

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THERE is nothing between England and the United States but the best of good fellowship if we are to take seriously the speeches made at banquets of the Sulgrave Institute and at meeting of the English Speaking Union. Nevertheless it is well to take speeches of this sort with a stiff pinch of salt. The truth can be dragged out by the scruff of the neck from between the lines of official statements and news dispatches. Those who hunt for the truth with an open mouth are liable to get their throats clogged with propaganda. A horse drinks water thru gritted teeth. News should be sifted thru a skeptical screen.

OFF the coast of British Honduras, in Central America, is a group of coral and mangrove islands called Turneffe, commanding the harbor of Belize, capital of British Honduras. This is the nearest British base to the Panama Canal. Tho the British flag flies over Turneffe an American citizen has a lease on the islands and has an option to purchase them at a reported price of \$65,000. The option expires at the end of next October. A British commission composed of military and naval experts is now in Turneffe and no doubt the Hoboken cocoanut importer, the American citizen referred to, can realize handsomely on his lease and still have his cocoanuts if he puts business before patriotism. And if he does not, we do not know our cocoanuts.

THIS little bit of information gleaned from a single-column tale buried away in the recesses of a 52-page newspaper throws more light on the relations between Great Britain and the United States than a perfumed speech delivered by a knickered American diplomat at a London banquet presided over by the Prince of Wales. The world struggle between England and the United States is a struggle over lands where oil derricks stab the sky, and where cheap unorganized labor will transmit beads of sweat into gold nuggets for disrant matters. That the good ship Mayflower once left Europe for America loaded to the (Continued on Page Two)

Only Two Planes in Non-Stop Class Get Up; Ballough Falls

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The non-stop flight to Spokane, Wash., the third and final race in the national air derby, was under way late this afternoon with only two planes competing, the third entry encountering difficulties on the take-off that prevented it from getting off the ground.

Steve Lacey, pilot of the "Airkling," was unable to get his plane into the air shortly after five o'clock this afternoon when the machine lost its tail skid during the 4,000 foot dash down the runway.

Prior to Lacey's mishap, Eddie Stinson and "Duke" Schiller had made successful starts in their respective planes, both of the Stinson-Detroit type. Each was accompanied by a copilot.

Girl Will Fly?

MITCHELL FIELD, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Miss Ruth Elder, American girl pilot of the "American Girl" plans to take off with Lieutenant George Haldemann between 2 and 6 o'clock Friday morning, in her attempted trans-Atlantic flight.

The airplane was taken today to Mitchell Field for a final check of the navigating instruments. It will be returned to Roosevelt Field tomorrow for loading and fuelling. Miss Elder will move to the Garden City Hotel tomorrow night, she said.

Little Race In

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 21.—"The City of Aberdeen," piloted by Cecil Langdon of Aberdeen, Wash., was the first plane to land in Portland, in the San Francisco to Spokane air derby, reaching here at 11:16:50 a. m. Langdon is flying an international biplane in class B. He is accompanied by R. M. Bergen, passenger.

Another Crashes.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 21.—E. E. Ballough, flying a Laird commercial plane, entry No. 6, in the class "A" group of cross-country air racers, was out of the race today when he drove his plane head first onto Butte's landing field, breaking the propeller and part of the undercarriage of the ship. The pilot escaped serious injury.

Ballough was the first in his class to reach Butte, arriving here at 1:05 p. m.

FRAME-UP CHARGE MADE BY LEADER OF STONECUTTERS

Former Union Lawyer Is Accused at Trial

The federal government's case against the International Association of Journeymen Stone Cutters was charged with being a frame-up yesterday when Michael W. Mitchell of Indianapolis, president of the union, accused Sidney A. Symes, of Mount Vernon, former attorney of the union, of altering an affidavit after Mitchell signed his name to it.

The affidavit in question was one drawn up in 1923 and purported that union workers were not to work on metropolitan jobs where the cast stone used was not manufactured in the metropolitan area. He said that the clause was inserted after he had put his name to it.

The government is seeking an injunction restraining the Journeymen Stone Cutters of America and allied unions from "interfering" with construction operations in the metropolitan area where the cast stone used was not manufactured in the same district.

SEIYUKI STANDS ALONE IN JAPAN DIET ELECTIONS

Communist Party Still Underground

TOKIO, Sept. 21.—Nine million new voters in Japan are ready to make their first trip to the polls, in every part of the empire, during the last week of this month and the first two weeks of October.

These new voters will have the majority of votes in naming the members of the prefectural assemblies, and these preliminary elections will show political leaders which way the wind is blowing for the opening of the national election in January, as far as legal parties are concerned. The rapidly growing Communist Party is still underground.

It is almost three years since the Japanese Diet passed the universal manhood suffrage bill, giving to every sane man of 25 the right to vote. But since that time there has been no dissolution of the diet, and therefore no chance to try out the new law.

Ward Bosses Busy.

Politicians have been working as they never worked before in Japan, trying to persuade the millions of new voters to join their respective factions. Before this they have had to work only with men of some means, who paid certain taxes, as they were the only citizens eligible to vote.

Now the political leaders must deal with an entirely new class of voters, the men who own no property and who have not been lined up as yet for any candidates.

Arrival of universal manhood suffrage apparently coincides with the development of a two-party system in Japan, similar to the republican-democratic lineup in the United States.

However, all the former parties in the Diet have combined against the extremely reactionary Sei-yuki—the party in power under the name of Minseitō. These two parties—the Sei-yukai and the Minseitō—now include practically all the Diet members.

Wife of Mine Victim Wins Court Award in Hard Legal Struggle

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Sept. 21.—After a stiff fight in the compensation courts Mrs. Anna Panick, a miner's widow, of Lilly, won a \$1,739.28 award for the death of her husband Adam Panick. The man died last November 29, 1926 of tuberculosis. He was crushed in a mine accident January 22, 1921 and Mrs. Panick contended his weakened physical condition made him a prey to the disease.

The W. H. Piper & Co. firm of Philadelphia, Panick's employers, fought the award, arguing that the disease must have been latent in the man before his injury. The verdict was that even if their contention were correct, the injuries had hastened the development of the disease. Panick was 43 and the father of 7 children.

Chicago Federation of Labor Reelects Slate

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—All officers of the Chicago Federation of Labor, headed by Pres. John Fitzpatrick and Secy. E. N. Nockels, were re-elected at the balloting Sept. 18.

SIMON LEGREE IN HIS NEW JOB

By Fred Ellis



Esthonian Delegation of Workers to U. S. S. R. Calls for Its Defence

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 21.—The press is publishing the declaration of the Esthonian Labor Delegation which has just visited the Soviet Union. The delegates declare that the U. S. S. R. is a genuine workers' state in which the working class holds power in alliance with the peasantry. The Soviet Union is the only country democratic not only in words but in deeds, where the national question is solved fairly and where the toiling masses rally in the Soviets which they will defend to the last drop of their blood. The Esthonian proletariat will do anything possible to wreck the aggressive projects of the Bourgeoisie against the U. S. S. R.

Imperialism Denounced By Chinese Students at Wisconsin Meeting

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 21 (FP)—Nationalism and Communism were leading topics at the annual conference of the Chinese Students Alliance, midwest branch, held in Madison September 7-12. Resolutions against imperialism and the unequal treaties imposed by foreign nations were passed. Chang Tso-Lin, the Lord of Peking and Manchuria, was denounced as an enemy of China's best interests.

The students invited Manuel Gomez of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League to address them. He said the Chinese revolution, which started as a united native rising against foreign domination, entered a second phase when the drive against foreign exploitation spread against exploitation by native employers and bankers. When the middle class elements resented the advance of the worker and peasant union, the present or third stage began, Gomez explained.

Humanitarians Start Fight on Death Penalty for Massachusetts State

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—As an aspect of the agitation for Sacco and Vanzetti, who were murdered in the Massachusetts electric chair August 23, a campaign has just been begun for the abolition of capital punishment in this state. An initiative petition has just been presented to Roger Clark, acting state Attorney-General.

LEGION CONVENTION CALLS FOR INCREASE IN U. S. AIR FORCES

Prepare New Imperialist War as Red Cross Takes Blood Tests

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Col. William Mitchell, friend of William Randolph Hearst and various American airplane manufacturers, has again attempted to force thru the legion convention his plan for aerial intensification for which he was formerly demoted and compelled to retire as assistant-chief of the Army Air Service. His proposal, which brought on a sharp debate, came during the course of the discussion aroused by the legion's recommendation to the American militarists that American aeronautics be organized and represented by a special secretary in the cabinet.

Prepare New Slaughter.

"We, the standing committee of national defense of the American Legion," the resolution reads, "favor the organization of national aeronautics, as soon as warranted, into a separate department of national defense headed by a cabinet secretary."

The fight for the commandship of the legion is in full swing and the opposing politicians are getting their followers in hand for the final balloting.

Get First View of Battlefields.

"Veterans" in the American Legion convention here have been anxious to have their first look at the battlefields of which they have heard so much and special sightseeing trips have been arranged. But considerable difficulty has been encountered in finding the battlefields.

Hundreds of legionnaires returning to Paris after long journeys in Ballyhoo buses, are heard airing their voices in the bitter complaint that all traces of the late war have utterly disappeared.

The geography is unchanged, but

all the towns, once torn by shells, have been rebuilt, and the fields which ten years ago were a network of foxholes and trenches, have but recently yielded an abundant harvest of grain.

Missed Whole War.

Trips following the famous Soissons drive through the St. Mihiel sector of the Argonne gave the legionnaires more vistas of waving grain and pastoral peace than could be found on a journey through some prosperous farming section of Indiana.

Concrete evidences of the ravages of the war are available only around Verdun, Rheims and Ypres, purposely unrepaired by the French government, and these places have a comparatively small interest for American soldiers who did not participate in the fighting in that region.

The lack of devastation, coupled with the fact that the bus drivers (Continued on Page Two)

SCAB HOTEL FOR HEADQUARTERS OF A.F.L. CONVENTION

Culinary Workers Make Vain Protest

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 21.—The Culinary Workers' Union put up a strong fight in the Central Labor Council against their selection of the Alexandria Hotel as the official convention headquarters of the American Federation of Labor officials while in this city.

The Alexandria, according to the union, is one of the scabbiest hotels in the city, having resisted all attempts at organizing their culinary help. Last April, the union had requested that this hotel be put on the unfair list, but the Central Labor Council had refused, probably having in mind the coming A. F. of L. convention. Now they claim it is too late to change the headquarters, as all arrangements have been made, and all protests of the Culinary Workers' Union are to no avail, and the latter is extremely bitter over this action on the part of the officials.

Union Attacks.

At the last meeting of the council, the culinary workers' delegate launched an attack on the officials of the A. F. of L. for their disregard of trade union principles. "Last year," he declared, "the A. F. of L. went to Detroit to fight the open-shop, and they came away from there with Detroit as scabby as ever. This year, they are coming to Los Angeles, just as notoriously open-shop, and they will leave here with the same result.

THREE PITCHED BATTLES FOUGHT BETWEEN UNITS OF NANKING ARMY

Populace So Dissatisfied Whole Division Polices City; Artillery in Streets

SHANGHAI, Sept. 21.—Very widespread dissatisfaction in the army of the combined Hankow-Nanking governments is reported to the new military committee. The committee has placed General Ho Ying-ching in the position of commander-in-chief and he has adopted the policy of disarming the regiments he suspects as most likely to revolt.

So far his forces are reported to have disarmed about 4,500 men, with a loss of 300 killed and wounded during the process, and at the expense of tearing up and cutting traffic on the Hankow-Shanghai and Hankow-Nanking railroads.

There have been three major engagements fought, and some of the disaffected divisions were not disarmed at all, tho Ho Ying-ching is officially reported to be in control of the province of Chekiang and the city of Shanghai.

The thirty-first army corps, under orders of the military council, has been sent to Nanking, and has placed machine gun nests at all strategic points to overawe the populace, which is heartily tired of right wing Kuomintang rule. In addition many lesser generals are showing signs of insubordination.

Chen Accuses Britain.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 21.—In an interview with a representative of the International Class War Prisoners' Aid, Eugene Chen stated that the white terror is at present raging in China where the ranks of the Communists are growing altho they as well as all workers' and peasants' organizations are ruthlessly persecuted.

Very probably, Chen said, Great Britain and Japan will still more actively support Chang Tso-lin and other reactionaries as Britain is particularly interested in restoring "order" in Shanghai and Kwantung.

