

TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO U.S.S.R. FULL REPORT TO AMERICAN LABOR

Madison Square Garden Engaged for Monster Rally on October 23

The first American labor delegation to the Soviet Union will report its finding to a monster mass meeting to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York City, on Sunday, October 23, at 2 p. m., according to a statement issued yesterday by the New York Conference Committee for the Trade Union Delegation, of which Henry T. Hunt is chairman.

The speakers will include James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; John Brophy of the United Mine Workers of America; Professor Paul H. Douglas of Columbia University; Albert Coyle, who until his trip with the delegation was editor of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal, Robert Dunn, author of "Company Unionism" and other books, and Powers Haggood.

JAMES MAURER



This will be the first public appearance of the delegates since their return from the Soviet Union and in view of the lively interest which the workers of this country have in the conditions under which their brothers and sisters in the Workers' Republic live, the committee expects the great arena to be packed from ground floor to balcony.

The delegation consisting of James Maurer, John Brophy, Frank Palmer and Albert Coyle left for the U. S. S. R. last summer. They were accompanied by a staff of experts. After visiting and studying conditions in Great Britain, Holland, France, Belgium, Germany and Poland, the delegates traveled thru the Soviet Union visiting Moscow, Leningrad, Karkov and other large centers.

Travelled About Freely.

The delegates were permitted to go where they wanted to and had free access to all avenues of information. They were made to feel at home in the office of the ministry of foreign affairs as well as in the factories, where the books of the factory committees were open to them to see in black and white how industry was being under the socialist economy.

Prisons were visited and the delegates talked to former white guard officers thru their interpreters and to Mensheviks who were bitterly opposed to the government. The delegates had their own interpreters.

During the ten years of the existence of the first workers' government the trade unions of Soviet Russia have grown so that today 95 per cent of the workers in the Soviet Union are organized while in the United States, under the devastating policy of class collaboration as practiced by the misleaders of the American labor movement less than 15 per cent of the American working class are organized into trade unions.

The American delegation to the U. S. S. R. was organized after the visit to America of Albert A. Purcell

(Continued on Page Two)

FOURTH CONGRESS OF R. I. L. U. WILL MEET MARCH 15TH

(Special Cable to the DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Oct. 14.—The fourth congress of the Red Trade Union International will be held on March 15, 1928 in Moscow the Executive Bureau informed all of its affiliated organizations yesterday.

The agenda includes the report of the Executive Bureau, the tasks of the international trade union movement, the struggle against imperialism and against a new imperialist war, the Chinese revolution and the tasks of the Chinese trade unions, the tasks of British militant labor, the struggle against fascism and against fascist "trade unions," and the trade union movement in colonial countries.

French Cabinet Pleased With U. S. Tariff Note

PARIS, OCT. 14.—The cabinet met today and discussed France's reply to the latest American tariff note. At another meeting Tuesday the definite text probably will be approved.

"We are extremely pleased with the tone of the latest American note and negotiations with Washington are proceeding normally," said Minister of Commerce Bokanowski after the meeting.

It has been decided that Parliament shall convene November 3.

Mine Union Officials Compromise Coronado Case for Cash Payment

FORT SMITH, Ark., Oct. 14.—The Coronado suit against the United Mine Workers of America has been settled out of court by payment by the union of \$27,500 to the company—each side bearing their own cost of litigation. The case was on the eve of its fifth trial in the U. S. district court.

The Coronado Coal Co. attempted to get what it termed "triple damages" for loss to business caused by the 1914 coal strike, and put up the usual argument about "violence" committed by the miners.

The last two trials resulted in mistrials. The case has been twice in the U. S. supreme court.

ARREST, SEARCH 5 CITIZENS OF USSR IN CHINA

French, British Police Aided by White Guards

(Special Cable to the DAILY WORKER)

SHANGHAI, Oct. 14.—Five Soviet citizens, who were arrested and searched at Amoy on October 4, and kept under surveillance by the police, arrived here on board a British steamer and were immediately placed under arrest.

Upon the steamer's arrival in the port of Shanghai, a detachment of thirty Chinese policemen and four Russian White Guards in the service of the administration of the French concession and the municipal council of the international settlement at Shanghai.

Subjected to Search. The five Soviet citizens, one of whom was a woman, were subjected to a search altho no warrant had been issued against them, and were put under arrest. They were taken to the police station at the French concession.

A lawyer and a representative of the Soviet press who were present were not allowed to follow the arrested Soviet citizens to the police station.

The charge against the prisoners is unknown. It is rumored that the Shanghai authorities are urging the French concession authorities to hand over the arrested to the Chinese police.

According to information received here, Sorokin, the Shanghai representative of the Soviet Trade Mission, who left Tientsin recently was taken off the steamer of Taku and arrested by the Chinese authorities.

CELEBRATE ONE WEEK FOR TENTH YEAR OF SOVIETS

Workers (Communist) Party Plans Meetings

The entire week from November 2 to November 8 will be occupied with celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Russian Revolution by workers in all cities and industrial districts of the U. S. Hundreds of meetings are being arranged throughout the country by the Workers (Communist) Party to celebrate the historic event.

