

MEXICAN TROOPS CORNER GOMEZ, WALL ST. AGENT

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THE United States will not recognize Obregon, should he be elected president of the Republic of Mexico, as he is almost certain to be, according to a Washington news dispatch that appeared in last Sunday's New York American. This story was featured side by side with a statement issued by General Arnulfo R. Gomez, chief military leader of the latest attack on the present Mexican government. We are also informed that should Calles find it necessary to ask permission of the United States to purchase arms in this country the request will be refused.

THIS is very interesting and ominously significant, as is the hint that Morgan's right hand man Morrow, may definitely postpone his departure for his ambassadorial post in Mexico. It means—granting that the story is based on fact and not on the fancy of an inspired Hearst correspondent—that the present revolt in Mexico is supported by Wall Street and that the imperialist forces whose appetite for loot at the expense of the Mexican people, has been left unsatisfied by the Calles administration, feels that this chance to unhorse the Calles-Obregon combination should not be passed up without exhausting all its possibilities.

THE United States government supported the Obregon-Calles elements against the De La Huerta reactionaries in the hope that Wall Street's siren call would lure the Mexican revolution from the path which it followed with reasonable consistency, since the overthrow of Carranza. This hope was blasted and since the election of Obregon until this day, the relations between Mexico and the United States have been strained, in fact, a state of suspended hostility has existed. Ambassador Sheffield did his utmost to bring about a rupture of relations between the two governments. To say that his mission was a failure from the point of view of American imperialism would be passing a hair-trigger judgment on a complex situation and mistaking surface appearances for realities.

CLASS governments—and all existing governments are class governments—use various methods to accomplish certain purposes. We must not allow the method of the technique to blur the object. Whether a blustering agent like Sheffield or a suave money-changer like Morrow in Wall Street's representative in Mexico City, Wall Street's object is the same, that is, to shackle the raw wealth and the manpower of that rich country to the profit-machine of American imperialism. A Soviet ambassador to Italy may wear a silk top hat at a royal reception but underneath the aristocratic headgear there functions a proletarian brain or at least a brain that is functioning in the interests of the proletariat. Which is the main point.

THE imperialists are not misled by the dress worn by Soviet diplomats or by the language they use on state occasions. They know they are dealing with the representatives of a social order that is in fundamental conflict with the capitalist system. They know that the two systems are at war with each other and that the present state of comparative peace is at best only a rather undiplomatic truce. We must not be fooled by polite conversations between Coolidge and Calles over the new long distance telephone that makes immediate com-

Soviet Loan More Than Half Raised During First Week

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 9. — During the first week of the campaign for the domestic industrial loan in the U. S. S. R., all layers of the population, particularly the toiling masses, have contributed more than half the total amount, or one hundred million roubles. This fact is the best refutation of the lies appearing in the capitalist press of the world regarding the economic crisis in the U. S. S. R.

Confidence In Government: The success of the present loan testifies to the absolute confidence of the population in the Soviet government as well as the people's interest in Soviet industry. The results of the first also proves that the higher standard of workers' lives enables them to subscribe to such loans.

BUREAUCRATS AT A.F.L. CONVENTION TO BAR MEXICANS

Say Woll Report to Ask Immigrant Persecution

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 9.—Officials of the American Federation of Labor state that when its sessions are resumed tomorrow, a report agreed to by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L., and E. Mujica and C. A. Vargas, fraternal delegates from the Regional Federation of Labor of Mexico, will be presented on the subject of immigration of Mexican workers into the United States. It will be a most drastic proposal for not only limitation of the numbers permitted to cross the border, but for official and unofficial police spying on those allowed or desiring to come into the United States, and in which the reactionary leaders of the Regional Confederation of Labor, and the Mexican government will be asked to cooperate to persecute any workers having radical tendencies.

For Passports. The report is that the Woll committee on immigration has drawn up a protocol containing statutes which the executives of the A. F. of L. and the Regional Federation of Labor of Mexico will ask the Mexican government to adopt, allowing Mexican workers to come to the United States only with passports, and providing that only enough passports shall be issued to keep immigration of Mexican workers to the U. S. within the limit that would apply if the U. S. immigration laws covered Mexican immigration.

It is understood that the committee considered making the request directly to the United States government to bar Mexican workers, but modified its decision to the present form to try and make use of the bureaucracy of the Mexican labor unions.

There were no sessions of the convention yesterday or today. The delegates amused themselves by a weekend trip to Santa Catalina Island, a summer resort for the rich eastern tourists, and famous for its high price of entertainment and the more expensive sort of fishing.

Worker Still Jailed. At tomorrow's session the question of the convention's attitude toward the Boulder Dam project will be considered as well as immigration matters.

Sidney Bush, Workers (Communist) Party member arrested at the convention by police officers in close touch with Matthew Woll and charged with "suspicion of criminal syndicalism" because he was that to have in his possession progressive resolutions which some of the delegates were to introduce, is still in jail. He is held without bail. Police detectives are shadowing all known members of the

"RED BAZAAR" IS BIG SUCCESS; TO AID LABOR PRESS

Four-Day Event Ends at Madison Sq. Garden

Successful beyond all anticipations, the four-day First National Bazaar for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER and The FREIHEIT closed last night at Madison Square Garden with thousands of workers having attended. Similar events are being planned in other parts of the country.

Hundreds of Party and sympathetic labor organizations cooperated in this affair for the benefit of the Labor Press.

Vast Crowds. Jammed into every inch of space in the huge "Garden," workers came to purchase articles of every description from the 50-odd booths which were established. Large numbers had attended the affair on the previous three nights, and thousands of others came for the first time on Saturday.

Great Activity. Clothing, groceries, hats, jewelry, books and art works and miscellaneous articles were sold at the booths which enjoyed flourishing activity. Officials at the huge Garden declared that the crowds were the largest ever handled for an affair of this kind.

General Arnulfo Gomez, Reactionary Leader, Now Hiding in Vera Cruz



Photo of the man who ran for Presidency of Mexico on the openly expressed platform of making the country safe for American Oil Companies. Despairing of getting a sufficient number of votes, he used funds supplied him from somewhere to corrupt part of the army, and has now abandoned his easy chair

PITTSBURGH TERMINAL COAL CO. USES PEONAGE TO RUN SCAB MINE

Coal and Iron Police Drive Boys to Work; Union Pickets Tell Them How to Escape

By A. S. The six o'clock whistle has just blown calling the scabs to work in the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company mine, Avella No. 9. It is still dark, and the air is raw and misty. There are eight pairs of pickets stationed along the road leading to the entrance of the mine, 40 feet apart, as the law here demands, and the grey-uniformed Coal and Iron police, or "Yellow Dogs" as the miners call them, around the mine office and entrance to the company stockade are on the alert to enforce the law beyond the letter.

There are all nationalities among the pickets—Croatians and big American mountaineers and Italians, and the old Negro chairman of the local at the neighboring Duquesne mine, known among the miners as "Dad," a marvel at joshing and exhorting scabs and sending them along back where they came from.

Isolated. Heavy mist covers the neighboring valleys and closes in the hillside with the muddy yellow road and the stockade and the scabs and pickets and the Coal and Iron police from the rest of the world. It is only about 35 miles out of the city of Pittsburgh, but as utterly isolated as if it were a thousand miles in the wilderness. Here the company is supreme, civil rights a joke, and all authority vested in the "Yellow Dogs" and the state troopers. Just recently, in preparation for the sharpening of the struggle presaged by the issuance of the preliminary injunction permitting eviction of the miners' families and prohibiting picketing, the sheriffs' proclamations posted around on fences and telegraph poles, were taken down, and the deputy sheriffs removed from the Avella No. 9 mine; for although the deputies are paid by the company through the sheriff, and their "impartiality" is of course a

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Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

MOBILIZE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, FOR THE CELEBRATION OF SOVIET ANNIVERSARY

The first day in a week of activities planned by the Workers Party to celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be Tuesday, November 1. It is called "Mobilization Day," and general membership meetings of all members of the Workers Party will be held in every city and town of the United States in which there is a Party organization. Large cities may hold their membership meetings section by section.

The program of these membership meetings consists of a report on the meaning of the Russian Revolution, the present situation of the Soviet Union, the war danger and the steps to be taken to bring these matters before the American workers. This report will be followed by a general discussion, a distribution of material for use in the week's activities and a summary by the one delivering the report.

The material includes a leaflet published by the Workers Party, Tenth Anniversary buttons, application blanks for new members to be used in a membership drive during celebration week, Tenth Anniversary subscription blanks for The DAILY WORKER, throwaways advertising the mass meetings and the literature to be sold at the various meetings.

20,000 Indiana Miners Forced to Work While Other Districts Strike

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 9.—The Indiana block coal miners are being forced back to work by a "work pending settlement" contract signed here yesterday between the district officials of the United Mine Workers of America and the Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators Association. The contract is of the tentative variety arranged at the instigation of International President Lewis in Illinois and several other districts. It provides for the miners to go back to work while the strike is on in other districts of the miners' union, at the Jacksonville scale. But this scale is not established by the operators as a principle, but only allowed until the winter rush is over and the mine owners find themselves in their spring depression period. Then in February the question of wages will be raised again, in the form of a report by a committee composed of two representatives of the union and two of the employers' association.

About twenty thousand miners are affected by the present decision.

"CRIMINAL ATTEMPT AT COUNTER-REVOLUTION BY LANDLORD-CLERICAL REACTIONARIES, FINANCED BY U. S. CAPITAL, MUST BE CRUSHED RUTHLESSLY"

The Workers (Communist) Party issued yesterday from its national office at New York the text of a telegram which it has sent to the Communist Party of Mexico in reply to a telegram received from the Mexican Communist Party (published in The DAILY WORKER Saturday) requesting support of the American working class and farmers against the counter-revolutionary attempt. The telegram of the American party reads as follows:

New York, October 8, 1927.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO, Mexico City.

Criminal attempt at counter-revolution by landlord and clerical reactionaries financed by United States capital must be crushed ruthlessly. Present crisis shows that only the mass activity of workers and peasants under arms can prevent weakness and vacillation in resistance to United States imperialism and its counter-revolutionary agents, and effectively defend the national independence of Mexico and accomplish the realization of the aspirations of the workers and peasants. We are calling upon all American workers to break with labor imperialism and support Mexico's struggle against United States imperialism.

(Signed) WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA

DECISIVE BATTLE NEAR AS FEDERALS CLOSE IN ON REACTIONARY BANDS

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 9.—Another day may tell whether the counter-revolution precipitated Sunday last under the leadership of Generals Arnulfo E. Gomez, candidate for the presidency, and Hector Almada, former chief of staff of the district, will be snuffed out or dragged along indefinitely.

A bulletin issued from presidential headquarters in Chapultepec Castle predicted that a decisive battle between federal and the rebel forces probably will begin some time today near Perote, Vera Cruz state. Approximately 8,000 combatants are expected to participate in this engagement, headquarters stated.

UNION WINDOW CLEANERS ARE NOW PICKETING

More Than 900 Members Are Striking

Picketing in the New York window cleaner's strike was scheduled to begin today.

That the strike will be won within two weeks is presaged by daily settlements with individual employers, according to an announcement from the strike headquarters of the Window Cleaners Protective Union, Local 8, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The strike is endorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Council.

Charging that he is a Communist the employers, adopting their usual tactics, are attempting to force Peter Darrk, secretary of the local, from his office and from the union. Some shops are reported to have named Darrk as the price of a settlement with the union. The strikers, however, have ignored the offer. They insist the administration of the union, the conduct of the strike and the selection of the union's officers shall remain in union hands.

Thirty Shops Have Settled. Harry Feinstein, business agent of the Protective Union, reports more than 30 shops have settled with the strikers and have accepted the union's terms. The men are striking for the recognition of the union and a \$3 weekly wage increase. The present scale is \$43.

By Saturday morning more than 900 men had answered the strike call, according to Peter Darrk, secretary of the union. He said his figures were based on the strike registration. Every striker must carry a "striking card" for identification.

Predicts Victory In 2 Weeks. Darrk said, "all strikes in this industry in the past have been of short duration. I think this strike will be over in about two weeks." Feinstein said, "The employers are split. Half favor recognition. The other half do not. We have settled with thirty-odd shops and expect the other employers to fall in line within a week or so."

BRITISH WORKERS URGE COMBINING OF DELEGATIONS

Counteract Plots Against the Soviet Union

MOSCOW, Oct. 9. — Pointing out that reports coming from various parts of the world show that the working class and the oppressed masses of all countries are preparing to make of the Tenth Anniversary of the Nov. 7, 1917, Revolution, great International Labor Festival Pravda, official organ of the All Union Communist Party, notes that the preparations for the Tenth Anniversary finds particular expression in interest shown in the organization of delegations to the anniversary celebrations.

