

Pennsylvania Labor's President Is Deeply Impressed by Achievements of Russia's Workers

By JAMES H. MAURER.

(Federated Press presents this letter from James H. Maurer, president of Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor and chairman of American Labor Delegation to Russia, in full so that readers may know the impressions as completely as Maurer has expressed them.)

DNIEPROPETROVSK (formerly Ekaterinoslav), U. S. S. R. (FP).—I have now been in Russia several weeks and can at least tell in part what I have learned about the country during the time that I have been here.

But before telling you what the country is like now, I deem it important that we take a glimpse behind the curtain and see what the country was like up to the time the workers secured control.

For several centuries the peasants were slaves, and belonged to the land just as houses, stables, and cattle did. Since 1861 the peasants were free, that is they were not sold as chattel any more. During the past century there were at least half a dozen revolutions, but all except the last one were crushed.

Most of the landlords who owned the land did not live in Russia, but either in Paris, London or at some aristocratic residential districts outside of Russia; their estates were taken care of by local managers. These absentee landlords had had no other interest in their estates than to grind out profit.

Peasants Used to Live in Shacks.

The peasants lived in miserable shacks that contained one or two rooms; most of their so-called homes were built out of mud with straw roofs and in some cases the roofs were covered with dirt upon which weeds grew. They had little or no furniture and their food consisted of little more than black bread and cabbage soup. The land was cultivated in pretty much the same manner as 2,000 years ago.

It must also be remembered that 80 per cent of the people in Russia were peasants and that 90 per cent of them were illiterate. Education among the workers was discouraged. Industry, as we understand it in America, had really not secured any appreciable foothold.

The World War, in which the Russians fought with the allies against Germany, began in 1914 and during the three and a half years of their participation in the war, Russia lost 1,700,000 men, while 5,000,000 more were wounded. While the young men—Russia's best blood—were being sacrificed at the battle front, women worked like slaves in the coal mines, railroads, and rolling mills.

Counter-Revolution Caused Setback.

Then came the revolution of March, 1917, and the overthrow of the Czar's government. Another revolution in November of the same year overthrew the Kerensky "Menshevik" (minority) government and put the Bolshevik (majority) government into power. This government has endured ever since, but not without tremendous opposition.

From the signing of the peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk (March, 1918) up to 1921, Russia suffered its greatest property loss due to the counter-revolutions which were financed and assisted in the main by England, France and

(Continued on Page Two)

EXECUTE SCORES AS "REDS" WHILE WUHAN TOTTERS

British Bomb Chinese Towns; Chiang Leaves

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 25.—At Nanning, capital of the province of Kwangsi, mass requisitions are being carried on which have resulted in the arrest of over 50 persons of whom 13 were immediately executed without trial or inquiry. All the persons executed were young men. On their way to execution and with their last breath they unceasingly shouted: "Down with the traitors! Down with Chiang Kai-shek! Long live the Communist Party!"

The Hankow newspapers report that the situation in that town is growing more and more strained. Salt and rice are again lacking. The rate of the Wuhan bank-notes is falling. Shops are closed and numerous arrests and new executions are going on daily. Peasant detachments are still occupying Shenpaio, the nearest station town.

The Cantonese Chinese newspapers report that on September 5, British airplanes shelled villages situated near the coast of the gulf southeast of Kwantung. Many houses were damaged by the bombardment but the number of casualties is unknown. The Canton papers state that the Chinese authorities intend to protest against the bombardment before the British consulate.

Chiang To Study U. S. Imperialism.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 24.—Alleging his approaching marriage to Miss Soong as an excuse for a long sojourn in the United States Chiang Kai-shek, traitor to the Chinese revolution and former leader of the Nationalist armies, has announced his determination to visit America in order to study the workings of the militarist and imperialist machines there. Miss Soong has confirmed this report of Chiang's American tour, saying that she and her present fiancée will probably settle in Washington in order to study "government affairs." It is understood here that Chiang's trip to the United States foreshadows a growing understanding between American imperialism in the Far East and the interests of that section of the Chinese bourgeoisie represented by Chiang Kai-shek.

Chiang refuses to admit that Chiang Che-ju, now studying in the United States as his former wife, was legally married to him. "I divorced in 1921 my first wife," Chiang stated. "Since then I have set free two concubines."

FRENCH FASCISTS BID LEGION TO CUT THE BERLIN TRIP

Duce Forces Workers to See U. S. Blackshirts

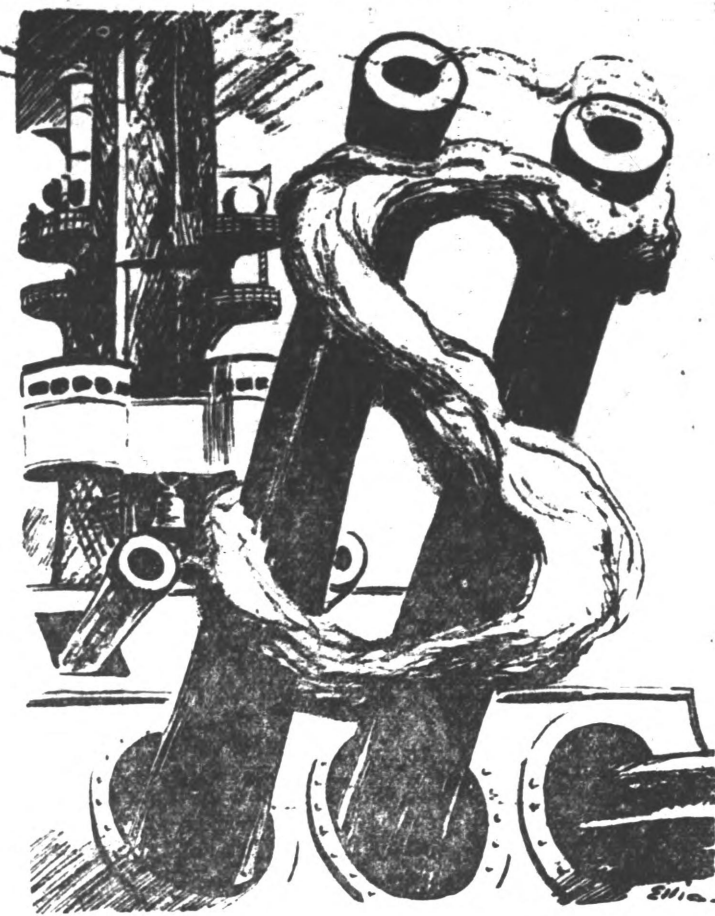
PARIS, Sept. 25.—Resentment among all classes of French society against the tariff attitude of the United States is still apparent in the actions of various French officials during the last days of the American Legion's invasion of French soil. Marshall Foch has retired to his country estate on the excuse that he is unable to participate in any further Legion activities owing to a "gastronomic indisposition." Foreign Minister Aristide Briand, it is being generally observed, kept religiously away from Paris all of the time that the Legion was celebrating. His astuteness is now the envy of other French politicians whose effusive efforts to welcome to French soil the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti, whom the workers of France had isolated with a boycott of contempt, has a disagreeable impression on their electors in the light of the recent American tariff ultimatum.

The few American Legionnaires who remain in Paris at this date are seen sulking along the boulevards and are reported to be in dread of their own M. P.'s. These "veterans" are the remnant of the crew who scandalized the French by their champagne and absinthe orgies on Montmartre in the course of which half-naked "filles" were carried on the Legionnaires' shoulders shouting obscene songs thru the streets of Paris.

The bulk of the Legionnaires, however, have departed for Italy where they are being officially received by their fellow-fascists of the black-shirt completion. While the Italian workers are reported to be incensed at the presence in Italy of the murderers of their countrymen, Sacco and Vanzetti, the Mussolini government is making preparations for the recep-

(Continued on Page Two)

GUNS OF IMPERIALISM SPEAK



By FRED ELLIS.

THIRD GENERAL CONFERENCE OF TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE CALLED FOR NEW YORK, DEC. 3

(Statement By National Office, T. U. E. L.)

The labor movement is in a deep crisis. It is on the retreat before the attacks of the employers. Never was its morale so low. Never was its leadership so corrupt and reactionary. Never was the need so urgent for the honest, progressive elements in the unions to combine in order to infuse the labor movement with a fighting spirit, to draw together its weakened forces, and to develop an offensive against the insatiable capitalist class.

American capitalists, in furtherance of their tremendous drive for world domination, have a most pressing need for a docile working class; for workers who can be used as pawns in their vast imperialistic profit-grabbing schemes. Hence, they are carrying on a strong, many phased offensive to exploit, disorganize, and exploit the workers. Specific aims of this offensive are to cut production costs by slashing wages and speeding up the workers, to smash or devitalize the unions, to enchain the workers to the capitalist political parties, to enmesh the workers in the rapidly growing militarism and war plans, and to crush out all progressive and revolutionary spirit among the workers.

(Continued on Page Three)

Railway Trainmen on Soo Line Taking Strike Vote; Railroad Ignored Demand

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 25.—A strike vote has been ordered on the Soo line by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen because of the attitude of the railroad officials in ignoring the union's demand for adjustment of seventeen grievances. About 2,000 workers are directly involved. One of the grievances is the violation by the railroad management of the agreement to hire union men. Non-union workers have been brought into service, and union men forced to work alongside of them in some cases.

Ryckman, Defender of Workers, Dies in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—"Judge" J. H. Ryckman, socialist editor of the Open Forum Weekly, organ of the American Civil Liberties Union in Southern California, died suddenly of heart failure last Friday. Judge Ryckman, so-called because of the many times he ran for that office on the socialist ticket, was one of the most famous attorneys defending the Communist and I. W. W. cases under the California Criminal Syndicalism Law for many years. Altho an old man, he was very active in the movement until the day of his death. One of his last cases was in defending twenty-one Communists, I. W. W. and other radicals who were arrested in the raids during the Sacco-Vanzetti hysteria. Judge Ryckman was never altogether in sympathy with the right wingers in his own party, leaning more toward the left, nevertheless he displayed the usual trace of liberalism in his horror of the Communists' "intolerance."

MEXICO FRANKLY ACCEPTS MORROW AS MORGAN ENVOY

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 25.—Recognizing frankly that the republic of the United States is an imperialist machine for the advancing of the interests of the American capitalists, the Mexico City papers in commenting on the appointment of Dwight W. Morrow as ambassador to Mexico, profess their preference to deal directly thru him with the Wall Street financial oligarchy rather than with a second-rate "dollar diplomat." Since American democracy is in the hands of the money interests who also rule the destinies of the Latin American states, El Universal concludes that "it may be preferable that one of them" (Wall Street oligarchs) "should diplomatically represent Washington in Mexico instead of sending us some secondary person."

The newspaper, however, goes on to warn the ambassadorial invader that he is not to imagine that he is dealing with a contemptible colony of the great northern power. "The main thing is," says El Universal, "that Mr. Morrow should not arrive here as have so many ambassadors and ministers of the United States, with the idea that he is a pro-consul to a barbarous colony."

"Oils" Ambassador. Excelsior is more explicit concerning the relations of the future ambassador and the House of Morgan. "As a member of the Morgan firm," it observes editorially, "it is reasonable to presume that Mr. Morrow also participates in the ideas and viewpoints of the American financiers." A good deal of ironic emphasis is laid on the friendship of the Morgan delegate with President Coolidge, but it is perfectly understood in Mexico City that Dwight W. Morrow is the personal representative of the American oil and financial interests and that his appointment is only another step in the oil war.

IOWA OPERATORS CALL FOR TROOPS; USE TEAR GAS ON MINER'S CHILDREN; CUT WAGES \$2.50 PER DAY'S WORK

Illinois Operators Declare for Open Shop; Try to Break Strongest District of Union

CENTERVILLE, Iowa, Sept. 25.—This community heard today that Governor John Hammil has agreed to send the state militia to the coal fields to continue the work of terrorism already started by the coal company owned sheriff's forces here.