The atrocities committed especially by the demoralized bands of soldiers, defy description. The political prisoners in the Chinese jails are treated like ordinary criminals. Widows and orphans, victims of the white terror, will die of hunger unless relief comes from abroad. The Chinese workers and peasants expect the help of the workers of all countries.

Northeast Hunan Revolt.

SHANGHAI, (By Mail).—A revolutionary division has been formed in the northeast of the province of Hunan composed of a number of regular detachments and the armed peasant bands which are active in this district. The division is marching on Changsha, the capital of Hunan. According to the last reports the revolutionary troops have taken Pinghsiang which is the centre of the coal mining industry and an important strategical point. Simultaneously the Wuhan press reports that a division of Tang Shen-shi's troops has been disarmed in the northeast of Hunan by armed troops of peasants and that the latter have occupied two districts in the south of the province of Hupei. The armed peasants have also taken Kung-hsien. The Hongkong correspondent of the Toho agency reports that the troops of Generals Ho Lung and Yeh Ting which have risen against the Wuhan government, have turned up together with armed peasants in Meikiang and Tchiaonansi in the north of the Kwangtung province near the province of Fukien. The revolutionary troops have cut the telegraph wires between Meikiang and Swatow and broken railway connections between Chohow (40 kilometres to the north of Swatow) and Swatow.

THRONGS GATHER TO BET ON FIGHT; FAKERY CHARGED

Clever Press Agenting Making Rickard Rich

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Bent upon witnessing the Tunney-Dempsey fight tomorrow night—the advance contingents of the biggest sporting crowd that ever invaded an American city swarmed into Chicago today by railroad, steamboat, automobile and airplane from all directions.

Fifty thousand at least had arrived by 3 o'clock this afternoon, and more were coming in hourly. All trains were loaded to capacity and almost every through train carried extra sections. The fans came from coast to coast, and from Canada to Mexico.

Bigger Than Politics! "Never had there been such a rush, even during the national political convention," hotel men said.

Big contingents arrived at noon, openly declaring: "We're for Dempsey, and we're betting that way."

They included Jack Doyle, California fight promoter and his party; Al Jolson, comedian, William Collier, film juvenile and Tom Moore, movie actor.

Came droves of Tunney fans, and difference of opinions soon became so acute in hotel lobbies, that betting on the outcome of the fight was tremendously increased, mostly at even money.

Whooping Things Up.

While not for a moment denying that Tunney may very well owe his present rank to the doping of Dempsey at Philadelphia, the wise ones likewise smile at the vehemence with which the accusation was flung into the fight preliminaries. Betting was getting slow. Odds were too high on Tunney. Tickets were not being bought in any such quantities as Rickard thought they should be. Then came the charges of fakery in the championship fight, with the prospect that Tunney might be licked in this one, if they can keep the poison out of his coffee. Apparently there are a lot of people who want to see Tunney licked, sales and bets increased enormously.

FACTIONAL WAR IN VATICAN OVER FRENCH ROYALIST

Cardinal Billot Bounced By State Secretary

ROME, Sept. 21.—The recent resignation of Cardinal Billot from the cardinalate and his retirement to the role of a jesuit monk in a monastery, continues to provide a sensation in catholic circles here.

Reports that the cardinal's resignation was inspired by the vatican's attitude toward the French royalist catholic newspaper, Action Francaise, are generally accepted here as being correct.

The newspaper Popolo Di Roma today stated that Billot, while not endorsing the attitude of Action Francaise, thought the newspaper should be treated lightly by the vatican. His purpose was to avoid forcing Leon Daudet, French royalist leader and editor of Action Francaise, and other royalist leaders, into open revolt. The newspaper said Billot was supported in this view by the Holy College and the Holy Office.

The newspaper said Billot even went so far as to criticize the action of Cardinal Gasparri for having disregarded the opinion of the Holy College.

Huntly Died.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—George P. Huntley, well-known actor, died today of an attack of Jaundice.

Detroit, Cleveland Demand Convention From Republicans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—A battle between Detroit and Cleveland for the profit involved in playing host to the Republican national convention in 1928, was anticipated today by party leaders, assembling here in advance of the coming session of congress.

While a dozen cities were reported seeking the Democratic convention, Republican spokesmen declared the field of applicants for their quadrennial gathering was confined thus far to the two lake cities—long rivals in many other respects. There were indications though that Chicago and Kansas City might get into the race later, though not with as much hope of success as either Detroit or Cleveland.

The Cleveland drive, where the Republicans met in 1924, is being led by Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.) of Ohio. He predicted the convention would go to the Ohio metropolis.

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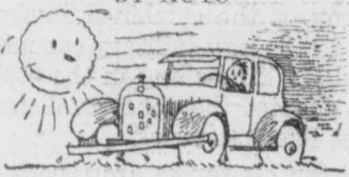
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But Not Until She Sent the Lynchers Looking for "2 Negroes"



MRS. MARGARET LILLIENDAHL, widow of Dr. William Lillendahl, shot to death in mystery killing at Hammonton, N. J., was released in bail of \$25,000 as a material witness. The widow later nearly collapsed when identifying body of husband at morgue. Photo shows J. Sherwood Thompson, her brother; Alfred Lillendahl, 8, her son; Mrs. Margaret Lillendahl and Charles M. Phillips, her attorney, leaving the morgue.

Current Events By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One) Plimston line with religious dissenters and that the descendants of this human cargo still pull a big oar in financial and political circles here, does not alter the fact that American and British capitalists are growing at each other across the juicy steaks that go to the stronger in this dog-eat-dog society.

HAVING undergone a fumigating process since the days when muck-racking was in flower, Wall Street now thinks the time is ripe to dispense with the services of flunkies and to directly tackle the job of solving the vexed Mexican problem. All the regular capitalist publications endorse the decision of J. P. Morgan to appoint his right bower, Dwight W. Morrow, ambassador to Mexico in place of Sheffield, who conducted a guerrilla war against the southern republican since his acceptance of that post. Our unique Arthur Brisbane agrees it is a wise appointment and furthermore says that Mr. Morrow is accepting the delicate post to oblige his friend and classmate Calvin Coolidge. Against such an inane observation a retort is futile.

WE admit that Mr. Morrow is the right man for the job. Wall Street is determined to plant its standard over all territory intervening between the Rio Grande and Cape Horn. The House of Morgan has lent considerable money to Mexico and its strong boxes contain big stacks of Mexican bonds. If the house is to make a profit on those bonds the Mexican workers and peasants must work steadily and the country must be progressively stabilized. There is nothing like a man with authority on the spot. Should it be necessary to distribute a little cash in order to make Mexicans in authority see things entirely Morgan's way it is better to have a man on the spot who will be able to talk money than to have the suggested appropriation come to Morgan via a Sheffield or a Warren.

WHILE Mr. Morrow is engaged in the task of shaking down Mexico he may take an occasional stroll into the Wall Street dependency of Nicaragua where Nicaraguans are getting killed and once in a while a few marines. Reading the news of this slaughter of the Nicaraguan people in the capitalist press one would come to the conclusion that the Nicaraguans were guilty of a heinous crime in defending their country against the Wall Street mercenaries. When a marine is killed the news is headlined, but apparently the murder of scores of Nicaraguans does not matter.

INDEED, The DAILY WORKER of Wednesday last inadvertently conveyed the same impression when it published a Washington dispatch telling of the murder of 20 Liberals and the wounding of 50 by United States marines during an engagement in which 2 marines lost their lives. The loss of the two marines was given premier position in the headline with the Liberal casualty playing second fiddle. The theory behind this presentation of the news was, that the American people could be more easily aroused over the criminal policy of the United States government in Nicaragua by featuring the death of American boys in Wall Street's campaign against a small nation, than by featuring the slaughter of natives of Nicaragua.

UNFORTUNATELY parental grief over the loss of those two marines will be mixed with patriotic pride thru the belief that they died in the service of their country. This foolish belief will be cultivated by patriotic associations and by official communications from the government in Washington. The names of Wall Street's tools may be inscribed on tablets of stone in their respective communities and their mothers may be given gold

stars in recognition of their services to American imperialism, said services consisting of giving birth to hale and hearty cannon fodder.

IT is not easy to arouse the American masses to protest against the murder campaign of the United States government in Nicaragua. We now have in this "land of the free" a situation similar to that which prevailed in the British empire when the rulers of that commonwealth of pirates started on their campaign to bring the defenseless peoples of the known world under their sway. Since the British masses were profiting to the extent of being reasonably assured of their beer and skittles from those wars of imperialist expansion the voice of protest was puny and all but unheeded. The empire in those days could stand the strain of supporting predatory armies and the plastic conscience of the British could be induced to justify the slaughter of innocent people, happy in the thought that they were heathens at best.

AMERICAN imperialism is as relatively capable of supporting predatory armies today as England was several generations ago, but 1927 is not 1850. The world is growing smaller and capitalism is on the decline. The affairs of any country in the world are today the affairs of the people of all countries and what our ruling classes are doing in Nicaragua, is of great importance to the average American worker. The more peoples American imperialism brings under its heel, the easier it will be for that imperialism to reduce the standard of living of the American workers and crush them when they struggle against intensified exploitation. We must utilize every possible method by which the workers and farmers and all social strata that feel the heavy hand of imperialism, can be aroused against the criminal subjugation of Nicaragua. But the bulk of the appeal must be directed to the oppressed peoples of South America and to the masses in the United States who will suffer with them should Wall Street's power be increased thru additional conquests.

Co-operatives Urged As Bosses' High Prices Take Labor's Last Cent

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—In a press bulletin pleading for the formation of consumers' cooperatives as the only sound road to relief of American consumers from extortionate charges, the Social Action department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference urges patience in the slow growth of every cooperative enterprise.

It quotes the social program approved by the Catholic Bishops' conference eight years ago, wherein "the astonishing difference between the price paid to the producer and the price paid by the consumer" was described as "the scandal of our industrial system." European cooperative organizations' growth and power in relieving the distress of the masses of the people were described, and American consumers were urged to apply their own "superior energy, initiative and commercial capacity" to the upbuilding of a like organization on this continent.

General Membership Meeting, Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 21.—A general membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party of Pittsburgh and vicinity to hear the report on the National Convention and to consider immediate party tasks in District 5 will be held Sunday, Sept. 25, at 2 p. m. daylight saving time at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Admission by membership cards and only good standing members will be admitted.

Americans Favored Visitors in U.S.S.R., Says Columbia Prof.

Of especial interest to the delegation of Americans who will sail on an eight weeks' tour to Soviet Russia on October 14th next, is the statement made by Professor Gerald Tanquary Robinson, lecturer of Columbia University, who has just completed a two year residence within the Soviet Union, that Americans are the most welcome visitors in Russia and that the United States is for Russians the most interesting of foreign countries. Professor Robinson devoted his stay in Russia to studying the history of the Agrarian Revolution, and is taking back to the United States as material for a history to be published, several thousand hitherto unpublished documents.

Those of the American tourists who are especially interested in some definite phase of activity in the Soviet Union will have special privileges accorded them to facilitate their investigations. In connection with this, the Academy of Science of Soviet Russia is organizing an International Scientists Week in Leningrad during the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the revolution, during which week the greatest scientists of Europe will make public speeches, at which the American tourists will be welcome.

Books For Occasion. Publishing houses are issuing a large number of books on this occasion, dealing not only with working class questions, but embracing popular political matters and novels, poems and plays.

World Tourists, Inc., at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, announces that applications for reservations must be on file at its office by the end of September, due to the necessity of advance negotiations for accommodations in Leningrad and Moscow. Ample notice of this is being given in the hope of avoiding the experience of the first tour, in which a number of applications were received too late to be accepted.

Although definite word could not be obtained, it was intimated that in the spring of 1928 a much larger tour would be arranged in which accommodations will be available for a more comprehensive group.

Elsie Sweetin Tried for Killing Man for Pastor

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Sept. 21.—Mrs. Elsie Sweetin went on the witness stand today in an attempt to prove that she was in fear of being mobbed at the time she made two confessions through which the state hoped to convict her of the murder of her husband that she might marry Lawrence M. Hight, pastor. In an emotional demonstration before Judge Pearce, who must decide whether the confessions are admissible, Mrs. Sweetin wept as she moaned: "They were so cruel, so cruel to me, and I kept telling them over and over again I didn't kill my husband, I didn't kill my husband, I loved him."