Many Labor Delegations. "Labor delegations to the U. S. S. R. have long since become an international factor in the labor movement. However, keen interest is actually observable on the part of workers sending delegations is unprecedented. The sending of delegations is but a part of the general anniversary campaign; among the various labor delegations originated and is maturing the idea that October celebrations be made starting point for the further consolidation of the unity of worker and peasant masses who are friends of the first workers and peasants' republic.

Initiative From British. "The initiative toward uniting the delegations in the Soviet capital emanates from the British revolutionary proletarians. This idea meets with warm sympathy from workers of other countries, especially Germany and France. The Central Council of Trade Unions of the U. S. S. R. has received a telegram from the secretary of the London Committee stating that the British National Committee for organization of labor delegations to the U. S. S. R. has been notified by secretaries of the French, Belgian, German and Austrian delegations that they agree to organize joint conference to discuss the most fitting measures for the defense of the Soviet Union against the war danger. The British National Committee inquires whether the Central Council agrees with the proposition and is prepared to take all necessary preparatory organization of such a Central Council which to the proposition and promises to take all other delegations of their proposal.

Passenger Service Resumed. Passenger trains resumed service today between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, each train being equipped with armored cars and provided with a heavy military escort.

Acting under direct orders of President Calles, government agents today began seizing the property of Serrano, Gomez and their political confederates, many of whom were executed during last week. The agents seized the motor cars belonging to Gomez which were left behind when he fled. The confiscated property will be sold and the proceeds applied to payment of the government's expense in putting down the revolt.

Indian Tribes Aid Government. Five companies of Maya Indians, in lower Sonora state, the home territory of General Obregon, offered their services to General Obregon and President Calles to assist in putting down the rebellion. The Mayas said they were already equipped for war and ready to take the field. On the other hand, bodies of superstitious Yaqui Indians, already hostile to the Calles government, were reported encamped in the mountains 300 miles south of the United States border, likewise equipped for war.

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MEXICAN TROOPS CORNER GOMEZ, WALL STREET'S AGENT OF REACTION

(Continued from Page 1). Oregon Defies Reaction. General Obregon has issued the following statement: "The Calles government has had eloquent opportunity to demonstrate to the world that its policies have merited the sanction of the whole country, because upon the Gomez-Serrano revolutionary movement being attempted, the entire nation with very rare exceptions condemned the movement, protested adherence to the government and readiness to uphold with arms if necessary the institutions that the government represents and has known so successfully how to defend."

which Serrano encountered by not heeding my warning quickly enough. "Upon my arrival in this neighborhood I was at once joined by a nucleus of faithful friends and later by a strong detachment of federal troops, who revolted under the leadership of General Hector Ignacio Almada as a protest against the illegal imposition of Obregon and the attempt to assassinate Serrano and myself. "With these supporters I propose to undertake a campaign in defense of the principle of anti-re-electionism. I expect soon to make my headquarters in the city of Vera Cruz, and will at once issue a manifesto to the Mexican and American people and to the world at large, explaining the methods through which Obregon precipitated the present events, making it appear as if Serrano and myself were the ones responsible."

The text of the telegram from Gomez was given out at the headquarters of the reactionary landlord and clerical group in Washington, D. C., directed by J. M. Alvarez del Castillo. Another telegram sent by the reactionary Mexican senator, Ugarte, making apparently unfounded claims of military successes of the reaction, was also given to the press. The text of Senator Ugarte's telegram reads: "Marked progress past twenty-four hours from military standpoint. Forces in State Vera Cruz now exceed 6,000 men, which are executing a major movement with secret objective, having completely eluded Bolshevism (meaning the Calles) columns in vicinity Perote. "In Jalisco practically all important points are in our hands, with Guadalajara cut off and its capture quite possible. "We are in virtual possession of Tehuantepec region in the south and rapid concentration of elements is in progress throughout border states, where in Sonora and Coahuila we expect engagements take place within next few days. "Although this resort to arms was forced upon us by the atrocious actions of Calles, Obregon and Morones and we had made no preparations or dispositions for warfare, the forces of General Gomez throughout Mexico now exceed 15,000 men and are growing hourly in a movement destined to sweep Bolshevism clique into oblivion and place Mexico again within the pale of civilization."

Gomez Troops Fleeing. EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 9.—Federal troops, under General Jose Escobar, have occupied Triunfo Ranch, near Orizaba, but found that the Gomez-Almada troops had fled to the eastward, according to a Mexico City official dispatch received here. Federal aviators are now scouting striving to locate the reactionist forces. General Jose Moran, General Luis Hermosillo and Colonel Barrios Gomez are reported to have been executed in Mexico City.

Oregon Leaving For West. Federal troops have been sent in pursuit of Jesus and Antonio Azucar, who are reported to have taken the field at the head of a band of reactionary elements. General Obregon has informed his wife that he is leaving Mexico City for Sonora and the west coast. Federal forces have seized a thousand rifles at San Felipe, San Luis Potosi, claiming the arms were intended for supporters of General Gomez.

Editor Charged With Treason. EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 9.—Felix Pallavicini, founder of the Mexico City newspaper El Universal has been arrested at Mexico City and indicted on charges of treason and fomenting rebellion against the Calles government. Adolfo De La Huerta, former provisional president of Mexico and intimately connected with the operations of certain United States business interests in Mexico, has openly admitted his alignment with the counter-revolutionary attempt. Huerta is at present in Los Angeles and it is not known if he intends to cross the border. It was his brother, Alfonso, who was executed by federalists at Nogales, Sonora, yesterday.

The expected battle between the counter-revolutionaries and federalists in the mountains of the state of Vera Cruz has not yet developed, according to word received here. The federalists are said to be moving slowly through the mountains in an effort to encircle the enemy.

A Federal Eight-Hour Law for Women Sought. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—A woman member of congress has carried to President Coolidge a proposal for a new constitutional amendment guaranteeing an eight-hour work day for women in industry. The author of the proposed amendment, Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R), of Massachusetts, declared that she would introduce her resolution on the first day of the new session of congress.

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King of Bootleggers



Geo. Remus, who recently murdered his wife, says he made big money in moonshine whiskey, and lost it to a prohibition agent who not only put him in jail but stole his wife, and thru her his money.

Bureaucrats of A. F. L. Persecute Mexicans

(Continued from Page 1). left wing in the unions, and all known Communists. An instance of red baiting is the refusal of the credentials committee to seat two left wing delegates, one from the local Cleaners and Dyers Union, the other from the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union. They were charged with being Communists.

Rotten Wood in Calif. The gavel, which was so ceremoniously presented to Green with the remark that it was made of "California wood by California union labor, etc.", did not stand much abuse. It is a wreck today as the result of having been banged on the table too hard. Green made good use of this incident and exused himself in a most subtle manner to the effect that he had not yet rid himself of the ways in which he formerly handled a pick while working in the coal mines. That no one of the delegates seemed to remember the days of the dim past when he actually was a miner did not seem to disturb Green in the least.

Lewis Lies Low. There is much speculation among the delegates as to the conspicuous absence of John L. Lewis. The delegate list does not show him as having been elected as a delegate from the miners' union. "Labor" will be addressed by General Sumner, commander-in-chief of the military forces of the California division.

Asks U. S. For More Naval Bases. The Metal Trades Department will ask the U. S. government to establish permanent naval bases at San Diego. In a speech before the convention, President O'Connell advocated that unions inaugurate benefit schemes to counteract the beneficial schemes that some employers put into effect among non-union men.

Patronize Our Advertisers. WARSAW, Oct. 9.—The situation between fascist Poland and fascist Lithuania is more tense following today's visit of Dictator Marshal Pilsudski to Vilna to attend the celebration of the anniversary of the Polish occupation of Vilna. Serious developments, including open hostilities are considered possible. Several frontier incidents are reported.

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WORKERS' PARTY GREETES BRITISH AID IN BRITISH PARTY CONGRESS WAR CONSPIRACY

Lauds Growing Power of British Communists

The Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America has sent its greetings to the British Communist Party Convention at Caxton Hall, Salford, Manchester, England. The complete text of the message follows: Text of Message. October 8, 1927. Communist Party Convention, Caxton Hall, Salford, Manchester, England.

Comradely greetings to the Ninth Congress of the British Brother Party, which thru its tremendous struggles of the past year and a half has taken its place in the foremost ranks of the Communist International. The general strike and the coal strike, altho betrayed by right and so-called left trade union and labor party leaders have nevertheless pushed forward the class history of the British workers and raised the tasks of the Communist Party to a higher stage as an example of the struggle against the trade union bill.

This must arouse unprecedentedly wide masses, helping to disillusion the workers to the role of the state and the so-called British democracy, the role of the treacherous left reformists and showing the need of revolutionary leadership, which only the Communist Party can supply. The British Party now has ripe experience and equipment for the imperative fight against the war danger and in defense of the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolution.

A successful Chinese revolution means the great and immediate acceleration of the British revolution; therefore every blow struck now in the defense of our proletarian brothers in China is additional impetus towards the liberation of millions of British workers and oppressed colonial peoples. Greeting you from the present center of the most militant reaction, where Wall Street issues its challenge to the workers of the world in the cold-blooded murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, the American Workers (Communist) Party trusts you will aid in exposing the unexampled brutality of American imperialism which beside British imperialism is the most dangerous enemy of the toilers of all countries.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE. Workers (Communist) Party. Lovestone, Executive Secretary.

Clash Between Poland and Lithuania Likely As Situation Tightens

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MACDONALD & CO. GREETES BRITISH AID IN BRITISH PARTY CONGRESS WAR CONSPIRACY

Baldwin Praises Yellow Imperialist Lackeys

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Oct. 9.—Ripping the hypocritical mask from the reactionary leaders of the British trade unions, Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., shows by Premier Baldwin's speech at the conservative party congress that his compliments addressed to the reformists deserves special attention of the working class of the world. MacDonald, Thomas and the other leaders have shown by all their actions that they are reliable ideologists of British imperialism, blaming in words but supporting in fact the latter's policy in regard to the U. S. S. R., China and India. declares Pravda.

Support War Mongers. "Nobody can doubt any more that in case of war with the Soviet Union the reformist leaders will give active support to the British government. The trade union leaders break all obligations signed by them in 1925 binding them to fight against capitalist offensive and war danger, to struggle for unity of the world trade union movement. These obligations are broken only that their hands may be free to join with their own imperialists along the whole front of the class struggle.

Most Shameful Betrayal. "The international labor movement has never seen more shameful treachery. This treachery is named socialist imperialism. But the movement against this betrayal is already ripening in the ranks of the British proletariat and history is already digging grave wherein social imperialism will be forever buried with imperialism."

WANTED — MORE READERS! GET A NEW READER! BUY THE DAILY WORKER

Current Events

(Continued from Page 1). Despite its shortcomings and its many sins against the workers, it is holding the "thin red line" in Mexico against American imperialism and feudal reaction.

THE reason given by the Hearst correspondent for the alleged intention of the United States for refusing to recognize Obregon, should be elected, is as flimsy as it is sinister. The United States government's policy is not to recognize any Latin American government that gains power by force! This is surely worthy of British diplomacy in its palmiest days. What about Nicaragua? There the usurper Diaz has been protected in his trickery seat by United States bayonets and thousands of Nicaraguans have been slaughtered by American marines to make Nicaragua safe for the fascist dictator.

THERE is political dynamite in the present Mexican crisis. The political machine of the catholic church is working on two hemispheres against the Calles regime. It wants to restore the government to the feudal tools of the wealthy landowners, and to win back for the papacy the immense wealth that was confiscated for the nation by the revolution. The papacy has made an alliance with Wall Street. It is a powerful combination. It is an unprincipled alliance, as are all combinations between elements that flourish on the exploitation of others. It will never cease conspiring while there is hope of success left.

IN the face of this danger, there is hardly a peep of opposition from those American elements that are usually in opposition to Wall Street, at least on the surface the Communists and the Communists sympathizers excepted. The A. F. of L. convention is busily engaged attacking the radicals and belly-crawling to the capitalists. The socialists are scratching Al Smith's midriff with one hand and slapping Tammany's red-light posterior with the other. Or else they are worrying about what Obregon may do after he is elected. Dr. Norman Thomas, is hearing disquieting rumors about Obregon. Apparently Wall Street is listening at the same keyhole. The liberals cannot get their minds off the dead reactionary militarists that dropped to the music of Calles' firing squads. Only the Communist and militant Left Wing in the labor movement—unfortunately yet weak—call on the American masses to give their utmost support to the Calles government in the present crisis, because

CORRECTION IN ADDRESS OF NATIONAL OFFICE

The National Office of the Workers (Communist) Party was originally reported to have been moved to 35 East 125th street, New York City. This address is incorrect. The correct address of the National Office is 43 East 125th street, New York City. All comrades should make note of the change because much mail is going astray as a result of the incorrect address. All mail intended for the National Office should be addressed: Workers Party, 43 East 125th street, New York City.