The situation is very tense, following the assault yesterday of armed deputies throwing tear gas bombs onto a crowd of miners' pickets who were peacefully engaged in persuading strikebreakers not to work for two dollars and a half less per day than the union scale calls for.

Women Were Watching. A considerable number of miners' wives and children had come out with them to watch the argument, in which they have an intense interest as this is the sixth month of the lock-out, and the sixth month without any family income.

There were only thirty strikers present on the road to the mine mouth, as is prescribed in arbitraryulings laid down by the sheriff, and consented to by the miners' union officials. But the mine guards, under command of the sheriff, made an excuse of the women and children standing some distance away to attack both the latter and the pickets themselves.

The tear gas bombs, hurled against the children were particularly effective, and as the half blinded adults were slowly forced from the scene by brandished weapons and a steady canonade of bombs, women and children were left writhing on the ground at the roadside, fallen out of the line of retreat and too severely injured to pick their way back.

Attacked Rescuers. An attempt of the men to gather together and rescue them from the intolerable poisonous gases of the bombs used by the guards was broken up by threats to fire and more poisonous gas. The company controlled papers are printing misleading and inaccurate articles on the conflict, and the mine operators are demanding troops to continue the work of their gun-men. The situation is said, in official reports to be "ominous," and public feeling is running high against the perpetrators of the outrage against the miners.

Strike-breaking in Illinois. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 25.—The Illinois Coal Operators Association, thru its officials, has issued a public notice that the mines of this state will be reopened on a basis of the non-union wage of \$5 per day, which is a cut of one-third in the regular wage prevailing under the Jacksonville agreement.

If the operators succeed in getting any workers on an individual agreement, this will be the first time scabs have been used in this state, District 12 of the United Mine Workers of America, since the Herrin affair of 1922, which resulted in a pitched battle, with the loss of many lives and the closing down of the mine.

The district officials have done nothing to prepare the miners for any effective picketing or other militant tactics in this district, but have pursued a policy of yielding to the companies, attempting to get a separate district agreement by concessions. In this they have been unsuccessful. Progressive elements among the rank and file miners have all along foretold that an attempt was to be made soon to crush the union entirely, and see in this announcement of the operators' association complete confirmation of their forebodings. They will attempt to rally the miners for active opposition, despite the officials of the district.

APPOINTMENT OF DWIGHT MORROW IS A CHALLENGE

Statement of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League (United States Section)

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 25.—Charles have a free hand in Mexico and in Latin America in general! It means that Wall Street is now directing the United States government not merely from behind the scenes but by taking over the offices of government in its own right!

This appointment should arouse the American workers to struggle against the ruling class as a matter of life and death for the labor movement. American farmers, growing poor in the shadow of mountains of monopolistic wealth, cannot fail to see that Wall Street is increasing itself still more firmly for annals upon their living standards. Every

(Continued on Page Two)

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

A MURDER that may rival the famous Hall-Mills case, has been enacted or transacted in New Jersey, a very proper and respectable state, where state troopers sometimes amuse themselves by turning into bootleggers or shooting into farmers' houses, because the farmers shot into, fall to exhibit the correct attitude towards cows and other inarticulate animals. An old doctor who enjoyed the luxury of possessing a wife many years his junior was eliminated in a shooting affray and there is suspicion that a money transaction dovetails into the story.

THO shooting husbands is not exactly a hazardous sport as things go in this go-getting era, the widow of the murdered doctor is being put to some inconvenience and she picked up an infallible southern alibi there is reason to believe that her path is strewn with more trouble. The lady charged two unknown Negroes, John and Rastus Doe, with the crime, but as Negroes vote in New Jersey and in the K. K. K. is not what it used to be before most of its leaders were sent to jail for murder, rape, arson and other gentle misdemeanors, there is a possibility that capitalist justice, may be color blind in this case.

OF course all those concerned in the case are christians the far be it from me to insinuate that only christians are capable of murder wholesale or retail, circumstantial and direct evidence to the contrary. We submit however that a soul-full of the holy spirit is no antidote for homicidal weaknesses as court records will show.

ELSIE SWEETIN, soul-mate of a minister of the gospel in a small Illinois town, was acquitted of the murder of her husband by a big-

(Continued on Page Three)

UNIONS AND PARTY UNITS ARE FIGHTING TO BUILD GIANT RED BAZAAR AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Articles ranging in size and value from animal crackers to an automobile are pouring in from labor and fraternal organizations and units of the Workers Party thruout the country for the giant DAILY WORKER and FREIHET Bazaar at the Madison Square Garden, October 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Workers organizations thruout the country are mobilizing their forces to build the giant bazaar for the two revolutionary dailies. Urging Workers Party units to send their ads for the souvenir program, the National Bazaar Com-

te declared, "Every Party unit, from New York to Seattle, every working class organization, sympathetic with the revolutionary movement, every group of class conscious workers should be on the job." Ads for the program, the committee states, are \$75 a page.

Dollars from workers anxious to help THE DAILY WORKER and the FREIHET and to have their names inscribed in the Red Honor Roll are pouring into the offices of the Bazaar Committee. Thousands of workers expect to contribute to their two fighting dailies.

WHITE TERRORIST SPIES GET DEATH IN U. S. S. R. COURT

Two Die in Attempt to Invade Soviet Union

MOSCOW, USSR, Sept. 25.—Of the five monarchists tried at Leningrad, four have been sentenced to death, one of them to ten years imprisonment. After reading sentence, according to the simple, dignified procedure of the Soviet Union's system, the court announced a communication from state political department that on Wednesday three unknown men, attempting to cross the frontier from Finland, showed armed resistance to the Soviet frontier guards who killed two of them while one escaped into Finland. Monarchist arms and proclamations were found on one of the dead men. Solsky recognized in one of the men killed the guide who accompanied him and his group from Finland to the USSR.

All five of the accused monarchists pleaded guilty to the charge of preparing terrorist acts and espionage, under instructions from the intelligence services of Finland, Latvia, Poland and other states. The defendant, Stroyev, who was a former marine lieutenant and served in Kolchak's army, declared that the Latvian intelligence service in giving him his espionage instructions, informed him of the nature of the material which he would collect, which was also wanted by the French naval attaché.

The prosecutor demanded capital punishment for all the prisoners. He declared that the accused have been accomplishing what was agreed upon two years ago with Reilly, the representative of the British secret intelligence service, who was the main organizer of the terror in the USSR. The work of the prisoners was not limited to espionage but they were entrusted also with blowing up bridges and mills in order to throw into confusion the adjustments of the national economy of the Soviet Union.

Alexander Balmassov, a former captain in Wrangel's white army, declared, during the course of his trial, that it was a policy of the terrorists to try for the factories, "because these are the real strategic points of attack on the Soviet front." Balmassov asserted that he had been paid 1,000 marks a month by the Grand Duke Nicholas' headquarters in Paris for carrying counter-revolutionary literature across the frontiers of the Soviet Union, while he was given 2,000 marks each month by Col. Rosenstern, head of the Finnish secret service, for bringing back spy reports.

The examination of Balmassov established that all the terrorist groups, including that led by Mme. Zaharshenko-Schultz, who tried to blow up the OGPU headquarters, and that of Soloviev, who blew up the business club in Leningrad on June 7, were directed and actively assisted by Col. Rosenstern. The former spy admitted that the white terrorist methods had been resolved on only when it had become apparent that all ordinary propaganda against the Soviet Union was futile.

Schneider Competition Postponed.
LIDO, Venice, Sept. 25.—With a 35-mile an hour gale sweeping down from the Apennines and lashing the Adriatic Sea into heavy waves, the authorities decided to postpone the Schneider Cup Competition until tomorrow. Everything was ready for the contest except the weather. The race will be held Monday afternoon at 2.30.

Are You Doing Your Bit for the Big Red Bazaar?

Before the Whole Lot Is Sold Out

The case of **Sacco and Vanzetti** in **CARTOONS** from **THE DAILY WORKER**

Send a dollar for 4 copies to give to your shopmates and members of your union—

Single copies 25 cents.
DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 First Street, New York

Pennsylvania Labor President Praises U. S. S. R.

(Continued from Page One)

the United States. Whole villages were burned to the ground, factories and railroads destroyed, mines were blown up or flooded, and thousands of non-combatants murdered if suspected of being in sympathy with the new workers' government.

Lined up solidly with invaders of foreigners were the former landlords and most of the czarist generals, who, to be sure, hoped to regain their estates and to reestablish the old form of government. In the meantime the Red Army of workers was organized and rather poorly equipped. They, however, defeated totally one invading army after another. These cruel invasions, which lasted nearly three years, cost England, France and possibly the United States hundreds of millions of dollars.

Famine and Economic Blockade Added Troubles.

After peace was once more restored there came the famine, when more than three millions either starved to death or died from fever, malaria, etc. At the same time over 6 millions suffered from sickness brought on from being underfed. The blockade kept out for a time medicine and other needed supplies.

This gives a picture of the country that the present government fell heir to: a country looted by theft and violent destruction; its population reduced by millions, the live stock gone, the railroads ruined, hundreds of bridges blown up, factories, mills and workshops wrecked. Tens of thousands of naked orphans wandering over the land trying to keep alive. Roving bands of cossack-outlaws raiding towns and stealing what few crumbs that there might be left to steal and often murdering and outraging their victims. There was no credit and their medium of exchange was so terribly debased that a bushel of roubles would scarcely buy a loaf of bread. It was out of this awful wreck that the present government began its herculean task of reconstruction.

And now let us see how they succeeded or what has been accomplished in Russia by the much slandered Bolsheviks since 1921, or since the invading armies of other nations have been driven out.

Maurer Given Freedom of Access All Around.

During the time I spent in Russia, I have traveled several thousand miles through the industrial centers. I have been through their locomotive shops, agricultural implement factories, blast furnaces, rolling mills, glass factories, rubber works, textile factories, coal mines, salt mines, also co-operative bakeries, factories and stores; I have visited the rural districts and have seen how the peasants live and work. I have interviewed local and national public officials, trade union officials, Communists and non-Communists, and workers of both sexes in all walks of life.

No one has told me where to go or where not to go, or to whom I should speak. In every factory, mill, workshop or mine which we have visited, the books showing earnings, output, profits, wages and hours of work have been freely turned over to us and a later check-up by us at the headquarters of the trusts has shown that at no place have we been deceived.

Tells of Wages and Working Conditions.

In every shop we have visited, we found that the old primitive methods of production were being pushed aside for more modern methods. Old machinery is being scrapped and new modern machinery and methods are being introduced and inaugurated.

Every industrial plant is on the average more than 90% organized and this is only slightly less true among the farmer laborers. In fact, 90% of the eligible Russian working class population belong to the unions. Boys and girls 14 years of age are permitted to work as apprentices; they work 3 hours a day in the mill or factory under instructions and then for 3 hours a day they generally attend a factory school, until they are 17 years of age, after which they are supposed to be full-fledged mechanics. Their wages as apprentices average about 40 roubles a month, or \$20.

The wages of a mechanic in machine shops average 100 roubles, or \$50, while highly skilled mechanics earn as much as 280 roubles or \$140 a month, and common labor in machine shops averages 65 roubles. The work day is never more than 8 hours, but in all hazardous trades or those with great heat, such as glass factories, coal mining, foundries, etc., the work day is only 6 hours and in some cases even less, for while the work day is 6 hours in some of these trades, the workers get a half hour rest at the end of each hour worked, and this brings the actual work-day down to 4 hours in these particular trades.

Coal and Steel Workers Pay No Rent.

Rent for a three-room house with kitchen varies. If the tenant is a common laborer, with say a wife and three children, his rent may be only six roubles, or \$3 a month. For the same kind of a house a better paid worker with a smaller family pays 14 roubles a month. In the coal mining region and steel belt the workers do not pay any rent, and they receive in addition free coal, free light, and free water. This is true where the industry owns the houses, yet in spite of this tens of thousands of workers are building their own homes.