Believe Preacher Now In Hospital a Bigamist

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 21.—The man registered at St. Mary's hospital as the Rev. Willis F. Gordon, today denied that he is the Rev. Willis J. Jordan, Columbus, Ga., evangelist, thought to have been kidnapped. Despite his denials, Police Supt. A. A. Carroll, declared he is satisfied that the Reverend Gordon and the Reverend Jordan are the same. He has communicated with Columbus authorities, but has not been asked to hold the mysterious minister. He came here to marry a Grand Rapids woman, the Jordan has a wife already.

Electrical Expert From Soviet Union Will Study in U. S.

Prof. L. K. Ramzin, director of the Thermotechnical Institute of Moscow, one of the few institutions of its nature in the world, has arrived in the United States to make a study of American electric power stations. Prof. Ramzin is accompanied by his assistant Mr. A. I. Moroz. The Thermotechnical Institute which was opened in 1925 is doing extensive research work, evolving the most economical ways of fuel utilization. Prof. Ramzin is an eminent authority on furnace and boiler equipment of electric power plants. He has published over 150 studies, some of which have been translated into English and French. The announcement of Prof. Ramzin's arrival was made yesterday by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, the principal organization in Soviet-American trade.

Prof. Ramzin proposes to visit within the next three months a number of power plants and power plant equipment works in various cities of the United States, including New York, Providence, Baltimore, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and Los Angeles. He expects, while studying American ways of fuel utilization to bring about an exchange of technical information on the subject between American and Russian engineering authorities. The Thermotechnical Institute, according to Prof. Ramzin has annual revenues amounting to \$2,500,000. More than one thousand persons are engaged in its large laboratories and in other departments. The Institute owns a well equipped experimental electric power plant, with a capacity of 3,600 kw.

An extensive program of electric power plant construction has been undertaken by Soviet authorities. Due to construction of new plants, the electric power capacity of the Soviet Union is at present 600,000 kw. larger than before the war. Eleven large power plants are now under construction in different parts of the country. Of the total number—five are hydro-electric power plants with a total capacity of nearly 800,000 kw., three will use peat fuel and three—coal.

Two More New Books From ENGLAND

As agent and American distributor for all British Communist publications, The DAILY WORKER Pub. Co. has received a shipment of these two new, unusually fine books. Stocks are limited. Orders will be filled in turn as received.

CHINA

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By R. PALME DUTT
Just off the press, this is without question the outstanding book on India today. It presents a brilliant Marxist analysis of the domination of British imperialism and the problems of struggle for national independence. With China in revolutionary upheaval and the whole East in turmoil, the problem of India must deserve the immediate attention of every worker.

75 Cents
THE AFTERMATH OF NON CO-OPERATION—Indian National list and Labor Politics. By Mannabendra Nath Roy. —50

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COLORADO MINERS PUT OUT DEMANDS AS STRIKE LOOMS

Raise in Wages; Better Conditions Foremost

WALSENBERG, Colorado, Sept. 21.—The preparation for the strike of thousands of coal miners in this state go forward. The I. W. W., which has issued the strike call, is being vigorously attacked by the industrial commission, which at one time was reported to have asked the governor to send the state militia into the coal fields. This report, however, has been denied by the commission. The strike is now scheduled for the latter part of October. Demands made by the strike committee are as follows:

- Wages and Hours. 1.—Wages shall be \$7.75 a day. 2.—\$1.02 a ton shall be paid for pick coal; 83 cents a ton for machine coal. 3.—In rooms the following yardage shall be paid for slate: 6 to 12 inches, \$1.36 a yard; 13 cents an inch for each additional inch over 12 inches. 4.—In dry entries the following yardage shall be paid: \$3.50 a yard. In wet entries the price shall be \$4.98 a yard. 5.—Company wages (\$7.75) shall be guaranteed to all contract miners. Pay at the rate of \$7.75 a day for all time lost while waiting for material or company men. 6.—No work on Saturdays or Sundays. 7.—Six hours shall constitute a day's work.

- Working Conditions. 1.—Measurements and pay will itemized statement twice a month. 2.—Checkweighmen and pit committees to be elected. 3.—Payment at the rate of \$7.75 a day where no other provisions are made in these demands. 4.—No coal to be loaded on idle days. 5.—Docking for dirty coal to be referred to the pit committee. 6.—No contract miner shall haul or hoist coal he has loaded nor shall he pay for the hire of a driver. 7.—All materials to be brought to within 15 feet of the face by the company. 8.—All timbering to be done by the company. 9.—Two working partners in two places.

- General Demands. 1.—No increase in charge for rent or light in company owned houses. 2.—Abolition of physical examination and no discrimination on account of age. 3.—Company to furnish first aid kit free of charge. 4.—Labor organizers shall be allowed to come and go in company owned camps. STRIKE COMMITTEE: John Shepherd, Louis Rino, John Vegaliles, Leandre Galleges, Nebisio Edilla, Walter Chatterbock. A. K. PAYNE, Secretary of the Strike Committee.

Cal and Pals Plan to Jam Thru Vore Case; Reed May Spoil the Fun

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—One of the reasons given at the White House for President Coolidge's refusal to call Congress in extra session is the assurance given him by certain senators—names not given—that the election scandal cases of Vore in Pennsylvania and Frank Smith in Illinois can be disposed of within a few weeks after the session opens in December. This announcement means, apparently, that Coolidge and the Old Guard leaders are agreed upon a program of seeking to hasten a decision in these cases with the least possible discussion on the Senate floor. Instead of recognizing that the Norris-Brookhart group and some of the democrats will be able to force a lengthy examination of the corruption that marked the election of Vore and Smith, the administration is persuaded that the senate can be made to jam the contest through to final roll-call early in January.

In view of the fact that the Jim Reed democratic presidential boom is largely based on his activity in these cases, the administration's dream of an early decision is likely to prove a nightmare.

'Workers' Fight Gamely In Detroit Soccer Meet

BY PETER CAMPBELL
Worker Correspondent
DETROIT, Sept. 21.—The "Workers" fought a game but losing fight against the River Rouge Scots in the opening game of the A Division of the Detroit American Soccer League here. Tho a high wind kept carrying the ball into the "Workers'" section of the field they held out thru a rare combination of tactics by the halfbacks. Weather conditions were against them, however. After a strong tussle by both teams, the score stood 1 to 0 in favor of the Scots. McFarlane, Raymond and Watt starred for the "Workers."

The Bazaar! Are You Preparing For It?

Needle Trade Defense

Register For Camp Nitgedelget. Only two days have passed since registration for Camp Nitgedelget has begun at the office of the defense, and it is already to be seen that the camp will be overcrowded the week of September 24 to October 2. It is a well known fact that the camp accommodates only a certain number of people. It is therefore advisable that all those who desire to reserve a place at the camp should register immediately at the office of the Joint Defense. The proceeds of the entire week will go for the defense of the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers. The prices are the same as usual, \$3 per day and \$17 for the week. Special concerts and entertainments are being prepared for each day.

\$31 From W C Branch 350.

H. Ellentzweig brought in \$25 for a bond and \$6 for donation from a group of members of W. C. Br. 350. Olgin Jubilee Tickets Bring In \$10. S. Cohen wanted to attend the Olgin Jubilee. He was late in buying his tickets, and when he came to the Freiheit office they were sold out. He offered \$10 to anyone who will sell him two tickets. At that time there was at the Freiheit office Comrade Wattenberg, secretary of the United Workers Cooperative and Comrade Goldfield of the Capmakers' Union. Wattenberg had two tickets which he intended to change. Goldfield, upon hearing the offer of Cohen snatched the tickets from Wattenberg and turned them over to Cohen for which he received \$10, which he immediately brought into the office of the defense.

Sends "Carfare" to Joint Defense. Clara Bienstock was at Unity Camp. She left for the city in the machine of Ben Drimmer. Arriving in New York she wanted to pay her fare, which Ben refused telling her to turn it over to the defense. She did so. It amounted to \$2.

Local 1180 Carpenters and Joiners Union Donate \$10. \$10 was received from the Carpenters and Joiners Local 1180 of Cleveland, Ohio.

LEIPZIG, Germany, Sept. 21.—All the schools in Leipzig were ordered closed today because of the epidemic of infantile paralysis which is sweeping the city. Deaths from this cause totaled 15 today.

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Reiss Continues on The Daily Worker Builders' Tour

Paul C. Reiss of Los Angeles is now on a nation wide tour for The DAILY WORKER.

The following cities will be visited: Detroit, Sept. 22. Chicago and vicinity, Sept. 25-26-27. Milwaukee, Sept. 28. St. Louis, Oct. 1. Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 3. Denver, Oct. 6. Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 11. Los Angeles, Oct. 15.

At every town elaborate preparations are being made for the meetings. Reiss will take up the question of the Daily Worker-Freiheit bazaar in Madison Square Garden in addition to obtaining subscriptions for The DAILY WORKER.

To Go To Next World Congress. Reiss, the winner of the last DAILY WORKER subscription contest, has received a confirmation of the C. E. C. of the Workers Party for the full arrangements being made by his trip to the next World Congress of the Communist International, which will be held in July, 1928. Reiss will be accompanied by the other comrades who were declared the winners of the last contest.

Tammany Officials Act For the Restaurants; Drive Against Hotels

Plans are virtually complete for the city's drive against apartment hotels permitting cooking in the apartments. It is believed that the Tammany administration is playing the game of the large restaurant owners who want to kill competition. Corporation counsel, George L. Nicholson and Assistant Corporation Counsel Francis E. C. Dunn will handle the case for the city. Three methods will be used. One will be to fine the owners, the second to revoke occupancy permits and the third to impose fines upon tenants who are found guilty.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

U. S. TRADE UNION DELEGATES LAUD SOVIET REPUBLIC

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Sept. 21.—The American Labor Delegation before leaving the Soviet Union handed to the Central Council of Labor Unions for publication, a declaration in which they stated that they could not leave the U.S.S.R. without expressing, even tho in no inadequate manner, their warmest gratitude for the hearty and untiring hospitality which has been extended to them from the moment that they crossed the Soviet frontier.

The declaration states that the kindness and friendship which has been extended to them throout their stay in the Soviet Union has surpassed their expectations to such an extent that they look upon the workers of the Soviet Union as true and sincere friends.

Progress Rapid.

The delegates further expressed their conviction that if other governments allow the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union the possibility for a peaceful development great progress is in store for the U. S. S. R. in the near future. The working class of Europe and America are in duty bound to see to it that their governments leave the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union in peace. The delegates declare that they will work with all their forces for this end and express the hope that the bonds of friendship between the U.S.S.R. and other countries will grow ever stronger.

They declare that they will tell the American people the truth about the U.S.S.R. such as they have seen it and they feel certain that this will help diminish some of the misunderstandings that have arisen.

In concluding, the signatures once again expressed their gratitude to their trade-union friends in the U.S.S.R. for the kind hospitality and add that they will never forget the friendship shown them.

King Boris Panhandles.

VIENNA, Sept. 21.—King Boris of Bulgaria, who is now in London, will soon visit Rome, according to reports from Sofia today. He is said to be hunting a wife, also a loan.

THEY BEAT FIELD OF 25 FLYING TO CHICAGO



FIRST TWO FLYERS to reach Chicago in the Class B airplane race from New York to Spokane, Wash. were Leslie Miller of Des Moines, Ia. (at right above), and C. W. Meyers of Troy, O., shown to right of his mechanic, Thomas B. Celby, in large photo. Miller, in an OX-5 plane, beat a field of twenty-five planes on the first leg of the race, while Meyers, in a Waco-10 plane, was close behind.



CZAR DAVIS WILL TRY NEW TERROR ON ALIEN WORKER

Congress to Get Finger Print Registry Bills

CHICAGO, (FP) Sept. 21.—Increased pressure on congress to pass what has come to be known as the anti-alien bills is expected by trade unionists at the December session. These measures are reintroduced every year usually with the support of secretary of labor James Davis, himself of foreign birth. So far they have failed of passage. They are opposed by organized labor as weapons that will be turned against trade unionism if not deliberately aimed at it.

Bill Up In December.

In Chicago the council for protection of foreign-born workers has been formed by labor men and women to agitate against the anti-alien bills. Its secretary, Edith Rudquist, has written a pamphlet entitled What are Aliens in America, which analyzes the bills and aims to mobilize labor against them. The pamphlet, written by a lawyer, is ammunition for opponents of the bills.