Crew of Pamiat Lenina Declares Hunger Strike, Want Immediate Release

(Special Cable to Daily Worker). SHANGHAI, Oct. 9.—Reports from Tsinan state that the crew of the Pamiat Lenina (U. S. S. R. vessel confiscated by the northern war-lords) have declared a hunger strike to protest against the refusal of the Chinese authorities either to release them or set a date for trial.

Reports received here state that Holung's troops after having been driven from Kichiang (forty kilometers northwest of Swatow) and retreating from the neighboring villages still attempted to offer resistance. As Chaojiang is occupied by governmental troops, Holung's army, some five thousand men, retreated to Wei-koo, where they were attacked by Kwantung troops. Holung himself is said to be severely wounded.

Patriotism Stimulated By War, Says Pershing

That the World War, in which approximately fifteen millions of people were killed and permanently injured, was worth while for America, because under its "stimulus the American people rose to the sublime heights of patriotism" and that they fought "that this government might endure" is the message offered by General John J. Pershing to mothers who lost their sons in the war in the November issue of McCall's magazine. The article contains a violent attack against those who are seeking to prevent a new world war.

Houghton To Sail Soon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Ambassador Alanson B. Houghton will leave England for this country on board the Leviathan on Tuesday, the state department announced yesterday.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

THREE BATTLES IN CHINA WILL MENACE PEKING

Peasant Insurrection Also Spreads in South

PEKING, China, Oct. 9.—Heavy fighting is reported south of Peking between forces of Chang Tso-lin and those of the governor of Shansi, Yen Hsi-shan. The government (Chang has established here claims that their army repulsed the provincial army at Zaotingfu, eighty-five miles from this city. Another Battle Soon. The authenticity of these dispatches is not established. Chang has not in the past hesitated to issue misleading statements. At the Nankow pass, where Yen's army is within thirty miles of Peking, there was reported relative quiet, at Nankow regular entrenchments are being dug by both armies.

Fighting near Tsangchow, in southeastern Chih province between a hastily assembled army of Chang Tso-lin's ally, Chang Tsung-chang, the present tyrant of Shantung province, and Feng Yu-hsiang, is expected. More Peasant Revolts. SHANGHAI, Sept. 26 (By Mail).—The advance army of the revolutionary armies of Yeh-tin and Ho-lung towards the frontier of Kwantung has caused great peasant insurrections in the Chaon and Meikang districts, whose aim it is to support the advancing revolutionary armies. The troops of Kiating are advancing at the moment in the direction of Chaochow to the northeast of Kwangtung. The troops sent from Canton by Li Chien-shen are retreating rapidly in face of the revolutionary armies. The revolutionary peasant movement is growing in the neighborhood of Changsha and in the eastern part of the Hunan province to which governmental troops have been dispatched. The execution of Communists in Wuhan (Hankow) is being continued. The latest victims of the white terror are Comrades Wang Shi-min, Li Hai-cheng and Chau Lung.

Starts Paris-Buenos Aires Flight. PARIS, Oct. 9.—Lieut. Costes will leave tomorrow morning on his 7,000 mile flight to Buenos Aires. He expects to make the journey from France to South America in four hops. The first leg of the journey will be to St. Louis, in Senegal.

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BELGIUM PLANS TO CELEBRATE 10TH YEAR OF BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Oct. 9.—The delegation of Belgian-Office workers who visited the USSR several months ago has informed the Central Committee of the Soviet Office workers' Union that it has organized a special committee in Belgium to arrange for the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

The Committee consists of the chairman of the delegation, the secretary of the Clerks' Union of Belgium, Comrade Etterling, and a number of prominent trade union leaders and public men. The Committee has issued an appeal to all the Belgian labor organizations and to all manual and mental workers calling upon them to celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Revolution under the following slogans:

Ten Years of Soviet Progress; Ten Years of Capitalist Decline; Ten Years of Proletarian Victory. The

Establishment of the Soviet Regime in the USSR is a Factor of World Significance. The Whole Working Class is Vitrally Interested in Strengthening and Developing the Soviet Republic. Assistance to the Soviet Union Against all its Enemies is the Best Guarantee of International Peace.

The Committee has resolved to send a delegation of workers and office-workers to Moscow to take part in the Tenth Anniversary Celebration and has appealed to all the labor organizations in Belgium to take part in selecting the delegation.

U. S. COMMUNIST ADDRESSES BIG MEETS IN USSR

Karl Reeve in Crimea; Visits Odessa, Kiev

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 (By Mail).—Karl Reeve, a correspondent of The DAILY WORKER, has just returned here after an extensive tour through the Crimea, Odessa and Kiev. At every city and town he addressed large meetings that were arranged for him.

In Odessa, Reeve took part in the International Youth Day meeting, addressing a large gathering of workers.

"Down with the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti," said Reeve. "Long live the unbreakable union of the working class of the whole world. Long live the Communist Youth. Long live the world revolution and its leader, the Communist International!" When Reeve concluded his speech he was greeted with tremendous cheers.

In Kiev, Reeve spoke to the Rakors (worker correspondents). Seven hundred of them were present. He spoke on the general political situation in the United States, using as his theme three main points. Situation in the textile, mining and coal industries, preparation for the election campaign and the reaction as a result of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

BRITISH WORKERS URGE COMBINED DELEGATIONS

(Continued from Page 1). many, Persia and everywhere the emissaries of British imperialism are active plotting against the first socialist state.

But at the same time in the capital of Great Britain work is going on with the object of surrounding the first workers' republic with its true friends and defenders.

While the telegram of the National Committee mentions but one item on the agenda of the proposed conference we know from the columns of the English labor papers that the English committee intends to bring up at the conference of all delegations not only the question of the danger of war, but also the results

New Construction in U.S.S.R.

Improvement in the Conditions of the Workers. Considerable achievements have been attained in the sphere of improving the conditions of the workers as the following facts show.

During the past three years the government has appropriated 350,000,000 roubles for housing. The total outlay for this purpose in the current year amounts to 390,000,000 roubles. Next year the estimate expenditure for this purpose will be 450,000,000 roubles. As a result of the house construction carried on during the past three years, housing accommodation will be provided for 1,500,000 persons. In this connection it should be pointed out also that the new houses now being built are far superior from the point of view of conveniences and sanitation to those built in the past.

The measures necessary for the improvement of the sanitary and technical conditions of labor have also been extended. The expenditure for safety appliances and sanitation in the state industries planned by the government amounts this year to 34,000,000 roubles and next year according to the estimates, will amount to 43,000,000 roubles.

The medical service fund for insured workers is increasing and is overtaking the increase in the number of insured. There is also an extension of prophylactic measures. Thus according to plan the number of places in sanatoria and rest homes this year is 513,000 and by next year these will be increased to 600,000.

With regard to social insurance: in pre-war days (1913) the amount spent on insurance represented 2.4% of the wages paid. At the present time it represents 13.2%.

Positive achievements have been attained in the sphere of improving cultural life. During the past 3 years the improvement of the conditions of the workers' fund has increased considerably. In 1925-26 this fund amounted to 49,500,000 roubles, in 1926-27 it amounted to 59,700,000 roubles. Parallel with the increase in the fund, there is an increase in expenditure for cultural and club building purposes.

Ukrainian Industry During the Past Eleven Months. During the past 11 months the output of the Ukrainian industries amounted to 748,900,000 pre-war roubles. The annual output program of the All-Union industries has been fulfilled to the extent of 95.5%; the republican industries program by 89%; and local industries 73%.

The Turkestan-Siberian Railway. Rapid progress is being made with the construction of the Turkestan-Siberian Railway. On the northern

section from Sempalatinsk in the direction of Sergiopol 115 km. of rails have been laid down already. The whole program of construction will be carried out by the appointed time.

A New Centrosoyous Cold Storage Plant. Rapid progress is being made with the construction of a new large four-story cold storage plant for the Centrosoyous in Moscow. This plant will have a capacity of 3,000 tons. A special branch railway line is being laid down to the plant.

Refrigerator Ship Built. The construction of the first Soviet refrigerator ship has been completed in the Leningrad dock-yards. The ship has been named "Alexei Rykov." The tests have revealed the excellent qualities of the vessel. It has a capacity of 2,800 tons of perishable goods and can develop a speed of 17 versts an hour. The "Alexei Rykov" will start out on its first voyage to England this month.

Refrigerator Vessels for the Caspian Sea. The "Red Shipbuilding Yard" in Leningrad has received an order for the construction of two refrigerator vessels which when completed will be employed for the fishing industry of the Caspian Sea.

Rice Cultivation in the Amur District. The Amur (Siberia) regional Agricultural Administration is to develop the first regional rice plantation which is to cover 2,000 hectares of land in the Ekaterine-Nikolsk district. These plantations will be of enormous industrial value to the district. The land under rice cultivation this year in this district is five times that of previous years.

Transition From the Three-Field to Multiple-Field System. Recently, the Volokolomsk County of the Moscow Gubernia celebrated the transition from the obsolete three-field system of land cultivation to the improved multiple-field system. This county was the first to achieve the 100% transition to the new system. Now other districts are following the lead. The complete abolition of the three-field system is taking place in the Rodinkov district of the Ivanovo-Vosnesensk Gubernia (in central RSFSR). In this district there are 230 villages with 7,450 farms.

The Trade Union Aeroplane Construction Fund. The All-Union Council of Trade Unions has received from the various trade unions the sum of 1,233,747 roubles 50 kopeks toward the "Reply to Chamberlain Fund" for the construction of aeroplanes.

LENINGRAD PROLETARIAT CELEBRATES TENTH YEAR OF THE TRADE UNIONS

LENINGRAD, U.S.S.R., Oct. 9. The Leningrad proletariat celebrated the 10th anniversary of their trade unions with over 10,000 trade union members marching in a demonstration. The demonstration started from the labor Palace and marched through the Peter Pavlov street to the buildings where the trade union movement was founded.

At house No. 40 the demonstration greeted the first trade union secretary, the People's Commissary for Labor, Comrade Schmidt. The meeting was opened by the president of the provincial Trade Union Council, Comrade Ugarov.

Comrade Ugarov said: "It is from this building that the trade unions received their first instructions how to organize industry and how to fight in the factories for the establishment of the Soviet Government. The trade unions carried out these instructions in November, 1917."

The Leningrad trade unions have now 734,000 members. The biggest union is that of the metal workers which has 120,000 members.

Jugoslavia Begins Hostile Measures; Chance for Big War

BELGRADE, Serbia, Oct. 9. The threat of another war was hanging over the Balkans the "cock-pit of Europe" today.

The Jugoslav (Serbian) government, aroused by forays on Yugoslav soil by Bulgarian Comitadjis, is reported to have closed the Yugoslav-Bulgarian frontier, meanwhile making strong demands upon Sofia for guarantees against further attacks.

Bulgarian, or Macedonian Comitadjis, an irregular force that occupy the wild mountain region of the Central Balkans. They profess to be Bulgarian patriots and are partisans of the present reactionary government of Bulgaria, and have long conducted organized attacks against Yugoslav outposts. They are accused of the assassination of General Kovacevich at Istip several days ago. Later they are reported to have attacked two Serbian frontier posts.

The Jugoslav minister is reported to be preparing to leave Sofia.

War between Jugoslavia and Bulgaria might embroil Greece and Turkey, Italy and France and thru them their advocates among the larger imperialist powers.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

CZARIST CATHEDRAL NOW A MUSEUM



The "Cathedral of St. Basil," pride of the czars and their lackeys, has been turned into a museum by the authorities of the Soviet Union. The magnificent building is situated at the southern end of Red Square, near the Kremlin.

ANTI-SOVIET UNION LIE BY DETERDING ABOUT OIL INDUSTRY IS REFUTED

Saul G. Bron, chairman of the Amstorg Trading Corporation yesterday issued the following statement, in reply to the latest attack of Sir Henri Deterding, head of the Royal Dutch Shell group, upon the Soviet oil industry:

"Pre-war crude oil production was 9,230,000 metric tons; production for the Soviet fiscal year ended September 30th last was in excess of 10,000,000 metric tons.