The workers also receive free medical service for the entire family and get a two-weeks' vacation every year with full pay. The workers in arduous and disagreeable trades get a month's vacation. They also receive full pay when sick or injured, and also out-of-work benefits of nearly one-half of their wages. They also receive old age pensions.

Women Workers Get Extra Aid.

Women employes about to become mothers are granted 8 weeks' absence before the child is born and 8 weeks after with full pay. All mothers are given an allowance to provide for the birth of a baby and an extra allowance for a period of 9 months for milk.

Every community has its labor center and some of the labor palaces which I have visited compare favorably with some of our own American millionaire clubs. The largest and most pretentious looking building in most communities are these Labor Centers which are equipped with office rooms, committee rooms, assembly halls, theaters, dining halls, dance halls, pool rooms, reading rooms, shooting galleries, etc.

Most of these palaces are surrounded by parks. The music is usually furnished by local talent recruited from the union membership and the same is true of the theatrical productions. Band concerts and moving pictures are free of charge to the members of organized labor and their families. On two nights a week the non-union men and their families may attend without any cost to them. The social life among the workers is for the first time within the history of Russia being taken care of by the workers themselves.

Trains On Time.

In every factory, mill, workshop, or mine that I have visited I have seen what they call a "Red Corner." This is a sort of a combined reading room and dining room. Here can be found all kinds of literature on economic and social problems. I doubt whether there is a place in Russia where men are employed, even in the barracks of the Red Army, where a life size portrait of Lenin does not grace its walls.

Railroad workers enjoy every advantage that other workers do and are paid at about the same rate as machinists. Trains make good time and can be depended upon for being on time; the railroads that were destroyed during the invasion are not only back to what they were before the war, but are ahead of pre-war days. New rolling stock and additional miles of track are being daily being added. Gigantic electric power stations are being erected, the one near Leningrad being one of the largest in Europe and in full operation, while many others are under construction.

A canal is being built and is to be finished within five years; this canal will run a distance of over 300 miles between the Volga and the Don rivers, and, when finished, will be a great convenience in shipping lumber in one direction and wheat in the other.

"Workers Own, Control and Run Government."

It should be remembered that all of the factories, mines, natural resources, mills and railroads belong to the government and that the workers own, control and run the government.

The profits are divided into several channels. A portion is used for education and for housing, a portion to subsidize infant industries not yet strong enough to stand on their own feet, while a considerable amount is spent for sanitation, hospitals, sewers and water supply.

Think of it! Few cities in Russia could formerly boast of a central water system, and cities of 40 to 100 thousand population still depend upon wells and natural streams for their water supply. At all hours of the day one can see women carrying water, most of which must be carried from a considerable distance.

Between the government industries, the trade unions, and the co-operatives, sewers and central water reservoirs are being installed. Nearly every city I have visited has had some of its streets torn up with trenches where sewer and water mains are being laid. The old moth-eaten shacks called houses which the workers inherited from the old order are being vacated as fast as new homes can be built. In every industrial center which I have visited, extensive house building programs were being carried on and tens of thousands of comfortable workers' homes are being erected.

Keep Improving Industrial Technique.

Whoever I have seen I have seen what they call Rest Homes. These are old mansions generally where the rich formerly idled away their time.

They are now being used as health and rest homes. As many workers as possible spend their vacations in these homes, while others who are ill are sent there by their unions. These rest homes are owned and maintained by the unions.

Homes are built and maintained by the government for the care of the tens of thousands of ragged and naked orphans whose parents died of starvation or were killed by the invading armies. The outlaw bands of cossacks also have been crushed and no longer need villagers fear for their lives or property.

Many other important measures of reconstruction are being put into effect, of which the most outstanding feature is the application of the best technique in industry.

This applies to farming as well, for five years ago there were 200 tractors in the whole of Russia, while there are now over 30,000. By the end of the next year they hope to increase this number by 50,000 more, virtually all of which will be made in their own factories.

It should be remembered that before the revolution the work day was 11 and 12 hours and the pay in money was only a little better than one half of what it is now. And yet with the shorter work day we have discovered to our surprise that the output has on the whole not decreased, but in some industries has actually increased. This is, of course, due to higher efficiency and to improved machinery.

Cost of Living Cheaper Than In U. S.

The cost of living in the main is considerably lower than in the United States. Fresh eggs are 22c a dozen, white bread 3 1/4c a pound, and black bread 2 1/2c a pound. Butter is 38c a pound, tomatoes 15c a dozen, a good-sized watermelon 4 cents, chicken 20c a pound, beef 10 and 12c a pound, gasoline for your flivver 12c a gallon.

A few years ago clothing was very dear, but now with their improved textile mills and clothing factories is virtually as cheap as in the United States.

As one travels on the train over this wonderful country that covers about a sixth of the land area of the world, one sees on the great plains many herds of fine cattle and considerable modern machinery. Today most all Russian citizens between the ages of 10 and 50 can read and write. The illiterate is disappearing.

What Nation Has Done So Much in the Time?

All this is merely a glimpse of what these terrible Bolsheviks have accomplished in the past six years. No other nation on earth can boast of having done anywhere near as well in so short a period. I have, however, one complaint to make against Russia, not against the government that has done so well, but against its streets and so-called country roads. It seems to me that all the holes, ruts and dust that we once upon a time had on our own streets in America have been shipped here. At any rate they have all the discomforts of traveling which we ever had and then some.

Russian Workers Want Peace.

When I ask the Russian people what they wish for most, they invariably reply: "Peace."

"All we ask for," they say, "is the friendship of the workers throughout the world; and that the governments of the world will not molest us."

To the question as to whether the government interferes with the activities of the unions, they invariably smile and seem confused as they answer: "How can the government interfere in our union activities when we ourselves are the government. We have no idle rich or professional politicians holding down government positions, all government departments from legislative down to executive are filled with industrial workers and peasants."

The highest pay which Communist party members are allowed to receive is 225 roubles a month, or \$112.50. Labor officials and official heads of industrial establishments receive the same—from 200 to 225 roubles a month. Further comment is hardly necessary—the reader must draw his own conclusions as to the reasons why capitalist countries condemn the Union of Soviet Republics.

Appointment of Dwight USSR "Buys Peace" In Morrow a Challenge

(Continued from page 1)
Joe of Wall Street power must be prepared to take up the challenge.

Dwight Morrow will go to Mexico as a Morgan man, a leading factor in the imperialist policy of Wall Street and Washington which has systematically threatened Mexico with armed intervention, has subjected most of the Caribbean area and is at this moment standing over the Nicaraguan people with steel bayonets at their throats.

Can You Stand It?

Are the masses of the American people willing to bear the consequences of this profit-policy? Where it is leading to is already plainly visible in the growing imperialist antagonisms that carry with them signs of the growing war danger.

Let us not forget that the last war was a Morgan war!

It is time for us to establish close relations with the labor and anti-imperialist movements of Latin America, precisely because of the contrary attitude of Wall Street and Washington. Morgan's man is not our man! Dwight Morrow may be the ambassador of American imperialism but he is not our ambassador!

Let every labor and farmers' organization in the country send out its protest!

Demonstrate solidarity with the Mexican people!

Speed the movement for organization of a Labor Party in the United States, to offer steady resistance to the menace of the republican and democratic parties of American imperialist capitalism!

All-America Anti-Imperialist League (United States Section)
Manuel Gomez, Secretary.

Report German Finances.
BERLIN, Sept. 25.—That Germany is going into a deeper financial hole this year than at any time in her history, is indicated in a study of statistics just published, showing that the passive balance after payments probably will total more than a billion dollars for 1927. The balance, after payments for the first half of this year were passive to the extent of 2,154,000,000 marks.

Lindbergh Arrives at El Paso.
EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 25.—Charles A. Lindbergh landed here yesterday in his spirit of St. Louis on his national air tour. Lindbergh flew here from Louisiana, N. M., where he made a brief stop enroute from Tucson, Ariz.

Acosta Trips Plans.
CURTIS FIELD, L. I., Sept. 25.—Bert Acosta flew several hours yesterday to test his new Fokker Universal Wright Whitwind plane in preparation for an attempt to break the long distance flight record.

Build Anti-Fascist Group as Benito's Boy Scouts Gather

NEW BRITAIN, Sept. 25.—At a meeting held Sunday afternoon in the meeting hall of the Sons of Italy in Walnut Street, about one hundred boys were enlisted in a troop of fascist boy scouts. The organization plans were made and carried out by the local fascist league branch. The purposes of the new troop will be to train the boys of Italian extraction in American methods of physical culture, and they will be drilled under an instructor delegated by the American Legion here, according to the secretary of the fascist branch.

This bit of news shows the growing open and brazen collaboration between the American brand of fascism as expressed by the Legion, and its Italian prototype. There are indeed many valuable lessons in American fascist methods that can be taught to the adherents of the Italian black shirts, clubs and castor oil.

To counteract the poisonous activities of the fascists in a working class town like New Britain with a population of over 75,000 workers, an anti-fascist branch of 60 workers was organized last week. Frederick Ghio, treasurer of the Anti-Fascist Union of New Britain explained that the fascist organization of New Britain, which with the aid of the American Legion has undertaken to instill hatred for the workers and the lust for murder into the minds of the children of the working class, has been organized with the approval and aid of the Italian government.

The New Britain workers will struggle against both the Italian fascists and the menace of their advisers, the American Legion. Plans are being made for an extensive campaign among the workers exposing fascism, both in Italy and the U. S.—New Haven Evening Register.

French Fascists Bid Legion Avoid Berlin

(Continued from page 1)

tion of the American "Veterans." Other Legion groups have dispersed to Belgium and the Rhineland, altho, at the bidding of the French nationalist bloc in the French government, General "Black Jack" Pershing has ordered Berlin struck off the list of the European cities to be visited by the Legion. The action is the result of the statement of the French nationalists that the visit of the Legionnaires to Germany might further embitter the feeling of the French towards the Legion.

Pershing and a party of American militarists, including the past and the present commanders of the Legion, Savage and Spafford, have visited Georges Clemenceau. The following conversation is said to have taken place between Pershing and the so-called "Tiger."

"You have a complexion like a girl," said Pershing. "Flatterer," cried Clemenceau. "You look just like the boy you are."

The visit was spent in similar compliments and when the militarists departed the "Tiger" wept.

Plan Berlin to Japan Flight.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Capt. Otto Koennecke, German war ace, who, with his financial backer, Count Salm, and another companion is attempting a Germany to Japan and return flight, hopped off again today from Angora for Bafra, Mesopotamia, his next scheduled stop, according to advices from Angora.

"Hands Off China" Will Be Topic of Resolution Before A.F.L. Convention

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The question of what attitude the official American labor movement will take toward the Chinese workers' struggle for freedom will be determined at the coming American Federation of Labor convention.

This was assured by the fact that the recent international convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Association adopted a resolution demanding "Hands Off China."

The resolution provided that the delegates of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes of the A. F. of L. convention were instructed to introduce the same resolution there, and to fight for its adoption.

To Propose That All in State Be Fingerprinted

ALBANY, Sept. 25.—The incoming legislature will receive a proposal from Dr. Raymond C. Kieb, state commissioner of correction, advocating the fingerprinting of all residents in the state.

Are You Keeping Busy for the Bazaar?

A SHORT COURSE of ECONOMIC SCIENCE

By A. BOGDANOFF



Revised and supplemented by S. M. Dvoretzky in conjunction with the author. Translated by J. Fineberg.

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

The first edition of this book was published in 1927 and the ninth in 1926. It was first published in English in 1923—this new edition, just issued, is the second.

