, of 3711 Forbes St., and John Rohan, 19, of 3723 Orpwood St., are in the Homeopathic Hospital seriously wounded by gangsters' bullets.  
As a result of the Soho riots, Police Captain Anthony Forrester was suspended today. Lieutenant Earl Means and Policemen Thomas McGuire and Fred Coberley also were relieved from duty.

## NEW STRIKE TALK AS BOSSES EVICT WORKER LEADERS

(By Federated Press)  
Now that the Henderson, N. C. textile strike is over the Harriet cotton mill firm is punishing the active men. A telegram from the local organizer says:  
**Relief Deducted From Pay.**  
"Special relief given strikers by firm during early period of strike, (Continued on Page Two)

yesterday whereby they will leave a large number of their booths for the use of the "Red Bazaar." These are of the most elaborate kind, with interior decorations of an unusually high artistic order. With the acquisition of these booths, the bazaar committee hopes to increase the general attractiveness of the forthcoming affair, which is expected to be a major event in the history of the labor press.  
Reports from cities throughout the U. S. are coming in daily with the announcement of plans for cooperating in the Garden event.

## Dwight Morrow, Partner of Morgan, Appointed Ambassador to Mexico

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Dwight W. Morrow, partner in the financial firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., was appointed ambassador to Mexico today. The appointment was announced by President Coolidge.

## 2 MORE MARINES DEAD IN THE U.S.-NICARAGUAN WAR

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Two more American marines have just been killed in the war which the U. S. state department is waging against remnants of the Liberal government of Nicaragua which has refused to accept its rule, as laid down by Col. Stimson.  
At the same time over 20 Nicaraguans were killed and 50 wounded in the skirmish with the marines and about twenty-five native constabulary.

The fighting occurred at Telpaneca and is reported to have lasted four hours. So far as the casualties go, the fight appears to have been the most serious since the Ocatel battle, in which several hundred Nicaraguans under Gen. Sandino were killed.  
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## Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

## Union Officials, District 7, Take Local to the Court

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 20.—An injunction applied for by the officials of District 7, United Mine Workers of America, against Local Union 5516 has been granted by the court of common pleas of Schuylkill county. The duly elected officers of the local union are restrained from collecting dues or in any other way exercising the functions of their offices.

**Many Grievances.**  
Around the expelled local union has grown up a large opposition movement based on the many grievances and violations of the contract by the coal operators to which the district officials have failed to pay proper attention.  
The large salaries and expense accounts of the district officials have also become an issue.  
Local Union 5516 has issued a statement citing various grievances and calling for an "extraordinary" district convention but no real program has been submitted by its committee.

**Bad Opposition Tactics.**  
The insurgent movement has weakened its case by taking a position on the check-off, arbitration and dues payment which the district officials find it possible to interpret as operators' propaganda. The whole affair is marked by much confusion but the district officials, instead of adjusting the grievances which are certainly legitimate, have invoked the power of the courts against the membership.  
This has created further dissatisfaction.

**Expect New Developments.**  
According to the opinion of miners who were active in the last election in support of the "Save the Union" ticket headed by John Brophy and who are working for a militant program for the U. M. W. of A., there is the opportunity to organize a powerful left wing movement against the incompetent and reactionary district officialdom in opposition to injunction processes in internal union affairs and around a fighting program of resistance to the coal operators who are systematically weakening the union in the anthracite.  
Further developments are expected within the next few days. Left wingers are actively opposing any signs of a movement toward secession from the U. M. W. of A.

## NEEDLE WORKERS TO FIGHT BOSSES AND RIGHT WING

### Dollar Tax Is Proposed to Help Struggle

An offensive against the right wing and bosses in the needle trades is proclaimed in a statement issued yesterday evening by the Unity Committee of the Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union and Furriers' Union.  
Election of shop chairmen representing the rank and file; new union elections, the support of workers in all trades, a tax of one dollar and calling of local conferences are some of the methods proposed by the committee. The statement in full, reads as follows:

"The pogrom in the cloakmakers' union, the dressmakers' union, and the furriers' union, has been going on for 10 months. The right wing bureaucrats in the needle unions, together with the Jewish Daily Forward and the reactionary leadership of the American Federation of Labor have called to their aid the police, the guerrillas, the bosses and the courts in order to break the unions that were attempting to improve the workers' lives.  
"They spoke about driving out the Communists. In reality they aimed at driving out the rank and file leaders elected by the union membership and fighting together with the membership successful struggles against the exploitation of the bosses. They spoke about "Moscow"; in reality they were doing work to please the bosses of the United States.  
**Bosses Have Upper Hand.**  
"Brothers and sisters, a black shadow is hovering over the workers' lives. There is no union control either among the cloakmakers and dressmakers or by the major part of the fur workers. The bosses have gained the upper hand. The bosses make nothing of the conditions that we had introduced after a hard and strenuous struggle. Contracting shops are multiplying. The hours grow longer. The wages grow smaller. Piece work is already the order of the day. Sigman confers with the bosses in order to saddle the cloakmakers with piece-work slavery that is detrimental to their earnings and to their very lives.  
"The bosses and the Sigmans work hand in hand. The official union strives to get rid of every dissatisfied worker. The bosses are trying to eliminate every one protesting against the pogrom. Friends aid each other. Their common ideal is a company union where everything is determined by the boss thru his own representatives. A company union is good for both; the union official is guaranteed a secure job, the boss is guaranteed against workers' struggle. Both companions strive to ride on the back of the workers.  
**Right Wing Weakens.**  
"Now when it has already become clear to everybody that the forces of the right wing are becoming weaker, that the Sigmans and Wolls have not accomplished their aim, that bickerings and rifts are destroying their own ranks, that their credit and their prestige are on the wane, the time has come to halt the hand of the pogrom-makers. The time has come to end the vicious attack on our fundamental interests. With united forces, with new energy, with new faith we

## Irish Elections Give Government Only Scant Lead

DUBLIN, Sept. 20.—With all the election returns in with the exception of those from three districts, President William T. Cosgrave's government faction had a scant lead of five seats in the Dail Eireann today.  
Seventy-seven government candidates held seats which were divided among them as follows:  
Government representatives, 60; farmers, 5; independents, 12. The republican-labor coalition headed by Eamonn De Valera had 72 seats as follows:  
Republicans, 57; laborites, 12; national league, 2; Communist, 1.

## Child Slave in Chicago Found Killed: Clothes Torn; Was Only Age 14

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Edna Miller, 14, was found brutally slain on a vacant lot at the western fringe of the city today.  
The girl had been missing since shortly after eight o'clock last night when she returned from her first day's work in Chicago, as a housemaid. A large wound had been made on the girl's head. Her clothing had been torn, and her neck bore bruises, indicating she had also been strangled.

## Trial of White Terrorists, Begun in Leningrad, Discloses British Plots

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 20.—The trial of the five monarchist terrorists and spies has begun in Leningrad. The preliminary judiciary inquest established that the accused belonged to the monarchist group of the ex-Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolavitch. The group was directed by ex-General Koutepov, the ex-grand duke's aide, who is closely connected with the British intelligence service.  
Koutepov's agents crossed the Soviet frontier with the assistance of the Finnish, Latvian and Polish secret service. The prisoners, together with others, crossed the Soviet territory where they formed into two parts. One group of the terrorists who remained in Leningrad committed the explosion in the Business Club. The other group went to Moscow where they unsuccessfully attempted to blow up the state political department building.  
Besides the terroristic acts, the monarchists were given the task of collecting secret military information, receiving instructions from the British intelligence and secret services which assisted them. Some of the terrorists escaped. Others were killed fighting with the militia and the agents of the state political department.  
The accused who are now appearing in court are Balmasoff, Solsky, Stroevo, Samoloff, and Aderkas.

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## Fess Likewise Implies Cautious Cal Lied in "Do Not Choose" Yarn

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Unless President Coolidge issues another statement absolutely declining to be a candidate, he will be renominated by the Republican convention, Senator Fess (R.), of Ohio declared today.  
He added that Mr. Coolidge would accept the nomination. After casting complimentary votes for favorite sons, most of the states, after the fourth ballot, will jump to the president. He indicated that Ohio might take the lead. In this statement Fess supports the expressed opinion of Hughes, Mellon and Bascomb Slomp.

## LONGSHOREMEN WIN WAGE RAISE; VOTING ON OFFER

The strike of 5,000 longshoremen has been averted by the bosses' committee offering the union's spokesmen a compromise in wages for the new agreement which the latter says it will urge the men to accept.  
The new offer was made to the union representatives yesterday morning when they met with the Trans-Atlantic Conference representing the bosses at their headquarters, 10 Bridge St. The various locals in the north Atlantic ports will vote on the bosses' proposal between today and Sunday. On Monday morning the results will be announced.  
**New Wage Scale.**  
The bosses conference agrees to pay the longshoremen 85 cents an hour and \$1.30 for overtime. The demands of the union were 90 cents an hour and \$1.35 for overtime. The longshoremen will work a minimum of four hours when called to work on Sundays and holidays.

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## Goldstein Paroled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The federal parole board at Leavenworth Penitentiary has recommended approval of a parole for Nat Goldstein, of St. Louis, who is serving a two-year sentence for conspiracy in the celebrated Jack Daniels' distillery case.  
Goldstein becomes eligible for parole Oct. 9th. The recommendation has not yet been approved by the department of justice. It will come before Attorney General Sargent next week.

## PARTISAN BANDS NEAR TO SUBURBS CUT RAILROAD; "STATE OF WAR"

### Three Thousand Kwantung Troops at Weichow Declare for Revolution; Others Neutral

(Special Cable To The DAILY WORKER.)  
HANKOW, China, Sept. 20.—The authorities here are terrified. News of partisan bands, peasants' armies, and popular uprisings continue. The guerrilla movement against the Wuhan-Nanking combination is rapidly growing. The Peking-Hankow railroad has been cut by partisan troops. The railway administration disarmed the troops guarding the railway, blew up a bridge, and cut the telephone wires, and have occupied the last station on the way to Hankow.  
The authorities here, feeling the enormous popular resentment against them, and sensing that underground Communist organizations are active, is expelling from its ranks every person suspected not merely of Communism, but even of liberalism, or a labor union sympathy. A state of war was proclaimed on September 10. It has just been prolonged for an indefinite time, by official order. All the important strategic points in the city are constantly occupied by troops in full equipment.  
Fear of the partisans carrying their victorious advance into the city causes a feverish activity of fortification building. General Tang Sheng-chi has arrived with two divisions of which one was immediately sent southwards to try and stop the armies headed by Ho Lung and the other is stationed on the Hunan-Hupeh border, where a popular uprising against the Kuomintang leaders' treachery is momentarily expected.

## U. S. CAPITALISTS FORCE LEAGUE TO ASK TARIFF TALK

### Intend to Smash Walls Erected by Debtors

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—While the French tariff war hangs in the balance, American capitalist interests have succeeded in having the League of Nations invite the United States to a general conference on tariffs. The U. S. says the state department is concerned chiefly with the smashing of restrictions of American made goods which prevail in certain of the "war baby" states, the new creations of the Allied Powers at the Versailles peace conference.  
The invitation reads:  
**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**  
Geneva, April 2, 1927.  
Sir:—On behalf of the Council of the League of Nations I have the honor to invite the United States government to send a duly authorized delegation to take part in an international conference with a view to framing an international convention for abolishing import and export prohibitions and restrictions.  
This invitation is addressed to states members and non-members of the League of Nations in pursuance of the following resolution adopted by the council on March 11, 1927:  
"The council (a) approves the report of the Economic Committee on its twenty-first session; (b) decides

## PARIS GENDARMES CLUB WORKERS AT PROTEST MEETING

### Hundreds Hurt in Police Outrages in France

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Hundreds of French workers were injured and trampled when Paris mounted and foot police attempted to break up the huge mass meeting at Clichy where thousands of outraged workmen were demanding the immediate withdrawal or expulsion of the American Legion from France.  
**Police Beat Workers.**  
The police who were massed in platoons, with supporting reserves on horseback and motorcycles, watched the meeting without interfering until the crowds began to assume such vast proportions that the order was given to disperse them. The police charged and the workers in resisting were crushed back and beaten with brutal ferocity by the sticks and swords of the French cossacks. Blood flowed from broken heads and bleeding noses, while the steady drumming thud of the police weapons on the workers' bodies could be heard above the shouts and the gendarme's yells.  
The resistance of the workers and the inability of the police to break up the Clichy protest meeting in spite of their deliberately brutal tactics infuriated the gendarmes to such a degree that the square in which the meeting had been held soon resembled a battle ground rather than a suburban park. As a result of the police outrages four of the leading workers were jailed.  
**Workers' Parade Ordered.**  
The attack by the police came after a quiet and orderly parade in which thousands of the workers with marching bands around their arms proceeded thru the streets of Clichy on their

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# Japanese Delegate Asks League to Aid Sudden War on U.S.