"Pre-war annual consumption of Vorene in villages was 8 pounds per capita; last year's consumption was 9.4 pounds per capita.

"Pre-war wages of workers in the Baku oil fields were 35 rubles per month. During the year just ended the average wages were over 75 rubles. As the purchasing power of the ruble is now about 60 per cent of the pre-war, real wages at present amount to 45 rubles and are higher than the pre-war wages. Besides from this, workers now receive many benefits which were not known in the pre-war days.

"Present production costs in the Grozny oil fields are lower than before the war, while in the Baku field, production costs are about equal to those of 1917. At the same time, Deterding's ignorant assertions notwithstanding, the Soviet oil industry pays both taxes and royalties. Higher Quality Kerosene. "Present technical methods used in the Soviet fields are much in advance of those used before the war. Primitive drilling has been largely superseded by modern rotary and cable drilling. Natural gases, entirely wasted by former owners, are now being utilized. The output of gasoline from crude oil has been increased from the pre-war figure of 4 per cent to over 7 per cent.

"Soviet kerosene is now of a high quality than ever before. Additional treatment is made necessary because of demands never encountered before the war.

"Sir Deterding mentions also the Soviet coal industry. It will be interesting to learn that coal production for the year just ended was 39 per cent higher than the figure given by Deterding for 1917.

"Such are the facts, irrefutable facts. Sir Henri Deterding's propaganda cannot withstand the light of reality."

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Figures and Facts on Soviet Economy

By KARL REEVE. Agriculture in Siberia. NOVA SIBIRSK, Siberia. (By Mail).—In 1927, this year, 107.7 per cent of the pre-war number of decaitines was cultivated in Siberia. Since 1926 the amount of land cultivated in Siberia has increased 18.5 per cent. These figures and those cited below were given me by Comrade Skoropeshkin, head of the Siberian department of Agriculture. Before the war 5.6 per cent of all land in Siberia was cultivated. This year the figure has risen to 6.1 per cent of the pre-war level.

Increase of Grain Harvest. Wheat is the principal crop in Siberia. In 1913, 51 per cent of the

production from cultivated land was wheat culture. In 1920, due to the civil war the quantity of wheat produced was only 35 per cent of the total crop. Now in 1927 it has risen to 51.8 per cent. Oats, the most important crop next to wheat, formed 19.3 per cent of all land cultivated in 1913 and in 1927—23.1 per cent. Flax in 1913 was 2.1 per cent of the total crop and in 1927, 3.1 per cent. The figures refer to the number of decaitines cultivated for each crop.

Overcome Effects of Civil War. The general agricultural production based on amount of products is 115.9 per cent of the pre-war production. The animal stock before the war totalled 14.9 millions and in 1927—21.5 million. In 1927 sheep and goats formed 208.7 per cent of the pre-war number, hogs 119.7 per cent, cows 122.4 per cent and horses 98.5 per cent of the pre-war level. The number of horses is somewhat lower because of the ravages of the civil war. Not only Kolchak occupied Siberia, but the Cheko-Slovaks and the Japanese visited violence on the population.

The Agricultural economy of Siberia in 1913 divided as follows, 28.1 per cent field crops and 71.9 per cent production such as dairy products and stock raising. In 1926 the division was 42.5 per cent field crops and 57.5 per cent stock raising and dairy products. Export is not so large now as before the war. This is due to two causes. First the population of Siberia has grown 28 per cent since 1913, the increase being ahead of the increase in agricultural products, also as stated above that too has increased above the pre-war level. Second the peasants are living much

better than before the revolution. Therefore, before the war 80 millions worth of farm animals were exported and last year 64.5 million rubles worth were exported. In 1926 the export of butter was 70 per cent of the pre-war export from Siberia.

Practice Crop Rotation. The Department of Agriculture of Siberia is making every effort to establish a high standard of agriculture and with much success. In pre-war days the method was extremely primitive. The peasant farmed his land for a few years, then when the soil was exhausted farmed another piece and let the first plot lie idle for a few years. Now the five field system of crop rotation is being introduced. In 1925 only 642 peasants used the modern five field system, cultivating 109,000 desiatins (1 des.—2.7 acres). As a result of the education carried on by the department of agriculture, 1926, 217,000 desiatines were cultivated under the modern system, an increase of 108,000 desiatines.

Improve Quality of Harvest. The Department of Agriculture is also getting good results from the campaign to raise the quality of the crops by introducing a better quality of seed. In 1925—700,000 pounds of good quality wheat were sold to the peasants, much of it on credit. Last year five million pounds (1 pood—36 American pounds) of good quality wheat was given out. This has already materially increased the quality of the wheat, including that which is exported.

Improve Conditions of Live Stock. The cows of Siberia give very rich milk, but the production before the war was low, being only 40.5 pds. of

milk per cow per year. This was due mainly to bad handling and lack of knowledge of proper feeding methods, etc. Central unions were organized by the Siberian Department of Agriculture, and better stock was introduced at the same time that the peasants were taught modern dairy methods. The peasants using new cows with modern methods have increased their production of milk annually from 45 to 148 per cent, and some of these cows are giving, instead of 40.5 pds. per year 140 pds. of milk.

The number and size of the communes and collectives is growing yearly as are the number of co-operatives, one of the achievements of the Soviet State in the building of socialism. There are now 700 good working communes in Siberia where the system of agriculture is socialized. The number of production and credit co-operatives for buying in common etc. has increased as follows:

1924	3,231
1925	5,790
1926	7,022

Co-Operatives For Buying Machinery. The machine buying co-operatives for buying tractors etc. have increased from 28 in 1924 to 1206 in 1926. In the last two years the number of seed co-operatives has increased many times 100 per cent. The number of co-operatives for increasing the quality of the stock has increased 825 per cent in the last 2 years.

Develop Toward Socialism. The peasants as a whole have increased their land holdings, and the middle and poor peasants much faster than the kulak or rich peasants. In 1924 each person held an average of 4 des. in 1925 4.1 des and in

1926, 4.7 des. The amount of cultivated land increased from 5,190,000 des. in 1924 to 5,202,000 des. in 1925 and to 6,319,000 in 1926.

The Soviet State is raising the standard of agricultural methods and increasing production at the same time that the peasant economy develops toward socialism.

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What Is the Department of Labor?

Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, the sworn foe of the foreign-born workers, was one of the principal speakers at the A. F. of L. convention. His department is one of the government agencies that is placed at the disposal of the bosses every day in the year to assist them by hounding any foreign-born worker suspected of loyalty to his class.

Another section of the government machinery, the bureau of immigration, is also always at the disposal of the bosses. Militant activity for union organization in unorganized industries, opposition to labor officialdom, sympathy with or membership in the Communist Party, is sufficient to bring the threat of deportation.

The appearance of Secretary of Labor Davis at the A. F. of L. convention as a principal speaker signifies the united front of labor officialdom and a department of the government which is one of the most efficient agencies of American capitalism.

There is nothing abstract in this community of interest. It is an immensely practical working agreement and is a powerful weapon in the hands of both the bosses and the trade union bureaucracy. Against the left wing, the bosses, the bureaucrats and the department of labor unite.

A Washington dispatch to the "Salem (Mass.) News" for Sept. 13 makes the categorical statement that "the United States department of labor for some time has been backing the conservative elements of American labor in their campaign to rid their ranks of Communism."

The dispatch, obviously of an official character, states that the influence of the labor department "is vigorously put behind those forces, whether of capital or labor, which are fighting Communism . . . there is close cooperation between the conciliation service of the labor department and the department's immigration bureau in handling this problem."

What every intelligent worker has long known, the official publicity agent of the department of labor now admits in almost so many words that the labor department "conciliators" are government spies under another name.

"Organized labor," continues this official dispatch, "sometimes serves as a bulwark for capital against Communism." For organized labor read "labor officialdom" and we have the third factor in the united front of reaction.

But there is a fourth factor, also its role is a minor one within the circle of general reaction—the socialist party leadership. The dispatch from which we have quoted has this to say about it:

"The conservative employer may regard a socialist with deep distrust, but the department will back a socialist against a Red any day."

It is not surprising, in view of these admissions, to find Secretary of Labor Davis, the Los Angeles police department and A. F. of L. officialdom, cooperating in jailing a Communist worker and unseating a Communist delegate from the office workers' union.

Actually, of course, the whole upper section of the labor leadership is American imperialism's department of labor.

Tenth Anniversary Preparations

The approaching Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution in the Soviet Union finds the workers' and peasants' government the center of attack by the imperialist brigands of the world. Since Locarno, in the late fall of 1925, the malignant forces of reaction have been striving openly to prepare a new military attack against the Soviet Union.

During the decade of revolution three distinct stages are discerned in the reactionary struggle. The first was the actual armed intervention on the part of British, French and American imperialists aided by a motley crew of white guard military adventurers. This was crushed before the iron battalions of the Red Army. The second attack took the form of low diplomatic intrigue, when the wily diplomats tried to achieve by subterranean measures what they could not then achieve openly. Lenin, himself, proved to the adroit manipulators of capitalist diplomacy that the leaders of the proletarian revolution were their masters. This was followed by the third period, characterized by a long-range policy whereby Britain took the lead in an attempt to isolate and destroy the revolution. It is toward the consummation of this stage of the ten-year drive against the revolution that the energies of some of the ablest spokesmen of imperialism are directed.

Thus the approaching Tenth Anniversary celebrations, aside from the fact that they mark the close of the first decade of the world revolution, are doubly significant inasmuch as they impose upon the class-conscious workers the task of convincing the broad masses of the working class of the new threat of world war involved in these conspiracies.

Throughout the world the workers will celebrate this great historical event. In the United States the Workers (Communist) Party is preparing for a whole week of intensified activity in an effort to create in the minds of the workers a determination never to fight against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and to not merely refuse to fight but actively to challenge with all their might the imperialist government that dares take up arms against the workers' and peasants' government. It is not sufficient to remain neutral—that is the road of pacifism, a form of service to imperialism.

The Tenth Anniversary celebrations must be of such a character as to serve notice on the imperialist conspirators that in a war against the Soviet Union they will also have to wage a second war against their own working class at home. If the working class of the imperialist countries take a decisive stand they will be able to stay the hand of the war-mongers and on the approaching Tenth Anniversary the workers should dedicate themselves to the task of making impossible the realization of the war plans against the revolution.

Bertrand Russell Disrobes Ramsay MacDonald

Writing in "The Forward" For September 25, Against Indian Independence, the British "Philosopher" Inadvertently Strips Socialist Mask From Labor Party Leader and Bares Agent of British Imperialism

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

RAMSAY MACDONALD and Bertrand Russell write especially for the Sunday English section of the Jewish Daily Forward.

Their latest contributions, on October 2 and September 25, respectively, are of great value in forming an estimate of the character of the British Labor Party leadership. Especially are they of value in estimating the sincerity with which the Labor Party leadership opposes the program of British imperialism.

MACDONALD'S article is a defense of the actions of the recent Edinburgh Trade Union Congress in expelling Trades Councils affiliated with the left wing—the National Minority Movement—and in severing relations with the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee.

It is evident that MacDonald is jubilant. And in this jubilant and careless mood he lets several cats out of the bag. The Trade Union Act, which outlaws effective activities of the labor movement, the proposal for the formation of one union in each industry—questions upon the correct solution of which the life of the British labor movement depends, he dismisses in a sentence.

To him the fight on the militant section of the labor movement, the left wing and the Communist Party, was all important. It is evident from his article that MacDonald does not regard the Tory Trade Union Act as wholly bad since it outlaws mass strikes, political strikes, and other effective weapons which the Communists and the left wing have been urging the labor movement to adopt as part of its tactics. MacDonald is just as hostile to the militant section of the labor movement as Baldwin.

"But the immediately decisive thing done in Edinburgh," says MacDonald, "was to cut our trade union movement off from Communism." The Communist has had too much tolerance in our midst. Now he is the "Minority Movement," now the "International Political Prisoners Aid Society," now the "Hands Off China Committee" and so on.

"In all, he has been little better than a lying scoundrel, sustained with Moscow money and, with slavish abjectness, doing Moscow's bidding."

It will be noted by those who read the MacDonald apology for reaction, that he is much more bitter and abusive toward the movements mentioned, all of which are a challenge to British imperialist policy, domestic and foreign, than he is toward the Tory government, the instrument of British imperialism.

The Minority Movement, for instance has rallied a million workers for struggle against the Trade Union Act. The International Political Prisoners Aid Society, (its correct name, which MacDonald does not seem to know, or it may be too obvious even for him to write, is the "International Class War Prisoners Aid") organizes and carries on relief work for the hundreds of workers who were jailed by the Baldwin government during the last two years for strike and political activity. It was the only mass organization in Great Britain carrying on this work.