\$1.00

ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL EDUCATION—By A. Bogdanoff and A. Svetlov. Paper, \$1.00 Cloth, \$1.50
LENIN ON ORGANIZATION Cloth, \$1.50

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

TOUR EXTRAORDINARY TO SOVIET RUSSIA

To witness the Celebrations and Gala Festivals of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, sails October 14th, 1927, via Cunard liner "Carmania" to London, Leningrad, Moscow. Entire cost \$600.00 You must apply immediately!

World Tourists, Inc.
69 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.
ALONGUIN 6909.

Paul Crouch Will Speak in Baltimore Today

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 25.—Paul Crouch, revolutionary ex-soldier, sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment for propaganda for the working class, sentence reduced because of the workers' opposition to it, will lecture on American Imperialism, under the auspices of the "Hands Off China Conference, Monday, Sept. 26, at 8.30 p. m., at Wilshire Hall (formerly Barry's Hall) 741 West Baltimore St., Baltimore. Admission free.

Current Events by T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Third General Conference of T. U. E. L. Dec. 3.

MAY RETURN

FAKE "SCHULES" GROW AS JEWISH HOLIDAYS ARRIVE

Pay-As-You-Enter for Penitential Rites

By SENDER GARLIN.

Over a million and a half Jews of New York City and approximately four million in the United States will join in the Rosh-Fashionah or New Year celebration which begins this evening and continues until sundown on Wednesday.

During the past few days thousands of New Year greeting cards have been mailed to relatives, friends, business associates and customers. According to religious precedent it is proper to send the greetings until Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, October 6th, when the holiday period ends.

High Cost of Prayer.

Attendance at the hundreds of synagogues throughout the city will be by admission cards for the holiday services, the cost for these ranging from \$25 on the orthodox "schules" on the lower East Side to \$1,000 in the impressive "temples" and "reformed synagogues," attended for the most part by those whose incomes have justified their weaning away from the orthodox faith.

For the more traditional houses of worship, too, the present penitential period is utilized for gathering funds for sundry and miscellaneous "causes." These include supporting rabbinical schools in the Holy Land, paying for cantors whose reputations will set as a "drawing card" at the synagogue, and for liquidating some of the more eternal financial obligations incurred by institutions.

With the commencement of the holidays, various enterprising groups and individuals will enjoy again the religious profits derived from the attendance at the so-called mushroom synagogues. These, bitterly inveigled against each year with monotonous regularity by the rabbis who have permanent posts, are synagogues that appear only for the present holiday period.

"Mushroom" Synagogues.

Throughout the city—on the East Side, Harlem, Washington Heights, and the Bronx—and especially where the Jewish population is thickest—movie houses, wedding halls, and in some instances dance halls, are engaged. These are used by the sponsors for the services, and often, (complain the "regular rabbis") the presiding rabbis are not even officially ordained. Last year this practice was most flagrant in the Bronx, where Rev. Carl Stave of the Hunts Point Jewish Center led the embattled hosts of official Judaism against the "pretenders" who sought to utilize the penitential spirit for their own financial gain.

Labor Sports Proves a Good Way to Organize L. Angeles Upholsters

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 25.—A unique and very successful method of organizing unorganized workers is being put into effect by the Upholsters' Union of Los Angeles, Local 15, whose organizer is H. Chait. A series of baseball games was organized between the various organized shops in the city which aroused great interest among the workers. The winning team, from the Brown-Saltman shop, challenged a team from a non-union shop, and in a game decisively whipped them on the diamond. In this way, union men established friendly contact with many unorganized workers from the non-union shop, and it is expected that some of them will soon join the union.

Naturalization Director Bars Fascisti; Might Be Overruled By Officials

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 25.—Italians present today for admission to citizenship were told by Jesse M. Thomas of the United States Department of Labor and District Director in charge of naturalization that membership in the Fascisti would bar them from citizenship. He stated that he did this on his own responsibility without orders from Washington. Thomas pointed out that membership in the Fascisti plainly violated the oath not to continue allegiance to foreign potentates.

Are You Keeping Busy for the Bazaar?

TO THE National Bazaar Committee 30 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK, N. Y.



Although the reports are denied by his entourage, various Balkan points report that Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria will return to rule his country. (International Newsreels)

IWATE AND ASAMA JAPAN'S CRUISERS TO VISIT HERE

(By A Worker Correspondent).

About 1,500 cadets, officers and sailors of the Imperial Japanese Navy, will land in New York on September 23th, for "sight seeing" and will remain here until October 2nd. They are members of the Training Squadron composed of the cruisers Iwate and Asama.

A majority of the Japanese population in New York which is composed of workers, are not much interested in their coming, but a certain section of Japanese, namely: officials, business men, bankers, and their running dogs, who mostly have their offices in Wall Street, and their residences at Riverside Drive, are all excited and are preparing at full speed to welcome them. The official title of the emergency committee appointed is called "the Japanese Welcome Committee for the Training Squadron of the Imperial Japanese Navy."

The Welcome Committee has raised \$10,000 already from the Japanese in New York for the entertainment expense. Theatre-going, half a day in Yankee Stadium to watch Babe Ruth hit a couple more homers, etc., are some of the plans to show the sailors the Capital of the Dollar Empire, which is competing for supremacy in the Pacific with Imperial Japan, where those boys come from.

The main feature of the program is, however, a five dollar banquet at the Hotel Astor (rank and file sailors are not invited) when the leading and royal Japanese citizens in New York are to welcome them officially. Mayor Walker who is on his way back to New York from his trip around Europe where he made his name so notoriously famous by becoming the good friend of Mussolini, and by forcing Negroes' ejection from a cafe, etc., is said to be planning a dinner for the officers.

party as the first big step of the masses into political action, and it supports all industrial and political organizations of the workers which are fighting against capitalism. Its ranks are open to all workers willing to struggle for a better and more militant labor movement. Nor is the Trade Union Educational League a dual union. It works with the existing mass organizations, A. F. of L. and independents, and seeks to unite them into one general movement.

To advance its program and to unite the constructive forces in the labor movement, the Trade Union Educational League will hold its third general conference in New York, December 3-4. All progressive and left wing labor union groups are invited to send delegates upon the following basis: national industrial groups, 2 delegates; local general groups, 5 delegates; local union groups, 2 delegates; miscellaneous groups, 2 delegates.

The time is here when the progressive and left wing forces in the labor movement must more firmly unite for the building and functioning of the trade unions. The rank and file of workers, both in and out of the trade unions, are full of discontent. They are bitterly exploited. The average wage for adult workers in the United States is less than \$30.00 per week. The industries are full of worker resistance to the employers. The difficulty is that this is not organized, nor will it be organized under the present misleadership in the unions. The constructive, militant forces in the movement must organize in order to push forward trade unionism generally and to bring the workers into successful struggle against their employers. The coming Trade Union Educational League Conference offers the means to develop such organization. The Conference will mark a milestone in the history of American labor. Every militant worker should be there.—Trade Union Educational League, Wm. Z. Foster, Secretary.

All Movie Cameramen in East Belong to Union

The International Photographers of the Motion Picture Industries, Local 644, I. A. T. S. E. has made a large increase in membership during the last month.

The members of the local include many of the most prominent and best known cameramen of the east and west. The attendance of the last meeting of the local which was held at its headquarters, 161 West 44th St., presented such an overflow that it was necessary to take immediate steps to secure large offices. Ninety per cent of the members of the local are now working. The union now controls all the cameramen, assistants and still men in the east.

Montana Federation of Labor in Turmoil Over Referendum Elections

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 25.—Montana organized labor is in turmoil over the referendum election for officers of the state federation of labor. The failure of Pres. Steve Ely, himself a candidate, to put the name of a rival on the ballot has stirred many locals. The Silver Bow (Butte) central body is opposing both Ely and his rival and is boosting Clarence Blewett of the Butte streetcar men for state president.

FRIGHTFUL AMERICAN EXPLOITATION OF WORKERS CHARACTERIZES ONLY CUBAN CONSTRUCTION JOB

(By S. Kiroff, Worker Correspondent) HAVANA, Sept. 25.—Cuba, the protectorate of the American capitalists, is a prisoners' camp for the unhappy workers of all races and nationalities. For the last two or three years the capitalist press has been spreading all kinds of lies about the quantity of jobs which would be available in Cuba when construction on the central highway began.

The Cuban workers lived till the unhappy day when it began. The job is in the hands of an American construction company, Warner, Bross & Co. The construction started in the province of Havana. The American bosses and foremen who, day and night, are drunk with whiskey, drive the workers like a herd of animals. Instead of the eight hour day promised in the capitalist sheets, the Cuban workers are getting only \$1.60 for 10 to 12 hours a day. The American slave drivers treat the Cuban workers worse than they would treat beasts. They are driven like pack animals. And if, under these unbearable conditions, a worker gets injured, he is immediately discharged. For example, the boss sends a worker to bring something so heavy that he cannot even lift it. If the worker complains, he is discharged. If he tries to lift it and gets injured, he is discharged just the same.

Third General Conference of T. U. E. L. Dec. 3.

expel from the unions and blacklist from the industries, often with open assistance of the employers and police, those active workers who stimulate the workers to fight against their exploiters. This shameful policy, ruinous to the unions, reached its high point in the expulsion of 60,000 workers in the New York needle trades, the splitting of their unions, and the betrayal of their strikes.

The general result of all these wrong policies of the trade union leadership is the present weak and emasculated state of the labor movement. The employers' plans to exploit the workers to the limit and break up their organizations succeed. The past years have recorded defeat after defeat for the unions. The many millions of workers in the basic and key industries remain unorganized. Even in a period of prosperity the trade union leadership has been unable, because unwilling, to unite them. Even the existing unions are being undermined. The whole structure of railroad unionism has been shattered. The miners union is being gradually torn to pieces. The needle trades organizations have been split by traitorous leaders. As a political factor the trade union movement amounts to practically nothing.

The class collaboration policy of the bureaucracy has proved itself utterly unable to develop an effective movement for the workers. It simply means more and more yielding before the onslaughts of the employers. The A. F. of L. becomes less and less capable of defending the interests of the workers, less and less a factor in their lives. The Los Angeles convention registers one more year of failure by the bureaucracy. The whole labor movement is plunged into the deepest crisis in its career.

Drastic remedial measures are required at once. The labor movement must be renovated from top to bottom. The program of the Trade Union Educational League points the way to the development of a militant and progressive labor movement. The alternative to this program is continued defeat for the unions and the development of a still deeper crisis than the present one. Summarized, the general Trade Union Educational League policy proposes: 1.—Build the Unions.

(a) Organize the unorganized masses, including the unskilled, Negroes, women, and youth. (b) Amalgamate the craft unions into industrial unions. (c) Cleanse the unions of their present corrupt and reactionary leadership. (d) Establish union democracy and reduce extravagant official salaries.

2.—Form a Labor Party. (a) Break the poisonous alliance of the union leaders with capitalist politicians and organize the workers into a party of their own. (b) Develop a legislative program based on the burning demands of the workers and make this the center of election campaigns. 3.—Against Class Collaboration.

(a) Initiate an aggressive policy against wage cuts, for wage increases, and to shorten the work day. (b) Discard the B. & O. Plan and all similar "union-management cooperation" schemes of speeding the workers in industry. (c) Reject trade union capitalism and separate the labor banks and other financial institutions from the unions. 4.—Against Imperialism and the War Danger.

(a) Expose the predatory role of American imperialism, combat all forms of militarism, and arouse the workers to the growing war danger. (b) Defend the Chinese and Russian revolutions against the attacks of world capitalism. (c) Affiliate with the workers of other countries for joint defense of our common interests and to establish world trade union unity. The Trade Union Educational League program leads the way to the building of a powerful working class industrial and political movement. It covers the most vital needs of the labor movement. It provides the means for turning the present disastrous rout of the organized workers into a victorious offensive. Storm clouds are approaching; signs of an industrial depression multiply. The unions, weak as they are, with their present reactionary leadership, are in increasing danger. The alternative to the Trade Union Educational League program is for them to go from one disastrous defeat to another.