The old Aswell bill of 1925 succeeded the Johnson bills of 1921 and 1922. It provided for fingerprinting and photographing all aliens for a sort of foreign-born rogues gallery and required boardinghouse keepers and employers to report aliens on their premises. It became so notorious and so doubtful of passage that it was overhauled in 1926. Congress did not risk a vote on it so it was further disguised and introduced as the Brand bill in 1927. This awaits action at the December session of congress.

Industrial Blacklist.

The Brand bill adds an industrial blacklist in the guise of alien enrollment and gives the secretary of labor authority to lower the immigration bars for particular occupations whenever a shortage in that line exists. Such shortage would of course be felt most during a strike, thus converting the government into a strike-breaker, importing aliens. Union pickets, strike relief workers etc., would be noted on the government blacklist and made subject to deportation if of alien origin, Miss Rudquist charges. Unions like the miners with many foreign-born members would be hamstrung.

Other bills analyzed in the pamph-

let are the Hawes bill which forbids any help by aliens to organizations or individuals wishing to influence "consideration by congress of any proposed legislation." Strictly construed it would prevent subscriptions by foreign-born readers to a labor paper that editorially opposed (or favored) the anti-alien legislation now under consideration. The Holiday bill proposes voluntary registration at stated periods for aliens who wish to become citizens. It is regarded as a step toward compulsory registration of all aliens. The McClintic bill would deport all aliens that have not applied for citizenship within 5 years of residence.

"In order to counteract these schemes," says Secy. Rudquist, "the workers of America should not only arouse the opinion of all honest citizens against them but they should organize their forces to make impossible all future attacks on both foreign-born and native workers."

The Chicago branch of the council for protection of foreign-born workers is Room 48, 106 N. LaSalle St. National headquarters are at 41 Union Square, New York City.

Hoover Admits Need Millions to Prevent Flood; No Congress

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Secretary of Commerce Hoover today admitted that appropriations aggregating between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000 would be required for Mississippi valley flood control work during the next ten years.

This amount, he said, probably would be required for the permanent control program conceived since this year's flood and should be augmented during the next three years by the \$10,000,000 annual appropriation under the existing six-year levee program. Simultaneously it was announced at the White House that President Coolidge had decided against calling an extra session of congress to consider flood control and relief.

Paul Crouch to Speak Twice in Philadelphia On Jail Experiences

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 21.—Paul Crouch, rebel soldier, who has just come out of the Alcatraz penitentiary after serving a three year sentence for his anti-imperialistic activities in the U. S. army forces in Hawaii, will speak in Philadelphia on two occasions during the coming week-end.

Friday, September 23rd, at 8 p. m. Crouch is scheduled to address a meeting of the Hands Off China Conference of Philadelphia. The conference meets in the headquarters of the Kou Min Tang, 210 N. 9th Street. On the next night a banquet and reception, arranged for Crouch by the Young Workers League at 521 York Ave., will hear the story of his experiences in the army, the formation of the Young Communist League of Hawaii, the arrest of Walter Trumbull and Crouch, and the nation-wide storm of protest which resulted in the reduction of 46 year jail sentences to sentences of three years, which Crouch has just completed.

With the increasing imperialistic activities of the U. S. Army all over the world, Crouch's coming takes on added interest and large audiences will hear him at both affairs.

German Textile Labor Win Wage Increase by Hard Greifeld Strike

By Federated Press. After causing a loss estimated at 100,000,000 marks the German silk and velvet workers in the Greifeld area have won wage increases ranging from 7½ to 10 per cent, says a dispatch from Berlin. The strike, lasting a month, embraced several thousand workers, and cut off high priced markets in the United States and western Europe.

The Event — The Red Bazaar, The Time — October 6-7-8-9, The Place — Madison Sq. Garden.

COMINTERN WILL NOT READMIT THE MASLOFF FACTION

Points to Double Deals of Discredited Group

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Sept. 21.—The presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International has refused an application received from the group of Masloff, Ruth Fisher and others, signed by seventeen members of the Party including Masloff himself, Scholem, and Urbans. Their petition requested that they be accepted again into the Communist International.

The presidium declares that the executive committee of the Comintern resolutely rejects such propositions as are emanating from renegades to the Communist movement.

In its decision the executive points out that while the petitioners state they defend the "first country of the proletarian dictatorship, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics," the Masloff group is practically doing everything in their power to discredit the U.S.S.R. and the Comintern.

"Irreconcilable."

The 23rd issue of the group's organ, "The Banner of Communism," says that the "lines of the group and of the Communist International cannot join, and are irreconcilable."

The presidium of the executive committee of the Communist International in its decision calls attention to this latter statement and declares it to be true, for there can be nothing in common between the struggle of the proletarian dictatorship and attacks on that dictatorship, between the Comintern and those who disorganize the Comintern, between the policy of resistance to the international bourgeoisie which is attacking the U. S. S. R. and the opposing policy of the "western orientation" of the German bourgeoisie.

Still Two-Faced.

The double faced policy of the Masloff group, which has already been branded in due time by the executive of the Comintern actually still is being pursued by the Masloff group. Masloff's political past has always been a struggle for anti-Leninism. Now he declares himself an orthodox Leninist. The whole work of his group is sectarian. Now this group is flying the flag of unity in the columns of its organ; the group of Masloff, who has himself not yet justified in the eyes of the proletariat his miserable conduct during his trial when he openly betrayed to the police the illegal workers of the Communist International.

Now the Masloff group is swearing unity to the Comintern, and at the same time declares its political line absolutely irreconcilable.

These activities of the group now asking readmittance proves estimates of them by the Communist International while it was still under Zinoviev's direction to have been entirely confirmed.

If the Russian opposition now assumes the defence of the Masloff group this is but a proof of the ideological degeneration of the opposition in the All Union Communist Party and certainly not an argument for accepting again the moral and political bankrupts the people who have calumniated the U.S.S.R. and the All Union Communist Party and the Communist International and whom the Seventh Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International characterized as "agents of the enemy class," calling for "struggle against them just as relentlessly as against all other social traitors."

The Bazaar! Are You Preparing For It?

Won't Talk About Election. ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Queried upon the results of the primary elections in Yonkers, mayor William A. Walsh, of Yonkers, who is attending a hearing of the State Tax Commission here today refused to make any comment. "I have nothing to say," said the mayor.

MORROW LATEST DOLLAR DIPLOMAT TO MEXICO CITY

By LAWRENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, (FP) Sept. 21.—By his appointment of Dwight Morrow, partner in Morgan & Co., as ambassador to Mexico, President Coolidge has raised the question as to how long he will retain Frank B. Kellogg as his secretary of state. Press correspondents, when they received the announcement at the White House, at once concluded that Morrow had agreed to go to Mexico only on condition that he should soon be promoted to Kellogg's place.

Coolidge Overawed.

Morrow has been, next to Andrew Mellon, the most influential adviser of Calvin Coolidge in the past four years. He was the President's college roommate, and his position as a partner in the Morgan firm has commanded the awe respect which Coolidge instinctively gives to great wealth. The combination of personal friend and Morgan spokesman was, from the Coolidge viewpoint, ideal.

Kellogg was made secretary of state after he had been given preliminary experience as ambassador to England. Morgan & Co. have been fiscal agents for the British government, and are aligned against the industrial interests, for whom Mellon is spokesman, on the issue of lower tariffs for the sake of debt collection. The Morgan interest in Mexico, however, is that of Mellon and the other oil speculators. Hence Mellon can raise no objection to a Morgan ambassador in Mexico City.

Morgan and Co. Versus Europe.

But why should Morrow want to be ambassador? Probably he does not want the job; he will merely accept as a brief introduction to the job of running the State Department. He and his firm see economic stormclouds gathering on the eastern skyline. European commercial forces are preparing for immediate struggle to take European and Asiatic and South American markets away from American manufacturers. Morgan & Co. will oppose any extreme retaliatory measures by American business against Europe, because the Morgans must collect on their foreign loans. To have Morrow in the office of Secretary of State will be of the highest importance.

The White House emphasizes the resignation of Morrow from his partnership in the Morgan firm. Friends of Morrow explain confidentially that he is anxious to escape from "the brand of Morgan & Co." in order that he may gratify his personal taste for a political career. But the record shows that he has not offered his resignation to J. P. Morgan in the four years of his close association with the White House; he has waited until assured of a bigger role in which he can serve his own group of international bankers more directly.

Continues Morgan Dictatorship.

The Mexican phase has its interesting elements. Hitherto the Morgan orders to Mexico have been delivered by Thomas Lamont. It was Lamont who dictated the terms under which the Harding administration recognized the Obregon government. It was Lamont who forced the issue as to early resumption of payments of interest on the national debt. Now a presidential election is coming, in which Obregon returns as a radical and liberal candidate. Morrow may be able to influence the outcome of that election, in his role as spokesman for the power of the American navy and army.

Mexican Unions Send Delegate to A. F. of L.; Also Elect Governors

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 21.—The Mexican Federation of Labor has elected as one of its delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor Jose Kelly, of the Los Angeles Machinist Union Local 311.

Labor Party Elects Four Governors.

GUANAJUATO, Sept. 21.—With the election of Cestina Gasca to the governorship of Guanajuato, four Mexican governors have been elected to office by the Labor Party of Mexico.

Browder Will Speak In Los Angeles On Oct. 20 On China

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 21.—Comrades, please keep dates from the 15th to the 20th of October open. During that period Earl R. Browder and Paul C. Reiss will hold mass meetings in this city. The former will lecture on anti-imperialism and the latter is touring the country for The DAILY WORKER.

At the Labor Conference, held in China a few months ago, Comrade Browder served as its general secretary. He, therefore, has a most important message to present before class conscious workers as well as before those who have permitted themselves to be overfed on the yellow peril and other imperialistic lies of the same brand.

Earl R. Browder Speaks in Toledo on Friday

TOLEDO, Sept. 21.—Earl R. Browder will lecture on "China In Revolt" at Iota Hall, 716 Jefferson Ave., Friday, 8 p. m. All workers invited.

California Progressive Unionists in Demands On State Convention

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Sept. 21.—The twenty-eighth convention of the California State Federation of Labor opened today as president Dolton and a representative of the chamber of commerce exchanged reciprocal greetings, declaring that they were proud of California.

The progressive group has introduced several resolutions, among others a demand for the withdrawal of all troops from China, for the repeal of the criminal syndicalist laws and a request that the American Federation of Labor send a delegation to the Soviet Union to investigate conditions there. A resolution demanding a new trial for the Centralia victims was also offered.

When Killers Get Together.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—City and State officials including Governor Fuller today were hosts to members of the Japanese Training Squadron, composed of the flagship Iwate and the cruiser Asawa, which dropped anchor in the upper harbor. The squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Osami Nagano, has 60 officers, 182 midshipmen and 1200 seamen.

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The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems

NOTE: This is the tenth 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."

VI. Tasks and Perspectives.
In closing let me say something about the tasks and perspectives of our Party. We feel that immediately after the Convention the Party will have two main tasks. The first task is the strengthening of the Party organization. Immediately after the Convention we should get into a campaign of strengthening the Party, building the DAILY WORKER, improving the units of our Party, increasing the membership, bringing in five or ten thousand new members, learning to hold these new members. Thus one of the best antidotes to the recurrence of the factional struggle will have been achieved.

We cannot and must not overlook the weakness of starting too many campaigns simultaneously. The second biggest campaign, the political campaign, must be against the war danger and for defense of the Soviet Union. I am sure as a result of the experiences of the trade union delegation that went to Soviet Russia, we will have a somewhat broader basis for this fight.

But what are the outstanding basic political tasks of the Party? The primary task of the Party is still to hasten the development of the working-class politically—to have the working-class be born politically as a class. America is the only big imperialist country where the working-class does not have a mass political party. Toward the achievement of this end there are three main roads: first of all the fight against the war danger in which I will not go into detail because it will be covered by a subsequent reporter. Secondly, the entrenchment of our Party in the trade union movement. Thirdly, the Labor Party campaign, organizationally as well as agitationally.

In the trade union work our tasks concretely are as follows: first, we must draw the Party much more into trade unions than it is today. The comrades inside the unions must be made more active than they are today. Strengthen and build the factions in the trade unions. We must realize seriously and earnestly the important role of the TUEL, broaden and strengthen it. We must broaden and strengthen the organ of the left wing—Labor Unity. We must organize the unorganized. In this country more than anywhere is this a basic

task, because of the fact that these unorganized masses are a reservoir to draw upon and with which to combat the reactionary union leadership. The slogan of amalgamation of the existing craft unions into militant industrial unions is now more than ever a vital slogan for the campaign to mobilize the unions against the reactionary bureaucracy. In our trade union work we must develop a positive program, positive slogans to fight company unionism and class collaboration schemes. Merely denouncing them may be good but it is not sufficient.