"THE Hands Off China" Committee organized huge meetings to protest against the dispatch of gunboats and troops to suppress the Chinese liberation movement and against atrocities like the bombardment of Nanking, etc.

Communists were a small fraction of the workers supporting these movements, but since they serve to embarrass British imperialism they irk MacDonald very much indeed.

As for "Moscow money" MacDonald will have a hard time convincing the British miners, whom he betrayed to the Baldwin government, that the \$5,000,000 sent by the Russian unions to buy food and clothing for themselves and their families during the strike, was a blow at the labor movement.

IT is when we turn to Bertrand Russell's article that we get a correct slant on MacDonald's statements, that we are able to see that when he uses such terms as "the usual swill of abuse" in describing the letter received by the General Council from the unions of the Soviet Union, he expresses not only his own attitude, but that of the imperialists—one of whom he is.

RUSSELL writes with especial reference to India and his statements could very well be the subject of another article. But here our purposes are to show that Russell, whose knowledge of the British Labor Party, the labor movement and its leaders no one will question, furnishes the evidence that MacDonald (and the rest of the official British labor leadership) are believers in British imperialism, are therefore enemies of the working class, and that this is the real reason for their war on the Communists and the left wing and for the breaking of relations with the labor unions of the Soviet Union.

BERTRAND RUSSELL says in his article in The Forward that "if I were Prime Minister I should not favor an immediate evacuation of the peninsula (India); that would merely

lead to chaos. I should favor, at the very least, THE RETENTION OF THE ARMY TO DEFEND THE FRONTIER and prevent internal civil war."

Russell is himself an imperialist. He shows it by such phrases as "some day the Indians will be sufficiently civilized to be left to themselves," and by speaking of British atrocities in India as "the oppression of a few agitators," etc.

LIKE more open imperialists of the type of Baldwin, Russell feels that the Labor Party leadership is essentially loyal to the empire. Russell says so in so many words:

"If and when there is another Labor Government, it will not do half as much as I have suggested. The majority of the leaders of the Labor Party are keen imperialists who would at the most slightly relax the severity of political persecution in India. They privately favored the dispatch of troops to Shanghai this year, and were reluctantly forced into public opposition by the pressure of the rank and file. They will always accept the judgement of British officials on the spot, in preference to that of any one else."

"The only thorough-going op-

ponents of British imperialism are the Communists. . . ."

PLEASE remember that Bertrand Russell has been a candidate of the Labor Party, that he is one of its strongest supporters and that he sees nothing discreditable in the Labor Party leaders being imperialists, and therefore sees no reason why he should not tell the truth about them.

But for the more slippery MacDonald the Russell statements will prove very embarrassing. So far he has been able with some little success, to conceal his real subservience to British imperialism by abuse of the Communists, the left wing, Communist International and the Soviet Union.

BUT he will not be able to explain away the categorical statements of Russell, who, without any thought of doing so, has rendered a great service to the labor movement.

We shall take great pleasure in dispatching a certified copy of Bertrand Russell's article in The Forward to the Communist Party of Great Britain and to the National Minority Movement.

We are sure that our British comrades will know how to use it to the best advantage.

Why a Local Labor Party?

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

The Workers Party stands committed to the use of all its energies for the building of an American Labor Party on a national scale. Nevertheless, the instructions of the Central Executive Committee to the districts in the 1926 campaign declared: "There will be three forms in which the party will go into the elections: (1) thru existing Farmer and Labor Parties; (2) thru placing united front labor tickets on the ballot; (3) by placing Workers' Party tickets on the ballot."

The question naturally arises, why this flexibility of tactics? Why this variety of forms?

American political conditions, unlike those of England, are such that a National Labor Party tends to come into being by the foundation of various local and state Labor Parties, gradually converging towards an American Labor Party and finally crystallizing when the national sentiment for their unification and for the creation of a single Labor Party on a national scale is powerful enough.

Sane in Va., Insane in N. Y.

Economically, the United States is a single unit, but because of this federal system of government, the states have widely divergent laws and distinct administrations. Thus, in extreme cases, men have been known to be divorced by the laws of one state and yet, marrying again, become bigamists by the laws of another. There have even been cases, such as the Chaboner case, where a man was insane in New York and sane in Virginia.

When the interests of big business require it, "state rights" are promptly forgotten and by all sorts of legal fictions, a unified national law in a given field is put across. Conversely, when capital wishes to block a national law, the theory of state rights is zealously upheld and the law is nullified and declared unconstitutional as an interference with state sovereignty. In this manner, every child labor law thus far put on the statute books has been set aside.

The Constitution of the United States prohibits the passage of laws limiting or abridging freedom of speech, press or assembly, or limiting the right of every citizen to bear arms. But the Constitution has been so interpreted that any state may freely adopt criminal syndicalist laws, laws forbidding the carrying of arms, laws forbidding mass picketing and other forms of free assembly. Nevertheless, when the war broke out a national "espionage" act was passed which was effectively used on a national scale along with the numerous criminal syndicalist and criminal anarchy acts of the various states.

Brakes On Progress.
The courts of the United States have been one of the chief instruments for blocking legislation which expresses the needs of the working class. They have always appealed to precedents established in a period when there was no working class and no modern industry.

Labor protection measures, child labor laws, regulations of the length of the work day, minimum wage measures, social insurance, etc., have been construed by the capitalist courts as state matters and not national ones, therefore the labor movement has had to fight in each state separately for the passage of such laws and consequently labor political activities tend to be of a local nature. It is only when such laws are finally passed in a given state that the state supreme court steps in and declares them unconstitutional, and, as a last resort, if the bosses lose, they appeal to the national supreme court, which gives the final death blow to the measure in question. For this they use the "due pro-

cess of law" clause of the 14th amendment which was smuggled by a corporation lawyer into the constitutional amendment supposed to safeguard the rights of the Negro in the South.

The Central Labor Union.

Again, the natural basis for political activity tends to be the local Central Labor Council in municipal matters and the State Federation of Labor in state matters. These bodies are much closer to the rank and file particularly the former of them than is the executive council and the national convention of the American Federation of Labor. Consequently it is in the Central Labor Council that the demands of labor for independent political action first make themselves felt and most strongly so.

Local Governments as Strike Breakers

The greatest stimulus to the formation of a Labor Party is the use of the courts, police and other government agencies as strike breaker. Yet, except in the basic industries in big national strikes such as railroad and coal strikes or the big steel strike, it is the local or state courts and the local police or the state constabulary and the local and state governmental agencies generally that do the strike breaking. Consequently, again the first national step of labor towards independent political action is aimed at the local government which is used against him and he makes a demand that a workers' government be set up in the city and state.

Thus, because of the great extent of territory of the United States (it is as if all the countries of Europe were fused into one), because of the division into states containing industrial centers, because of the diversified nature of the farm industry, because of divergent laws in each state and the state and local courts with their injunctions and because it is generally the local police and the local government rather than the U. S. army and the national government that have been used against strikers, and because of the doctrine of state rights and the innumerable separate state legislatures, and finally because the government of the United States has only recently become a centralized government and still is not nearly so centralized as are the governments of most European countries—for all these reasons and for the reason also that local labor councils are most responsible to the needs and desires of the rank and file, the natural mode of formation of a labor party in America is thru the formation of various local labor and farmer labor parties, at least in the states most favorably disposed, as a preliminary to the formation of a national labor party.

There are times, however, such as the period 1920-1923, when the impetus for a national labor party is very much stronger.

The Task Before Us.

This year, however, it is obvious that no national labor party will be formed and therefore it is the task of our districts, according to local conditions, to make the biggest possible steps forward toward the formation of local labor parties and the creation of a sentiment for a national party. There are some states in which Farmer-Labor Parties already exist and the problem of the Communist is to strengthen and broaden them. There are others in which a labor party can be created, and still others in which a united labor ticket, as a first step toward a labor party, can be set up.

If the various units of the party all over the country create the proper pre-conditions from below, we can trust the government to create the proper conditions from above so that in 1928, which is a national presidential campaign, a National Labor Party can be formed.

DRAMA

The New Plays

"PORGY," a folk play, by Dorothy and Du Bose Heyward, will open Monday night at the Guild Theatre, presented by the Theatre Guild. In the cast are Rose McClendon, Frank Wilson, Evelyn Ellis, Georgette Harvey, George Moore, Jack Carter and Percy Verwayne.

"CHAUVES-SOURIS" opens Monday night at the Cosmopolitan Theatre, with Nickoli Balleff in his famous role of past seasons.

"THE FIVE O'CLOCK GIRL," at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, Monday evening. Book by Guy Bolton and Fred Thompson; lyrics and music by Bert Kalmar and Harry Ruby. Mary Easton and Oscar Shaw are featured.

"SYNTHETIC SIN," a new comedy by Frederic and Fannie Hatton, will be presented at the Forty-ninth Street Theatre, Monday evening, with Dorothy Burgess, Allan Birmingham, Peggy Allenby, Helene Sinnott, Louis D'Arcy and Valarie Valiare in the cast.

"THE 19TH HOLE," a golf comedy by Frank Craven, will be presented by D. L. Erlanger, Tuesday evening at the George M. Cohan Theatre. In the cast are Mr. Craven, Mary Kennedy, Kitty Kelly, Marion Abott, Homer Barton, Roy Cochrane, John Harwood, Robert Wayne, Adora Andrews and Charles MacDonald.

"JUST FANCY," a musical adaptation by Joseph Santley and Gertrude Purcell of the A. E. Thomas comedy, "Just Suppose," is scheduled for Tuesday night at the Casino Theatre. Joseph Meyer and Philip Charig composed the score, and Leo Robin supplied the lyrics. The players include: Raymond Hitchcock, Ivy Sawyer, Mr. Santley, Eric Blore, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, H. Reeves-Smith, Marguerite and Gill and John Hundley.

"WHITE LIGHTS," James La Penna's musical comedy, will have its premiere at the Ritz Theatre Tuesday evening. Paul Gerald Smith is the author of the book, and J. Fred Coats composed the music. In the cast are Rosalie Claire, Lee Donnelly, Sam Ash, Margaret Lange, James S. Barrett and Mollie O'Doherty.

"THE MATRIMONIAL BED," a comedy, will be presented by A. H. Woods, at the Ambassador Theatre Wednesday evening. The play is a comedy in three acts, adapted from the French of T. Mirande and Moussey-Eon by Seymour Hicks, who has been playing it for the past year in London. John T. Murray and Vivian Oakland are featured in the company which includes May Vokes, Lennox Pawle, Lee Patrick, Kenneth Hill and Clay Clements.

"THE SPRINGBOARD," a comedy by Alice Duer Miller, will open Wednesday at the Mansfield Theatre, presented by Charles L. Wagner, with Sidney Blackner playing the chief role.

AMUSEMENTS

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION 49th ST. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
Thurs. W. of B'way. Evens. 8:30
OPENING TONIGHT AT 8:30
SYNTHETIC SIN
A new play by Frederic & Fanny Hatton

HAMPDEN
WALTER
in Hosen's comedy
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's 42nd St. W. of B'way at 62d St.
Evenings at 8:30
Mornings Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

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

National Theatre
41 St. W. of B'way
Evens 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30
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THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA
Announces a season of productions dramatizing the class war!

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An industrial play with an acetylene flame
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Other plays to be selected from
SINGING JAILBIRDS, by Upton Sinclair
THE CENTURIES, by Em. Jo. Hasshe
HOBOKEN BLUES, by Michael Gold
PICNIC, by Francis Edwards Paragoh
AIRWAYS, INC., by Joan Dos Passos
and a play by John Howard Lawson.

The DAILY WORKER has purchased a special block of tickets.

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With increasing unemployment, with the power of government used against workers daily—these three books offer the kind of reading that is not only timely and interesting but the kind you should pass on to your fellow worker to read.

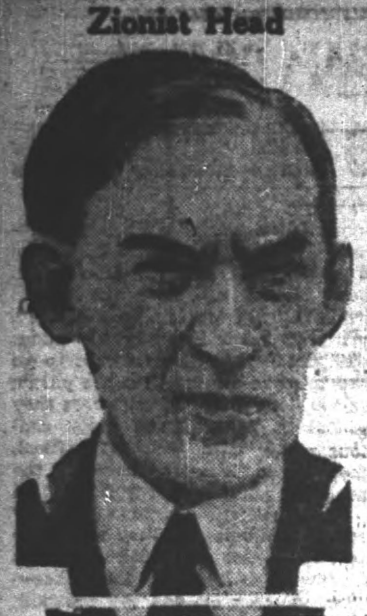
WHAT'S WHAT ABOUT COOLIDGE?
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GOV'T STRIKEBREAKER
By Jay Lovestone
We bring this book especially to your attention. In an attractive cloth bound edition —.60

UNEMPLOYMENT
Why It Occurs and How to Fight It
By Earl R. Browder —.10

All Three for 50 Cents

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.