GENEVA, Sept. 20. — The question of a war between the United States and Japan, came up before the League Council today, and the Japanese delegate, Harukazu Nagao, offered an amendment to the Polish "peace" resolution which would have allowed such a war to take place without objection by the League. However, when the full import of the amendment offered by Japan to restrict the provision for arbitration before beginning the shooting to League members only finally reached the delegates, they became flurried. Agents of American finance among the consultants of most of the councilmen present objected on the grounds that the League seemed to be banding around Japan to threaten America. The Japanese delegate was quietly told that his amendment was not to be passed, and he diplomatically withdrew it.

**Hungary Defies.**  
But the shadow of war, darkening the incense to the sham Goddess of Peace which all the delegates are industriously burning, left a considerable feeling of restraint and worry upon the gathering.  
Nerves were further strained by the obstinate rejection by Hungary of Sir Austen Chamberlain's report, favorable to Roumania in the Hungarian land's dispute. The spectacle of a tiny "enemy" country defying the League and its "Triple Entente" leadership roused some of the delegates to wrath. Hungary was soundly scolded, Chamberlain threatened to resign from the investigation commission, and the Council finally decided that Roumania and Hungary should try to agree, outside the League Council.

**Spain Sneers.**  
Another third rate power, Spain, continues to jeer at the apparently powerless League of Nations. Primo de Rivera, dictator of Spain, publicly stated yesterday that the League assembly is "no better than a casino," and that nothing of value comes from all its wrangling.

**England Still Dopes.**  
GENEVA, Sept. 20. — The assembly adopted a resolution demanding that the governments of the various countries speed up measures to control illicit traffic in narcotics.  
The assembly also adopted the committee's report dealing with the diminution of poppy culture in Persia. The Persian government last week announced its willingness to curtail poppy cultivation over a three year period, as an experiment.  
Count Lytton, speaking on behalf of India, urged efficacious international action to put down and control the drug traffic. He did not promise that the British plantations in India would cease to "legally" produce quantities of the poison.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

## A SHORT COURSE of ECONOMIC SCIENCE

By A. BOGDANOFF

Revised and supplemented by S. M. Dvoletsky in conjunction with the author. Translated by J. Finberg.

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

The first edition of this book was published in 1927 and the ninth in 1926. It was first published in English in 1925—this new edition, just issued, is the second.

**\$1.00**

MEMBERS OF POLITICAL EDUCATION — By A. Bogdanoff and A. Svetlov. Paper, \$2.00. Cloth, \$3.00. LENIN ON ORGANIZATION. Cloth, \$1.50.

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO. 33 First Street, New York.

## Route of New York-Spokane Air Derby Flyers



FIFTE PLANES are scheduled to take part in the cross-country flight. They are divided into three classes, according to route and number of stops, both based on their fuel-carrying capacity. Class B planes, which left Monday, make ten stops; Class A planes left Tuesday, to make six stops. Non-stop planes leave Wednesday. All are due in Spokane Thursday.

## First Plane Crew in Class A Dead; Many Others Fall

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Class A entries in the New York to Spokane air derby started hopping off at 7 o'clock this morning.  
The first of the 15 to take off was a Buhl Airster, entered by the Buhl Aircraft Company of Marysville, Mich., and piloted by R. E. Hudson. Within three-quarters of an hour, the first plane had fallen, at Morris-town, N. J., killing Pilot Hudson and his mechanic, J. D. Radike. Other planes were forced down, without casualties, along the way.

**Some Survive.**  
CHICAGO, Sept. 20. — Twelve planes, survivors of the twenty-five that sailed out ahead of the sun from Mineola, L. I. yesterday morning, in the transcontinental air derby for Spokane, zoomed into the hazy sky today, with Glendive, Mont., as their day's objective. Fueling stops were scheduled for St. Paul, Fargo and Bismarck, N. D., and then into the Montana stop-over town.  
Twenty-eight airplanes flying westward, remained in the air today in the Class A and Class B divisions of the transcontinental New York to Spokane, Wash., air derby. Seventeen of the number were Class B ships and eleven were Class A.

**New Race Ready.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Final inspections were being made today on the 12 planes which will participate in the Pacific coast air derby. The planes will take off from Mills Field early tomorrow morning in a race which will end at Spokane, Wash. The derby is being held in connection with the national air races at Spokane.

## New Strike Talk When Bosses Evict Leaders

(Continued from Page One)  
groceries and drugs sent to neediest cases, now being deducted from pay. Profit sharing promised and now being carried out through increasing work of each operator. Investigation of overseers not being carried out. Some scabs have been fired, also some strikers. Eviction notices to ex-striker are reaching a large number. Of 150 leaving town about half received notice to quit. Dissatisfaction high since settlement, due to highhandedness of management. Strike talk again rising high.  
The strike of 300 workers lasted 5 weeks. It stirred North Carolina when the militia was called out. Most of the men and women joined the United Textile Workers Union, though the strike started spontaneously before organization began.  
The strike of 800 cotton mill workers ended on the employers' promises to improve conditions without raising wages. A textile union representative writes:

**Raises Not Mentioned.**  
"They were promised shoes and school books for all the children, five weeks of back rent, unlocking of mill gates (workers were locked in between whistles), cleaning of all wells (dirty open wells, breeding disease, furnished the town's water supply); running electric lights into homes; investigation into the actions of overseers and second hands, but not a word in regard to wages."

The strike began spontaneously when the workers discovered their petition for a 12 1/2 per cent raise in the boss's wastebasket. The workers were not hosiery workers, but the hosiery federation loaned an organizer temporarily to them. While he was north at his federation's convention, the strike was ended.  
Seven hundred of the 800 joined the United Textile Workers during the strike. "We are holding three mass meetings a week, and the one on Wednesday saw an attendance of 600 people," writes the organizer. "If we can keep up attendance we will be able to maintain an organization and get a real union going."

William Faversham, famous English actor, is broke. Recently Faversham went into bankruptcy. Today the actor filed a schedule of his assets and liabilities. Although his assets total \$58,508, they are all claims which are more or less uncollectable. These claims include one of \$50,000 against Brock Pemberton, the producer, and \$4,298 against the Pilgrimage Players of Hollywood, Cal.

## Massachusetts Lawmaker Wants Life Imprisonment for Displaying Red Flag

BOSTON, Sept. 20. — If a bill just introduced in the Massachusetts legislature by Representative Harrison H. Atwood of Boston becomes a law, anyone displaying "a red flag or any emblem of opposition to organized government" will be liable to conviction on a charge of felony and be entitled to life imprisonment.  
Atwood has also filed a bill making it a felony to "advocate syndicalism," the maximum penalty to be 14 years.

## Bosses Only Saved Their Own Produce By Teamster Raise

By ART SHIELDS  
Federated Press.  
Hard-hitting tactics are winning for New York's teamsters and chauffeurs. Another 2,000 men, who move perishable fruits and vegetables for the commission merchants and produce wholesalers are pocketing \$5.00 a week more as the result of a 30-hour strike.

**Force Raise.**  
Seven thousand truckmen won a similar raise the week before. So this September shows a total of 9,000 teamsters and chauffeurs, representing families of nearly 50,000 persons, who have jacked up their standard of living by an extra five spot a week. Wages are now \$45 for the men in charge of the trucks, something less for helpers.

New York's fruits and vegetables come in by lighters from New Jersey. The strike was a boon to Newark, Jersey City and the other towns across the river. Unable to sell the stuff in New York the merchants dumped apples on the market for as little as 10 cents a bushel; tomatoes for as low as 25 cents a crate; beans brought only 50 cents a bushel. Melons went for a song.

**Bosses Appalled by Possible Loss.**  
Facing a loss of millions of dollars of grapes, apples, tomatoes, melons, beans, berries, etc., the bosses became eager to settle. Soon after the Fruit and Produce Trades Assn. and the Market Truckmen's Assn. met the committee of local 202 of the teamsters' international, the \$5.00 compromise was agreed upon, the union scaling down its demands from the \$7.00 originally asked.

The reason for the settlement is frankly given in the front-page headline of the Journal of Commerce: "Perishables Saved, as Truck Strike Ends; Enormous Loss is Prevented When Teamsters Are Given \$5 Wage Increase" reads the caption on the employers' paper's story.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

## Aged Galleani, Friend Of Sacco and Vanzetti, Victim of Fascist Rage

(By Federated Press).  
Luigi Galleani, close personal friend and counselor of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, has become a virtual prisoner of the fascist organization in Ravenna, Italy. Old, penniless and physically broken, following his deportation from America several years ago, the aged man has long been under close observation by the Italian government. Recently he was placed under guard in his own home by the Ravenna blackshirts, and is forbidden to leave it or to associate with friends, according to reports reaching New York friends of the anarchist leader.

In America Galleani edited Cronaca Sovversiva, a revolutionary anarchist paper published in Lynn for several years till his arrest in late 1918. Sacco and Vanzetti, as subscribers and active circulators of this periodical were on the suspect list of the department of justice. After Galleani's deportation in June 1919, the roundup of his followers began.

Galleani's age saved him from sterner punishment by the Mussolini government. Seized after a recent anti-fascist outbreak at Ravenna it was at first intended to deport him to one of the tiny Mediterranean islands which the blackshirts use as jails for the radicals.

## Chicago Girls Finally Freed for Sacco and Vanzetti Activities

CHICAGO, Sept. 20 (FP).—Signs of returning sanity appeared in Chicago's courtrooms as the first month since the Sacco-Vanzetti executions began drawing to a close. Judge Sam Heller on Sept. 15 released the 28 remaining prisoners picked up by the police during the meetings and parades of protest prior to the double murder by the state of Massachusetts. Two days before, he had freed a couple of girls arrested for making street-corner speeches.  
"I guess if Jane Addams can speak her mind on the Sacco-Vanzetti case without being arrested you can do the same," Heller told the girls as he bawled out the brave coppers that had pulled them in.

The previous week four others were fined, but payment was suspended.

## Carol of Rumania Asks More Than the \$500,000 Left Him for Expenses

BUCHAREST, Sept. 20.—Former Crown Prince Carol, of Rumania, is attempting to break the will of his father, the late King Ferdinand and has already obtained the intervention of the court of appeal, it was announced today by the official court gazette.  
Carol's petition for a trustee to safeguard his interests was granted by the court of appeals with the appointment of General Condescu as trustee. Under Ferdinand's will Carol is understood to have received more than half a million dollars.

## Monarchists in English Pay on Trial in U.S.S.R. for Bombing Worker Club

LENINGRAD, Russia, Sept. 20. —Five Russians, sons and grandsons of former czarist army officers, went on trial here today, charged with espionage on behalf of the British government, and of instituting a reign of terror in Leningrad last June.  
In addition to the espionage charges, the men were accused of having bombed a Leningrad Communist meeting last June, and with having killed three officials while resisting arrest.

## Indianapolis Mayor On Trial for Graft Admits Helping Klan

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 20. — Mayor John L. Duvall today continued to face a stinging barrage of questions concerning his alleged political deals as prosecuting attorney, William H. Remy cross-examined the Indianapolis mayor, who late yesterday finished his direct testimony on charges of political corruption.  
Duvall has tried to deny charges that he promised William H. Armitage, Indianapolis politician, three city jobs for \$14,500, the Klan 85 per cent of his appointments and numerous alleged offers to small-fry politicians.

But Duvall was hazy in his reply to questions concerning agreeing to the Klan's political policy.  
One of the mayor's most significant admissions was that he appointed George S. Elliott, former exalted cyclops of the Marion County Klan, to the position of superintendent of banks and Harry W. Bedford, Klan organizer, as traffic department head, and that he indorsed notes of \$1,000 each given by the two men, who afterwards left the city.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 20. — Eighteen-year-old Mary Cwikla, an attractive blonde of Suffield, Conn., was the central figure today at the trial in Essex County Superior Court of Herman A. Reed, of Waterbury, Conn., and Leo J. Nolin, of South Groveland, Mass., charged with slaying William Griffin, a Haverhill grocer, during a hold-up last March.

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## Paris Gendarmes Club Workers Who Protest

(Continued from Page One)  
way to christen the "Sacco and Vanzetti Square," in memory of the two murdered workers. After the ceremonies at Sacco and Vanzetti Square the mass meeting, which had swelled to an unprecedented size, heard Vaillant-Couturier and other prominent French Communists and labor leaders voice the demands of the overwhelming mass of the workers that the American Legion leave French soil at once.  
The police action is part of the systematic attempt which the Paris gendarmes under the direction of Chiappe, the prefect of Paris, have been making to stir up the workers, who are infuriated by the insult felt in the presence of the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti on French soil, to acts of violence. Police persecution has reached an unbelievable pitch and scores of workers are being deported from France on framed-up charges. The French intelligence and secret service have received special orders to stop at nothing in carrying out their campaign of relentless persecution.  
While the police action at Cliehy was the most flagrant, other meetings throughout Paris were broken up, and an unknown number of workers received injuries in the course of the government's attempts to suppress the workers' hostility to the Legion.