For a Labor Party. The Trade Union Educational League is not affiliated to any political party. It advocates the labor

first class politicians will insist on banking for a life of indolence in a gaudily accoutred garret there to recite selected poems by Omar Khayyam.

BE that as it may the serious side of life must be given attention and here we shall pick up sword and shield to defend our secretary of Labor James J. Davis, who was grossly misrepresented by a Washington correspondent in a story that pictured Mr. Davis in the role of anti-fascist. It seems that a naturalization examiner in Baltimore rejected the applications for citizenship of several Italians who admitted membership in the Fascist Alliance of North America. Davis was alleged to have endorsed the action of the federal official and went on to say that the government would investigate the government would investigate the fascist movement and suggested deportation for immigrants who had taken the oath of loyalty to the fascist government of Italy. He even went so far as to put the fascists on the same level with the Communists according to the Washington dispatch.

THIS was enough to make every Moose in the Loyal Order bellow his guts out. We do not know what actually happened, whether Davis in one of his alleged periods of comparative irresponsibility gave out the alleged interview and was reprimanded by the Italian ambassador, by Calvin Coolidge or by the House of Morgan or whether the correspondent invented the alleged interview. However, Davis disavowed the story and the United States is still safe for Fascism.

A CLOWN in Jugo-Slavia—not a member of the government but a circus performer—cracked some jokes at the expense of Mussolini. The Italian ambassador lodged a protest with the government and the circus was ordered to move on. A Swedish radical wrote an indictment of the fascist regime in Italy and he was prosecuted, but the miscreant was acquitted by a jury. Do our capitalist scribes characterize this conduct of Mussolini as interference in the affairs of other countries? Oh, no! But when the Communist International issues a statement for the benefit of the workers of all lands on some question affecting their interests, every capitalist scribbler on a payroll immediately demands an apology from the Soviet Government.

"There is a reason," as a universally known vendor of breakfast food used to say. Fascism stands for capitalism and wage slavery. Communism stands for emancipated labor and the cooperative commonwealth.

Head of Negro Union to Speak in Los Angeles; Other West Coast Notes

(By a Worker Correspondent.) LOS ANGELES, Sept. 25.—George S. Grant, military secretary of the Los Angeles Division of Pullman Porters, announced that general organizer, A. Philip Randolph, would be in this city to attend the A. F. of L. convention and hold a series of mass meetings of Negro workers, as part of a nation-wide tour he is making. "The Pullman Porters," said Grant, "are the first Negro Americans to organize into a National Labor Union, and so well has the organization worked been done that the Pullman Company, fighting desperately with its back to the wall, has refused to mediate, arbitrate, or even discuss the porters' demands for recognition and a living wage."

George Grant, in a recent speech at an open forum arranged by the Young Workers' League, outlined a plan he is putting into effect of organizing a Negro-American League, a co-operative and educational organization of Negro workers, to help them in their fight for emancipation.

Musicians' Strike Off. Threats of a strike of 2,500 musicians, stage hands, and motion picture operators affiliated with the Amusement Federation were called off when the unions signed a three-year agreement with the Theatre Managers Association, involving wage increases of 7 1/2 per cent to 12 1/2 per cent, the first year, and additional increases each following year.

A. F. L. Label Department To Hold Meeting. John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., announces that a union label mass meeting has been arranged by his department to be held in the Labor Temple of Los Angeles on September 28th. The Label Trades Department will convene in this city at that time.

(Continued from Page One) hearted jury on her second trial. The minister who tried to uplift her was the cause of her downfall and said minister is now occupying a cell. I have been told that the fundamentalists are going to put on a drive to get all their boys out of the prisons before Christmas. They may succeed unless the sheriffs who receive 65 cents a day for feeding them raise a howl. It would not be good policy to throw a big army of unemployed in the labor market in the middle of winter.

THOSE who believe that Greenwich Village is only famous for its night life should be in front of the Methodist Episcopal church on 4th Street between 6th Avenue and Washington Park, yesterday afternoon about 1 p. m. The Rev. Mr. Ross, pastor of the church, was as busy as a heavy picture salesman on east 14th Street, with a cop in the office. It appears that as soon as the reverend gentleman finished his family he darted to the front door and shook every hand that passed by him, stopping now and then to take the name and address of a prospective steady customer who had just been introduced to his joint.

THE dominie was smiling like a reformed democrat and bobbing like Jack Dempsey in his seventh round encounter with Tunney. His raiment was not cut out of the same block of goods and I could a vision of a new suit with an extra pair of pants pinned in his eyes as he gave the hands of aged females an extra squeeze to make them feel that god in his heaven was depending on them for help in his eternal fight with the devil who seems to be committed to the policy of permanent revolution against the celestial empire. The old men and the virgins were not given much attention, possibly on the theory that the old men had wives and had nothing to say anyhow about financial affairs while the young virgins would probably lose their souls to male patrons of the sinful cafes that strew the neighborhood. It was a bright sunny day and the Rev. Ross was surely making his hay.

PRACTICALLY every articulate individual in the Village is engaged in writing a novel, excepting those who are writing plays. Sometimes they may be seen wandering around a railway subway in the making, during the noon hour when journalists who work on a salary basis are on the way to their desks. They are pleasant fellows, those novelists and extremely interesting. It matters little if it takes them years to write a novel. There is really more fun thinking of writing a novel than either in writing it or living on the royalties. In fact most of the things that we succeed in putting the Indian sign on lose their glamor thus and there.

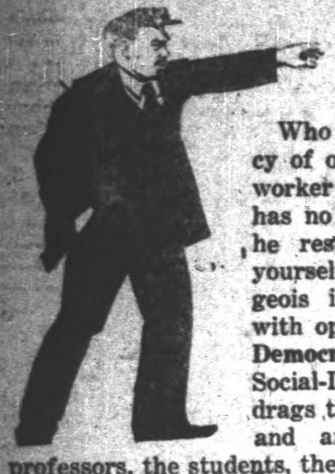
IT must not be assumed however that all our village artists live on the quarters they borrow from gullible cops to help pay transportation to Pittsburgh or to the dying parent in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Some of them actually work, either to make a living in the here and now or later on thru the medium of a best-seller based on actual experience among that mysterious class of human beings known as the proletariat. While strolling along 6th Avenue recently—the time was five minutes to 1 p. m.—I met a friend of mine who can write rings around a worm.

THE novel was almost finished, he informed me, blinking his left eye at a horny-bowed briar pipe that jutted from his face. I looked at him and that of Conrad, H. M. Tomlinson and others who surprised dotting mothers by making good in their old age. But how do those sluggish geniuses live in the meantime? A whistle blew and the author of a great novel bid me good-bye and in a few seconds he was diving into a hole in the ground. Excavating for a new subway! What splendid material for a proletarian novel there must be in the raw bowels of this big city?

GO to dine and was waited on by a smart young lady in gypsy costume who smoked incessantly without dropping cigarette ashes in my coffee. Customers being rare so early in the day she deigned converse with me and I marvelled at the energy she put into the business of praising James Joyce, the famous Irish author of "Ulysses" and other works more admired than understood. She was also a novelist in the making, but what a subscription solicitor for THE DAILY WORKER was lost in her! She did not choose to be a politician and is an artist, being contrary like most of us. Excellent cartoonists will insist on being politicians and

Advertisement for the National Bazaar Committee, featuring the text 'BALAAR WEA' and 'SEND NOW ARTICLES - DONOR ROLL - ADS.' along with the address '30 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK, N. Y.'

THE DAILY WORKER Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO. 33 First Street, New York, N. Y. Phone, Orchard 1690



LENIN SAID:

Who emphasizes "the proletarian tendency of our movement"; who insists that the worker does not fear organization, that he has no sympathy with anarchism and that he responds to the stimulus: "Organize yourselves!"

A Task for the American Labor Delegation to Russia

Returning from the Soviet Union whence it had gone to investigate labor conditions in general, the American Labor Delegation is enthusiastic about the marvellous development of that country under the workers' and peasants' government.

While we have nothing but praise for the reports thus far published by the various members of the committee and particularly commend the report of the chairman of the delegation, we must emphasize the fact that a mere report is not sufficient.

By implication, of course, Maurer's letter can be considered a plea for this recognition, but there is no specific statement to that effect.

The Doubleday, Page-Doran Book Publishing Combination

The combination of the two big publishing houses, Doubleday, Page and Company, and the George H. Doran Company fits in well with the series of mergers taking place in other industries.

Read The Daily Worker

Labor Party Class Need as City Voting Nears

By D. BENJAMIN, (Assistant Director Workers' School). The workers of New York City and New York State are now facing the question of electing assemblymen, aldermen, municipal court judges and other officials of the city and country.

Reaction Rules. A thorough analysis of the present period shows that the Coolidges, the Smiths, the Walkers, down to the assemblymen of the state of New York, the members of the board of aldermen of New York City.

NOTE: Following his report to the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party for the political committee, there was a lengthy discussion among the delegates.

I THINK Comrade Foster erred in at least one section of his speech. He said I am going to say he made a rotten speech. He made a mistake. I am not going to say anything of the kind.

Comrade Bittelman has said that the report of the Polcom is unclear in certain respects. Comrade Krumbein has charged that the report of the Polcom over-emphasized the unfavorable objective conditions for a Communist movement in the United States.

We maintain that the objective conditions prevailing today in the United States are not favorable for the development of a mass Communist Party and it would be a crime against the Party to develop such illusions among the members if we were to say that the conditions for the development of a mass Communist Party are favorable.

There is the concentrated and bitter attack of American capitalism upon the foreign-born workers. Not only were attempts made at the last congressional session to pass laws to fingerprint, register and photograph foreigners (an attempt to divide the labor movement) as a preliminary wholesale intimidation, strike-breaking and deportation, but, at the present moment, there are plenty of signs that the American reactionaries are determined to attack the entire labor movement by concentrating on one of its weaker sections.

workers of this country must wake up to these facts, must cease to support those who attack them day in and day out, must begin to realize that the workers must organize if their interests are to be protected. The workers of this country and of this city must understand that the Republican and Democratic parties have never represented the interests of the workers but only those of the employers, that the socialist party has betrayed the workers, that the workers must have a Labor Party of their own based on trade unions, fraternal organizations of workers, working class political parties, etc., and that only then will the workers be able to resist the reactionary attacks of the employers and be in a position to make moves for the improvement of conditions and the raising of their status.

Lovestone Summarizes Discussion of His Report for the Political Committee

NOTE: Following his report to the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party for the political committee, there was a lengthy discussion among the delegates. Jay Lovestone, the reporter for the committee, then summarized the discussion as follows:

as transient. At this very moment, though on the whole the trend is unfavorable, we see many favorable signs and increasingly favorable factors. The comrades of the former opposition have said they accept the report of the Polcom in general, but they disagree with it in the following ways: (1) China; (2) Needle Trades; (3) In the attitude toward the trade union bureaucracy; (4) In the question of organizing the unorganized; (5) Perspectives for the Party; (6) Unity.

Comrades, we want some deeds, not words. Let us have the deeds now. Let us examine the differences. I certainly don't propose to smother any differences. We assure the comrades of the former opposition that together with them we will never again make the mistake of hiding differences and limiting them to the committee rooms, but instead we will take those differences out in the open, to the entire Party membership in the Party as a Party, not in the groups as groups, so that these differences do not become causes of struggle for faction power, but differences which as they are cleared up, will help us and will be mileposts along the road towards the correct policy.