Zionist Head
Louis Lipsky, president of the Zionist organization in America, has just returned to New York after attending the stormy conference at Basle.

Literacy Tests Appear As New Election Bogey

In their effort to prevent workers from participating in elections, New York authorities are passing various laws making it more difficult to obtain the right to vote. To the laws which have always prevented workers in New York, as in all parts of the U. S., from voting, if they have been obliged to change their residence thru having to go elsewhere to seek employment, or thru housing difficulties, or for any other cause, are now added literacy tests. These literacy tests are being made continually more rigid. They are designed to exclude the worker who has not had an opportunity to get a sufficient schooling to exclude also the foreign-born worker wherever possible.

Remember Jan. 1, 1922. All workers who have not previously voted, or have become qualified to vote in New York State after Jan. 1, 1922, or who having voted in other states did not become qualified to vote in New York State until after Jan. 1, 1922, and who have never voted in New York State, will have to take such a literacy test.

Every reader of this paper who might be subject to disqualification should be sure to safeguard his vote and should in addition warn all friends who have not already voted in the state of New York. The literacy tests do not apply to those who have voted in New York since January 1, 1922. Such new voters, as described above, must present a diploma showing they have been graduated from an American or English elementary school or from a higher school where English is the language of instruction. In the absence of such a diploma, a literacy test must be taken. These tests will be given between Oct. 10 and 15 from 6.30 to 9.30 p. m. in 90 public schools in New York City to anyone who wishes to take them. To those who pass these tests, in which ability to read and write English must be proved, a certificate of literacy signed by the Board of Regents of the state of New York will be given. By presenting such a certificate at the registration booth, the bearer will qualify as a voter. Once a voter has taken this literacy test, or received this certificate, or presented his diploma, or voted in the state of New York, he is no longer a new voter and need not take a test again or present any evidence of literacy. Workers should settle the matter once and for all. Those workers who cannot read or write English are advised to register at once in the Workers School elementary English "A" course.

Voters also will not be permitted to vote in the elections unless they register formally as voters. The registration dates are in the second week of October. Workers should watch the DAILY WORKER for exact dates and places of registration. They should also watch for the registration booth. If in doubt as to the proper booth, a worker should inquire at the nearest registration booth. No one can vote who does not register. Those who cannot read or write because of physical disability, such as deaf mutes, cripples and blind persons, need not present certificates of literacy.

Los Angeles HANDS OFF CHINA! Los Angeles
A lecture to be given by **EARL R. BROWDER**, Working Class Leader of International Reputation.
SUBJECT: **"THE CHINESE REVOLUTION AS I SAW IT"**
at MUSIC-ART HALL, 233 SO. BROADWAY
OCTOBER 19th, 8 P. M.
Admission: Anti-Imperialist League. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Conrad Browder will also speak at San Bernardino, October 19th, and at Long Beach and San Pedro, October 20th.
Reception and banquet arranged for Earl R. Browder and Paul C. Reiss at the Co-operative Center, 2709 Brooklyn Ave., Monday, October 17th.

ORGANIZED LABOR=TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

THE WORKERS MOVE TOWARD A LABOR PARTY IN PENNSYLVANIA

By GEORGE PAPCUN.
The question of a real labor party in Pennsylvania again crops up. In Pennsylvania, where the labor movement or the bureaucracy has been following the policy of endorsing their so-called friends and fighting their enemies of the old political parties, where in spite of their so-called friends being elected after huge expenditures of money, time and energy we find that at this time the so-called friends of labor are not paying any attention to the notorious attacks of the Pennsylvania government against the miners of western and central Pennsylvania who are out on strike today. The state police, deputy sheriffs and coal and iron police are being used to club the miners into submission. The courts, which are supposed to be such splendid institutions and of which some of the judges are supposed to be friends of labor, readily hand out injunctions against the miners' union, its officials and membership. It is significant to see after the policy which was followed by the American Federation of Labor (a non-partisan policy) we find the executive council at this time coming out with the following statement:
"The information submitted to the Executive Council shows that miners and their families have been evicted from their homes by coal corporations and that thousands of the coal and iron police have been deputized to terrorize the striking miners and their families. These coal and iron police while deputies of state and county authorities are being paid by the steel companies and coal corporations."
It seems that even the American Federation of Labor recognizes the fact that the so-called friends it supported during the elections are now using their power against them. The statement goes on further to say:
"Because of the attitude of the political powers which control the situation in Pennsylvania, the Executive Council will consider the formulation of plans by which it can arouse the workers of Pennsylvania to use their political power in behalf of their friends and in opposition to their enemies." Here again the officials admit that the policy which they have pursued has brought no favorable results to the labor movement but in spite of that, President Green seems to reiterate the same policy of supporting their friends and opposing their enemies within the old political parties.
It now comes before the workers of Pennsylvania in a more sharp form than ever whether or not they are going to force the so-called labor leaders into action at this critical period of the miners' union fight, mobilize the political power of the workers into a labor party and start the fight also on the political field, not within the two old parties but with a political party of their own.

The issue also confronts the Executive Council of the Penna. State Federation of Labor. If there was ever an exposure of how the policy of supporting friends and opposing enemies within the old political parties works, it was when James H. Maurer, president of the federation, gave his annual report at the convention on May 10, 1927, at Harrisburg, Pa. In part his report reads as follows:
"The history of the session which adjourned a little more than three weeks ago speaks for itself, and proves to observing people that it is no improvement over the worst of any previous session (speaking of legislative session of Penna., 1927). Our state government is nothing more than a shadow of what its founders intended it should be, while the daily newspapers have given plenty of space during the past few months about corrupt elections, criminal expenditures of money to corrupt the electorate, ballot box stuffing, etc., little has been said about a greater evil and that is the destruction of representative government. The blokes at home believe that the people they elect to represent them in the legislative hall vote on legislative matters at their conscience dictates or at least in the interest of the majority of those who elect them and that they try to find out what the people from their district want and vote accordingly. This is how it should be and most people believe that is how it is. But it is not. Nothing even near like it."
He deals mostly with the old age pension legislation, which came up in 1927 when he, as a member of the general assembly, introduced a bill providing for state old age pension. The result was after a number of years a commission was appointed to make a thorough study of the question. In 1923 it passed the lower house and the senate by majority vote was signed May 1st, 1923, by Governor Gifford Pinchot. When hardly had time elapsed in getting 45 counties organized in active order to put it into effect, an injunction was gotten out on the basis that it was un-American, Socialistic, and Bolshevistic and that the law would tend toward making workers spendthrifts strikes at the hopes of the farmers

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

COAL EXPERTS OF U. S. S. R. ARRIVE; TO BUY MACHINES

Coal Production of Don Basin Doubled

A delegation consisting of executive and technical men of the Donugol coal trust of the Soviet Union has arrived here with a view of visiting coal regions in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Illinois. Orders for American machinery are expected to be placed as a result of this visit.
Mr. Boyarshinov, director and production manager of the Donugol Trust stated at the offices of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, the principal organization in the Soviet-American trade, that a considerable part of modern equipment to be used in the new mines of the Don Basin will be of American manufacture.
Trend Towards U. S. Methods.
"It may be stated that German methods and German equipment dominated in the Russian coal industry before the war," said Mr. Boyarshinov. "During the recent years, however, there was a decided trend towards American production methods. Two American firms: Stuart, James & Cook, of New York and Allen and Garcia of Chicago have been engaged by our Trust to prepare the plans for the opening up of several new mines.
"Our program for the next five years provides for the construction of 96 new mines with annual capacity of from 400,000 to 500,000 tons each. It is expected that in seven years the Donugol Trust will be producing about 60,000,000 tons of coal per year which will be three times its present output. I may as well mention that

British Tories Deport Dr. V. N. Polovesa

LONDON, Oct. 9.—In accordance with its policy of waging an unofficial war against the Soviet Union, the Home Office of the tory government has ordered the expulsion of Dr. V. N. Polovesa, Red Cross representative of the U. S. S. R. since 1921.
Dr. Polovesa before leaving London declared that she had not the faintest suspicion about the reason for her deportation. She was staying in London in a purely non-political capacity and could see no reason for the action of the Home Office.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

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Swedish Labor Delegation Visits Earthquake Area At Sebastopol, U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 9.—A Swedish labor delegation headed by a member of the Swedish Parliament Stromberg, has arrived in Sebastopol, Crimea. The delegation attended the meeting of the City Soviet at which questions arising out of the earthquake were discussed. The delegation conveyed the condolences of the Swedish proletariat to the Sebastopol Soviet.
The Executive Committee of the Clerks' Union of Belgium has invited the Central Committee of the Soviet Office Workers Union to send representatives to the forthcoming Congress of the Belgian Union to be held October 30. The Soviet Clerks' Union has accepted the invitation.

MANILA, P. I., Oct. 9.—Sixty-four passengers aboard the inter-island passenger steamship Bicol had a narrow escape from death today when the steamer was driven ashore on one of the southern islands by a new typhoon which today was sweeping through the Southern and Central Luzon.

Heroism on N. Y. C. Is Worth One Medal

Heroism on the New York Central Railroad is worth a medal. Fourteen employees of the road who saved either life or property under hazardous circumstances last year have been decorated by officials in the first ceremony of its kind staged by the road. A fifteenth man who distinguished himself in a fire was not able to receive his reward. He died recently. His medal was ceremoniously given to his widow.

"RIGHT TO KEEP MOVING ON" ONLY ONE LEFT SOUTHERN WORKERS BY BOSSES' PATERNALISM

(By Federated Press)
"The one freedom which the worker possessed is the freedom to move on to another mill," says Paul Blanshard of the southern textile mill workers in his second article "Servants of the Spindle" in the New Republic. Blanshard spent months in the south investigating mill conditions and mill villages, the latter the subject of his second article.
The southern textile worker "has no right to protest, no organized power, no vehicle for expressing his wants, but he can quit the job immediately if he does not like mill conditions. . . . In actual practice, the mill worker asserts his right to move on almost continuously. He wanders from mill to mill, frequently averaging a change of location every year. . . . He has learned to travel light, which practice explains the great shortage of furniture in many mill houses."
"The mill owners have deliberately destroyed every attempt by the workers to unite their forces in recognized labor unions," declares Blanshard. "The Solid South," boasts the Manufacturers Record, "means security for every manufacturer trembling under the anarchistic labor leaders to every manufacturer hovering under the rim of radical labor's volcano." Blanshard comments that it is rather ridiculous to term the United Textile Workers Union—one he calls among the most conservative—as radical. Southern employers have abolished

UNION LEADERS COMMEND REPORT OF LABOR BODY

Join the Delegation in Praising U. S. S. R.

Commenting on the report of the Trade Union Labor Delegation that recently returned from the Soviet Union, H. Levins, secretary of the District Council, Shoe Workers' Protective Union, said recently that "the report of the delegation bears out the truth of the wonderful achievements of the workers in the Soviet Union. In spite of all the difficulties they had to face, the workers of that country have been able to accomplish great things. In the future much more will be heard from the workers of that land."

Conditions Better Than U. S.

A. Rosenfeld, secretary of the Iron and Bronze Workers' Union told the DAILY WORKER that "in many ways the conditions of the workers in the Soviet Union are today better than the workers in the United States. I am glad to read the splendid report of the American Trade Union Delegation and hope that millions of workers throughout the country become acquainted with its contents."
"The Soviet Union is the only working class government in the world and as one who participates in the labor movement, I feel happy to hear of the progress of my fellow workers. May the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union continue to prosper and continue to develop the proletarian state."

unionism and even at Henderson, N. C., where workers recently struck, Blanshard feels they cannot hold a local without a victory in the strike. (The strike ended in compromise).
"The revival of trade unions in the southern mills depends chiefly upon the willingness of the American Federation of Labor to spend large sums of money in a carefully planned campaign." The United Textile Workers cannot undertake the fight alone, says Blanshard, as he pays tribute to their past efforts. "The employers' control of the mill village does not prevent organizing activity in the largest centers of the south in which several mill villages are clustered around a city, such as Columbus or Charlotte."
Begin with a campaign of education concerning evils of 10 and 11 hour days of work and 11 and 12 hour night shifts, counsels Blanshard, to get humane standards in southern mills. He believes it is a job for the southerners themselves to do. Blanshard is field secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy.