## All France Aroused.

ST. ETIENNE, France, Sept. 20.—Despite the police edict forbidding all meetings to protest against the presence of the American Legion on the soil of France thousands of French workers demonstrated thru the streets of St. Etienne, demanding that the legionnaires be expelled immediately from the country. The fury of the workers against the murderers of

## Fascists of Lithuania Use Severe Sentences in Attempt at Terror

BERLIN, Sept. 20. — Heavy sentences have been meted out by a court martial to the alleged ring-leaders of the recent rebellion in Taurageo, Lithuania, dispatches from Kovno revealed today.  
One insurrectionist was executed, seven sentenced to life imprisonment, and fourteen others sent to the penitentiary for participation in the rebellion, the dispatches said.

Sacco and Vanzetti has been raised to fury as a result of the orgies in which the legionnaires participate nightly in Paris. Accounts of the actions of the Legion have reached the provinces and scores of meetings sprang up all over France in response to the feeling of desecration which the French workers will feel so long as the legionnaires are among them.

## Soccer Player Dies.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 20.—Hit on the head by the elbow of an opposing player in a soccer game, Arthur P. Sylvia 19, was so badly injured that he died today. Despite his injuries, he stayed in the game scoring the only point for his team and was treated by a physician afterwards.

## New Hearing for Scott.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Chief Justice of the Criminal Court William V. Brothers today reassigned the sanity hearing of Russell Scott, under sentence to be hanged for the murder of Joseph Maurer, to Judge Emanuel Eller. Judge Eller set October 24th as the date for the hearing.

## ANTHRACITE FIREMEN WIN DECISION AGAINST COAL BOSSES ON FIGHT TO LAY OFF WORKERS

By ED FALKOWSKI  
(Federated Press.)  
SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 20. — The full quota of firemen will be maintained on every idle day as has been done in the past, according to the decision handed down by the conciliation board which met in Philadelphia last week.  
During the slack time period the company has developed a labor-economizing policy which penetrated even to the boiler houses where a fireman from each shift was laid off on every idle day. The contract recognizes firemen as essential maintenance workers, who are employed 7 days a week and 52 weeks a year. Boiler-house men never knew, hitherto, what a day off felt like until this unpleasantness occurred, and trouble commenced to brew.  
In many boilerhouses the firemen urged a walkout, and only for the conciliatory tactics of union officials, would have shut down the colliery. Other firemen wrangled hotly with

bosses, demanding the replacement of the laid-off worker. The bosses protested their helplessness, while superintendents merely shrugged their shoulders, and blamed officials still higher up.  
**Threaten to Withdraw Men.**  
Finally the case was taken before the Anthracite Conciliation Board which wavered in its efforts to reach a decision until the union officials present declared that if the firemen are to be laid off on idle days, the union would withdraw all maintenance men from colliery duty on every idle day, thus imperiling the condition of the mines, and letting the boilers get cold. The officials protested very strongly against the employment of confidence men — office clerks and time-keepers.  
Evidently this warning had its proper effect, for on reconsideration a decision was handed down stating that hereafter the full quota of firemen are to be retained on every day the colliery is idle.



# KELLOGG SENDS TARIFF THREAT AGAINST FRANCE

## War of Duties Starts if "Ally" Doesn't Bow

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—France was officially informed today that the United States stands ready to increase import duties on French goods unless the discrimination against American products, under the new French tariff schedules, is removed.

This attitude was revealed in a brief note delivered to the French foreign office in Paris, in reply to the French rejection of the American proposal for a most-favored-nation commercial treaty.

It is understood here that if the French show a desire to continue negotiations over the tariff question, the parleys likely will be in Washington rather than in Paris, as originally contemplated.

Only three most-favored-nation treaties have actually been ratified and that the modus vivendi arrangements with other countries—fourteen in all—can be terminated on very short notice.

The three countries with which the United States has most-favored-nation agreements are Germany, Estonia and Hungary. Such treaties with Salvador and Turkey have been signed but not ratified. The countries with which the United States has modus vivendi arrangements are Turkey, Brazil, Poland, Albania, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Latvia, Lithuania, Nicaragua and Rumania.

The tariff war with France might influence the twelve other countries with which the State Department is now negotiating for most-favored-nation treaties. These are Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, Yugoslavia, Honduras, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Finland, Latvia and Guatemala.

It is anticipated that the practical ultimatum of the state department will catch the French foreign office at a disadvantage, as the artificial welcome of the American Legion, necessary to French capitalists in internal politics has made it difficult for them to immediately whip up resentment for U. S. imperialism. They will simply have to pay the price, in the opinion of state department, attaches.

## Detroit Workers Will Celebrate Annual Party Ball, September 25

DETROIT, Sept. 20.—The annual autumn festival and ball arranged for Saturday September 25th at the Workers' Home 1343 E. Ferry Avenue by the Workers (Communist) Party will open the fall season of workers' recreation in Detroit.

Each year larger crowds attend this annual affair of the Party. The thousands of workers who have accepted the Party leadership in the recent demonstrations and organization drives will pledge their support to the Workers Party by their presence at this annual ball. Many entertaining features are being arranged by the committee, in addition to a union orchestra that will play all evening.

Many distinguished guests will be present among them Earl Browder. The Ball will be international in every respect, the workers of every nation will be represented including the workers from most of the oppressed nations of the world. Admission of 50 cents is being charged.

## Pathologists in Kiev Call World Scientists To Stop New Slaughter

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 20.—The Kiev All-Union Congress of pathologists has adopted an appeal to the scientific workers of the world protesting against the attempts to draw the U. S. S. R. and all mankind with it into a new slaughter. The appeal calls upon all intellectuals throughout the world to protest against the efforts to destroy the first proletarian state which has created the best conditions for scientific work.

## U. S. Capitalists Force League to Tariff Talk

(Continued from Page One)

to convene at Geneva a diplomatic conference of duly authorized representatives of the governments' members and non-members of the League of Nations, with a view to the framing of an international convention for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions. The invitations to the states will be accompanied by the documents already prepared by the Economic Committee. Nov. 14, 1927, is the date provisionally fixed for this conference.

It has been decided provisionally that the conference should meet on Nov. 14, 1927, but the council may, if circumstances require it, alter this date at its next session.

At the same time the council decided to communicate to all the governments invited to the conference the enclosed document (C. I. A. P. 1) drawn up by the Economic Committee to serve as a basis for the conference's discussions. This document contains a preliminary draft international agreement for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions, preceded by a brief historical sketch and a summary of the results of the inquiries conducted by the Economic Committee with the governments and the commercial and industrial organizations of the various countries and followed by observations on certain articles of the preliminary draft agreement.

In the two annexes will be found the amendments proposed and observations submitted by the organizations concerned and by certain governments concerning the individual articles of the preliminary draft agreement.

I should be glad if you would be so good as to let me know whether the United States government is prepared to send representatives to this conference.

I have the honor to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
ERIC DRUMMOND.

Secretary Kellogg's Acceptance.  
Secretary Kellogg's reply read:

The secretary of state of the United States of America refers to the note of the deputy secretary general of the League of Nations, dated April 2, 1927, in which he was good enough to invite the government of the United States of America to attend an international conference with a view to framing an international convention for abolishing import and export prohibitions and restrictions. The government of the United States is glad to accept the invitation of the League of Nations and to participate in this conference, which, it is informed, will convene at Geneva on Oct. 17, 1927.

The president has appointed Mr. Hugh Wilson, American minister to Switzerland, to attend the conference as the representative of the United States. He will be assisted by one or more advisers whose names will be communicated to you as soon as possible.

## KARL LIEBKNECHT AND ROSE LUXEMBURG



# The Foundation of the Youth International

By JULIUS ALPARI.  
(In the previous installment Comrade Alpardi tells of his offer to present to the Youth Conference the report on the economic question if he were allowed to attack the reformist conceptions of Danneberg.)

It was not difficult to convince Liebknecht on this point. But I had also to win over De Man, the secretary of the international center. When I had succeeded in this I was able to set about the work, and discussed my report repeatedly with Liebknecht. He agreed that in the first instance we should concentrate on the youth in large-scale industry. The demands of my resolution met with approval. As far as I can remember today he criticized that I had set the limits for compulsory education too low; he insisted that the importance of special youth organizations for the economic struggle be more sharply defined. For the rest he merely made some changes in style, especially in the theoretical section of my resolution where he considered many formulations too trite. He found fault with the statement that only with the growth of machinery had real exploitation of the youth begun. I did not want to give in on this point and urged that the most acute exploitation of apprentices took place in small industries as a result of competition with the machine. We had not decided our dispute prior to the conference. Liebknecht based his argument on manufacture, which already carried on large scale exploitation of children. I quoted Marx's "capital": "The work of women and children was the first word in the capitalist application of machinery." This powerful substitute of work and workers places the entire working class under the heel of capital." Finally, we found a formulation which satisfied all parties.

On the economic programme there were no further differences of opinion. Only one point was the cause of a heated discussion, namely, national apprenticeship workshops. Danneberg wrote a pamphlet on this subject in which he advocates the establishment of apprenticeship workshops as the only means of remedying the exploitation of apprentices. He de-

manded that this should form a part of the minimum programme of the social democrats and that special campaigns should be carried on to realize it. The Austrian delegation, supported by the Swiss and one Czech delegate, insisted that this apprenticeship workshop idea should be adopted in our economic programme. I opposed. The so-called apprenticeships constitute a very small section of the exploited youth. If the capitalist states should establish special apprenticeship centres for these it would only intensify the split in the ranks of the workers which would be used in the struggle against the proletariat. We should not cherish any illusions that the exploitation of apprentices can be abolished under capitalism. Our demands must be protection of apprentices for the limitation and overthrow of capitalism, for the abolition of exploitation. Finally, my point of view gained the day and it was unanimously decided not to insert the clause on apprenticeship workshops in our programme.

The Stuttgart conference accomplished a very important piece of work. A year previously we had no idea of youth organizations or of what activity they carried on. At that time we learned that in the various countries there are three main types of youth organizations: anti-militarist organizations (Belgium and a part of Scandinavia), educational organizations (Holland, Switzerland), apprenticeship protection organizations (Austria, Hungary). Now an international is formed which had developed a revolutionary programme of work for all organizations. The first powerful step was thereby made for the inclusion of the proletarian youth in the class conscious struggle for the

overthrow of the dominations of the bourgeoisie.

Just a brief reference to the participants in the conference. A number of Russian comrades were present. Their names were not mentioned. I never met them again. Perhaps as far as they still exist they will report. I entered into a long conversation with one of them from whom I learned that he had been a Bundist. Balabanov represented the Italian youth. Comrade Remmele took the minutes of the conference. Gustav Muller the Swiss delegate warmly supported Liebknecht, he became later the minister of the Swedish king. Zetal Hoglung told me that this same Muller after the war, is said to have declared that given the choice "Liebknecht or Noske" he would decide for Noske. De Man, who, together with Liebknecht, had done most to bring about the conference, has had an interesting career. He was a militant Marxist, a bitter opponent of Vandervelde. He volunteered in the war, and after the February Revolution went to Russia with Vandervelde in order to support Kerensky and his offensive as a "left." Finally, from his impact with Marxism he came to the conclusion that he was bad, but Marxism. Before the war we were close friends, and also during the war I had hoped that he would find the way to us. I greatly regret his loss. In April, 1922, I met him at the conference of the three internationals in Berlin where he acted as interpreter for the last time for the II. International. Exactly 12 years had elapsed since we had met. De Man recognized me at once, came to me and exclaimed: "You are of course in the III. International!" "Of course!" I replied.

## NEGRO STUDENT, BACK FROM VISIT TO THE U. S. S. R., ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT FREE EDUCATION THERE

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20 (FP).—Students in Negro colleges are reading with interest the report brought back from Soviet Russia by Richard Hurst Hill, senior at Lincoln University, and published this week as the leading article in Afro-American, ranked as one of the most influential race papers in America.

Hill went to the Soviet Union as the result of a scholarship award from a New York student group, won through membership on the Lincoln debating team which defeated Oxford last winter. He was most impressed with the progress of education in the Soviet Union.

"All education is free in Russia, including colleges and professional schools," he reports. "Not only is tuition free but board, lodging and other expenses of the students are paid by the government. Compulsory education laws are enforced in many places and even workers in the factories manage to spend two or three hours a day in study."

Ask About U. S. Lynchings.  
"The lowest peasant on Russian farms is better informed about the economic conditions of this country and of other countries than the average American," Hill found. "Standing for a few hours on an isolated Russian farm talking with a peasant, I was asked, 'Are they still mistreating and lynching colored people in the southern part of the United States?'"

"I found copies of the Afro-American in Moscow. Stribling's Birthright' has been translated into Russian as well as Walter White's novel 'Flight' and books by William Pickens. "All industry is owned by the Soviet government except concessions to foreigners which revert to the government in time. The result is that the poor people of Russia long oppressed under the Czar are living happy and peaceful lives for the first time in history. Their pay is fixed by the government. Workers live in government owned houses. The standard of pay is not far below what we have in America. Social insurance provides for the workers

and their families if for any reason they are ill or incapacitated for work.

Not Interested in Christianity.  
"The average Russian is not only more intelligent than the average American, but he is more enthusiastic about what he terms 'our government'. He is more interested in its success and works more ardently to bring that about."