In our agricultural work, the paper which has been established must be built into a mass paper. The United Farmers' Educational League must be given deeper roots. It must engage in more united front movements. The Party must take concrete steps to develop its agricultural program.

The American Negro Labor Congress must be given more support than hitherto. We must make more efforts to penetrate the basic Negro mass organizations. We must get out more literature that will appeal to Negro masses not as Negro masses alone, but as one of the more important sections of the whole group of oppressed and exploited working masses in this country.

In the women's work there must be organized a national women's department. We must concentrate our energies particularly on women in industry more than in any other field.

In the cooperatives our present policy should be continued but we must build up a strong directing centre. In reference to the youth, more political guidance. We must help the youth organizationally and must avoid under all circumstances that the youth should ever again be drawn in as the youth into the internal Party struggle.

The campaign of the foreign born is a vital phase of the next campaign to build the Party and here the Party must strengthen its directing centre. We have made headway in this field. We have established contacts with conservative trade union leaders. We have reached conservative sections of the working-class, but we have only barely scratched the surface of this field.

Next, we must raise the ideological level of the Party membership. Our Party apparatus must be strengthened. Errors must be and can be corrected. District committees must be built on a much firmer basis than they existed up to date. We must prepare to build an apparatus that will be able to serve us to withstand any attack on the Party, in case the attack takes the form of denying us the right to exist as we do today.

The basis of all this work for the Party is the Comintern resolution. The DAILY WORKER must be made a mass paper. The best talents and energies of the Party must be placed at the disposal of The DAILY WORKER. The CEC must drop the policy of assigning comrades on the basis of who could be spared most and not on the basis of ability and usefulness. The DAILY WORKER is the face of the Party today more than ever before.

Party education: We have made only the beginnings of the organization of an apparatus for the establishment of effective agitprop work. Such an agitprop Department is one of the most effective means of raising the ideological level of the Party. This too is a good antidote to factionalism.

We must continue our efforts to unify the Party in more energetic manner than in the past.

A few words about pessimism.—Our Party will fight against any idea or propaganda which maintains there is no room for a Communist Party in this country. We realize there are tremendous difficulties, but we will conduct sharp struggles against pessimism and we will wage a relentless campaign against the attempt to spread the ideas of the bourgeoisie among the American masses. Every day, despite all the talk of the imperialists, our Party is showing increasing capacity to move forward and lead mass struggles; for Communists must lead in the separating of the working class from the bourgeoisie in this country. The future holds sharp class struggles in store for the American workers. Even today, with all the much-vaunted prosperity, there are class struggles. And in these class struggles our Party is showing substantial and increasing capacity of leadership.

It is true that the bureaucracy is still moving to the right. But here we must remember that the very logic of the bureaucracy's going to the right at a terrific velocity is going to hasten the development of a situation where these bureaucrats will stand out in the open, in the light, before the masses, so that big masses who are today opposed to us, tomorrow when they begin to fight for the most elementary demands, or when the very craft unions which exist today fight for their very right of existence, those masses will realize that the Communists are their true leaders, are worthy of leadership. Then the masses will come over to us.

The present prosperity is not permanent. Nor is the present domination of the labor movement by the reactionary bureaucracy permanent.

It is ridiculous to compare the disappearance of the IWW and the SP with the fate in store for our Party. Our Party is free from the limitations and errors of the IWW and SP. We are becoming a Bolshevik Party based on Marxism and Leninism and are free from social-democratic and syndicalist errors. We are free from the errors of the trade union capitalists. Only to the extent that we are able to avoid such errors creeping into our ranks, is there hope and a future and a basis for successful work by our Party.

There are forces in American imperialism, yes even in this apparently all-powerful American capitalism, undermining American imperialist supremacy. Let me recourt very briefly some of these principal forces.

First, the United States is more and more exporting manufactured products. It is there becoming increasingly dependent on the world market.

Secondly, the accumulation of capital and the concentration of ownership bring with them the proletarianization of great masses thru the expropriation of large sections of the petty bourgeoisie and farming masses.

Thirdly, American capitalism is developing a parasitic character. American capitalism, because it is becoming a capital-exporting nation to an increasing extent, is developing a parasitic character, living off other countries. This is a source of weakness and danger to the American imperialists.

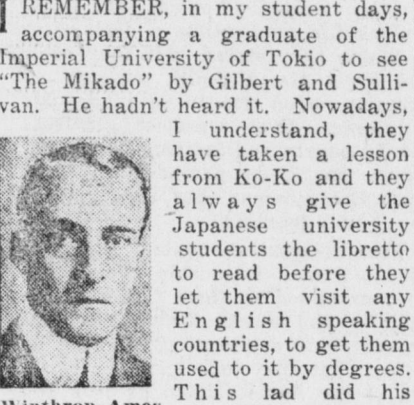
Fourthly, as a result of the war the rest of the world owes America over twenty billion dollars. Here we have conflict within the bourgeoisie because finance capital demands the dropping of the tariff barriers, while the industrial capitalist interests demand higher tariff. Those who are not interested in the export of capital, are in favor of higher tariff. But the tendency is all in favor of withdrawing the tariff barriers, which must bring in its train a dropping of immigration barriers. This means a blow at the privileged position of certain sections of the working class.

The expropriation of the agricultural masses is continuing apace and is removing one of the most effective sources of strength for our bourgeoisie. The farming masses, except to the extent the bourgeoisie force them into proletarianization, are a reserve force and basic prop for capitalist reaction.

The migration of Negroes from the South.—In this phenomenon we witness a force leading to the disintegration of the two-party system in this country. The two-party system has been one of the basic obstacles to the development of a class party on a mass basis. The migration of Negroes from the South to the North is another means of proletarianization, consequent on the existence of this

DRAMA

Probably Lese Majesty
Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado" Excellently Done at the Royale Theatre



Winthrop Ames



NATACHA RAMBOVA

REMEMBER, in my student days, I accompanied a graduate of the Imperial University of Tokio to see "The Mikado" by Gilbert and Sullivan. He hadn't heard it. Nowadays, I understand, they have taken a lesson from Ko-Ko and they always give the Japanese university students the libretto to read before they let them visit any English speaking countries, to get them used to it by degrees. This lad did his scandalised best to undeceive me during the play, with agonized whispers like this: "Japanese ladies NEVER crawl on their stomachs on the floor!"—The Emperor DOES NOT do those funny things with his hands!"—"They MUSTN'T chase him with an umbrella!" etc.

Well, that was many years ago. But Gilbert's quaint songs still have much truth in them, for America, for England, for most of the kingdoms of earth, however much they slander Japan. They may or they may not have had their Pook-Bah's in the Land of the Rising Sun, but we have in America today our Andy Mellon's and Herbert Hoover's—"Lord High Everything Else," and when Distiller Andy gets together with Secretary of the Treasury Mellon to decide whether bonded whiskey should be released, well, there is as Ko-Ko says, "absolute unanimity on a point of law." Yesterday also we had the Dollar-a-Year Men, who somehow managed, the inordinately proud heads of corporations which had something to sell to the government to humble themselves tremendously in the matter of salary, and serve on the government boards which bought from those corporations.

"The Mikado" is the best and most popular of musical comedies. It would take a very bad company to entirely ruin it, and Winthrop Ames' production now running at the Royale is rather better than the average. The acting is more of a unit than any I have ever seen. There is more attention paid to the minor parts—one must mention the sword bearer, danced by Paula Langlen.

In "Creoles" a new play by Samuel Shipman and Kenneth Perkins, which opens tonight at the Klaw Theatre.

Music Notes
Georges Zasiawsky, Conductor of the Beethoven Symphony Orchestra, announces the following soloists who will appear this season at Carnegie Hall: Luella Melius will appear at the opening concert Oct. 12; Joseph Szigeti, Ignaz Friedman, Joseph Achron, Jacques Thibaud and Nikolai Orloff are the others.

The program of Dance Moods by Tamiris at the Little Theatre on October 9th, will include two modern American compositions, "1927" by George Gershwin and "Circus Sketches" by John Powell.

Augusta Lenska, contralto of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, will make her local debut at Town Hall on October 15th.

The Russian Symphonic Choir will begin their tour this season at Plymouth Mass., on October 24th.

AMUSEMENTS

Little Theatre GRAND STREET
44th St. W. of B'way
EVS. 8:30. MATINEE
SATURDAY ONLY, 2:30
FOLLIES
SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30
"LOVERS AND ENEMIES"
By ARTZYRASHEFF
Also Sept. 27, 29, at Popular Prices.

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way
EVS. 8:30. MATINEE
A. H. WOODS Presents
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

The Holiday Serenade
With Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
11th Month
CASINO 39 St. & B'way. EVS. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

The LADDER
POPULAR PRICES. Best seats
\$2.20. CORT THEATRE, 48th St.
E. of B'way. EVS. 8:30. Matinee Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

The House of Morgan Picks the Mexican Ambassador

Dwight Whitney Morrow, partner in the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan and company, is the new ambassador to Mexico. He is a director of the General Electric Company, Bankers Trust Company, the Palisades Trust and Guaranty Company and a number of other powerful corporations.

Morrow's business address is 23 Wall Street—the location of actual capital of the United States.

Morrow is also a member of the board of directors of the New York Association for Improving the Conditions of the Poor. It would be inaccurate to refer to this appointee of President Coolidge as "a tool of Wall Street," or a "tool of American imperialism." Wall Street evidently considers Mexican policy important enough in this period to send one of its royal family to a post hitherto held by menials.

The appointment of Morrow will do away with the delay caused by the former necessity of the Mexican government communicating with Washington. One of the real rulers being on the ground, the procedure now will be for Morrow to make decisions and instruct Coolidge and Kellogg to see that they are carried out.

More than the army of marines in Nicaragua and the constant slaughter of Nicaraguan rebels does the appointment of Morrow testify to the determination of American imperialism to continue its southward march of conquest and to the all-important place now occupied by foreign policy in the affairs of this country.

Following upon the ultimatum delivered to the league of nations relative to the question of sovereignty of Panama, the appointment of Morrow is in the nature of further notification to all European powers, Great Britain especially, that American imperialism will not retreat one inch in its contention that it regards all of Latin-America as its own particular area for expansion and the Latin-American peoples without exception as its potential serfs.

To all of Latin-America the appointment of a partner of the House of Morgan to the post of Mexican ambassador should be a signal for the sinking of internal differences and the organization of a Latin-American bloc for defense against Wall Street aggression.

To the American working class the appointment of Morrow is further proof that the real rulers of America are not the buffoons who perform in cowboy regalia, lame duck lawyers who become secretaries of state and organizers of fraternal societies who become secretaries of labor, but that the real rulers are the lords of steel, oil, railways and finance who, to preserve the fiction of democracy "accept" appointments at the hands of public officials they own.

A Letter on Organization From a Worker to Our Party

The demoralizing affect of official corruption and sabotage of organization campaigns upon the unorganized workers and the labor movement has been described in these columns more than once. Concrete instances affecting important groups of workers are not hard to find in the annals of the labor movement.

It is not often however that a document such as we publish herewith comes to hand, giving a detailed account of the sinister activities and disastrous results of labor officialdom's activities in a minor industry and written by a worker who records only those facts with which he is familiar.

Addressed to one of the editors of The DAILY WORKER, the letter is as follows:

Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 17, 1927.

Mr. _____, Editor,
Daily Worker,
New York City.
Dear Mr. _____:
Have been reading for some time with a great deal of interest your expose of the Judases of Labor. While I have not always sympathised with the Communists, or socialists, I have at last reached the conclusion that the Communists are sincere in their fight for labor.

I am a picture frame maker and have been for over ten years. We have tried twice to organize a union of our craft, but so far have failed—due to the treachery of our officials.

Only a few months ago another attempt was made and a charter was granted by the Carpenters and Joiners. Immediately after, the self-appointed officials of the Picture Frame Workers' Union opened a luxuriously furnished office at Suite 605, 179 West Washington Boulevard.

Members came in by the dozens, each paying an initiation fee of three dollars per month and dues of two dollars per month. A few meetings were held and then all of a sudden the union apparently died. No meetings have been held for two months.