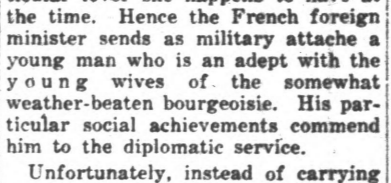
Hull Fights Mexican Immigration. WASHINGTON, (FP).—Harry E. Hull, commissioner of immigration, comes out for restriction of immigration of workers from Mexico into the United States, in a letter to the South Texas Chamber of Commerce at San Antonio.

Coming! The Big Red Bazaar.

BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES Three Pamphlets From the Recent Past One a Fine Story Because they were issued in a different stage of the revolutionary movement—and because each of them have a great deal of interest for every worker—they should be included in every workers' library. We give them at this special price: INDUSTRIAL SOCIALISM By William D. Haywood and Frank Bohn. —10 INDUSTRIAL AUTOCRACY By Mary Marcy. —10 THE DREAM OF DEBS An unusually good story by Jack London. —10 All for 25 Cents

DRAMA Capitalist Diplomacy France and Spain Sign Secret Military Treaty for Colonial Despotism in Africa

THE title of the play "The Command to Love" now on exhibition at the Longacre Theatre is not happily named. It is derived from the main episode which depicts a military attaché of the French embassy in Madrid, Spain, seducing the Spanish war minister's wife, under specific orders of his superior, the French ambassador.



Unfortunately, instead of carrying out orders, the young man devotes his talents to the wife of his superior and scorns all other women. His reputation is tarnished; it is feared he has lost his technique. But, to be sure, the wife of his superior, knows differently.

A diplomatic crisis is approaching because of the stubborn stand of the Spanish war minister. The French foreign minister, himself, journeys to Madrid and leaves orders that the military attaché must exercise his charms upon the wife of the war minister.

The two final acts of the play are highly amusing inasmuch as they reveal the niceties of bourgeois morality at their best. In the final scene the two women hold a conversation in the presence of the military attaché who has seduced them both and the Spanish woman declares that she will confide in her closest friend, the French ambassador's wife. It looks as though the game is up for a few anxious moments. But the great secret she is to confide in her friend is that she has been awarded the medal of virtue.

The cast is beyond criticism, except that David Glassford, as the



is co-starred with Charlie Murray in "The Life of Riley," the film feature at the Broadway Theatre this week.

French foreign minister, misses a fine opportunity for satire when he neglects to make up as M. Briand. Henry Stephenson as the French ambassador is excellent; Violet Kemble Cooper plays the part of the wife in her usual competent manner, while Mary Nash is gorgeous as the wife of the war minister. Basil Rathbone, as the military attaché, does well, although he frequently mouses his lines in a slovenly manner, an affection of so many otherwise competent performers.

Broadway Briefs George Jessel in "The Jazz Singer" is playing a week's engagement at the Bronx Opera House beginning today. Beatrice Swanson, who retired from the stage some years back will return to the theatre in Theresa Helburn's new play, "Denbigh." Winthrop Ames' production of John Galsworthy's "Escape," which is due here the last week of October. Leslie Howard will appear in the leading role, acted in, London by Nicholas Hanne. Frieda Inescort will be seen as The Shingled Lady and Henrietta Goodwin as The Girl of the Town. Harry Webb's Broadway Company will be the chief feature stage attraction at Moss' Broadway beginning today. Violet Maye, is featured with the Webb Company. On the screen will be seen Charlie Murray and George Sidney in their new picture, "The Life of Riley."

AMUSEMENTS The LADDER POPULAR PRICES. Best seats \$2.20. CORT THEATRE, 48th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30. National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. A. H. WOODS Presents "The Trial of Mary Dugan" By Bayard Veiller, with ANN HARDING—REX CHERV MAN The Desert Song with Robt. Haldiday & Eddie Busch 11th Month CASINO 39 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

The Temptress A Motion Picture by V. BLASCO IBANEZ Revival of Charlie Chaplin's "THE CHAMPION" The funniest of his productions at the WALDORF THEATRE, 50th St., East of 7th Ave. SUNDAY, October 2, 1927 Admission, 65c. MUSIC BY MOSCOW TRIO. Major part of house bought by DAILY WORKER and FREIHEIT.

The New Playwrights Theatre "The Theatre Inaugural" THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA Announces a season of productions dramatizing the class war! OPENING OCTOBER 19 with THE BELT An industrial play with an acetylene flame by PAUL SIFTON. Other plays to be selected from SINGING JAILBIRDS, by Upton Sinclair THE CENTURIES, by Em Jo Basche HOBOKEN BLUES, by Michael Gold PICNIC, by Francis Edwards Paragon ALWAYS, INC., by John Dos Passos and a play by John Howard Lawson. By special arrangement for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER

DARE WALKER TO REPLY TO NEGRO-BAITING CHARGE

W. Pickens Denounces Him for Cafe Incident

Commenting on Mayor Walker's demand that Negroes leave the cabaret he was visiting, when he was in Rome recently, William Pickens, field secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday issued the following statement:

"There is a report, so far uncontradicted, that Mayor Walker of New York, objected to the presence of Negroes in a cabaret in Rome, Italy; that he 'did not do as the Romans do'."

"But we can say about American whites in general that they often assert their peculiar prejudices abroad more exaggeratedly than they assert them at home. This is probably due to the fact that their prejudices or opinions become more sensitive when it gets into an atmosphere that is unfriendly toward it; it feels the need of self-assertion where it is naturally not approved or is disappointed. So we sometimes have the strange phenomena of white Americans objecting to riding in a bus with Negroes out of Paris, France when they are accustomed to ride in buses with Negroes out of New York and in Virginia. Their prejudices do not feel so much on the defensive in their home atmosphere, and are therefore less sensitive."

Rolland, Noted French Writer, Scores Sacco, Vanzetti Murderers

(By Federated Press). Failure of any "notable official personages who represent the government of the United States" to intervene in the Sacco-Vanzetti case is scored by Romain Rolland, French author, in a letter published in *The Nation*, this week. This failure he says is "the most overwhelming and heart-breaking event of all this drama, this disaster in the eyes of the world." "The pitiless hardness of heart of all the leading public officials in America, their absolute insensibility toward the question, have produced a most sinister impression throughout the world," declares Rolland. President Coolidge, Attorney-General John Sargent, and other federal officials were asked by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers to intervene but remained impassive. Federal intervention was sought particularly because of material sworn to be in the department of justice files and which would strongly indicate the innocence of the two Italian workers, executed in Massachusetts for a payroll robbery and murder of 7 years ago.

Indict for Murder Four Federal Dry Agents for Shooting Aged Farmer

LEONARDTOWN, Md., Sept. 25.—Four federal dry agents were under first degree murder indictments today for the killing of Charles Gundlach, 77-year-old farmer, during a raid here last week. They were to be arraigned today. The indictment of all four agents by the grand jury was a surprise, it has been anticipated that the jury would indict only Randolph Brewer for murder. Gundlach's widow testified that Brewer fired a pistol through her husband's brain as he lay wounded on the porch of their home. The other three agents indicated were S. M. Jackson of Washington, E. S. Cornett of Leonardtown and John T. Fisher.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION—ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR, EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

ISAAC DON LEVINE SHOWS FAULTS OF BOSTON SACCO-VANZETTI COMMITTEE

Speaking before the Civic Club at its first meeting of the season called especially to discuss the lessons of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and at which Carlo Tresca, editor of *Il Martello*, exposed the similarity between the frame-up of the two workers in Massachusetts and that now being perpetrated on Grecco and Carillo, Isaac Don Levine was another speaker.

Levine is a newspaper correspondent of the widest experience, and the audience was treated to an eloquent attack on the wrong method of defense, drawn from a criticism of the mishandling of the Sacco-Vanzetti case by the Boston Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee. "There was a confusion of aims in the defense work," declared Levine. "There were members of the Boston committee who seemed to have the idea that all they needed was legalistic activity, and they wasted their time in court. They thought there was nothing to be done but to save two lives and were antagonistic to publicity and to demonstrations. They even sabotaged them. They took no lessons from the famous persecutions of the past, the Dreyfus case, for example, where men were saved entirely thru the extra-legal activity of publicists and by the organization of mass sentiment."

Fatal Policy. "The Boston Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee that they had to

have, a perfectly respectable Boston lawyer, because there was a Boston judge, prosecuting attorney, and court. The disastrous result of respectability and legal technicalities is apparent. Not only were the men's lives lost, but years were wasted that might have been spent in raising a gigantic protest against their being murdered. The safety of Sacco and Vanzetti and the good of humanity alike demanded a different policy from that pursued by the Boston Defense Committee. Carlo Tresca's speech, while not delivered in time to be printed in this issue of *The Daily Worker*, will be reported in Monday's paper. He is understood to be in agreement with Levine on the necessity of handling the present frame-up of Grecco and Carillo in a manner that will rally the whole working class back of their defense.

The Civic Club's meeting was held at 18 East Tenth street and was presided over by Arthur Warner, editor of *The Nation*.

Canadian Workers Must Extend Powers Says R. R. Unionist

MONTREAL, Sept. 25.—The 14th convention of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees opened in Montreal Sept. 19. The organization, now in its 20th year, was affiliated with the Trades & Labor Congress of Canada until its jurisdiction was claimed by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, then an American Federation of Labor union. The Canadian brotherhood is now an independent union affiliated with the newly organized All-Canadian Congress of Labor. Pres. A. R. Mosher in his address to the delegates said, "The weakness of Canadian labor's political arm prevents it from exerting an influence on legislation in proportion to its numerical strength. And in the industrial field with less than 50 per cent of the workers organized and the strength of the organized dissipated through about 160 different unions, the workers have to take pretty much what is handed to them." The brotherhood publishes a progressive monthly on class lines advocating a Labor party and labor control of the government, opposing British imperialism and Canadian capitalism. It is edited by Secretary M. M. Maclean of the union.

Chicago Needle Trades and Telegraphers Send Funds to Hungry Miners

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Journeyman Tailors Local 5, Chicago, is giving 50 cents per member to aid the locked-out Illinois miners. The Chicago joint board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, voted \$2500 for the same purpose. Members of the Amalgamated recalled the help received from the Illinois miners by the union in its early struggles and rejoiced in the opportunity to render similar service. The commercial telegraphers union voted \$30 for the Oklahoma miners.

Union Officials Humane "Businessmen," Declares Illinois Convention

(By Federated Press) EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Sept. 25.—Protesting against oldtime conceptions, the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention at East St. Louis adopted the following statement of the committee on officers reports: "The popular conception by the public of a labor official as a blatant shallow and selfish individual who depends mainly upon noise to cover up his shortcomings and upon unthinking workers for support will be severely jarred if even casual reading is given this document (Pres. John H. Walker's annual report). Of course we know our officials to be business men of real worth and standing in the community, just as we understand the work they do is valuable for humanity and unselfish as to the individual."

Cops Stand by as Faker Tries to Smash Oakland Anti-Imperialist Meet

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 25.—Hundreds of workers crowded the big meeting here to hear Edgar Owens talk on "Imperialism and the War Danger." The audience was enthusiastic as the speaker pointed out how the imperialist rivalries of the great powers and their preparations for a joint action against the Soviet Union are threatening the world with a new universal slaughter. During the address, Sam Cohen, a labor faker who is reported to have connections with the Oakland police, tried to break up the workers' meeting but met with a volley of jeers and catcalls. The police, however, permitted Cohen to speak from a booth at a little distance while Owens was not allowed to stand on an elevation. Owen seized the opportunity which this attack presented to point out significance of the police action in the general imperialist and militarist policy of the American government.

CHICAGO JOINT BOARD REFUSES BOSSES' "DEAL"

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The Chicago Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union has refused all offers of a deal made by several bosses and had gone on record to fight with renewed energy for the benefit of the rank and file members of the organization.

The Joint Board officials have informed the bosses that they still represent the membership and will not allow any reduction of wages and lengthening of hours at the expense of the workers.