The younger Russians are not very keen about christianity, Hill discovered. "We want nothing of christianity, especially the American brand," he quotes them as saying. "Look what it has done for America where Jews and Negroes are hated and mistreated."

### Disagree Over Paternity.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 20.—Juanita Montanya, Spanish dancer and film actress, today was scheduled to appear in the district attorney's office to be questioned regarding her \$1,000,000 suit against Wallace Beery, noted film actor. The dancer accused Beery of attacking her and named him as the father of her unborn child.

Beery returned here from a hunting trip yesterday. He made a complete denial of the assertions contained in the dancer's complaint.

### Churchgoer Hit By Car.

BAY SHORE, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Charles Smith, a middle aged employee of the Mrs. George R. Turnabout estate at West Islip, near Bay Shore, died in South Side Hospital this morning from injuries he received when struck by an automobile yesterday. Smith while on his way to church, was hit by a Ford car which was struck by another car and overturned.

### Another Chicago Robbery.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Six masked bandits armed with shotguns, held up four messengers of the First National Bank of Cicero, a suburb, today and escaped with \$95,000, of which \$56,000 was cash, \$19,000 checks, and \$20,000 negotiable bonds.

# RESOLUTION

Adopted Unanimously at Memorial Meetings for Sacco and Vanzetti, Yeomen Hall, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Sunday, August 28th, 1927 and at Bridge Square, Minneapolis, Monday Evening, August 29th, 1927.

We, the workers and citizens of Minneapolis, in mass meeting assembled to protest against the judicial murder of our fallen comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti, desire to express our heartfelt sympathy to their relatives and to those who have worked tirelessly for their release, in this dark hour of our common bereavement.

We pledge ourselves to carry on the fight against tyranny and injustice wherever and whenever they exist and to fight on and on until a new birth of freedom is established everywhere; and until the rights of free assembly, free speech and free press shall be an accomplished fact and not a hollow mockery as has many times been demonstrated during the Sacco-Vanzetti defense.

We further pledge ourselves to keep jealous guard in future to preserve the measure of freedom which has thus far been so bitterly fought for and won.

We pledge ourselves to fight relentlessly until the unjust execution of our brothers, Sacco and Vanzetti, shall be avenged.

Chairman: S. A. STOCKWELL.  
Secretary: HARVEY WATTS.

## What's What in Washington

### ATTACK U. S. FOREIGN TRADE

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (FP).—American export trade, right at the zenith of its prosperity and penetration into foreign markets, seems poised also on the brink of disastrous reverses.

With dizzying rapidity, lightning strokes have been launched by foreign business interests against American trade, and at the same time severe assaults have been levelled against American foreign policy and the entire fabric of hitherto unchallenged supremacy.

### Critical Moment.

Coming right at the moment when American domestic production and trade are visibly headed downward, with unemployment jumping ahead at a dangerous pace, the foreign attacks seem to be timed to complete an entire discomfiture of corkscrew industrialism which has reigned in New York and Washington so confidently since 1921. A quick tumbling of the prestige of the Coolidge-Mellon-Hoover political machinery and difficult times for the speculators who have run amuck in the New York stock exchange are seen as direct results of the world-wide bombardment, directed momentarily from France, Argentina, Panama and Canada and aimed at tariff provisions and other trade objectives.

### England As Enemy.

The Geneva naval arms fiasco, bringing out the British Empire as the main foe of the United States government, may well have started the serious slide downward of American prestige, but the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the American Legion invasion of Paris and the insolent attitude of American manufacturers in insisting on easy access to foreign markets while closing their own home market are the big factors.

### Hoover In Decline.

On the political field, the echoes of the sudden decline in prestige, production and foreign favor are to be observed in the trend away from Coolidge and Hoover as presidential possibilities in 1928 and the significant statement of Andrew Mellon, boss of the eastern republican party, that he is for Hughes, who has divorced himself from the present administration. The revolt of the Chicago bankers against the Mellon-controlled Federal Reserve Board indicates further division which comes with reverses.

In the meantime the state and commerce departments fumble about nervously in an effort to solve the contradictions of the Fordney-McCumber tariff act in international relations. France's action in raising her duties on American imports to a level with the American tariff on French imports has created havoc in the camp of the high tariff crowd. Protests are beside the point. Even the Francophile sentimentalists are a little astonished that France should grant favored nation concessions to Germany, the late enemy, while boosting duties on goods from America, the well known savior.

### Sacco-Vanzetti Murder.

The high protective tariff is due for hard knocks in the next congress as the result of the new complications. Workers and farmers will be joined by exporters, democrats, international bankers and progressives in

hammering away at the sacrosanct republican tariff. Textile workers, as representative of most of the workers in highly protected industries, know by experience what a sorry joke the tariff is on the four million operatives and dependents in their own industry.

No less a personage than Ambassador Pueyredon, the suave Argentinian, has informed the state department that the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti by Massachusetts is one of the good reasons why American tariff spies are not wanted in his country. There are plenty of other reasons too, including British influence in Argentina, controversies over embargoes placed on Argentine goods and the Monroe Doctrine.

The spy provision in the tariff act is sure to be deleted in the session. These spies are charged with finding out production costs in foreign countries for the purpose of keeping those very commodities out of the United States. Naturally these commercial agents are about as welcome abroad as American naval or diplomatic spies. Most countries have accepted them sullenly but in Argentina anti-American sentiment is now so strong that they will not be tolerated at all.

## California Judge Gives Injunction Against Seceding Iron Workers

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Sept. 20.—Judge Shields of the Superior Court has issued an injunction ordering Local union No. 118 and the Western District Council, which seceded from the International Ironworkers Union, to stop using the name of the International union and to turn over all funds to the international. The leaders of the seceding union, James Sullivan, R. M. Hagerty, C. W. Crittenden and George Pillsworth.

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## President Green's Greeting Go to Those Who Rejoiced at the Murder of Sacco and Vanzetti and Not to the Workers Who Protested.

The cablegram sent by President Green of the American Federation of Labor to Howard P. Savage, commander of the American Legion, released for publication Monday, constitutes a repudiation of the struggle waged in the United States and thruout the world to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The cablegram is a slap in the face for the French labor movement which, irrespective of political party affiliation, is united in protesting against the American legion convention as a demonstration of mass resentment at the murder of two innocent workmen by American "justice."

The first sentence of the cablegram is an insult not only to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti but an insult as well to American workers who know the strikebreaking and terrorist role played by dozens of posts of the American Legion with full official sanction or without official rebuke.

Green says:  
 In behalf of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor I extend greetings and assurance of our continued co-operation with the American Legion upon matters of mutual interest.

What are these "matters of mutual interest" where there is to be "continued co-operation?"

By far the great majority of the former members of the national army mobilized in 1917 are outside the ranks of the American legion. The legion can claim at best only some 760,000 members and the greater part of this membership is fictitious.

Many of the posts are organized as direct auxiliaries of big corporations and are a bulwark to the company unions in such open shop concerns as the United States Steel Corporation, various railway companies, The Western Union Telegraph Company, General Electric, etc.

An examination of the legion membership discloses the fact that it does not include any high percentage of the actual workers who were in the national army.

What then are the matters of "mutual interest?"

They can be only joint offensives against the militant section of the labor movement, joint pressure upon congress for legislation from which only the official caste of the unions and legions will benefit and joint approval of imperialist enterprises like military training camps, bigger navy campaigns. In short, all of the measures by which, under the euphemistic name of "national defense" the militarization of the working class is being carried out.

The immediate purpose of Green's cablegram of course is to show that the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor does not sympathize in any way with the efforts the French masses are making to prove to the Legion and to the whole world that they look upon the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti as a crime against the world's working class.

President Green, when millions of workers thruout the world were joined by hundreds of thousands of liberty loving persons of other walks of life, in trying to save Sacco and Vanzetti when their lives hung in the balance, sent only a wire to Governor Fuller requesting a stay of sentence but not expressing confidence in their innocence.

The world of labor knows by this time that had the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor given real support to the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign, had it used its influence to mobilize the labor movement against the executions, Sacco and Vanzetti would be alive today.

The cablegram of President Green is the final proof that the official leadership of the A. F. of L. did not exert its power to save the two workers whose seven years of torture and death stirred the masses of the world as they have not been stirred for many years. It shows also the reason why, in spite of convention decisions, the A. F. of L. leadership made only the coldest and most formal requests for clemency. The reason is that this leadership was aligned, not with Sacco and Vanzetti and the labor movements of the world, but with their enemies.

Had Green dipped his pen in the blood of Sacco and Vanzetti when he wrote the cablegram of greetings to the American Legion his conduct could have been no more shameful.

Black as was the blot upon the record of the American Federation of Labor leadership when it allowed Sacco and Vanzetti to be murdered without exerting its power to the limit, Green has made it blacker still.

Every worker who belongs to a union and who does not work and fight to drive such leaders from the labor movement must forever meet his fellows with his head bowed in shame.

Only labor officials who hate and despise the fighting traditions of American labor, only a leadership which can join with the police informers, the gangsters and gunmen of the bosses as in the war on the left wing of the needle trades, can hold out the hand of fellowship to the militarists, and the tools of the militarists now in France, who cheered for Governor Fuller and were convulsed with jackal-like laughter as the deadly current leaped thru the bodies of two workmen murdered because they were loyal to their class in the way they understood loyalty.

In the years to come the cablegram sent by Green will take its place beside the perjuries of Harry Orchard in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case, the lies of Oxman in the Mooney case and oath of allegiance to the British king sworn by Benedict Arnold.

Even a Green can go too far. He will find that his endorsement of American capitalist justice and his studied insult to the labor movement of France will meet with no support in the ranks of American workers.

His latest action has torn from him whatever covering of a labor character he possessed and leaves open to the gaze of millions of workers, organized and unorganized, the real Green agent of American imperialism whose heart goes out, not to the workers who mourn for Sacco and Vanzetti but to the class which murdered them and to the mercenaries of this class who condone their murder.

# The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems

NOTE: This is the ninth installment of the report for the Political Committee made by Jay Lovestone, at the recent Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party held in New York City. This installment deals with "The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems."

Regarding the two main historical streams in our Party—Our Party was born as a result of the splitting away of the left wing of the social-democrats from the socialist party. A certain section of our Party is therefore to be found largely in the elements coming out of the socialist party. As our Party developed it reached a second stage, the stage when it was able to attract masses from the trade unions. When the Party reached that stage, it reached one of the most important periods of its development. Here we have the second main stream of the Party. Comrades, when we speak of two streams, we do not speak of one stream here and another there, but as concepts merely marking temporary mile-posts, temporary signposts in the history of the Party. Just as it is necessary to develop the ideological homogeneity of the working class as a class in this country, so it is necessary to develop the ideological homogeneity of these two main trends in the composition of our Party. We will never be able to develop the ideological homogeneity of the working class as a class until we have accomplished homogeneity in our own ranks. More than ever before, today the two streams are no longer appearing as two streams, but more and more appearing as one stream, the Party stream.

There are other groupings in the Party. I speak concretely of the comrades known as the Cannon group. It would be foolhardy for us to say that the unification of the Party is complete with the unification of these two main streams alone. The fact of the matter is that these two main streams cannot unite unless their unity is of such character that it becomes the unity of all groupings. Not only no first and second class citizens, but no two and a half class. No persecutions; no discriminations. This may not be immediately realized, but the test of our policies must be to what extent are we making a conscious effort towards that end.

I am sure the incoming C. E. C. will consciously follow a policy to break down, to remove these prejudices and suspicions of groupings as groupings until all groupings end.

When we speak of the unification of the Party being achieved primarily thru the unification of the two main streams, we speak of it not in the sense of mistrust or suspicion or depreciation of any group which still exists, but in a realistic manner. It is an indisputable fact that the largest number of members and the sharpest differences in the Party have been in these two main groupings. But today, all groups have only one task left and that is to get out of business, that is, to liquidate themselves, that is, to try to merge themselves into one, the Party unified.

This convention will mark a period when more than ever before the incoming C. E. C., not any comrade of the C. E. C., not any combination of groups, not any blocs, but as a C. E. C., not as a combination of groups, but as a collective leadership, will fight for the removal of factional prejudices in the Party. There are basic reasons for this. The last decision of the C. I., the resolution on the tasks of the Party, the supplementary decision, the various cables, have laid the basis, helping the Party to remove its factionalism. We are no longer in a struggle in the Party for

a majority. The shortcomings of the groupings have been very largely removed in this struggle and by the criticism of the C. I. I refer to the criticism made by the C. I. of the majority of the former Polbureau. These comrades have been properly and correctly criticized because they have reacted too often as a group. This criticism, I am convinced, has gone a long way toward removing this shortcoming of this section of our Party leadership and membership.

Other comrades of the former Polbureau have been criticized for the use of factional methods. We feel that these comrades have taken the criticism earnestly and positively have learned their lesson. I am sure that all comrades will be nearer unification after this convention.