Rumors are flying thick and fast. Some have it that the leaders were paid by the employers to quit. At any rate the officials of the union have been seen at the various race tracks in Cook County on several different occasions.

The men in the industry are clamoring for organization. The shop conditions are becoming almost unbearable and the bosses have inside spies constantly at work trying to ferret out those who dare talk. These shops can be organized, but the A. F. of L. is apparently receiving "graft" to lay off.

Cannot the Workers Party help us?—at least by investigating what made the union suddenly become inactive? I cannot afford to lose my job by telling at which plant I work because I have seven children to support, but will help when the Communists get active.

Yours very truly,
J. E. O.

General Delivery,
Chicago, Ill.

It is of some importance for our party, as well as an indication of a new breeze blowing thru the ranks of the working class

when, in spite of the slanders heaped upon us by labor officialdom and the capitalist press, a non-party worker writes frankly to our official organ, expressing his faith in our party and asking its assistance in the industry in which he works.

It goes without saying that the opinion of this one worker is based largely upon the deeds of our party as well as upon its statements. In the specific matter with which he deals, as well as those which an increasing number of workers will call to our attention as the deadly effects of official labor corruption make themselves felt, our party must give speedy and energetic attention to the necessary steps toward building a left wing which will be able to counteract corruption and give organization movements sufficient vitality to withstand and survive the efforts of crooked and incompetent union officials to demoralize them.

Mencken's Post Mortem Discovery of Sacco and Vanzetti.

H. L. Mencken, in one of his syndicated little essays, published in the New York World last Sunday, finally condescends to make some remarks about Sacco and Vanzetti. "Those earnest, and, in the main, quite honest ladies and gentlemen who continue to roar about the Sacco and Vanzetti case," says Mencken with his customary complacency, "fall into an ancient error."

This ancient error according to Mencken, "is the belief that the gross unfairness which got into the prosecution was peculiar to the capitalistic system of government, and that under some other system it would have been avoided."

He continues his argument by asserting that if Sacco and Vanzetti had been Wall Street brokers and the scene of their trial had been Moscow instead of Boston, they would have been executed with the same vindictiveness.

This bizarre logic is a part of his familiar thesis about the inanity of democracy, and the principle of "rule by the inferior four-fifths of mankind" which he has been reiterating in one form or another for years.

The Moscow-Boston analogy which has been hurled triumphantly by various astute editorial writers is pretty thin. One fundamental difference escapes them all: the judicial frame-up as an institution is a peculiarly American one. In no other country of the world are political heresies used as a pretext by the dominant class. When the reactionary French government wishes to imprison the impertinent editors of L'Humanite, it does so, and declares openly that they are being jailed for a political offense. They are not framed on murder and robbery charges. Only "our" government hypocritically pretends to guarantee freedom of criticism of political institutions.

During the past few years the White Terror in Hungary and Bulgaria has imprisoned, tortured, murdered hundreds of the best workers in the labor and revolutionary movements in those countries. But they were publicly charged with attempting to overthrow the ruling group and prosecuted on that charge—none other.

Mr. Mencken, in his effervescent attacks against the principle of "democratic government" reveals not the slightest perception of the class-relation in present-day society. Conflicts he does recognize; but sometimes he shouts that they are struggles between the artistically sensitive and the boors, the "civilized minority" and the "boobs"; occasionally he hints that it might be a fight between the possessors and the dispossessed. But of the class struggle as the dominant principle of modern society he has no suspicion.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT LABOR EDUCATION LABOR AND GOVERNMENT TRADE UNION POLITICS

CANNOT DEPORT FOREIGN BORN STRIKERS WHO VIOLATE INJUNCTION, IMMIGRATION MAN SAYS

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

WASHINGTON, (FP)—Sept. 20.—Strikers who are foreign born cannot be deported just because they violate an injunction. That was the reply of W. W. Husband, assistant secretary of labor in charge of immigration to the threat of Fed. Judge Benson Hough of eastern Ohio. Judge Hough has just issued a tyrannous injunction binding the striking mine workers of eastern Ohio hand and foot. From the bench he angrily asserted that foreign born workers who violated his law would be recommended for deportation.

"No, there is no provision in the deportation act against strikers," declared Husband. "Aside from illegal entry, an alien can be deported only if he becomes a public charge or commits a felony and is sentenced to one year or more."

"But what if foreign born strikers who violate Judge Hough's injunction are found guilty of contempt of court and sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment?" Federated Press inquired of Husband.

"We have never had such a case before us," he answered. "I don't know just what our action would be until a test case were submitted."

Cannot Be Deported.

The strikers would have to be found guilty of a felony, not a misdemeanor, Husband pointed out and receive adequate sentence if there were to be any question whatever of

their deportation. But mere "recommendations" from a federal judge asking deportation would not receive the serious attention of immigration authorities.

Nevertheless Judge Hough's threat, illegal though it may be, may have some influence in terrorizing the foreign born workers who are quite numerous in eastern Ohio. This mining district fronts on the Ohio river, which separates it from feudal West Virginia. Italians and Yugoslavs are numerous throughout the district, which is but an extension, industrially and geographically of the Pittsburgh district.

Fight In Congress.

Hough's added threat that deportation would be recommended for strikers who could not speak the English language was waved aside by Husband as not meriting comment.

One of the big fights in the coming session will center on the whole question of immigration. Reaction, led by Congressman Albert Johnson, chairman of the house immigration committee, will press for even more stringent laws against foreign born workers while liberal forces are known to be preparing for a general fight on the terroristic methods used against aliens by judges, employers and the department of justice under the cloak of the deportation act.

The Bazaar! Are You Preparing For It?

MACHINES SCRAPPING HARD COAL MINERS

By ED FALKOWSKI.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, Pa. (FP)—Sept. 21.—The cruel success of modern machinery is evident in the click of pool balls and the slap of celluloid cards on railroad ties, where groups of idle men gather to kill the useless hours. Entering an anthracite town the stranger would imagine the collieries were idle as he takes in the knots of gossiping men whose cheeks bulge with sizable hunks of cutlery; who suck slow mouthfuls of smoke out of corn cob pipes.

Many years ago the collieries never had enough men. The chronic shortage of help compelled many to put in long hours of overtime. Men actually slept in the breakers, and all but lived in the mines. Boys were dragged out of school on forged certificates, and given to breaker bosses who put them to rooting out the slate from chutes of ground coal. If one lost a job in the morning, one could get another without going home at all, by merely stopping at another one of the 20 collieries in the immediate vicinity.

Machinery Changes All.

But those were the good old days that even young men look back upon with regretful sigh. The increasing of improved machinery has done away with hundreds of men. Breakers operate almost automatically, and three slate-pickers do the work that formerly was done by 20. Great dumpers driven by electric motors have done away with lokies and squads of 20 men whose job was to dump the small cars which once hauled the rock from the breaker to the edge of the culm bank.

Timber banks where huge oak sticks are cut to the sizes required by miners for their gangways and breasts, and loaded into cars for inside use, once swarmed with men who unloaded timber, rolled it to the sawmill, loaded it into the minecars, measured it, etc. One gigantic crane was installed, and that great crowd of busy men vanished, with only 3 or 4 remaining to give a touch of life to the old timber pile. The crane unloads 3 great sticks at one time, and transports them directly to the sawmill. The crowd of men once here is no longer needed.

In the mines compressed air engines

and electric motors are making the mule drivers a thing of the past. In former days mule driving was a profession, and one who made good at it was known throughout the region, and was sought after by bosses who had humpy and difficult gangways which only experienced drivers could manage with a team and a trip of loaded cars.

But one motor or compressed air engine eliminates these old heroes of long and treacherous gangways. Only in very deep and small gangways where it would not pay to install a motor can you still find the swearing driver, prodding his stubborn mule along the slush and wet of the track.

On all sides plans are hatching how to eliminate the human being from anthracite production. Meanwhile population is expanding, and the communities are becoming saturated with surplus help. Boys breaking through the shell of high school find their mastery of algebra and Latin quite worthless before the foreman's withering "Nothin' doin'," as they tremblingly approach that august gentleman for a job. There is a decided tendency to drift to the cities, searching for something "better." But hundreds spend their days whittling sticks, whistling snappy tunes, and making the rounds of all the collieries once a week, looking for something to turn up.

Old men are sent to the "gob pile." After a man reaches 60, he is due for a lay-off at the first opportunity,—his reward for long years of service underground or in the breaker. This apparently is the brightest prospect the anthracite offers for advancement. Yet it is swarmed with applicants who seem to want nothing more than this.

Negotiations for a \$70,000,000 loan to the Polish government have just been concluded by Blair & Company and the Bankers Trust Company group, it was announced yesterday. The negotiations have been going on for more than a year.

The Bazaar! Are You Preparing For It?

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

Wardrobe Workers Union Wins \$14 Increase in Pay

An increase of \$14 a week in the minimum wage scale for wardrobe attendants has been won by the Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants' Union for the members of its organization.

Under the revised scale attendants will now get a minimum of \$55 a week and will also get an additional sixth, a little over \$9 for Sundays when Sunday work is required. The scale is also effective all down the line, assistant attendants being increased to \$45 a week plus Sunday pay, and dressers now being scaled at \$2.50 a performance.

All of the managers now producing in New York have given orders to their business departments to put the raise into immediate effect with the single exception of Florence Ziegfeld who is still holding out for the old wage scale.

In the motion picture houses a new scale has also recently been won by the union.

Baltimore Dicks Try to Jail by Threat Note

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—On Thursday, Sept. 15th, a member of the Young Workers League of Baltimore was cordially visited by gentlemen of the Burns Detective Agency and was escorted from his place of work to the agency in a car. After arriving at the headquarters, he was put thru a two hour grilling. Besides such questions as age and birth-place, he was asked if he was a member of any organization that met at the Labor Lyceum. (He was informed by the detective quizzing him that they know he belongs to an organization there). The comrade answered that the name of the organization is the Young Workers League.

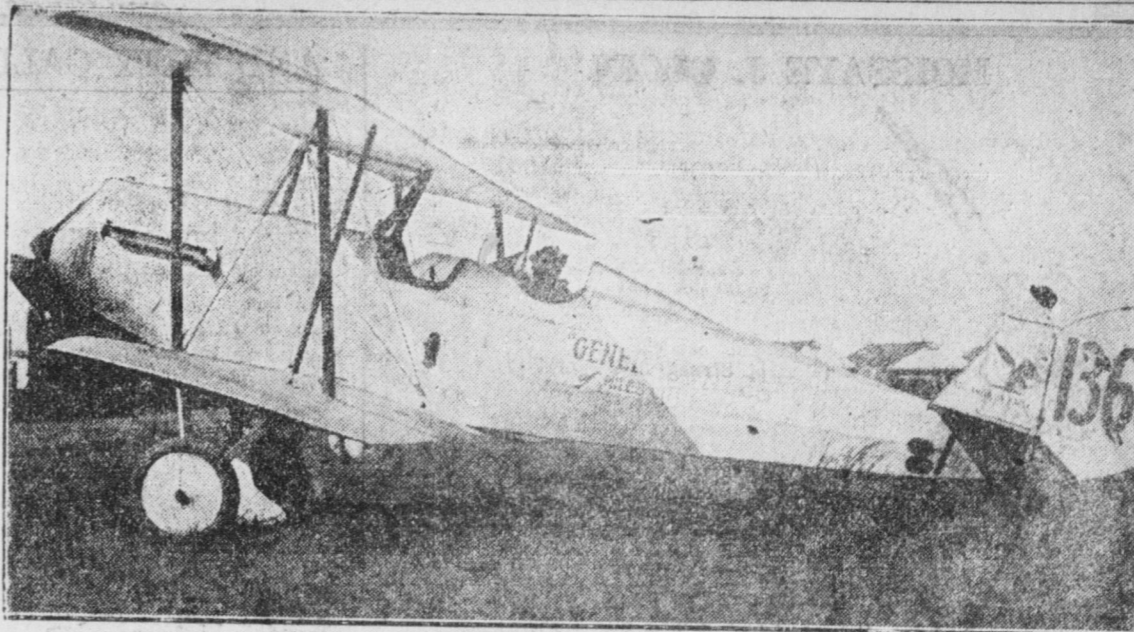
The next question is the most interesting—they asked if he had written a letter to the mayor of Baltimore telling his "Honor" what he thought of him. Of course, he answered to the contrary. The detectives then told him to sit down and for an hour and a half tested his penmanship but could not in spite of all attempts find similarity between our comrade's handwriting and that supposed to have been sent to the mayor. Finally he was told by the detectives, that they, the detectives, believed the handwritings resembled each other, they would not persecute him.