The right wing is fighting the Joint Board at several fronts at the same time. It is hiring scores of gangsters and strong arm men to beat up the active unionists. Injunctions are being served on the workers daily. Many workers are being haled to court charged with contempt, but that does not stop the fighting determination of the workers.

During the last few days several more workers have been thrown out of the shops because they refused to line up with the scab right wing. Strikes will be called in all these shops. Tremendous picketing demonstrations will be held in front of all the struck shops next week.

All Hands Out for the Bazaar!

Workers' School to Give Foreign Born Mastery of English Language

The English courses of the Workers' School are designed to aid the workers, and especially the foreign-born worker, to attain an effective mastery of the English language so that he may be better equipped for participation in the life of his union, his party or his class generally.

The subject matter in the various courses is drawn from the life and interests of the workers. The method used develops a maximum of self-expression on the part of the student. Teachers are selected not only on the basis of their technical equipment, but also on the basis of their contact with the labor movement and familiarity with its life.

The courses are carefully graded with six different divisions so as to meet the needs of workers of various degrees of previous training. The object of the lower elementary course (Elementary A) and the higher elementary course (Elementary B) is to teach the pupil as quickly as possible, to read, write and speak the English language. The two Intermediate Courses (A and B) are for those who have already had some instruction in English or have been in America for a long period of time. Advanced English (A and B) are for those who can express themselves both orally and in writing, but who wish to perfect their mastery of the language.

For more detailed information regarding these courses, see the catalog of the Workers' School which can be secured by writing to Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the school, or by calling at the office, Room 32, 108 East 14th St., New York City.

HEALTH OFFICER DEMANDED CRAFT, VICTIMS CHARGE

\$1,000 Paid By Bronx Ice Cream Man

Additional details of the thriving off-hour business engaged in by Department of Health inspectors who made thousands by systematic bribetaking were told Friday afternoon by witnesses appearing in the John Doe inquiry being conducted by Justice Arthur S. Tompkins.

How an inspector, Bartholomew Phillips, asked \$300 and got \$100 for giving his "final approval" to repairs involving over \$7,000 to his ice-cream plant was told on the stand by Samuel Berlin, of 783 Beck St., the Bronx. Craft for "Approval."

Phillips declined to give his O. K. to the expensive alterations even after Berlin had been compelled to suspend manufacturing for over a month. "Why do you make me spend so much money," Berlin asked the inspector.

In reply the latter invited him to a restaurant on 14th Street, and they met the next day. "He asked me for \$300 before he'd O. K. the place," testified Berlin. "I said I couldn't afford it. There was much talking and then he finally agreed to take \$100."

\$1,000 Paid to Others. Aladar Brody, a bookkeeper in a slaughter house in the Bronx, Zimmerman & Co., testified that \$1,000 was paid to an inspector named McCauley, and Daniel Haggerty, clerk of the special service squad of the health department for approving a site for a proposed slaughter house being contemplated.

Brody said he was referred to these functionaries as a result of a session with Dr. Samuel Buchler, secretary of the department of docks. Buchler was recently charged with making personal use of money collected to aid "hospitals in Transylvania." The jury declined to convict him.

Milk Poisoned. The present quiz was forced after revelations of scores of bribes paid to department of health inspectors. The traffic was especially rife among the milk inspectors, thus resulting in millions of gallons of polluted milk being sold consumers in this city.

Infantile Paralysis Still Spreading; It Started in Coal Town

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The number of new cases of infantile paralysis showed a material increase for the week ending Sept. 17 over the preceding week.

Reports from 41 states showed that 656 new cases during the week, compared with 550 during the preceding week.

Massachusetts, with 106 cases again held the lead in number of new cases. Among other states where the disease is prevalent include New York, 92; Ohio, 89; California, 66; Pennsylvania, 48; New Jersey, 50; Illinois, 36.

The present epidemic started at Martins Ferry, Ohio, where coal company board of health men are not even required to be doctors.

BLAKELY, Ga., Sept. 25.—Harris Hayes and his wife, held in solitary confinement on charges of murder growing out of the death of Mrs. Gladys Hayes, of Detroit, their daughter-in-law, faced additional charges today as result of a chemist's examination of the viscera of their two sons, James and Amos, who died in August.

The report of the chemist, Dr. Edgar L. Everhart, showed the finding of "sufficient poison to kill" in the stomachs of the two young men.



Flier MacIntosh, British war ace who flew right out to cross the ocean and then flew right back again. Wherein he showed his good sense. He had the commander of the Irish air forces with him, but that worthy would rather send other men into danger than go himself.

Chorus-Singers Fired; Union Will Investigate

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Backed by their union two female and one male chorus singers who were fired by the Chicago Civic Opera Co. will have the justice of their discharge looked into by a board of arbitration. The union is the Grand Opera Choral Alliance with principal offices in New York and Chicago. It is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor through the Actors' Equity Ass'n.

Classify Paralysis Germ

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The germ of infantile paralysis has been definitely classified thereby simplifying the task of science in its attempts to overcome the disease, Dr. W. L. Aycock, head of the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission, said today. Dr. Aycock, one of the leaders in infantile paralysis research work, said that the main problem in combatting the disease was to find a suitable animal in connection with the manufacture of an anti-toxin.

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION NEW READERS DRIVE FOR THE DAILY WORKER

"The existence of the Soviet Union is one of the main factors preventing capitalism from achieving its aims in the struggle against the workers and against the national emancipation movement. The mere existence of a proletarian dictatorship in such a gigantic country, and the moral and material support given by the Soviet Union to all oppressed classes and nations, have an immense revolutionary influence, and are among the main organizational forces of both the labor movement and the national emancipation movement."

Show the world imperialists that the forces behind the Russian Revolution are growing stronger every day. Every new reader secured for *The Daily Worker* is another bulwark of the world proletariat against the threat of the capitalist class against the Soviet Union. Send a real greeting to the Russian workers and peasants on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, a greeting that they will welcome as a new token of solidarity from the working class of America. Do it now!

GREET THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION with your subscription to *The Daily Worker*. DAILY WORKER, 52 First Street, New York, N. Y. Inclosed you will find \$... in payment for my subscription for... months to *The Daily Worker*. Please mail this blank as my revolutionary greeting to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Name: Address: City: State: SUB RATES Per year \$4.00 Six months \$2.50 Three months \$1.50 In New York Per year \$5.00 Six months \$3.00 Three months \$2.00 This subscription was secured by

Progress Made by Soviet Press Must Win Applause Of Labor the World Over

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

LET us take a look into the printing plant of the Gudok (Whistle), the central organ of the Soviet Railroad Workers' Union, that circulates more than 400,000 copies daily.

I had spent nearly the full day at the Palace of Labor, with Ivan Pirogov, the editor, and Victor Fin, the foreign editor, studying the type of material that went into the paper, getting an insight into the hopes and aspirations of those who were directly responsible for issuing this outstanding labor daily in the world today, as well as investigating the methods used in handling and developing the material sent in by thousands of worker-correspondents.

"Now we want you to see our printing plant," added Comrade Pirogov.

The plant was at some distance from the Palace of Labor where the union's headquarters and the editorial rooms of its daily are established. We made the distance in an automobile.

"Gudok" is printed in an inconspicuous building on a side street that runs off Tverskaya, one of Moscow's main thoroughfares. I was told that under the "old regime" this was the place of publication of "Russkoye Vedomosti," a so-called "liberal" publication under czarism. Now the plant belongs to Russia's railroad workers.

First of all, there were editorial rooms here, too. Here were editorial workers who received all the copy intended for the paper, who went over it and sent it on to the printers. The make-up editor, who was responsible for the arrangement of the material on the different pages, also had his office here.

Going on to the composing room, we find a long row of linotype machines, pretty much the same as in an American newspaper office. The linotypes are up-to-date machines, of the Mergenthaler type manufactured in Germany. They have been brought in since the revolution. The composing room is high-ceilinged and well lighted, providing an excellent work place with the best of health conditions.

The stereotyping room also bore witness that new equipment was being introduced. Here the metal forms are being made, with the latest machinery, that are fitted to the cylinders of the printing presses. Some of the old equipment still remained unused. It will soon be cleared out.

The press battery consisted of two large machines that would have been a credit to any American newspaper plant. One of these is new.

"Gudok" appears mostly in six pages. This is due to the fact that newspaper production in the Soviet Union is still far short of the requirements, demanding that the size of all newspapers must be kept down. The two presses, therefore, are able to print easily the required 400,000 copies daily. Additional presses will be needed, however, as the size of the paper is increased and as its circulation continues to grow.

Then the mailing room, where the "Gudok" was being put up in large bundles for shipment to the far ends of the Soviet Union. The mailers were at work at long tables, and there was the same smell of paste and twine that one gets in every newspaper mailing room. And there was the same hurry and bustle to get the bundles into the waiting automobile trucks that must make the train schedules at the various railroad stations.

It was as if the Times, in New York, or the Tribune, in Chicago, were the property of the railroad workers in the United States, to be run as the official organ of their trade union, to champion the interests of labor in the transportation industry.

"But, of course," said Comrade Pirogov, "such things can only be after the revolution, even in the United States of America."

Here I found, however, that other publications appeared in addition to the "Gudok."

The Railroad Workers' Union issues numerous periodicals, prints books, pamphlets and leaflets, in fact has developed one of the most extensive publishing enterprises within the Soviet Union, that compares well with the work done in the printing plants of the Pravda, the organ of the Communist Party, or Ivestia, the official publication of the Soviet Government.

There is "Sparks of Silence," a technical monthly, beautifully illustrated, that has reached a circulation of 75,000 copies. "The Railway Worker," a fortnightly, has 15,000 subscribers. It deals with the internal problems of the union.

"One Who Laughs" is the name of the comic weekly, that had a circulation of 75,000 on Jan. 1, this year, but by June, when I was in Moscow, this had gone over the 100,000 mark to 110,000 copies weekly.

This phenomenal growth recalled the development of some other publications in the Soviet Union. There is the theoretical monthly, "The Bolshevik," the subscription list of which has grown as follows: 1924, 22,840; 1925, 40,000; 1926, 44,000, and 1927, 83,000, thus increasing almost four times in three years.

That the peasants are reading more than ever is shown by the following: they had 51 publications in 1923 with a circulation of 149,000; in 1924, 122 publications with 1,667,930 subscribers; in 1925, 119 publications with 1,466,876 subscribers.

It will be seen that there was a falling off from 1925 to 1926. This was due to the fact that a great deal of waste in overlapping was eliminated through the consolidation of some of the publications. This resulted in the marked improvement of those remaining.

There are publications for the various national populations, of which there are so many within the borders of the Soviet Union. In 1923, there were 86 such publications with a circulation of 149,000; in 1924, 114 publications, with a circulation of 257,789; in 1925, 170 publications with 673,371 subscribers; in 1926, 206 such publications with 831,753 subscribers, thus showing a continuous gain.

There are 29 youth publications in the Soviet Union, 12 for the industrial workers, 16 for the peasantry and one a mixture of both. The Youth Pioneers have 19 different publications.

Thus one can get lost in a mass of figures, that grow and grow as illiteracy disappears in the Soviet Union, the illiteracy that once held the Russian masses in ignorance, since they were not supposed to know how to read or write, or think, under czarism. All this they are now learning to do, and rapidly, under the Soviet regime.

YOUTH DAY ON THE RED SQUARE IN MOSCOW Rykov, Kallinin and Stalin greeting the demonstrations on Youth Day.



Saturday, at one o'clock, the Young Workers of New York also held their Youth Day celebration.

FARMERS

FARMERS MUST COOPERATE WITH WORKERS AS EXPORTS TAKE DIZZY DROP, REPORT REVEALS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.— Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the People's Reconstruction League, flays the high-tariff exploiters of the American farmer in a statement commenting on Secretary of Agriculture Jardine's report on the rapid decline of the farming industry as a factor in export trade.