Our Party, comrades, has been mobilized more effectively for mass work thru reorganization. This is another factor making for the elimination of factionalism.

I think there is a greater will in the depths of our Party for unification. This is very important because small as our Party may be, still there cannot continue remnants of factionalism so long as our leadership is conscious that deep down in the ranks of our Party there is a desire and will for unity. Our leadership will respond to this and will do its share as the leadership to unify the Party. We are all sick and tired of factionalism, despite the fact that we all now and then show recurrences. We must recognize that the need for unity in the face of the war danger cannot be overestimated. We must overcome suspicions of individual against individual. No comrade who has ever contributed anything to our Party must be treated as anything but a comrade who has a place in our Party.

A few words about hegemony, unity and collective leadership. It is wrong to confuse the term majority with

hegemony. A C. E. C. may have a majority, but a majority does not necessarily mean hegemony. The question of hegemony is answered in the sense of the attitude of comrade to comrade, in the practice of taking comrades into confidence, of getting together on a basis of equality. It is the manner and spirit of working together which determines whether there is hegemony in our Party or not. We say, after this convention there will be no such problems and issues and that unity can be and will be achieved in the development of our Party, of all comrades, not only in the top, for maximum equal participation in the task of building a mass Communist Party.

What must the majority of the incoming C. E. C. do toward this end? In our opinion a big step has already been taken in this direction. The fact that in many districts the D. E. C.'s were composed on a basis different from the proportion of strength in the District Convention is a sign that the Party is moving forward. The fact that the Party D. E. C.'s are now largely composed on the basis of the utilization of all constructive elements, rather than on the basis of the arithmetical strength of the convention, is to be welcomed as an auger of unity. We must work together, dropping group attitudes. Our division of work must not be on the basis of division in the past, but on the basis of comrades being able to contribute to a maximum extent. Only this will help the growth of our Party. The Party must step forward before the masses. The comrades appearing before the masses must be chosen on the basis of ability, not on the basis of groupings. The relations in the development of our Party must be on the basis of Communist to Communist, not on the basis of past prejudices, not on the basis of past grievances or past differences which no longer exist.

(To Be Continued)

## The Communist International, The War Danger and the Role of American Imperialism

By ROBERT MINOR

(Continuation of Convention Report)

This tremendous U. S. imperialist structure Bucharin has described as opposite pole to the Soviet Union. This tremendous structure of American imperialism is nearest to us, and becomes our first adversary. American imperialism is of unprecedented absolute strength. It came through the war without the need of a stabilization of its capitalist system. Comrades don't make the mistake of speaking of the stabilization of American capitalism in the same sense in which European capitalism was partly and temporarily stabilized. American imperialism came out of the war capable of acting as the stabilizing agency for the other imperialisms of the world. This American capitalism takes a position dominating the world to a large extent. As has been pointed out already this monopoly position does not extend to exactly the same universal degree as the British Empire's monopoly in the past. But this American imperialism now stands before the whole world as the universal bully of all nations. Since it plunged into the World War on the side of its financial allies, American imperialism more aggressively uses its military power to attack those nations which happen to possess raw materials and markets which are desired. The in-

tensification of the role of American imperialism in the Pacific Ocean, its policy in China, its policy in regard to the Philippines, where the last vestige of independence has been declared to be dead, its policy leads toward that position where the United States imperialism will not hang back, but will take an active, initiative part in the world war which is coming.

However, the tremendous exhibition of strength of American imperialism, is accompanied by the seeds of its own destruction. The seeds of destruction lie in the very fact of the tremendous development of this imperialism. I will not dwell upon the general facts, but will speak of the crystallization of the Latin American bloc against American imperialism which appears to be already in the offing. We see Mexico, which suffers first of all from this American imperialism, beginning to show itself as a future center and rallying point for opposition. That is in spite of the recent evidences of supine policy on the part of the Mexican government. Comrades, Latin America is to play a big role in the war which is coming. This is of first importance to us, because Latin America will be primarily concerned with the struggle for liberation from the yoke of United States imperialism. We find the bourgeoisie of the United States very busy through many agencies in "preparing the rear." First old Sam Gompers and then Bill Green, working through the Pan-American Federation of Labor try to break the spirit and to corrupt the entire organized labor movement of Latin America, in order to facilitate the subjugation of these countries to United States imperialism. Comrades, through Mexico, through Nicaragua, through the other Latin American countries, we owe the revolutionary movement led by the Comintern a duty of the highest order. In regard to the Philippines, where we see the policy of America leading most directly toward friction with the Soviet Union we find that we must not be satisfied with the small beginnings which we have already made, but we must make the most aggressive and earnest attempt to get a real movement on foot.

Comrades, in Europe American imperialism is subjugating industrially developed countries—a thing never before to an appreciable extent accomplished by any imperialism. We see the recent flood of sentiment against capitalist America in Europe, not only in the labor press, but in the petty bourgeois press, and even in a section of the big bourgeois European press. Throughout Europe, South America, throughout the entire world, tens of millions of more than one class are cursing capitalist America for its murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. This does not mean that the bourgeoisie of European countries has suddenly become tender-hearted in its attitude toward labor agitators. It means that the latent spirit of resentment against American imperialism was enabled to find an outlet through the means of this protest.

(To Be Continued)

## Reviving the Farm Bloc Illusion.

Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, forecasts the organization of a "militant progressive bloc" in the senate to fight for farm relief and flood control. Senator Norris of Nebraska is proposed for leadership of this combination. Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa and ten other senators are said to be in favor of organization for control of the "balance of power" in the next session of the upper house of congress.

This all sounds very well to the uninitiated, but it falls flat upon careful examination of the facts. The balance of power is pure myth as was clearly revealed on all major issues before the last session where the republican-democratic Wall Street coalition put thru every reactionary measure with only the handful of opposition senators now advocating organization of their forces under the leadership of Norris. On the world court issue this bloc stood alone against the coalition; it stood alone on the question of European debt funding as on the Mellon tax scheme; today the official spokesmen of the two old parties indicate by their published interviews that the opposition bloc will stand alone on all questions of international policy. The McNary-Haugen farm relief bill was supported by the majority in the senate only because they knew it would be vetoed by Coolidge. And if Coolidge had, for political reasons, approved it, the supreme court would have declared it unconstitutional.

The revival of the farm bloc is merely a maneuver to fool the farmers of the West and the South into support of the two old parties. As long as the farmers have confidence in such futile alignments the old parties are safe from a serious threat of a class party of workers and farmers.

In this sense the farm bloc in the senate serves as a reactionary tool in behalf of the Wall Street coalition. Just so often as the farmers place their hope in so-called "progressive" opposition just so often will they be deceived and betrayed.

The only hope for the impoverished inhabitants of the agricultural areas is to strive for the creation of a class party that will embrace the workers of the city as well as the exploited farmers.

# DRAMA

## "The Cat and the Canary," at the Colony Theatre

STARTING from the premise that the only aim of pictures produced in this country is to provide "entertainment" and "thrills" at any cost, we hereby recommend to you a film that will keep you both thrilled and entertained every inch of its length.



Laura La Plante

Designed the sets for "Variety" is the director of this film. With the material at hand he has done a splendid job. The well-known German "angle" photography has been used very effectively. A masterful combination of lights and shades remind one of Bellow's mad-house interiors and testifies to the talent of the German artist.

The story is thin and puerile. Only masterful direction saved the day. Judge for yourself. A millionaire dies, instructing his lawyer to read his will twenty years after his death. Upon the expiration of said twenty years his money-mad relatives assemble in the Mediaeval mansion of the dead Croesus, "where his ghost wanders thru the deserted corridors." Every nook and corner of the immense, deserted building speaks of death and horror. Every hallway sends a shudder vibrating down your back. Every face of the assembled relatives is grim and ghastly. The whole tale centers around this night spent by ten people in the mansion. A supplementary clause in the dead man's will requires the inheritor to undergo a sanity test and if found insane to turn the shelds over to the one named in a sealed letter held by the lawyer. Somehow, the relative named therein "gets wise" to the whole affair and proceeds to carry out plans to drive Annabelle (original inheritor; young and demure!) insane before the doctor arrives. That night a desperate lunatic causes havoc in the house. After hair-raising scenes and situations, he is caught and discovered to be—the relative named in the sealed letter. From then on, all's well. Annabelle marries her simple minded cousin Paul Jones, and all material for further "thrills" being exhausted, the thing's over.

You'll enjoy this film if you have any nerves at all, but do not try to be too critical with the story, or you'll spoil it all.

I might, while I'm at it, whisper in your ear that "The New Ford," a semi-futuristic machine-dance by the well-known Marmein Sisters, is the best number on the Colony's program this week, and that includes "The Cat and the Canary."—S. B.

## INEZ COURTNEY



One of the bright stars of "Good News," the new Schwab and Mandel musical show at Chanin's 46th Street Theatre.

## AMUSEMENTS

Little Theatre GRAND STREET FOLLIES  
 144th St. W. of B'way  
 E.V.S. 8:30 MATINEE  
 SATURDAY ONLY, 2:30

SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30  
**"LOVERS AND ENEMIES"**  
 BY ALTYZBASHEFF  
 Also Sept. 22, 27, 29, at Popular Prices.

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way  
 E.V.S. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
 A. H. WOODS Presents  
**"The Trial of Mary Dugan"**  
 BY Bayard Veiller, with  
 ANN HARDING—HEX CHERYMAN

The Desert Song  
 with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell  
 11th Month  
 CASINO 39 St. & B'way. E.V.S. 8:30  
 Mts. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

The LADDER  
 POPULAR PRICES. Best seats  
 \$2.20. COURT THEATRE, 45th St.  
 E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees  
 Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

## Screen Notes

The latest Fox picture "Sunrise," directed by Fred W. Murnau will have its premiere Friday night at the Times Square Theatre.

The premier of Al Jolson in "The Jazz Singer," is set for Thursday night October 6th, at the Warner Theatre.

"The Student Prince," Metros popularization of the popular Heidelberg story, will have its initial showing at the Astor Theatre this evening. Ernst Lubitsch directed the picture which co-stars Ranon Navarro and Norma Shearer.

"The Big City," another story of night life among New York night club gangsters on Broadway, will be Lon Chaney's next starring vehicle, written for him by Tod Browning.

## What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

- Wm. Maranar, Philadelphia, Pa. 1.00
- K. Kurak, Garfield, N. J. 1.00
- T. Shular, Wheeling, W. Va. 1.00
- M. Koswahk, Short Creek, W. Va. 1.00
- Harry Isak, Yorkville, Ohio 1.00
- G. Marcizyn, Short Creek, W. Va. 1.00
- R. Wodaslawsky, Leechburg, Pa. 1.00
- D. Solonychny, Wheeling, W. Va. 1.00
- A. W. Saarmann, W. Burlington, Iowa 1.00
- Franklin P. Brill, Williamsville, Pa. 3.00
- Ladies Auxiliary, Stamford, Conn. 10.00
- R. Huebner, Sioux City, Iowa 1.00
- E. J. Kerka, Los Angeles, Calif. 1.00
- Anna Shakman, Detroit, Mich. 2.00
- R. Newstrom, Duluth, Minn. 2.00
- M. Lundquist, Rockford, Ill. 1.00
- J. Martens, Moline, Ill. 3.00
- John Gruczowski, Cleveland, Ohio 2.00
- Workers Party Branch, New Haven, Conn. 35.00
- S. Pobersky, (collected) Duluth, Minn. 6.35
- G. Maziaruk, Short Creek, W. Va. 1.00
- Mike Kozushok, Short Creek, W. Va. 1.00
- Alex Kubat, Short Creek, W. Va. 1.00
- H. Iwanyszyn, Short Creek, W. Va. 1.00
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# ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT  
LABOR EDUCATION  
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT  
TRADE UNION POLITICS

## R. R. Board Would Kill Wage Raise; Cal Named 'Neutrals'

By CARL HAESLER, (Fed. Press).  
CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Over 8,000 clerks of the Chicago & Northwestern are hoping that their union will prevail over the road's hardfaced attorneys in the arbitration proceedings in progress in the Chicago federal building. All the arbitrators and the staff, on both the railroad and union sides of the room sit in shirt-waists during the hot spell and only an occasional witness, impressed with the dignity of the board, refrains from peeling his coat.

**Brow-Beat Workers.**  
The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, encouraged by the 3 cent hourly raise obtained by arbitration from the Illinois Central, is gunning for bigger game, desiring a raise of 15 cents from the present Northwestern level of 55 cents an hour. The union makes it plain that the Northwestern is one of the stingiest roads in the country in rewarding its clerks, freight-handlers and station employees for their labor.

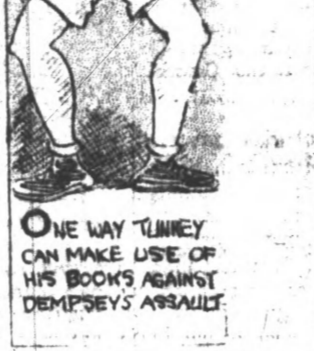
This contention was unopposedly illustrated by the road's attorneys when they tried to browbeat clerks into conceding that the free transportation allowed them should be included in computing the annual wage. It was quickly shown from the union side however that it was common practice not only for railroads to give passes to their workers but for other corporations like department stores to give reduced prices on their merchandise to the people of their payroll.