Birger Gets Stay

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 9.—Charles Birger, member of one of southern Illinois' notorious outlaw gangs, today won the first step in his legal fight to save himself from the gallows when the supreme court granted his petition for a writ of error and supersedeas.

CO-OPERATIVES

CO-OPERATIVES CONGRESS OF THE CENTRAL UNION OF SWEDISH CONSUMERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The Congress of the Kooperativa-eratives. Special emphasis was laid Forbundet was held on June 27 and 28, 1927. It was attended by 550 delegates and 50 guests (including May from the Alliance).
The report of the managing board (Johansson report) speaks of "brilliant developments," the best proof of which is the concentration of capitalist forces against consumers' coop-

FARMERS

COOLIDGE WILL FIGHT FARMERS AGAIN

By LAURENCE TODD.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (FP).—Farm relief measures will again meet the stubborn opposition of President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon, backed by all the political and business machinery for which they speak, when congress takes up that issue this winter.
On Sunday, Oct. 2nd, Coolidge entertained Chairman Butler of the republican national committee at the White House. The two men went into a long discussion of the whole political and business situation from the Butler-Coolidge-Mellon standpoint. Then Butler went into conference with a group of other members of the national committee, representing eastern states. On Tuesday a cabinet meeting took place. On Tuesday afternoon the public was informed that Coolidge is determined to block all expenditures, however desirable, that can be eliminated in the final year of his administration.
This program cuts two ways. It for aid in getting back upon their feet, and it discourages immediate plans for tax reduction.

Germans Invite Pickens To Europe to Lecture On the Negro in U. S. A.

The anti-Imperialist Society, of Germany, sent a radiogram on October 6, to William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advanced of Colored People, inviting him to deliver a series of lectures in all the principal cities of Germany, in the German language, and to speak also in Brussels, Paris and Geneva.
International Labor Defense
TROY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—In workers' gatherings in Schenectady and Troy a collection of \$16.50 was made for THE DAILY WORKER, and another \$16.50 was raised for the International Labor Defense.

Help the Onward March of the Russian Revolution



Swell the forces of the World Revolution with new readers of THE DAILY WORKER. Every new reader's pledge and every subscription is at the same time a greeting of solidarity to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Along with the new readers you secure YOUR NAME will appear in the halls of the Kremlin during the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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This Is the Season of Fake Uprisings Within The Parties of Capitalism

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

There will be an opposition within the national republican convention next year, but there will be no split of the republican party.

The opposition will be weak and vacillating. In many ways it will be difficult to differentiate as between the oppositionists and the regulars, the latter having carefully and successfully won over the former in many respects.

It is, therefore, interesting to learn that some of the so-called "insurgent western republican senators" have just had a meeting in Washington with the avowed purpose of raising the standards of opposition in the next republican convention against the possibilities for the presidential nomination already mentioned by the old guard. These include such reactionaries as Hughes, Hoover, Lowden, Dawes—a dollar loving quartette beyond compare.

The "insurgent" meeting was held in the office of Senator William E. Borah in Washington. It was this same Borah that visited the Roosevelt "insurgents" gathered in the Auditorium Theatre, in Chicago, in 1912, after they had effected the split of the republican party. Immediately returning to the Coliseum, however, where the "regular" convention was in session, and there giving his assent and support to the candidacy of William Howard Taft, who was defeated by Woodrow Wilson, democrat, to be sure, but who was promoted to become chief justice of the United States supreme court.

Any "opposition," therefore, that is spawned with Borah as one of the conspirators against the old regime, thus betrays its weakness. Borah played host to Senator Smith W. Brookhart, of Iowa, and Senator Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota. It is planned to hold another meeting this week to be attended by Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota and Robert B. Howell of Nebraska.

These names are set down here because they have all been used to mislead workers and farmers in the middle west, if not the whole country, in the past, and will be so used again.

The fraudulent nature of this "opposition" is seen in the announcement that several senators composing it will be content with the nomination either of the multi-millionaire, former governor of Illinois, Frank O. Lowden, or Vice President "Hell n' Maria" Dawes, the Chicago banker. Both Lowden and Dawes supported the fake McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, the spurious nature of which has not yet been successfully revealed to the wide masses of the suffering agricultural population. In fact, the farmers have been led to believe that the McNary-Haugen bill furnishes a cure-all for their every woe, and that any supporter of this legislation is therefore "A FRIEND!"

It is peculiar, however, that neither Senator Charles McNary, of Oregon, head of the senate committee on agriculture, nor Representative Haugen, of Iowa, head of the house committee on agriculture, is mentioned as a present or prospective member of Borah's little insurrection. If McNary and Haugen are wedded too closely to the republican machine, then the legislation they sponsor should be just as unsatisfactory.

The McNary-Haugen measure can in no way benefit the four millions of farm workers and the four millions of tenant farmers. Yet it is these, as well as the small farmers and the well-to-do farmers who are drawn into support of this relief measure. It is only with the support of these elements in the agrarian population that the Borahs and Nyes, the Norrises and La-Follettes, the Howells and the Fraziers keep themselves in power.

There is no doubt that a watered McNary-Haugen bill will be one of the first bits of legislation to be introduced in the session of congress that convenes in December. It may even be tempered to receive the signature of the White House.

If this prophecy comes to pass then the whole "insurgent" outfit, Brookhart, Norris, Howell, Nye, Frazier and Borah, will stomp the country to win votes for their party, the republican party. They will go through the middle western country, forget all about the tyranny of Wall Street and the exploitation of the ruling class generally, and argue with the farmers that there is no need for independent political action for the Labor Party. Thus they become the best agents of capitalists.

There is the side show by-play, by which Norris mentions Borah as a possible candidate for president, with Borah doing the same honors for Norris.

There is no doubt that puffy orators, sweating with the effort, will nominate both Norris and Borah, and perhaps other "insurgents" for the presidential nomination at the republican convention. The Butlers and Smoots have heard such nominating speeches before. At the same time they have settled the nominations in their own hotel rooms. And the "insurgents" have agreed.

What the workers and farmers must decide first is whether they are through with the political parties of the bosses.

If they have decided to act as a class, and nearly 300,000 voted the Farmer-Labor ticket at the last state election in Minnesota, then there is no fraud that can win them back again, even a McNary-Haugen bill, especially one that gets the joint support of both Dawes and Brookhart.

The case with which these "insurgents" bridge party lines is shown by the fact that Senator Norris, of Nebraska, has an eye to the possible democratic nomination, Al Smith, of New York, as a "progressive" presidential candidate. This is another suggestion to workers and farmers, that if they are not satisfied with the republican party, then they should turn to the democrats. Anything is better in the eyes of these capitalist politicians than permitting the workers to sever their relations completely with the old parties and establish their own independent political power.

William M. Butler, chairman of the republican national committee, had a conference last week with Senator Borah. Butler, the New England textile multi-millionaire, head of the reigning oligarchy in New England that murdered Sacco and Vanzetti, could have given Borah no better orders than to hold his little insurrectionary tea party in an effort to give the workers and poor farmers an impression that there is a rebellion growing within the republican party. But the workers and farmers will not be fooled. The old parties belong completely to capitalism. The exploited masses must build their own Labor Party.

A WORKER'S REACTION AGAINST ROMAIN ROLLAND'S LETTER

By EMILE ZENBERT.

"My testimony will perhaps have a certain value," writes Romain Rolland in a letter on Sacco and Vanzetti which was recently published in the "Nation." Other than that of classifying him among the liberals, the reformists, and a trifle above the yellow socialists his testimony, beautifully written as it is, has no value at all.

We will see why. To him "the most terrible side of the tragedy is the abyss which this offense has now dug between the United States and the rest of the people of the world."

It is not exactly so. No! By no means. What of Mrs. Sacco?

In this tragedy, there is no particular "most terrible side." Every side is terrible and every side is most terrible. The life of torment, of tears and sleepless nights that Mrs. Sacco had to endure, a life practically closed now by the murder of her husband, was not bright. Even though accustomed as she must have become to hear of her husband's execution, it must have been unbearable for her to survive, still to breathe the air of hatred and prejudice that burnt Sacco to death.

Could not her fate be considered as "the most terrible side of the tragedy?"

What of the Workers? And what about the working class of the world, not the "people"—the word people is too vague a term to have a definite meaning—is not their side of the tragedy also most "terrible"? Sacco and Vanzetti belonged to the working class as much as they belonged to their family—and perhaps more. How does the class-conscious worker feel now when two of his most militant leaders were murdered? Was not this a most terrible, a most flagrant, a most heinous, bloody slap at the working class. "Hey you, you bastards, you see what happens to you when you want freedom? Down, you bastards, on your knees, on your belly, and crawl and slave and shut up, not a word of protest, or the deadly breath of electricity for you, deadly breath of electricity for you."

What "Barbarous" Country? Further, our highly beloved author, says that "the two unfortunate men were subjected to a cruelty such as the most barbarous country in our world today, Bolshevik Russia, would have thought too cowardly, too inhuman."

If Russia is barbarous, what is England, France and the United States? Bolshevik Russia has not, so far as how, bombarded foreign towns. Bolshevik Russia has not yet slaughtered thousands of helpless men, women and children. Bolshevik Russia has not yet ravaged foreign countries and oppressed and murdered their inhabitants. To mention a few cases, does Romain Rolland know what is going on in China and in Nicaragua? And invariably, the reports and comments of those non-Communist Europeans and Americans who have visited the "Workers' Fatherland" are indicative of peace, of growth, of freedom, of contentment, certainly not of barbarism.

And like all the liberals the author of "Jean Christophe" commits the same yellow-socialist error. He entreated Fuller for mercy. Since Romain Rolland knew that "savagery and blood-thirsty souls exist," did he expect to move them by pleading for mercy? What is mercy to men symbolizing murder, blood, greed, oppression?

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PAUL CROUCH

By COVAMI.

We have heard lots from the capitalist press of "Unknown Heroes," but Paul Crouch is not a hero to plute, either known or unknown. Paul, it is true, is, or rather was, a soldier in the army of this great trusted democracy. But Paul made a mistake no loyal soldier can make and have any chance of becoming a hero. Paul began to think, and thinking in a private soldier is nothing short of sedition and maybe treason.

Well, Paul began to think and, looking on the state of the working classes in all the lands where he was ordered to carry on for civilization, Paul's thoughts soon became "dangerous thoughts," as the Jap Mikado has it. Thinking such thoughts and being both a soldier and workingman, Paul began to agitate and organize within and around the army, saying to his fellows: "Why should we be always slaying our fellow workers? What have they done to us that we should kill them? And, when we kill them, who gets the goods? Not us nor the American workers. I say it's all wrong. Let's organize and say so out loud and maybe we can stop it."

Paul thought he and the boys who joined him had a perfect constitutional right to say and act, and it did look that way—on paper. Thinking they were American citizens with American rights, Paul and his bunch were soon making soldiers and other proletarians sit up and take notice. Hawaii, where they were stationed, was soon buzzing with excitement. This finally excited the grand moguls of the army. They told Paul to shut up. Paul wouldn't, hold-

Romain Rolland deplores the fact that no official of the United States government "gave audible expression of the voice of humanity." How childish! Murders of that nature, Sacco and Vanzetti, are being perpetrated practically every day; if not in the United States proper, it is in China; if not in China, it is in the Philippines; if not in the Philippines, it is in Nicaragua. And what American official has ever protested against these horrors, these crimes?

Then we learn that those who were most overwhelmed were "the liberals, the Christians, the saner and better-balanced elements of Europe."

So what were those elements who protested openly, those workers, men and women, who went out on strike, who demonstrated in front of American consulates, who begged not for mercy and life imprisonment, but who demanded freedom, immediate freedom, who defied the police and the soldiery, who were in constant danger of being clubbed, or shot, or thrown into jail, or being deported, who did not stay home to weep and pray and hope and send letters, beautifully written letters, while the whole of mankind that is strong, that is young, that is militant, that is fearless, demanded a general, a universal and revolutionary protest to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti?

... were these men and women not "most overwhelmed" by the murder of the two martyrs? It is because too many people stayed home and not enough workers went out on strike; it is because there was no general and universal strike; it is because the "liberals, the Christians, the sane and well-balanced elements of Europe" and America again betrayed the working class in general and Sacco and Vanzetti in particular, and not because America did not have a Voltaire, as Romain Rolland writes, for a thousand Voltaires could not have done what a thousand power-house workers, a thousand railroad workers, a thousand transportation workers could have effected.