Before he was dismissed, however, he was asked not to tell any public official about this "attack." Naturally—they were afraid that the news should reach the workers and that they would protest against such attempts at railroadings.

When the comrade was told to go, he demanded pay for the time lost from work—they told him that the trouble was his own fault and instead of this offered him ten cents.

Governor Smith Barely Escapes Injury When His Car Hits Taxicab

Gov. Alfred E. Smith narrowly escaped injury when a taxicab in which he, Mrs. Smith and two friends were riding, was in collision with another taxicab here Monday night, it was learned yesterday.



OUT FOR PRIZE! Clair B. McMahon, "flying cowboy" from Montana, and his mechanic, Jack Hildecker, were the first entrants to arrive at Curtiss Field, L. I., to take part in the big transcontinental air derby. They're shown with their plane, the General Miles.

Meredith Organizing Democratic Party to Smash Governor Smith

By CARL HAESSLER, (Federated Press.)

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—As commuters on the Chicago and Northwestern road settle comfortably into the new passenger coaches equipped with roller bearings they do not think of the aggravated unemployment the new labor-displacing device brings to train and engine service employees, to workers in the railroad shops and to the coal miners as well as other wage earners. The commuters think only of the increased transportation luxury which permits trains to start with a minimum of jerking, pick up speed quickly and to stop almost without any jar at all.

A locomotive fireman on the Chicago-Kenosha suburban run was rather prematurely jubilant about the new invention. "The roller bearings for the car axles are a marvel," he said to a passenger. "I had to shovel only about half the coal."

He did not realize that in time there may be only half the number of locomotive firemen, half the engineers and half the conductors employed. Railroad executives are already talking of doubling the number of new coaches drawn by a loco-

RAILROAD ROLLER BEARINGS AND OTHER DEVICES TO DISPLACE MANY WORKERS; MINERS AFFECTED

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motive. This would mean saving the wages of an engine crew and of a conductor, even granting that the number of ticket collectors and passenger brakemen remains the same.

Miners To Lose Jobs. At the same time the coal consumed per passenger coach is materially cut, throwing miners out of employment. Less coal means fewer coal trains for railroad use and consequently reduced freight service personnel. The new device also lessens the wear and tear on rolling stock, making possible a smaller payroll in the railroad shops. It practically eliminates hotboxes on freight trains with further labor economies, further increases in speed of trains and lessening demand for train and engine service labor.

The roller bearings are easily installed in existing cars. They are made with a piece of felt wedged in to act automatically as wick and pump for the oil with which they are lubricated. After being sealed they normally require no more attention for a year.

The Bazaar! Are You Preparing For It?

DETROIT, ATTENTION! Lecture on: REVOLUTION IN CHINA By EARL R. BROWDER Recently returned from a 6 months' tour of China SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, 8 P. M. McCOLLESTER HALL, Forest (Near Cass) Admission 25c.

DETROIT, ATTENTION! Annual Autumn Festival and Ball SATURDAY, SEPT. 24th, 8 P. M. NEW WORKERS HOME, 1343 E. Ferry Av. Auspices WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY Everybody will be there. Admission 50c.



From the PHILADELPHIA WORKERS BOOK STORE 521 York Ave. PHILADELPHIA PA.

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. Enclosed you will find \$... in payment for my subscription for... months to THE DAILY WORKER. Please mail this blank as my revolutionary greetings to the workers and peasants of the soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. SUB RATES Per year \$6.00 Six months 2.50 Three months 2.00 In New York Per year \$8.00 Six months 4.50 Three months 2.50 This subscription was secured by...

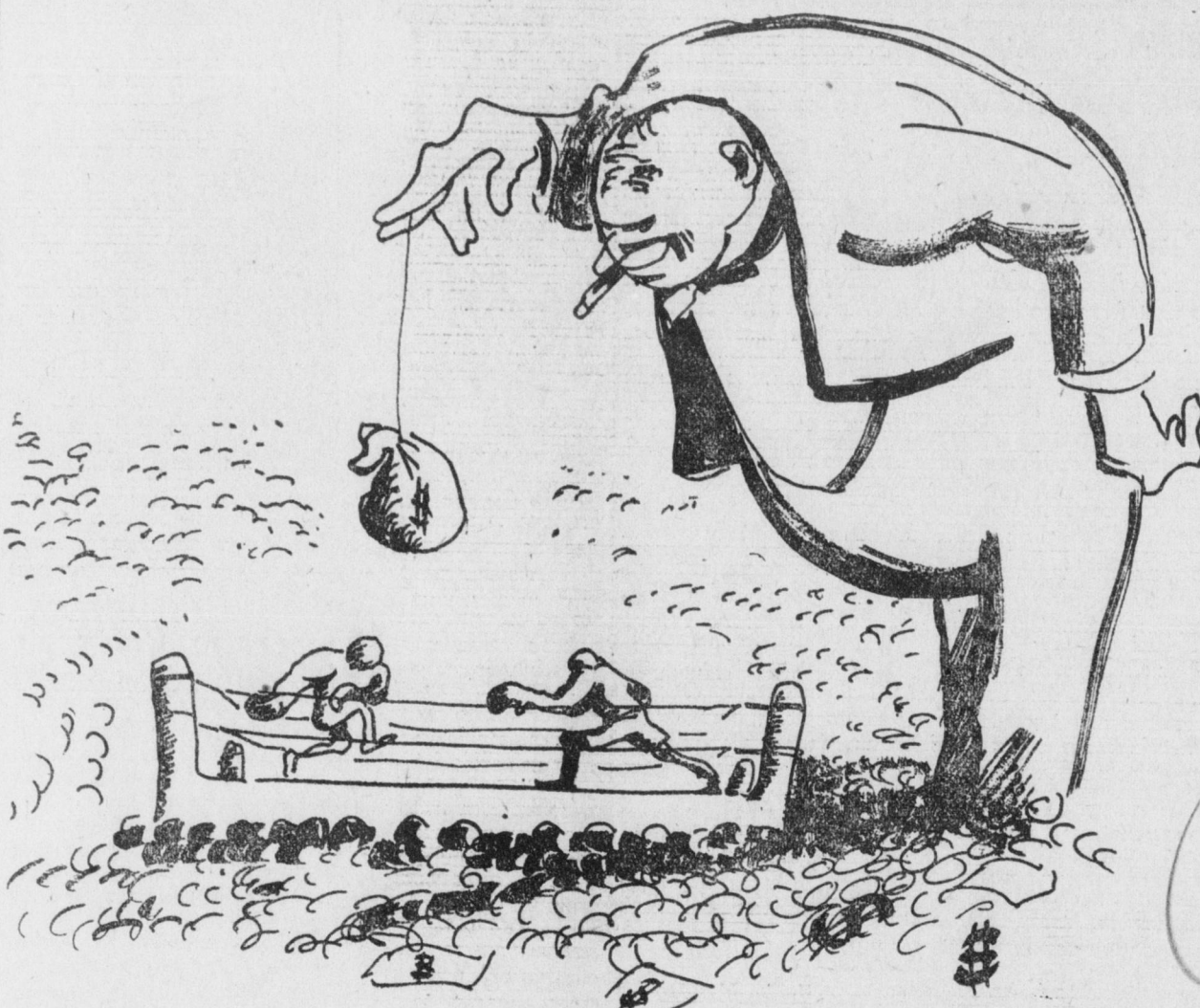
MOISSAYE J. OLGIN



—Drawing by Wm. Gropper.

Whose 25th anniversary of activity in the revolutionary movement is being celebrated.

AND THEY CALL IT SPORT!



—By Ellis



Who will receive the modest sum of \$425,000 for his share of the fight against Tunney today. This "sport event" is expected to draw \$3,000,000.



Promoter of "the fight of the century" in which for patriotic motives he will be content with a million and a half dollars of the gate receipts.

Marx and the Irish Question

The Right of Self-Determination of Peoples—A Key to the Stand of Marxism on the National Question.

Marx and Engels followed the national movements of the Italians, Hungarians, Poles, Irish, etc., with the greatest attention and the warmest sympathy. In many articles and in many more letters to their friends, there can be found abundant material disclosing the attitude of Marx and Engels toward these national currents. They understood how to explain every one of these movements from a historical-materialist standpoint, how to reveal their social-economic causes. Marx followed with particular eagerness, the movement in Ireland, while he lived in England. And during the time of the 1st International and thereafter, he tried to support the Irish movement with all his power, always stressing to the English workers, that the independence of Ireland must be their first thought, and that this was unthinkable without a proletarian revolution in England.

In his letter to Siegfried Mayer on April 9, 1870, Marx wrote: "Ireland is the bulwark of the English land-owning aristocracy. The exploitation of this country is not only the chief source of England's national riches, but it is her greatest moral power. It represents in fact the hegemony of England over Ireland. Ireland is therefore the powerful means whereby English aristocracy maintains its rule over England itself. On the other hand, if the English army and police should evacuate Ireland tomorrow, you would immediately have an agrarian revolution in Ireland. The overthrow of the English aristocracy in Ireland, makes necessary, and will be the result of its overthrow in England. Thereby the preparatory conditions for a proletarian revolution in England would be fulfilled."

"As far as the English bourgeoisie is concerned, its interests are fully in accord with those of the English aristocracy, to turn Ireland into a mere pasture land, in order to furnish the English market with meat and wool at the lowest possible price. . . . But the English bourgeoisie has a still more important interest in the present-day Irish economy. Ireland, because of the perpetually increasing concentration of households, furnishes a continual surplus for the English labor market, and thereby depresses the wages as well as the material and moral position of the English working class. And most important! All industrial and commercial centers of England now possess a personnel, which is split into two opposing camps, English proletarians and Irish proletarians. The ordinary English worker hates the Irish worker as a rival, who depresses his standard of life. He looks upon the Irish worker as does a member of the ruling nation, and therefore he makes himself the tool of the aristocrats and capitalists against Ireland, and thereby strengthens their rule over himself. He nurses religious, social and national prejudices against him. He conducts himself toward the Irish worker in about the same way as did the whites to the Negroes in the former slave states of the union. The Irishman pays him with interest in his own coin. He sees in the English worker, simultaneously the accomplice and the stupid tool of the English rule over Ireland. These antagonisms are cleverly kept alive through the press, the pulpit, the humorous magazines, in short through all the means at the command of the ruling class. This antagonism is the secret of the weakness of the English working class, in spite of its organization. It is the secret of the enormous power of the capitalist class of England. Of this fact the ruling class is fully aware.

"This evil does not stop here, but is carried across the ocean. The antagonism between Englishmen and the Irish, is the secret foundation of the antagonism between England and the United States. It makes every earnest and honest cooperation between the working class of the two countries impossible. It permits the government of the two countries, as soon as they deem it necessary, to break the edge of the social conflict, by raising these antagonisms, and in case of necessity through war between these two nations.

"England as the metropolis of capital, as the power, which until now, has ruled the world market, is for the time being, the most important country for the workers' revolution, and in addition the only country, where the material conditions of the revolution, have developed to a certain ripeness. To accelerate the social revolution in England is therefore the most important task of the international workers' association. The only means of accelerating it, is to make Ireland independent. It is therefore the task of all internationalists, everywhere, to place in the foreground the conflict between England and Ireland, openly to take the side of Ireland. It is the special task of the General Council in London, to awaken the consciousness of the English working class to the fact that the national emancipation of Ireland is no abstract question of justice or humanitarian feeling, but that it is the first condition of its own social emancipation."

These wonderful words of Marx have a deep historical

significance. They give a clear explanation of the entire stand of Marxism toward the national question. It behooves socialists who are vacillating in their position on this question, those who cannot find the correct path, to study these Marxian words.