**'Cal's' Hand-Picked Board.**  
The board's so-called neutral members, Victor S. Clark, editor of the Living Age magazine, and Ralph E. Hellman of the Northwestern University school of commerce, seemed considerably impressed by the evidence presented to show the high qualities expected of competent employees in the classifications covered by the union.

But too much is not anticipated from any neutrals in the railroad arbitration game. As in most previous cases these neutrals were not mutually agreed on by the arbitrators chosen by the union and the road, as provided in the Watson-Parker law. The railroad saw to it that such agreement was made impossible. So under one of the many jokers in the law it became the privilege of President Coolidge's railroad mediation board to name the neutrals, just as the railroad desired. Thus Coolidge, representing the employer point of view, names a mediation board with similar sympathies and the board names neutrals of the same breed. The railroad workers pay for this elaborate neutrality farce in reduced awards from the arbitrators or, as in the case of the conductors and trainmen, on the western roads, in a refusal to grant any increase whatever.

## Body of Isadore Duncan Noted Dancer Cremated

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The body of Isadora Duncan, noted dancer who was killed in an automobile last week when she became entangled in a shawl and strangled was cremated here today. Her ashes were then placed beside those of her children, who were also killed in an automobile accident in 1913.



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

## Shoe Workers Union Is Prohibited From Conducting Strike

The Shoe Workers' Protective Union was restrained from picketing the Corona Shoe Manufacturing Co., 104 South Fourth St., Brooklyn in a temporary injunction handed down by Judge Strong in the supreme court Monday afternoon. In announcing his decision the judge branded the acts of the union as "un-American."

## NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS BEGIN NEW FIGHT ON BOSSES AND RIGHT WING

(Continued from Page One)

"Brothers and sisters, only thus can we put an end to the pogrom. Only thus can we save our unions. We must first of all build up the organizations in the shops. Wherever Sigman and the bosses have succeeded in eliminating our elected shop chairmen and chairladies, new elections must be held. If resistance is offered we must fight for our right to elect shop representatives. We must re-establish union conditions in the shops. We must stop the sweating system. We must oppose piece-work with all our might. We know that this cannot be achieved without fight. But only thru the fight will the workers establish their rights. We must combine the activities of the shops among themselves and with the Joint Board of the cloak, dress and furriers' unions, because only through united forces can we improve our conditions. Understand Their Plans. We must make impossible the union of the right wing leaders with the bosses. We must show the right wing leaders that we understand their pogrom work and that we will not tolerate their betrayal. We must show the bosses that the aid of the right wing cliques is of no avail to them. We must insist on our right to organize in our own way and to defend our vital interests. We must conduct our work in close unity between the cloakmakers, the dressmakers, the furriers and other fighting workers. We must remember that the more workers of the same trade are united the stronger is their organization and the better is the outlook for victory. In our daily practice we must lay the foundation for the amalgamation of all the needle trades into one big union. We must regain our right to elect our own leaders who are necessary for us and not for the bosses. Hold Elections. New elections must be held among the cloakmakers, dressmakers and furriers, in order that the workers and the whole world may finally see as clearly as possible what the needle workers wish, what policies they are ready to pursue, what line of action they deem right. The workers have a right to new elections. They must insist on a free expression of their will. In order that there may be no doubt in the minds of anybody and in order that their will may be expressed with perfect freedom, they must insist on non-partisan supervision of their elections.

"Brothers and sisters, only thus can we put an end to the pogrom. Only thus can we save our unions. We must first of all build up the organizations in the shops. Wherever Sigman and the bosses have succeeded in eliminating our elected shop chairmen and chairladies, new elections must be held. If resistance is offered we must fight for our right to elect shop representatives. We must re-establish union conditions in the shops. We must stop the sweating system. We must oppose piece-work with all our might. We know that this cannot be achieved without fight. But only thru the fight will the workers establish their rights. We must combine the activities of the shops among themselves and with the Joint Board of the cloak, dress and furriers' unions, because only through united forces can we improve our conditions. Understand Their Plans. We must make impossible the union of the right wing leaders with the bosses. We must show the right wing leaders that we understand their pogrom work and that we will not tolerate their betrayal. We must show the bosses that the aid of the right wing cliques is of no avail to them. We must insist on our right to organize in our own way and to defend our vital interests. We must conduct our work in close unity between the cloakmakers, the dressmakers, the furriers and other fighting workers. We must remember that the more workers of the same trade are united the stronger is their organization and the better is the outlook for victory. In our daily practice we must lay the foundation for the amalgamation of all the needle trades into one big union. We must regain our right to elect our own leaders who are necessary for us and not for the bosses. Hold Elections. New elections must be held among the cloakmakers, dressmakers and furriers, in order that the workers and the whole world may finally see as clearly as possible what the needle workers wish, what policies they are ready to pursue, what line of action they deem right. The workers have a right to new elections. They must insist on a free expression of their will. In order that there may be no doubt in the minds of anybody and in order that their will may be expressed with perfect freedom, they must insist on non-partisan supervision of their elections.

"We need means to conduct the struggle in this highly-responsible situation in which history has placed us. We have therefore decided in this historic moment to resort to extraordinary means. We impose a dollar tax on every worker who wishes to see a united strong fighting union of the needle workers and who wishes to see an end to the present pogrom. We appeal to all workers. Come to our aid! Save the union. End the pogrom! Rescue our fellow-workers from jail! Help us support those who are behind iron bars! Create the necessary fund to conduct the struggle! The enemies have a state machinery, a police machinery, courts, rich treasuries, power. We have only our large numbers and our willingness to fight. We can win the struggle if we are all united. Again and again we remind you, workers, that this is your own cause. When you help the needle workers you help yourself, you organize the self-defense force of the working class. Workers, wherever you work, wherever you live, whatever party you belong to! Remember this is not a party issue, it is an issue of life and death for the working class, it is a question of our daily bread, our union, our human rights. Organize. Call conferences. Take up this question in your organizations. Set aside mirage, map out ways to broaden the struggle, to increase the fund. But first of all send in your own tax at the earliest possible moment.

"Go to the backward workers. Make them understand the importance of the situation. Appeal to those who stand aside. Encourage the doubters. Organize one tremendous army of support. Increase your support. Remember the importance of this historic moment. Remember that he who refuses to fight against the oppressors is worthy of his chains! Help break the chains that are now being imposed on the militant workers. Pay your tax! Do not delay! Work among others! Help us to end the pogrom! We have had enough of boss rule! Long live a united victorious union of the workers against the bosses!

**UNITY COMMITTEE OF THE JOINT BOARDS, CLOAKMAKERS' AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION AND FURRIERS' UNION.**  
"J. Boruchovitch.  
"B. Gold.  
"A. Gross.  
"L. Hyman.  
"S. Liebowitz.  
"J. Portnoy.  
"S. Zimmerman.

**Funds To Be Mailed To The Joint Defense Committee, 41 Union Square, Room 714, New York City.**

**To Call Strikes.**  
CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Strikes will be called in all dress and cloak shops that attempt to terrorize the workers, it has been decided by the Chicago Joint Board.

Many bosses listening to the suggestion of Morris Sigman and the rest of the right wing clique, are throwing out the workers from the shops for supporting the militant Joint Board leadership. Since the right wingers have made an alliance with the bosses to fight the workers, the latter are going to the extreme in their union-smashing acts. Wages are being cut and hours lengthened. The gains of many years of bitter struggle are disappearing over night.

**Mass Demonstrations.**  
The picket line at Hyman Brothers shop is continuing in spite of the violence of the right wing-police combine. The Joint Board has issued a statement appealing to all cloak and dressmakers not to take the place of workers on strike or those expelled from the shops on orders from Sigman. The appeal also calls upon the workers to report at union headquarters, 28 Wells St. and be assigned to the picketing committees. Big demonstrations will be held this week in front of the struck shops.

## DEALERS TESTIFY ABOUT GRAFT TO MILK INSPECTORS

### Quiz Only Small Fry; Tammany OK'd Raise

Evidence proving graft charges against three former inspectors of the department of health were presented yesterday at the first session of the John Doe investigation into milk bribery before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins. Before the day was over it was apparent that many more would be involved in the colossal system of bribery which flourished during the reign of former Mayor John F. Hylan, and which Hylan adherents assert is existing at the present time.

**Result of Hylan's Threat.**  
The present "investigation" comes on the heels of a threat by Hylan that he was contemplating returning to the political scene, and is seen as an attempt to forestall such a move. As a matter of fact, however, three former officials connected with the inspection of milk during Hylan's administration are now in prison where they are serving terms for accepting graft.

Hylan accuses the present Walker administration of aiding the interests of the milk trust by giving preference to several favored corporations; the present Tammany group, on the other hand, charges that Hylan's administration was saturated with graft. Much truth is said to be contained in the accusations of both sides.

The Walker ruling clique has authorized an increase of one cent a quart in the price of milk. This increase went into effect September 1st. Approximately 2,700,000 quarts of milk are shipped into this city daily. This concession to the milk corporations has meant an additional profit for them of \$27,000 daily and about \$10,000,000 taken from the pockets of the consumers during the course of a year.

**Aim at Small-Fry.**  
The present Joe Doe hearing is a continuation of the Kelly "investigation," and is being conducted officially for the ostensible purpose of determining whether there is sufficient evidence to present to the New York County Grand Jury, Justice Tompkins having the authority to hold accused men for action by that body. Thus far both the Kelly and the present quiz has been aimed at the petty inspectors, the higher-ups being spared any embarrassment.

Walter F. Hunwick, Albert Lorenze, Jr., and Daniel B. Ryan are the three who were accused at yesterday's hearings; Louis Roseman, a cream dealer at 410 Madison St., testified against Hunwick. He said that in June, 1923, Israel Zemsky, a cream dealer at 543 Grand St., asked him for help in buying off inspectors who had seized a couple of bottles of bad cream in the Zemsky store. Roseman said that Michael Pomson, his partner carried on negotiations with the milk inspector, which resulted in the payment of a \$100 bribe.

Other milk dealers testified against Lorenze and Ryan. The hearings will continue Wednesday morning.

## City College Opens on Thursday; Big Student Attendance Is Expected

City College is expected to open for the new academic year on Thursday with special ceremonies will be held, it is announced, the stereotyped "welcome" to the new students being dispensed with this year. The college, which is attended to a large extent by sons of New York workers has an active Social Problems Club, which has just won a fight against military training for the students.

## 10,000 Workers Honor Olgin on 25th Year of Revolutionary Activity

Mossaye J. Olgin, editor of "The Hammer," Jewish Communist monthly, was honored by over 10,000 workers who crowded into Carnegie Hall and Central Opera House on the occasion of his completion of 25 years of activity in the revolutionary movement.

Shachno Epstein, editor of "The Freiheit," presided at Carnegie Hall. "Comrade Olgin," he said, "was the first writer in Yiddish in America to bring revolutionary themes into the literature of that language."

Other speakers included Abraham Raisen, noted Jewish poet and writer; Ben Gold, H. B. Lievick, playwright, and J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER.

## TREND TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS SEEN IN NEW PARLEY

### Commerce Conference Is Latest Step

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The United States today formed a new alliance with the League of Nations by accepting an invitation to take part in an international conference on import and export prohibitions and restrictions.

It is to be held at Geneva, seat of the League of Nations, on October 17th.

It is the 47th branch of the League of Nations that this country has joined. There are only about three more. Competent state department officials declare that the United States is so far in that it will be difficult to pull out.

### To Govern Commerce.

The particular conference which the United States has promised to attend is important, it is stated. It is for the purpose of fixing new regulations governing commerce between nations. But underlying it is a drive to break down the protective tariff and link this country up with others in alliances believed to be dangerous.

International politics, it was stated, is back of the newest complication with the league. It was pointed out that almost every candidate for the presidential nomination is a pro-league. One exception is Senator James A. Reed of Missouri. An outspoken foe, Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, is quoted as being anti-league.

International bankers, it was stated, are so confident that a League of Nations president will be elected that they are placing their loans and making arrangements for the future with this aim in view. They are even expecting a situation to develop which will make possible an act of congress to cancel the French war debt, it was stated.

The progressive steps by which the United States is going into the league are best illustrated by one outstanding commitment, it was stated. This is one in which it is agreed that all treaties signed by this government are to be registered with the league and published to the world. For the moment this is causing much apprehension in connection with American relations with Panama as a result of an effort to negotiate a new treaty for the protection of the Panama Canal.