... that Sacco and Vanzetti were murdered. In ending his letter Romain Rolland states that he loves "America." There are two Americas only: the proletarian and all that is not proletarian. And it is certainly not the proletarian, particularly the militant, the class-conscious proletarian America that the author of the "Enchanted Soul" loves. So that the fellow who was exiled from France during the war because of his pacifist tendencies, loves the non-proletarian America—the most powerful imperialist, the most reactionary country in the world.

America, divorced of Thayer and Fuller, Taft and Coolidge, is great! People persist in holding this view, upon remaining blind, upon not seeing that it was not Thayer and Fuller that executed Sacco and Vanzetti, but that it was a great yet rotten murderous system, the foundation of modern society, known as capitalism, that murdered the two men. And if as Romain Rolland says, "that a blow in history is always sooner or later given back," I hope that he himself and all the others like him should live to see that telling blow given back. I hope that they should live long enough that the truth may be revealed to them. I hope that they may yet see the day, although it may hurt their eyes, accustomed as they were to live in constant darkness, when capitalism, the chief perpetrator of all crime, the gigantic breeder of all criminals, from the gangster to the general, will crumble, will be destroyed and in its stead Communism will be established.

ing that he was an American citizen and had as much right to think and speak, even if he was nothing but a private, as did the officers. Paul kept at it and the more he did the madder officers got. Finally they could stand his "treason" no longer. They had him arrested. He was brought before a court organized by the officers and was tried by the officers. Though his accusers were judge, jury, sheriff and prosecutor, the trial was, as usual, "fair and impartial" in every way. All the officers said so, and all officers are "officers and gentlemen." After this "impartial trial" was over, Paul found himself facing a life sentence in the penitentiary. It was not an enviable life to face, but Paul faced it without apologizing or begging for mercy.

So raw was the deal handed him however that a roar of protest went up over the country. Even the President heard this and came to the conclusion that three years was enough to "teach Paul a lesson." So he cut the 40 years down to three, and Paul is now out of durance vile.

He seems to have learned his lesson well, too, for he is on the road now telling about the Chinese revolution and calling on the workers and farmers to unite and free themselves from imperial slavery, no matter how "glorious" it may seem. This indicates that while Paul may not be a "Hero"—that he is a MAN, and one well worth all workers and farmers and lovers of liberty hearing, for a man always has something to say that's worth hearing.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSTANDS

Machine Lumbering In Soviet Karelia Introduces Cooperation Into Practice

(Second Article on Soviet Karelia.)

Special DAILY WORKER Correspondence.

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.

THE pine tree might well be adopted as the symbol of Karelian economy, just as the codfish used to serve Massachusetts before the regime of Murderer Fuller, by the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, substituted the electric chair for that older emblem. The surface of Karelia may be apportioned roughly as follows: one-fifth farm and town land, one-fifth water, and three-fifths forest. Practically the whole of the rural population engages in lumbering during part (or all) of the year, more than half (52.3%) of the industrial workers are directly engaged in working up timber in the mills and other wood-working establishments, the income from their products accounts for 72% of the total returns from Karelian industry, and lumber yields 60% of all state revenues. Truly the pine tree is the "Christmas Tree" of Soviet Karelia's Yuletide feast, with the products of other industries—fishing, quarrying, farming, metal-working, etc.—only serving as spangles.

The world market for Karelian lumber is said to be without any limit. Russian timber occupies first place for quality mainly because its supply is so plentiful that the producers do not bother to try to work off second-rate sticks among the higher grades—it is not worth while to transport anything but the best. Then, too, the backwardness in exploiting the forest for by-products such as resin and pitch assures foreign lumber buyers of timber from which no strength has been drawn. In the future the trees are to be tapped for one year for resin here also—but in America it is said that the timber is often bled five and six seasons before the lumber is marketed.

There is one limit, however, to the amount of timber Soviet Karelia can put on the market—a purely domestic limit—the amount of labor power to be thrown into lumbering, and also its productivity. The economic importance of the forest has already been stated—industry, government, social development are all based upon the productivity of the forests. In one way or another the shortage of labor power must be overcome.

This is being accomplished along two lines. The first is through the importation of workers from other parts of Russia and from foreign countries, chiefly Finland and Sweden. Thus last season 1000 peasants and large numbers of horses were brought in from other parts of Russia to work in the north woods. The results were not especially satisfactory, because, unaccustomed as the newcomers were to the climate and to the vigorous pace of the husky Karelian and Finnish lumberjacks, they could not produce more than one-half or even one-third of the local norm. A much more promising method of increasing the amount of available labor power is the practice of active government help to new settlers, homesteaders or "colonizers" as they are known here. This will be dealt with in a later letter.

Machines to Help Out.

The second way in which the vital question of shortage of man power is being met is by mechanizing the work in the woods. Thus far this is in its experimental stage but the plans are so carefully worked out and so thoroughly adapted to local conditions that success seems certain. An area of 106,000 hectares of virgin forest has been assigned for the experiment, and of this 50,000 cannot be logged under the old methods because of a lack of water transport. So by means of gasoline band-saws, caterpillar tractors and trailers a new solution to this basic problem is to be sought.

But there is much more involved in the application of machinery to the forest than just the logging of otherwise inaccessible areas. With the introduction of machinery they are to go over from extensive to intensive lumbering methods. Now practically all lumbering here is extensive, i. e., a virgin area is denuded of its lumber, the waste (sometimes as high as 50%) remaining to rot on the ground, where it chokes off all chance for the growth of young trees. Sometimes this waste is burned on the ground by peasants seeking a few years' exploitation of virgin soil, and in this process large areas of nearby standing timber are also burned down. On the average the cut-over land simply degenerates into scrub within 6 years. This terribly wasteful method has already been checked somewhat by introducing the 20-year extensive lumbering method, under which only one-twentieth of an area to be cut is taken each year, with provisions for cleaning up the cut-over land sufficiently to give the young trees a chance to grow.

Under machine lumbering, however, there will be no denuding. After the first clean-up of the forest—in which about 10,000 hectares are worked to the extent of 30-50 cubic meters per hectare—only the best mature trees, or those which give no promise of further development, will be taken each year, thus "farming" the forests on a perpetual long-range perspective. After the first year the amount taken out annually will be reduced, but the proportion between good timber and firewood (which at first is 30:70) will gradually be reversed.

While the present forests seem to be inexhaustible, actually there is no such thing. Experts estimate the present annual growth of Karelia's forests at 0.5% to 0.7%—but with the present wasteful methods the amount of lumber taken out during 1927-8 already reaches this annual replenishment growth. Thus if the old methods were to be retained an increase of exploitation could be effected only at the expense of the lumber reserves and if continued would lead to a condition of affairs like that in the United States—where the people have been despoiled by rapacious lumber men of almost the whole of their lumber heritage. Under the proposed intensive lumbering methods the annual replenishment growth will rise to 3.0%, thus allowing a six times greater exploitation while at the same time conserving the forests in permanence.

Machinery the Road to Co-operation.

The mechanization of the woods will bring important social changes also in the division of labor and in the establishment of village organization and industry. The woods will be worked by artels (co-operative gangs) of 16 men each, cutting a norm of 130 cu. meters per 8-hour day. Each gang will have one motor-driven saw manned by two tenders, a mechanic and an apprentice. They will cut down all selected timber above 12 inches in diameter, about half, while four men with hand saws will account for the smaller sticks. One or two ax-men will cut the kerfs, while the remainder will trim off the branches and peel off the bark.

The artel will be a permanent voluntary organization of local peasants who will have a permanent interest in the preservation of the forest assigned to them. Instead they now often seek to denude as much land as possible, and with a maximum of waste timber left on the ground to be burned as fertilizer, for meadows which they will exploit on descending average for about six years and then allow to degenerate into scrub. These woods workers will be relatively well-paid and enjoy all the social advantages of proletarians—social insurance, co-operation, trade unions, etc.

PITTSBURGH TERMINAL COAL CO. USES PEONAGE TO RUN SCAB MINE

(Continued from page 1)

face, their presence means at least a bluff at legal responsibility for what goes on in the camp. With their removal the situation is left completely in the control of the Coal and Iron gunmen, responsible to none but the coal company that hires them. And then too, the one railroad into the camp is owned by the company, so that its despotic rule can reach out beyond its own mine, and force the smaller mine owners in the section to remain shut-down, even though most of them are willing to operate on an union basis, by refusing to provide them with railroad cars in which to ship out their coal.

Some "Born Scabs."

The scabs come hurrying along the road with their dinner buckets—some regular slinking scab types—"Scabin's" their trade, some men 're jest naturally born scabs," one of the Negro pickets puts it; and some are miners from non-union fields where things are so bad that the men think even working in striking mines will be better. But many are men tricked into coming down under false pretences by the employment agencies in Pittsburgh and other cities acting for the Terminal Coal Company. Three Negroes stop eagerly as a picket approaches—they want to get out of the camp only the company refuses to give them a cent of pay and they're penniless and unable to pay their fare out. Its useless for them to wait in hope of getting anything out of the company—they'll only be put off from pay to pay, fortnight after fortnight, the pickets tell them, and the union will pay their fare out. The Yellow Dogs approach the group threateningly and a trooper galloping through reins up sharply—the men hurry on. They will be out by night.

Quit The Mine.

Up in the Miners Hall, a large room in the second story of a frame building away from the company property, a dozen men just brought in by the pickets are sitting around and warming themselves at the stove. They will get their fare back to the city, and wait under the protection of the strikers till traintime. Two haggard Polish miners tell how they left West Virginia, with the starvation conditions prevailing in the mines since the operators succeeded in smashing the union and opening up on an open shop basis, tramped around Pittsburgh looking for work, and were hired by the Avella No. 9 mine superintendent down at the employment agency in search of scabs. "No trouble at the mines," they were told, "good houses."

Were Tricked.

As soon as they reached the train they saw they had been tricked—but then it was too late, they were herded into a separate scab car under guard of Coal and Iron police, with guns ready and locked in with the guards as soon as the car was filled. None was allowed to leave the train until it reached Avella station, where more Coal and Iron police and troopers with guns and tear-bombs hurried them into automobiles and rushed them to the scab stockade. Next morning, when they again insisted on getting out, the company officials demanded a dollar's payment for the night's "lodging," and put them under arrest by the Coal and Iron police until the dollar was paid.

A group of Negroes say that they were sent down from an agency for

Letters From Our Readers

Progressive Candidate for Cigar Makers.

Editor, the DAILY WORKER: I attended a meeting of Local 144, International Cigar Makers' Union, in Room 16, Labor Temple, East 84th St., held for the purpose of hearing a report of the delegates to the 26th convention of the union in Chicago, and to nominate officers of the local for the coming year. The officials proved to me how utterly devoid of principle they are, when, after the report of the delegates, Brother Vanzetti took the floor and gave what he called a minority or progressive report. He was continually heckled and interrupted, particularly after he had tried to show that the union must be in a sorry plight when the delegates, nearly all of whom are officials of their respective locals, could be astounded by the report of the president on the financial situation. He was also interrupted when he showed that the change from the election of the international officers by referendum to the convention would be czarism.

For the first time in many years the progressives will be able to vote for a candidate who, in my opinion, is a progressive, at the election to be held in the same room on October 25th. For after the present secretary of finance has refused the nomination only Vanzetti and Grainger were left as nominees for the office. Vanzetti, who seems to be a glutton for punishment, is a candidate for the Joint Advisory Board and the City Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity. I believe the members cannot go wrong in voting for this candidate as he appears hard-working and sincere in his efforts, and a change from the old do-nothing style would be welcome since the trade is also entirely disorganized and the bosses are reaping a harvest.

—A TOBACCO WORKER, New York City.

Small Models of Sacco-Vanzetti Urns Urged.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I have been reading the letters and articles pertaining to the Sacco and Vanzetti case. And having seen the urn which was in Union Square, I wonder if it would not be possible to reproduce it on a small scale, say about three inches over all, an exact model. It could be sold to the public and the proceeds divided equally between Mrs. Rosa Sacco, Vanzetti's sister, and the International Labor Defense. This urn would serve to keep the memory of the two murdered workers green in the hearts of all class-conscious workers all over the world.—B. J. Fanning, International Seamen's Club, New York City.

Wants to Live to See Bosses Go.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER: I am 81 years old and walk with crutches. I live in a hamlet called Davie. All the inhabitants are half up and don't know why. I am hard up myself till my pullets bring me some income in the Fall. I got them from the Red Cross after the hurricane, but they did not provide me with any means to feed them till they lay.

I enclose a dollar but I just can't do more at present. I have spent many a dollar since 1895, but I only hope that I live a little longer so that I can see the Soviet Union. And maybe before I die the rest of the world will have been freed.—Frank Weight, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.