The workers of a world power remain the slaves of their bourgeoisie and forge their own chains, if they do not fight for the freedom and independence of the oppressed peoples, if they do not fight for the political independence, i. e., for the self-determination of those nations which are under the yoke of their own bourgeoisie. (Mark does not employ the term self-determination, but he writes in this sense.) Without the elimination of the differences between the workers of the oppressing and the oppressed country, a successful struggle for socialism is impossible. The bourgeoisie know very well, that the best means of maintaining capitalist domination, is by creating conflicts between the workers of the different lands, particularly between the workers of the ruling nation and those of the oppressed nation. And the best means of inciting this conflict and of bringing it to a protracted head, is for the workers of the oppressed nation to sow the suspicion that their people, freedom, independence and self-government. In order to create conditions, which will rally the workers of an oppressed nation, without hesitation, alongside of the proletarians of the ruling nation, it is necessary that the latter fight ceaselessly against its own bourgeoisie for the self-determination of all nations. Particularly those proletarians, which belong to the dominant nation, must battle for this right. If they don't do this, they will become blind tools of the bourgeoisie chauvinists, and in this manner they help the bourgeoisie of various countries to push social conflicts into the background and to substitute for them national conflicts. The bourgeoisie is thus placed in a position to declare wars, whenever it suits its purpose, and thus the workers are forced to fight, brother against brother.

In a public speech at a meeting, arranged by the association of "Fraternal Democrats" on the 29th of November, 1847, in memory of the Polish uprising of 1830, Engels said, "A nation cannot become free and at the same time continue to oppress other nations. The freedom of Germany cannot therefore be realized, without the freedom of Poland from the oppression of Germany becoming a fact."

The words underlined by us contain a very important Marxian principle on the nation question. In a few words we have here displayed the contents of the entire politics of Marx and Engels in the field of the national question. The working class of a ruling nation, which does not recognize the necessity of the struggle against the privileges of domination and for the right of self-determination of peoples, cannot hope to overthrow its "own" bourgeoisie. It must remain the slave of this bourgeoisie.

Only when the working class comes out for self-determination of peoples, does it take the initiative from the hand of the bourgeoisie of the oppressing as well as the oppressed nation, and create the conditions, whereby it brings about the unity of the working class of all countries, the oppressed as well as the imperialist powers. Now, when five or six world powers force the yoke upon hundreds of millions of dependent, oppressed nations, it is the particular duty of the workers of the ruling countries to advocate the right of self-determination. This is the only method of carrying on a struggle against the chauvinism of one's "own" bourgeoisie. Only by this struggle, will it be possible for the workers of the oppressed countries to eliminate the suspicion toward the workers of the ruling nation, and only this struggle will take from the bourgeoisie the possibility of inciting the workers against each other, splitting up their forces and thus to hindering the struggle for socialism.

The quoted words of Marx have not only a significance for the solution of the Irish question. They carry a far more universal character. It behooves not only the social Chauvinists to study them, but also those socialists, who stand upon the ground of international socialism, and yet find it unnecessary and even harmful to raise the question of self-determination of peoples, in the consideration of a Marxian program.—Translated by Bert Miller from "War and the Crisis of Socialism," by G. Zinoviev.

Can this be human, this man-shaped thing with vitriol for blood and sap for brain, and in the place where a living heart should be, a cold hard stone?

Stuttgart - - Berlin - - Moscow

By RICHARD SCHULLER.

The International Youth Day was always a fighting day. In the midst of the imperialist great war it was created as an international action of proletarian youth against imperialist war, against social democratic treachery, and for the proletarian revolution.

In 1915 tens of thousands of juvenile workers followed, for the first time, in all the countries of Europe, the call of the Executive of the Youth International to demonstrate against the war. It need not be said that the bourgeoisie marshalled their forces with equal energy, and attempted, with the aid of soldiery, police, martial law, and every description of persecution, to arrest the advance of the youth, or at least to hinder it. In spite of this, the First International Youth Day in autumn of 1915 was a powerful revolutionary demonstration against the war, and more than this, it was the first international action calling forth a far-reaching echo among the broad masses of the working class. And it was the youth and its international organizations which could claim the honor of being the first, during the world war, and at a time when the II. International had just shamefully collapsed and the III. International did not yet exist to carry out an international proletarian action against the war and for revolution.

Twelve Years Ago. Twelve years have passed since this time, and this year we are holding the 13. International Youth Day. The International Youth Day has become one of the most firmly rooted traditions of working youth. It gathers around it not only tens of thousands as in the war years, but mobilizes millions of the working and peasant youth every year. It is no longer limited, as in 1915 and 1916, to a few European countries, but is celebrated today with equal enthusiasm in China and Germany, in South Africa and South America as Canada, in the Soviet Union as well as in Mongolia. It has become an official holiday in the first proletarian state of the world, the Soviet Union. What a change in so short a time!

But although our International Youth Congress has so "expanded", it has not lost anything of its revolutionary impetus. It still remains what it has ever been, a day of inexorable struggle between the working class and capital. And it is still the fight against imperialist war which lends the International Youth Day its peculiar character. Never was this fight so imperative as at the present moment. The threat of a fresh imperialist attack presses heavily upon the Soviet Union, in China we are already witnesses of a war waged by the imperialist powers against the Chinese people, and the political atmosphere is filled with explosive material.

Defend Soviet Union. The main task before the whole of the Youth International at the present time is the struggle against the danger of imperialist war, and the defence of the Soviet Union. Our present International Youth Day will call forth a powerful demonstration in all countries against the danger of an imperialist war, and against the attacks on the Soviet Union launched by the imperialist robbers.

But this year there is still another circumstance giving a special feature to the International Youth Day. Its convocation coincides on this occasion with the 20th anniversary of the First International Youth Conference at Stuttgart; with that conference at which the Socialist Youth International was created.

The Socialist Youth International has not shared the disgraceful fate of the II. International. It did not help to intensify the horrors of the imperialist world war, and during the war it did not betray socialism and the revolution like the II. International and the Trade Union International. On the contrary: the Youth International has always marched at the head of the most determined revolutionary struggle against the world war, and for the proletarian revolution. It has worked together

with Lenin, Liebknecht, Luxemburg, and other revolutionary leaders, and has contributed no little to the development of the III. International and the Communist Parties in the various countries. Already during the world war the Youth International joined Bolshevism, and at its IV. International Conference in Berlin in 1919 it adopted the name of Young Communist International and joined the Communist International.

Liabknecht the Founder. Hence it is our own International, the Young Communist International, whose twentieth anniversary we are now celebrating. It is our own International which has passed through this glorious process of progressive development, from Stuttgart in 1907, through the difficult years of the imperialist World War and the revolution, to our great Young Communist International. And we may claim with pride that the spirit animating the Young Communist International today is the same spirit which has guided our International from the beginning.

Who was the actual founder and the soul of the Socialist Youth International? Karl Liebknecht. It was he who gave his best work at that time to the creation of an international organization of the proletarian youth unions, and it was he who, with his appeals for anti-militarist action, gave the newly founded Youth International and the Stuttgart Congress its special character. The fight against imperialism, against the imperialist war, against militarism—these were the main slogans of the Stuttgart Congress.

The Stuttgart Congress did not however neglect the other fundamental questions of the Youth movement. It drew up a fighting programme against the economic exploitation of the juvenile workers including a number of fighting demands which still form the basis of the economic programme of the Young Communist International. It dealt with and laid down as the purpose and the basis of the work of socialist education to be accomplished among the Youth, the active participation of the Young workers in the class struggle.

The principles laid down by the Stuttgart Congress have been fully developed by the Young Communist International. In Stuttgart in 1907 there were only some few ten thousands of organized juvenile workers represented, whilst the Young Communist International of today counts approximately 2½ million members. At the First International Youth Conference only representatives of 13 countries met whilst today there is scarcely a country on the earth where the Young Communist International has not its Section.

The fighting capacity of the Youth International has developed correspondingly. In the economic struggle, and in the sphere of trade union work, our participation has increased by leaps and bounds, and today the Young Communist Leagues play an important role in the trade union life of the different countries. In many countries, in the Soviet Union and in France for instance, they have actually taken over the lead in the trade unions in all youth questions. (To Be Continued.)

Washington Musicians Win Raise; Baltimore's Plan Sympathy Strike

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (FP.—) While members of the musicians' union are celebrating a wage victory, their brothers in nearby Baltimore are scheduling a solidarity strike in behalf of their locked-out comrades in the operators' union. Forty-four neighborhood theatres in Baltimore refused to sign up with the operators on September 1 and obtained an injunction to prevent picketing after creating a special company union for managers and scab operators. The musicians have served notice on the managers that they will strike in support of the operators if the lockout is not ended.

ANTI-COOKING LAW IN NEW YORK IS SUPPORTED BY THE RESTAURANT OWNERS

By RUFUS P. HEATH. (Worker Correspondent)

The New York Evening Graphic indirectly admits that THE DAILY WORKER is right concerning law and justice. The Graphic speaking editorially, on the evening of September 16, 1927, had the following to say pertaining to the anti-cooking law:

"Cooking Prohibited" "Word was spread yesterday that the coming Legislature will make no move to modify the present ridiculous laws that prohibit cooking in certain types of apartments."

If this rumor is true, it shows just how useless the Legislature has become and indicates good reason for keeping it permanently at recess.

Anti-cooking laws are not only senseless but dangerous. They are prohibition in its most virulent and objectionable form. They invade the home and make a mockery out of what little has remained of personal so-called "liberty."

Not Guest of Safety. The question of safety is not involved in the present discussion. No one could object to reasonable regulation of stoves and other apparatus.

Such regulations could require gas stoves to be enclosed in properly fire-proofed walls and could make provision for rigid inspection of innocuous electric stoves.

But safety is not an issue. There must be no cooking EVEN IF IT IS DONE WITHOUT FIRE.

What this is all about, and who is benefiting from it should make an interesting little story."

Well! For the benefit of the Editor of The New York Evening Graphic, here is the interesting "Little Story."

The major part of New York's population are working people. These working people, due to the average low rate of wages or salaries are forced to reside in the ordinary cheap hotel, furnished room, or in the apartment houses. Many of them in the past have had an opportunity to exist at a cost within reach of their earning power, by cooking their own meals in the furnished room or the apartment house.

SWEEPING ATTACK ON G. O. P. FARM POLICY

WASHINGTON, (FP) Sept. 21.—"The President's attitude on the Mississippi flood situation is typical of his utter indifference to the farmers of the nation," the Farmers National Council charges in a statement signed by its secretary, Benjamin C. Marsh.

Agriculture Loses. "While advocating reduction of taxes on large incomes and at least tacitly approving the scrapping of the inheritance tax," Marsh explains, "the President regards his presence among the farmers for a summer as a cure-all for the farmers' serious situation. In the Mississippi flood area, chance charity has made a stab at keeping the victims of government inefficiency from starving till the government can wish them a 'Happy New Year.'

The restaurant owners' Chamber of Commerce and the restaurant owners' association, of which most of the big restaurant owners are members, got their heads together and decided that they could make more profits by forcing all the workers to board in their restaurants. Realizing full well that a law for this purpose would not harm them (the restaurant owners) in the least due to the fact that they have plenty of money, scooped into their coffers by robbing their employees, paying them one dollar a day and up, for the twelve hour work-day and a seven-day week. They passed the buck to their lackies in the local government and the law was passed which proved very satisfactory to the restaurant owners.

The restaurant owners have always dined in the best restaurants in the city, which makes it unnecessary for them to cook their own meals. If they had to cook their own meals they would either starve to death or poison themselves trying to do the cooking. They do not have to take chances as the workers do. They make us (the workers) support them in luxury and at the same time force us, with their insane and unjust laws (which can only be theirs, for no worker, unless he is insane, will vote for such foolish laws to cut their throats) to eat out of their hand.

Such foolish laws as the aforementioned only prove that the Workers (Communist) Party of America is right. That the laws of the capitalist state are framed and passed by the employers and enforced against the workers. The workers must abide by all such laws, while at the same time the employing, plunderbund robbers and grafters are immune from all laws because they make or have them made to measure the way they want them.

Such laws should disgust and discourage all workers with the bosses' political machinery, the democratic and republican parties. All workers should support, build and strengthen a party and a union of their own. The Labor Party. Organize against the bosses as they are organized against you, before they put a meter on your nose and charge you by the foot for the air you breathe.

"The late secretary of agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, stated in 1924 that the overproduction which brought about the collapse in farm prices resulted largely 'from the response made by the farmer to patriotic appeals for increased production during the war.'

"The government's tariff, foreign debts, taxation and transportation policies are all making agriculture increasingly unprofitable. They are making costs of producing and marketing farm products greater, and closing down the foreign as well as the domestic markets for farm products, so that it has become extreme cruelty to ask the inefficient farmer to remain on the farm. If inefficient farmers became efficient, however, all farmers would go broke."