The treaty was published by the league and there is already the strongest sort of protest against it. One element in Panama has made an appeal to the league and the member nations are bringing pressure to bear to have the agreement cancelled.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

## Walker and Poincare Talk on Tax Question; Mayor Is Quite Shrewd

PARIS, Sept. 20.—France should not be called upon to pay back taxes on property purchased in N. Y. during the imperialist war. Both James Walker, travelling mayor of New York City, and Raymond Poincare, financial savior of the French capitalists, agreed to this point during the course of their little financial set-to staged here yesterday. At the same time, declared the mayor, "New York is anxious to collect." The taxes, which amount to about \$400,000, are levied against French wartime property since disposed of at a sacrifice sale. Walker proposed that the American government pay the taxes on behalf of France and, at this suggestion, as each faker took a long deep look into the soul of the other he smiled in mutual admiration and they parted, the premier to the official legion ceremonies, the mayor to the horse races at Longchamps and afterwards to the party which the Dolly sisters gave in his honor.

## Refuse Bail to Widow of Dr. Lillendahl As New Evidence Is Found

HAMMONTON, N. J., Sept. 20.—Newly discovered evidence, the exact nature of which was not revealed, tonight prompted authorities to hold up their previously announced intention of releasing on bail Mrs. Margaret Lillendahl, 41, held since last Thursday for questioning in the mysterious death of her husband, 72.

One of the several new developments today was the discovery that Dr. Lillendahl had been shot three times, instead of twice, as previously reported.

In explaining the murder, Mrs. Lillendahl had declared that "two Negroes" shot her aged husband and then robbed her of her valuables while they were riding from Vineland in their automobile. Police later found some of her jewelry near the scene of the murder.

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# Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

## SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE FOR THE DAILY WORKER

In connection with the preparations being made for the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, and the establishment of the First Workers' and Peasants' Republic, The DAILY WORKER has decided that the name of each new reader will be sent to the committee in charge of these preparations, in the Soviet Union, as revolutionary

greetings from the workers of America, and as an expression of the fact, that the workers of America are aligning themselves alongside of the Russian workers and peasants in their struggle against the international imperialists.

### DO YOUR BIT!

GREET THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION with your subscription to The DAILY WORKER.

DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Included you will find \$..... in payment for my subscription for..... months to The DAILY WORKER. Please mail this blank as my revolutionary greeting to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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# "Business as Usual" in the Amalgamated

A Survey of the Union in its Principal Centers—Facts Speak Louder Than Beautiful Words.  
By A. TAYLOR.

"Business as Usual" is the common expression of the officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Everything is in fine order. The membership is contented; the officers are happy and the organization is in a state of tranquility thanks to the abilities of Sydney Hillman, its president, and his able associates, the General Executive Board.

Such is the picture one gets by reading the Amalgamated weekly organs—the Advance, Fortschritt, etc. That impression is also being conveyed through numerous other publications. For instance, Ben Stollberg writing in the Nation about the needle industry has only laudable comments for the leaders of the Amalgamated. He compliments Hillman upon his executive abilities and attributes the soundness of that organization to his keen foresight and native ingenuity. Such rose-colored pictures are also presented by various other liberal writers in the "Survey Graphic," "Square Deal" and so forth.

Below the surface. If we assume that the foregoing description of the Amalgamated tells a true story a closer observation of a more factual character reveals an entirely different condition. Before going further it might be in place to ask a few questions so as to get an idea what we are trying to prove:

1. Why were such drastic measures resorted to when the administration policy—that of fighting the insurgents—was put through in the New York market?

2. Why was a man like Beckerman, who is undisputedly disliked and distrusted by nearly all needle-workers placed in charge of the New York Joint Board?

3. Why were a number of able organizers dropped from the staff and a few "trusted" ones remained?

4. Why are the members in numerous markets constantly in revolt against their puppet administrations, which are being kept up by the influence of the National Office?

We could ask more questions but these will suffice to clarify our contention for the present. It is, however, within reason to state that if conditions are as pleasant as the official family of the Amalgamated contend that they are, then the existence of these evils gives the lie to the story they tell.

Are we justified in asking the above questions? Let us see. It seems hardly necessary to substantiate the statement that the most brutal and indecent tactics were used, under the supervision of Beckerman and the approval of the National Office, when putting the so-called national policy in force against the revolting rank and file in the New York market. One only needs to refresh his memory a bit.

Recall to mind the forceful measures resorted to; the use of gangsters and underworld characters to break up protest meetings and to beat up the workers who attended them; the force and coercion employed when collecting dues and assessments—forcing the workers to leave the shop, admitting them only after their obligations had been paid; the discrimination against active union members, expelling them on some false charge, or depriving them of their jobs through various infamous schemes; the alignment of disreputable and mistrusted elements, Harry Cohen, to wit, who was officially found guilty of accepting graft from an employer; and Beckerman, a tool of the Forward clique; all for the sake of "unity" against the growing rank and file who revolted against the ruthlessness of the officials.

These are facts and their proof is easily available to anyone who is afflicted with a doubting complex.

They Hate Beckerman.

That Beckerman is despised and distrusted by the rank and file of the Amalgamated is an undisputed fact. The mere mention of his name among workers in New York is enough to generate suspicion and disgust. Not only are the New York members indignant over Beckerman's czarist behavior but his infamy has spread to practically all Amalgamated clothing centers.

In Rochester a demonstration against him was staged on the first of May. He encountered a similar fate in Toronto a few weeks later. In Chicago, too, his visit created unpleasant manifestations. There is, furthermore, no love lost between Beckerman and the executives of the Amalgamated.

Beckerman, as indicated previously, is part of the Forward machine. Beckerman was brought into the organization to serve a purpose. Times were turbulent. Official power was tottering and someone with a stern nature was needed to quell the riotous insurgents. Beckerman's natural qualities admirably fitted him for the job. His connection with the underworld was excellent; the police were his old acquaintances and no doubt he was capable of dealing with the "radical dissenters." However, now, when the "job" is about completed the axes are being sharpened for Beckerman's decapitation. It seems.

All in all this vile game at the expense of the workers is being played very subtly and judiciously under the cloak of various pretenses. Every thing is justified in the name of "order" and "discipline" and the game was merely on.

But things are not so nice and peaceful though it seems!

Leaving New York let us turn elsewhere. Let's see whether "Business as Usual" is applicable to other markets. Suppose we take a look at Rochester. That market is an important one. Excepting Chicago, Rochester is the only regularly dues-paying center and from a financial view point ranks second highest—having a membership of fully nine-thousand dues paying members. The predominating nationality are the Italians who claim that they were never given their full number of representatives either in the joint board or in the administration.

Many stormy meetings were held over this issue. That matter, however, is never settled, it is always pacified, somehow. An insurrection on the part of the membership is an every day occurrence in Rochester which is usually followed by some momentary compromise which soon, in turn, is followed by another outbreak of revolt.

Local Jealousy.

Until two years ago the manager of the Joint Board was an outsider placed there by the National Office. As usual in such cases, that fact met with resentment by the local office-seekers. Why have an outsider run our business when we have so many capable fellows among ourselves who could do the job better and cheaper, was their line of argument. Before long a group of local politicians capitalized the slogan of "autonomy and economy" and consequently gained power. A local man was placed at the head of the organization.

That group having gained power it immediately declared war upon those who had opposed them in the past; those, who with the National Office fought against the ascendancy of the local group. The National Office, on the other hand, began fraternizing with the newly elected chief and his associates; the very same group that they fought most bitterly when they were on the outside. As a consequence of this double-faced role on the part of the General Office one Italian organizer and a Jewish women-business agent were forced to leave Rochester shortly after.

Needless to state that before long the rank and file in Rochester began to see and feel the acts of dishonesty on the part of the local leadership. Abuses and wilful discriminations were mounting. Because of their ignorance and utter lack of principle the local leadership became arrogant and insolent. They treated those who criticized them with utmost intolerance. The Italians claimed that they were, particularly, being discriminated against. No amount of supplication tended to prevail upon those new "leaders" to adopt a broader outlook toward the large rank and file.

To get a closer picture of the lamentable situation in Rochester an illustration is in place. Some time ago an employment exchange was established. A man and a girl were placed in the office; incidentally, or otherwise, the man was Jewish and the girl was Italian. After working in the capacity for several months, doing her work most satisfactorily, the girl, for no definite reason at all was suddenly transferred to another department, and an inexperienced girl was placed on her job. Naturally, the news reached the Italian executive board members and they wanted to know the reason for that change.

The facts are these: A member of Chatman's—the manager's—machine quit his job in order to get a position in another factory that would enable him to earn more money. His name was placed in the proper section on the employment list. It appeared, however, that several other workers were registered in that section ahead of him. These workers were on the list for some time. Now, in order to give that favorite the coveted job the other workers had to be somehow dispensed with.

Here the ingenuity of the Employment-exchange-manager came into play. Through tacit arrangements with a number of foremen he dispatched these workers to various shops. Having thus temporarily disposed of them the favorite was given the job he desired. The other workers, needless to say, were back on the employment list within a day or so, having been fired from their trial-jobs as per arrangements between the foremen and the employment manager.

The girl, who attended to the job-list objected to such tactics and her removal was affected.

The following incident is more pointed:

A girl was fired. She came to the union-office to complain against the arbitrary dismissal. Imagine the dismay of the girl when waiting to make the complaint to the employment manager she saw that worthy hand a working card to another girl with instructions to report on the very same job from which the first girl was arbitrarily fired! What right had the manager to send another worker on that job before the reason for the dismissal was ascertained.

"Pop" the Pacifier.

That question was asked by the Italian executive board members at a special meeting a few days later. At that meeting an old Italian organizer, named "Pop" Artoni was present. He came there to pacify the already restless elements among the Italians whose constant agitation

# We Celebrate the 25th Anniversary of Olgin's Revolutionary Activities

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

WE have celebrated the anniversary of the 25 years of revolutionary activities of our comrade, Moisseye J. Olgin, first editor of the Freiheit, our Jewish Communist daily, now editor of "The Hammer," the Jewish theoretical monthly of our Party.

It was the first "jubilee" of the kind in our movement. It was tremendously successful. A remarkable audience filled Carnegie Music Hall, with many standing, while the overflow was packed into the Central Opera House.

It was a tribute to Comrade Olgin, of giant proportions. But it was more. Because when the revolutionary movement pays tribute to one of its leaders, it does honor to itself. For our Bolshevik leaders are born of and must always remain a part of the movement, expressing its best aspirations, symbolizing the correctness of its struggle, the living incarnation of its high ideals. If they cease in this, then their leadership ends.

Thus, while the nearly 5,000 men and women of the working class, who filled Carnegie Hall and the Central Opera House last Saturday night, did honor to Comrade Olgin, they also paid tribute to the growth of the revolutionary movement among the Jewish workers here in the United States. They did more. They also commemorated on this anniversary the advance of the revolutionary struggle of all workers in America, led by its Communist vanguard, the Workers (Communist) Party.

The anniversary of Olgin's revolutionary activities was therefore an anniversary of increasingly successful revolutionary efforts of the whole American working class.

It was in this sense that I brought the greeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party to the Olgin Jubilee; the greeting of the Central Executive Committee of which Olgin is himself a member.

We do not put comrades on our Central Executive Committee because they speak for the Jewish workers, for the Russian workers, for German, Italian, South Slav, Scandinavian, or the workers of some other nationality living in this country. They become members of our Party's leading committee because they speak with the voice of the class struggle in this country. So Olgin speaks, writes, teaches and helps organize for the American section of the world revolution. The English language has become his medium as well as Jewish and Russian, and he strives to adopt as his outlook, the combined outlook of workers of all nationalities, all languages and all colors who suffer under the black regime of the American reaction.

Successive revolutionary waves that have swept over Europe have brought many immigrants to America. This country was first settled by the oppressed of Europe. The revolutionary struggle that swept Europe in 1848, that was crushed in Germany for instance, by the bloody fist of Prussian militarism, sent many German revolutionists to these shores. With the developing industrialism in this country the beginnings of Marxism were planted by these immigrants in the minds of American workers.

caused great worry to the national officials. "Pop" is a "regular," i.e. a trusted administration man.

Due to his age and eloquence "Pop" is respected by practically all the Italians regardless of differences of opinions. At the meeting the executive board members presented their grievances and demands. The charges against the administration were so flagrant that even Artoni, as already mentioned, a trusted administration man, became indignant.

Remembering his position, however, he asked those present—close to a thousand members—included among whom were the Italian business agents and the regular organizer, whether anyone had anything to say in defense of the administration. No one answered.

Being convinced that the charges must be true, "Pop" asked the officials to join him in a protest to the National Office. He immediately made out his resignation and pledged to lead the insurgents in their fight until their demands would be granted. The demands were for a new election, the immediate dismissal of the employment exchange manager and a few other minor demands.

The Heads Get Together.

The next morning the following notables arrived on the scene: Hillman, Bellanca, and that "homeless" intellectual, Giovanetti. A hasty conference was at once arranged. "Pop" consulted with the "elite" behind closed doors. What took place there is easily surmised. Pop is an old man, easily persuaded. When he emerged from the conference he had the appearance of a beaten man. He did make some effort to explain his position to his "followers," the rebels, but with no avail. The show was over.

"Pop" left Rochester that evening. The end dawned. The storm was quelled. A few examples of "discipline" and "justice" marked the beginning of a new stage of apathy and reaction in the Rochester situation.