"The fatal fallacy and folly of a protective tariff to help agriculture," says Marsh, "is shown by the recent report of the secretary of agriculture that in 1901 our agricultural exports made up 65.2 per cent of all our exports, and in 1926 only 40.6 per cent, and by the more recent admission of the secretary of commerce that the present volume of farm exports has been made possible only by energetic action of all agencies, together with the liberal extension of credits in the form of private loans."

"The pseudo-statesmen hold out to farmers the hope of prosperity through a McNary-Haugen bill which would either make them dump a big surplus abroad at a heavy loss, or restrict production to the domestic consumption behind high tariff walls. They place all farmers in a class with those who paid \$500 per acre for wheat lands and \$700 for corn lands. That created the farm bloc, but it also created poverty and bankruptcy for farmers, and cruel suffering for their wives and children.

"If farm organizations cooperation with labor organizations cannot compel congress to reduce skyscraper duties on manufactured necessities of life, before the next national convention of the old parties, they need not attach any importance to the platform pledges of political farm relief in 1928."

Iowa Progressive Farmers Plan for 1928 Campaign

MASON CITY, (FP) Sept. 25.— Plans for the 1928 political campaign are being made by the Progressive Farmers of Iowa at their state headquarters in Mason City. The farmers, who held their state convention at Forest City in July, adopted an advanced platform of government ownership and operation and have an uncompromising preamble reading in part:

"The producers of wealth and the great combinations of capital have no interests that are identical. It is the interest of the industrial and banking overlords to keep the people who

produce the wealth of the earth in a condition of perpetual slavery. The struggle between these two classes will intensify until the toiling masses become organized so that they can take over the machinery of production, distribution and exchange to the end that these agencies may be operated in the interest of the many instead of for the benefit of a few.

"The organization as a body should be prepared at all times to cooperate with other progressive state or national groups for the attainment of the ideals enunciated herein."

Letters From Our Readers

The Miners' Terrible Struggle. Editor, The DAILY WORKER—

To give comrades all over the country an idea of the strike of the United Mine Workers of America which has raged for the last five months I will say that today, in spite of the poor relief and compensation given them by the union, the miners are more determined than ever to win. Yes, when I said poor relief I mean that most of the miners are in need of food and clothing. Only miners with a family are given a few dollars a week, which isn't enough to buy daily bread. But in spite of these frightful conditions the miners are on the picket lines early in the morning, in some places as early as 3.30 a. m.

To give you some idea of how active these half starved miners are you should see how the company fears them. Today a non-union miner was injured and to take him to the local doctor five company policemen went with him, altho the miners are peaceful.

All comrades would contribute to the aid of the fighting miners if they knew their terrible conditions.

—Alfonzo Latanzie, Arnold, Pa.

Appeal For Art Works. Editor, The DAILY WORKER—

As one who is interested both in art and in the co-operative movement, I have been authorized by the office of the United Workers' Co-operative Association to appeal for art works to be temporarily or permanently exhibited at the public meeting places of the Bronx Co-operative Colony. An intelligent and appreciative population of 2000 workers—soon, with the addition of new buildings, to be increased to 10,000—will be thankful to the donors. Gifts or loans of original sculptures, paintings, drawings or of good reproductions from great masters will be accepted by a special committee and distributed in the auditorium, kindergarten, reading room, health center, etc.

Address all communications to the Director of The Workers' Health Conservation Center, Co-operative Colony, 2700 Bronx Park East, New York City.—B. Liber.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

The first day that the Public schools opened in Philadelphia was Friday, September 9th. At supper one of my children, who attends the Powers school at Frankford Avenue and Somerset Street, said that they had to study the State of Massachusetts and the teacher said that this was the state that executed those two bad men who held up and robbed two men and then murdered them. She went on and said that no punishment was severe enough for them and she was only sorry that they did not get punished twice as much as they did. I think that it looks as though the noble Board of Mis-Education was going to attempt some counter-propaganda on the Sacco-Vanzetti case, among younger school children. This has made me realize the need of an organization among the children, such as The Young Pioneers and I am going to see that my children join as soon as possible.

I am, Fraternally yours,—Mrs. H. Z.

DAILY WORKER:

I think it possible just here to ask you to convey our sincere condolence to Mrs. Rose Sacco, and though many miles apart, our hearts are with her and the committee that put up so noble a fight in behalf of the two martyrs.

I dare say you have seen the little that we were able to do, nevertheless, we are in the CAUSE and for that reason we consider same our duty to assist in whatever manner possible. "The Emancipator"—Wm. Brewster, St. Thomas, Virgin Is.

CO-OPERATIVES

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN THE U. S. S. R.

The lower network of Consumers Cooperatives towards the end of the economic year of 1926-26 consisted of 28,656 Consumers Cooperative societies. The number of Consumers societies increased 11.1 per cent and the number of shops 21.9 per cent during the year. The biggest increase falls to the rural cooperatives. The membership of the Consumers Cooperatives increased 32.1 per cent. The biggest increase in membership falls to the villages: the membership of the rural cooperatives increased 44 per cent. The working class membership has increased from 38.5 per cent to 46.8 per cent. The largest percentage of workers belonging to the cooperatives falls to the transport workers (75.5 per cent). The turnover of the Consumers Cooperatives increased 86.7 per cent, in the course of one year. The balance by October 3rd, 1926 was expressed in 11,719,000,000 roubles (an increase of 39.6 per cent as compared with the preceding year). The rate of commodity circulation has increased and the share capital has been augmented. The number of agricultural cooperatives was 66,839 consisting of 7 million peasant households at the end of 1926. The turnover of the agricultural cooperatives

amounted to 2 billion roubles during the year. The artisan (kustar) cooperatives have 600,000 members.

The cooperatives are carrying on extensive cooperative educational work. 655 courses were organized last year for cooperative workers which were attended by 85,000 students. Apart from the general cooperative courses a whole series of special courses were held. At the same time cooperative educational work was also carried on among the masses. The cooperatives give material assistance to 20,000 reading rooms. Last year 7,330 lectures and discussions on questions of agricultural cooperation were held. The number of itinerant cinema apparatuses and loud speakers is continually increasing.

Chicago Printers Give Funds for Unionizing

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—To assist the unionizing of unorganized shops in the Chicago printing industry, Local 4 of the pressmen has assessed its members 50 cents a week.

All Hands Out for the Bazaar!

WOMEN



Mrs. Ruth Ederie, who continually threatens to hop the Atlantic but hasn't started yet. There are many women fliers preparing for stunt flights at present.

Economic Construction Rationalization Results Show U.S.S.R. On Upgrade

RATIONALIZATION of production has already achieved considerable results. After the introduction of considerable improvements in the garment making factories of Leningrad, productivity of labor increased 45-80%; in the "Krasny Treugolnik" works the system of division of labor increased productivity between 4.5 and 11%; in the "Znamya Truda" metal works productivity of labor has more than doubled.

Rationalization has achieved similar results in Moscow enterprises. Thus, in the "Press" works production per head has increased 20%, in the "Dukat" works 40%, in the "Novaya Zarya" works 40%, etc.

This was accompanied by a reduction of the cost of production.

In enterprises where rationalization was introduced, wages increased. For instance in the "Electric" works in Leningrad workers engaged in assembling cartridge parts are earning since the installation of the conveyor 4 to 4 roubles 50 kopeks instead the former 2 roubles 50 kopeks.

CONSTRUCTION OF POWERFUL REFRIGERATORS. Refrigerator Combines in Leningrad and Poltava.

In honor of the 10th Anniversary of the Nov. 7th Revolution an export refrigerator will be opened in Novorossisk. Construction of refrigerators has been taken in hand in Baku and Poti. Building operations have started in Poltava in connection with the construction of the biggest refrigerator of the combine. Attached to it will be mechanized slaughter yards on the model of those in Chicago, and also aluminous works and works for rendering down of intestines and fat. It is intended to set up a similar combine in Leningrad.

WOMEN—CHAIRMEN OF VILLAGE SOVIETS.

Peasant women are beginning to play a more and more important role in social and state life in the U. S. S. R. According to latest information 683 women have been elected chairmen of village Soviets throughout the U. S. S. R.

Viatska takes first place among other gubernias in regard to the election of women as chairmen of village Soviets. As many as 56 women were elected to this post in that gubernia (and as many as deputy chairmen). Many of these women are elected for the second time because they did so well in the preceding village Soviet.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

From year to year women are playing an increasingly important role in industry.

On January 1st, 1924, 451,600 women were employed in the manufacturing industry throughout the U. S. S. R. in 1925, 535,200; in 1926, 710,200, and on January 1st, 1927 the number of women employed in that industry was 743,000.

The textile industry is employing more women than any other. At the beginning of 1927, 58.7% of the workers employed there were women. In the garment-making industry women constitute 60.4% of the total number of workers; in the heavy metal industry 9.8% of the workers employed are women, in the mining industry 8.9%; in the chemical industry 32%; in the food industry 27.9%, and in the building industry 12.7%.

GROWING EXPENDITURE FOR NATIONAL EDUCATION.

In the Ukraine 108 million roubles have been assigned for the requirements of national education in 1927-28, i. e. 21% more than was assigned for the current year. It is intended to increase the number of children's playgrounds and kindergartens and to develop the network of workshops. Special attention will be paid to the proper financing of the courses for the liquidation of illiteracy and to the development of Ukrainian culture and art.

AMERICAN WORKERS ON THE U. S. S. R.

Prior to the departure of the American workers' delegation from Baku, its secretary, Albert Coyle, made the following statement to a representative of the press:

"I hope that the visit of this delegation will be an encouragement to send another and a bigger delegation to the U. S. S. R., including, maybe, conservative leaders. If 20-30 such leaders will come to the U. S. S. R. and will see with an unprejudiced mind what we have seen, i. e. the true state of affairs in the U. S. S. R., relations between America and the U. S. S. R. will certainly assume a different aspect.

As to our impressions of the U. S. S. R., I can say: we really did not think that the U. S. S. R. is developing and reconstructing itself as rapidly as it does. All we have seen greatly exceeds our expectations. It is true, American workers receive higher wages, but in other respects the workers of the U. S. S. R. receive much which the American workers never get.

MONARCHISTS PREPARE MORE TERRORIST ACTS AND EXPLOSIONS; INTENTION TO POISON PUBLIC AND FACTORY DINING HALLS, ETC.

Quite recently (at the end of June) several terrorist acts have been prevented. While crossing the Latvian frontier ex-officers Samoilov, Stroyev and Aderkas were arrested. As they have themselves confessed, this group was sent by the Paris committee of Russian monarchists, followers of the ex-Grand Duke Nicolai Nikolavitch Romanov, for the organization of a series of terrorist acts against individual Soviet workers in Leningrad. These men also confessed that they are professional spies and that the Latvian Secret Service Department has been helping them systematically in return for their espionage in Russia.

Alexander Borisovitch Balmasov, Captain of the Wrangel army and Alexander Alexandrovitch Solsky were arrested in August in the village Shua in the Petrozavodsk uyezd (near the Finnish frontier). They had on them arms, bombs, hand-grenades, Bickford fuses, etc. This group, together with another consisting of Solovjev and Sharin were sent to the U. S. S. R. by the representatives of the monarchist organization in Helsingfors with the direct participation and assistance of the Finnish general staff. These people received explosives and everything required for the manufacture of bombs with the help of members of the Finnish general staff. Both these groups were sent for the organization of terrorist acts against members of the U. S. S. R. government and also for causing explosions on the Volkhov electrical station, in newspaper offices, and premises where district Party meetings are held. They were also to poison the food prepared in public and factory dining halls. The arrested, Balmasov and Solsky, described in detail how the explosion in the business-men's club in Leningrad was prepared and carried out.

The investigation of the case of the Latvian and Finnish terrorist groups is nearing its end.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 35 First Street, New York City.