What price "peace"!

Leaving Rochester let us take a glimpse at Philadelphia—the scabnest city of the United States. In that city of "brotherly love" the Amalgamated is feeble and impotent. Eighty per cent or more of the needle industry is run open-shop. Muddled attempts at so-called organizing campaigns are made seasonally and each time the inevitable defeat ensues. Almost every campaign-defeat fiasco is accompanied by a change in management. Each manager, in turn, adds chaos to confusion. Every new manager has his pet policies to put over. The contemplation of new policies absorbs time and fruitless effort. The arguments, consequently, overshadow the necessary constructive work and the organization usually descends into a further abyss of apathy and impotency.

Similarly following the unsuccessful outcome of the revolutionary uprising of 1905, in Russia, a fresh flood of the exiles of czarism poured across the Atlantic.

The 1905 Revolution against czarism found Comrade Olgin a part of that struggle in South Russia. After its defeat, however, instead of coming immediately to "America," he went to Germany and Austria, there to work and study. The outbreak of the world war in 1914 found him in Vienna writing a book on "The Origins of Marxism in Russia." With the war beast raging thru Europe, Olgin could not return to Russia, nor could he remain in Austria. He came to the United States.

It was significant that among the speakers at the Olgin Jubilee were Louis Hyman, of the garment workers, and Ben Gold, of the furriers, who have become as distinctly a part of the American trade union movement, as Olgin has of the Communist leadership of the American class struggle, the Workers Party.

Upon his arrival in this country Olgin joined the staff of the Forward, the Jewish socialist daily edited by Abraham Cahans, and he was immediately faced with the alternative of going with the Cahans, the Schlessingers, the Hillquits, the Sigmans, the Kaufmans, the Ship-lacoffs and the other agents of the Gompers-Green-Woll reaction in the American Federation of Labor, or taking his stand with the left wing and its Communist leadership.

Thus the hour of the founding of the Freiheit, as the organ of Communism, in the Jewish language, was an historic moment for the whole American working class, marking as it did the crystallization of the militant forces of the workers on an important front.

Olgin as the first editor of the Freiheit was always anxious to link the efforts of the Jewish workers with those of the working class generally, especially in the basic industries. He always sought to turn the faces of the Jewish workers, especially those of New York, toward the struggles in the coal fields, the steel mills, the railroads, the lumber camps, the automobile industry, and other great industries where few if any Jewish workers are to be found.

Thus Olgin typifies in great part the effort on the side of the foreign-born workers to link up their efforts with the native born, especially in the hour when James J. Davis, the Coolidge secretary of labor, was announcing that there are millions of aliens illegally in this country and therefore subject to deportation.

Many of these immigrants come from such countries as Italy, under the heel of fascist tyrannies, that murder and imprison thinking workers. They create a new trek of exiles across the Atlantic, but the United States is open no longer as a haven for political outcasts. It plans its own system of registration, fingerprinting and photographing, aping the methods of the fallen regimes of czarism and kaiserism. It needs the whole strength of American labor, native and foreign-born, to combat this new attack against it.

On this anniversary, it is significant that exiles do not seek these shores from at least one country—from the Union of Soviet Republics. Workers and peasants are happy and contented under the banner of the First Workers' Republic, devoting their every energy to the task of construction, freed of the weight of all taskmasters and exploiters. There is no migration from the Soviet Union to the United States.

On the other hand, however, many workers in this country would like to leave these shores for the free territory of the Workers' Republic. But the time demands that every revolutionary worker remain in this country. Olgin is typical of this demand, that, "We must accomplish our revolution in the United States." On the anniversary of Olgin's 25 years of service in the cause of the world revolution, we can all join in the declaration, "Forward to the Victory of the American Social Revolution!"

Today, the few locals that still exist constitutes each its own kingdom. Like the city-states of ancient Greece each group fights for its own aggrandizement. Each unit tries to exert its control over the manager under threats of non-cooperation. National prejudice is extremely keen. The Jews have no use for the Italians or Poles and vice versa. This individualism has literally rent the few remaining locals asunder, and resulted in conditions in the so-called union shops becoming notoriously degrading.

The workers whose wages were cut are extremely dissatisfied and there is ugly talk concerning the honesty and so-called idealism of unionism. The open-shoppers have taken great pains to spread the news among their workers and it can be easily seen what capital propaganda against trade unionism that will make. One more incident will further illustrate the pitiful situation existing in Philadelphia. Some months ago a "campaign" was inaugurated. Additional organizers were required. Each group proposed candidates for appointment. The pressers local put forth a man named Hefler, not a member of the union. Rumors have it that he was in the liquor business at the time. His reputation is of a doubtful character.

His backers brought pressure upon the manager and an agreement was reached that Hefler be placed on the staff as an organizer for a period of six weeks—for the duration of the campaign. At the expiration of the stipulated period our worthy candidate refused to leave. His group de-

ceded to retain him and his wages are being "contributed" by his followers. Workers who come under Hefler's jurisdiction are forced to pay weekly assessments towards his wages under the penalty of losing their job.

Everything is lovely in the camp of the Amalgamated!

Toronto and Montreal have extricated themselves, almost completely, from the domination of the National Office. General Officers have no sway in either of those cities. In Toronto the entire administration is composed of anti-national-office-policies and general officers seldom come there. Beckerman's recent hostile reception was already mentioned. In Montreal conditions are very unstable, due to a protracted strike and the organization there is a heavy liability upon the National Office treasury. Due to that fact the attitude of the rank and file toward the general office is more or less tolerant. But the presence of administration men, however, always excites strong suspicion among the workers.

One could enumerate these conditions almost unendingly. In every center the workers have tales of woe to tell, they may differ a little in particulars but they generally run in the same vein. Intrinsic coercion, abuse, black-lists, these are the common allusions made in reference to the Amalgamated "leaders." Apathy prevails everywhere. On every turn "lame ducks" are encountered. The old-timers dominate everywhere:

In the left wing lies the only hope of the A. C. W.

# VOLUNTEERS

By H. G. WEISS.

The captain was a merry soul, a merry soul was he. He stood us up against a wall and spoke right cheerily: "Oh, Heinie has an enfilade on yonder Rue de pais. Oh, Heinie has a battery that's slightly in the way. My noble men," the captain said, "the rest is up to you; The colonel calls for volunteers--and what yuh gonna do? —Now what yuh gonna do?"

It was a murky morn with rain, just quarter after five, And every Tommy that how good it was to be alive! A Red Cross van went lurching by with bodies dripping red, And we could hear the hissing noise of zooming shells ahead; And every blooming soldier there, from non-com to a buck, Felt that for him to volunteer was sure to bring no luck. But the captain was a merry soul, as I said in beginning, And to us down-cast heroes says in manner very winning: "T is not compulsory to go; ye've got to volunteer; So those who'd rather not, you know, take ONE STEP TO THE REAR!"

The captain was a merry soul, and merry felt we all, For there was him, and there was us—AGAINST that damn stone wall!

# The "Spirits of Ammonia" Heads West



PLENTY OF SPIRIT! Piloting the Spirits of Ammonia, Jack Ashcraft of Towanda, Pa., is off with the Class B flyers in the National Air Derby. Ten stops are to be made by entrants along the 2,300-mile course.

# Letters From Our Readers

The Bolivian Uprising.

Editor, THE DAILY WORKER:

I have just finished reading the brilliant explanation of Horace G. Knowles in the Times on the reasons for the recent Bolivian uprising. While being absolutely ignorant of the details of the insurrection, I have ventured to give a Marxist analysis of the basic causes and contradictions which brought on this incipient revolution. My information is entirely con ned from Mr. Knowles' letter. Here goes:

In an article in the New York Times, Horace G. Knowles gives an interesting account of the causes of the recent Bolivian revolution. Mr. Knowles terms the outbreak as a "Scheme of certain sinister influences to use the Indians as mere catspaws," and goes on to describe the kindly environment which the Silas government has created for the Inca. Yet on closer study Mr. Knowles' letter contains several contradictions. He ascribes the susceptibility of the Indians to revolutionary propaganda to their ignorance but forgets to mention the lack of educational facilities that the Silas government somehow has omitted in their campaign for the Indians' "improvement and benefit." Surely if ignorance is a help to revolutionary tendencies, it should be eradicated.

Mr. Knowles continues with the information that the Inca leaders had been promised influential political offices and to their followers "a share of the property of the whites, or patrons and of the mines owned by foreigners if the uprising should be successful and the present government of the country be overthrown." There, Mr. Knowles, is the crux of the whole situation. If the discontent of the Indians could be aroused to revolutionary action thru the application of the slogan "land to the Indian," this in itself presupposes what? Not dissatisfaction aroused by subversive propaganda of the Communist, not an effort of a dictatorial coup d'etat, but of a chronic economic disease called "land hunger."

And this, Mr. Knowles is no isolated phenomena. You have but to look at the growing agrarian revolution of the Chinese peasants and the example of the Russian revolution whose basic strength lay in the "mujik's" demand for land, for historical testimony. Albeit, your puerile eulogy on the pleasures of the primitive life to which the Bolivian Indian is bound, is nothing but a camouflage for the terrible conditions under which they work and live. Stuff and nonsense, Mr. Knowles. Masses are not moved solely by Communist propaganda. The Communist Parties of the world are the class conscious vanguard of the working class and as such an integral part of it. You cannot ascribe the Inca revolt to mere propaganda. Economic conditions, we know, are the fundamental reason for revolutions, Zoubert, N. Y.

and not as you imply, mere Communist propaganda.—Lee Mott.

Writes of Ku Klux Klan.

Editor, THE DAILY WORKER: The threatening letter Camp Nit-gadegaht received from the honorable Klu Klux Klan and which you published is far too important, far too historical a document to let it pass without comment.

Says the famous letter, "You foreigners, Bolsheviks, believe in robbing, killing and terrorizing. . . . This is not the ignorant Russia. . . . You want to destroy the liberty of this country. . . . We will take severe measures against you and you know the methods and tactics that we apply."

It must have been under a heavy influence of liquor that the good K.K.K. lauded us in such worthy terms, actually heightening us to their own level, making brothers out of us. At last we may boast of a great American achievement. We can not be differentiated from the K.K.K. We are one and the same. We are told we believe in the very principles the K.K.K. pursue with so much fervor and religious zeal: killing, terrorizing, etc. Is not this grand boy's Christ bless us!

"This is not the ignorant Russia."

O no! This is the highly intellectual, cultural, musical, spiritual, poetical United States. This is the universal center of divine knowledge. What the ignorant Russia never dared, we the proud, we the highly intellectual, divinely cultural United States dared. For seven years we kept two workers in prison. They were innocent of all crimes, but they were ignorant "anarchist bastards." That accounted for everything. For seven years we kept them in hell, in darkness, in torture, in the constant throes of death, and when we thought they had enough of this living death we, the judges, the presidents of universities, the governors, murdered them. And that was that!

"You want to destroy the liberty of this country?" Now boys, dont spoil the big favor you did us. Dont accuse us of being so foolish as to attempt to destroy something that does not exist. It's impossible! But our friend Napoleon said that nothing was impossible. So, perhaps you'll try. We understand you're quite successful at such undertakings. Try!

"We will take severe measures against you and you know the methods and tactics that we apply." And in case you have forgotten, here are a few of the methods we "good Americans use": We kidnap, we burn property, we rape, we unsex, we tar, we feather, we stretch living bodies until the limbs are drawn out of their sockets, we kill, we murder, we burn, we hang, we lynch, etc. . . . That's what we "good Americans do."—Emile Zoubert, N. Y.

# Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

A valuable lesson in the necessity for the workingclass to have their own mediums for the distribution of workingclass news and propaganda.

GOVERNOR LEN SMALL, of Illinois is a firm believer in the Gompersian policy of "reward your friends and punish your enemies." Len has many friends in Illinois and it speaks well for the governor's loyalty that he does not forget those who do him a good turn. He was saved from a possible jail term by labor leaders who suffered imprisonment for contempt of court rather than testify for the prosecution in the famous million dollar suit brought against Len by citizens in an effort to recover that amount alleged to have been misappropriated by the governor while he was state treasurer. The governor made restitution in his own good time and at his own financial convenience.

THE latest evidence of Mr. Small's benevolence is the appointment of

two Chicago labor fakery to two fat political state jobs. One of the labor leaders is Harry Jensen, former president of the carpenters' district council. He is now a member of the Illinois Parole Commission. Sam Luzzo, vice-president of the Building Trades Council, and noted red-baiter is appointed member of the State Athletic Commission. So the workers can emancipate themselves one by one after all!

NEWTON D. BAKER, secretary of war in the Wilson cabinet may inherit the democratic presidential nomination toga shed by William Gibbs McAdoo, or at least the portion of it held by the delegates whose loyalty to the Wilsonian tradition is still impaired. Baker, the pseudo-liberal and alleged anti-militarist, developed into a rip-roaring reactionary when he was given the portfolio of secretary of war. If the democrat jackass is going to win the next white house race he will need a more stimulating rider than the Ohio "Newt."