Large demonstrations are now being arranged in New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, as well as all the large industrial centers of the country. A complete list of the meetings will be announced later.

In addition to the meetings arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party other features are being arranged for the week.

To Hold Symposiums. Many symposiums on the question of the recognition of the Soviet Union will take place as well as celebrations by many local trade unions in various working class centers.

The week of rejoicing over the tenth birthday of the first workers' and peasants' government will come to a close on election day when many dances and concerts will take place.

A great deal of Leninist literature is expected to be sold during the week of celebration. Books and pamphlets by Lenin, Stalin and Bucharin, it is believed, will be read the most.

Junkers Plane at Azores

HORTA, The Azores, Oct. 14.—The Junkers seaplane, piloted by Fritz Loose, arrived here today at 11:15 from Lisbon, on its flight from Germany to New York.

Typical Group of Young Coal Miner Strikers In Pittsburgh District, Penna.



These young proletarians are on strike at Renton, Pennsylvania, the town in which the Pennsylvania state troopers recently broke in miners' houses and thrashed their wives and children. The Union Colliery superintendent ordered the assault.

WIVES AND SONS OF COAL MINERS DEFY STARVATION; BATTLE GUNMEN

When Husband Tries to Scab at Inland Colliery Wife Knocks Him Out With Club

By A. S.

In the struggle of the miners of Western Pennsylvania against the war of the coal operators on the union, women and girls and boys and even small children are playing a part that fully measures up to that of the men themselves. The women are right in the front line of the struggle—in many places coming out on the picket line, battling with the Coal and Iron police and the troopers, daring merciless clubbing and coming back to the fight with cool courage again after they have been beaten up.

GOMEZ TROOPERS TRY TO BLOW UP R. R. PASSENGERS

Driven Off by Federal Troops After Battle

BULLETIN MEXICO CITY, Oct. 14. — In a lively battle fought at Huastuco, Vera Cruz, yesterday, a band of 200 armed peasants assisted by a 500 federal detachment beat off 200 counter-revolutionists, remnants of Gomez's army, who left a score of dead and wounded on the field. The defenders of the town reported half a dozen killed and twenty wounded. President Calles wired his felicitations to the agrarians.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 14. — Two hundred Mexican reactionaries, led by Jose Barenas, constituting a fragment of the counter-revolutionary army led by Gomez and Almada, attacked a passenger train on the Cuernavaca branch of the National Railways near Pimentel station, but were driven off by the federal train guards after a two hour fight, said a dispatch received here today. Guards exploring the tracks ahead of the train found two dynamite bombs.

Three thousand Yaqui Indians, stirred up by American oil interests, who went upon the war path against the Calles government in the state of Sonora, have surrendered. The Mexican government is planning to send them into various Mexican states. Gen. Francisco Muzoz reported that two of the leading chiefs, Mutus and Mori, were among the prisoners.

Govt. Uses Bombing Planes. The Mexican war office has ordered the new Douglas bombing planes, recently bought in California, to operate against the counter-revolutionary forces in the regions of Perote, Jalapa and Orizaba in the state of Vera Cruz.

Confiscate Counter-Revolutionists' Property

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 14. — The government is rapidly confiscating the property of counter-revolutionists involved in the Gomez-Almada revolt, and it was estimated today that almost enough money had been recovered by the government to cover the cost of putting down the uprising.

Gen. Arnulfo Gomez, reactionary leader rebel chief, was believed to be still at large, although the country through which he has been pursued since Sunday is so wild that the federals cannot communicate with the government.

A. F. L. CONVENTION REORGANIZES WORKERS EDUCATIONAL BUREAU TO SQUEEZE OUT JAMES MAURER

Comes to End Amid Speeches of Self-Laudation By Reactionary Officialdom

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 14.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor adjourned at noon today with all the old officers unanimously reelected. The shorter work-week was endorsed and workers' education also approved, but there was a recommendation that the workers' education bureau be reorganized, so that it would be possible to squeeze out James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. It was decided to renew the fight for a federal child labor law.

A resolution advocating academic freedom in colleges, universities and other institutions of learning was buried. The convention defeated a resolution favoring affiliation with the Amsterdam international, but commended the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

At no session of the convention was there any mention of Sacco and Vanzetti.

In closing Green referred to it as the "most wonderful, interesting and constructive convention."

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 14.—Without even a demand for the pardon of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, who personify in their prison cells the whole struggle of labor in this reactionary state, the forty-seventh convention of the American Federation of Labor came to an end yesterday.

All officials were reelected. New Orleans was selected as the next convention city.

Fear Mass Mooney Defense.

The action of the convention in referring the case of Mooney and Billings to the executive council and declaring that affiliated organizations should be guided solely by its recommendations in whatever action is to be taken is in effect a step to prevent a mass movement outside of regular A. F. of L. channels, similar to that which arose in 1917-18-19, being organized to free these two victims of California capitalist class justice.

Systematic Reaction.

The convention has been marked by a systematic opposition to progressive measures and on the other hand by evidences that the official leadership is making every effort to conciliate the employers in a positive way.

The only militant note struck was on the issue of injunctions but this was nullified by the failure to outline, and adopt a concrete program of action against these vicious measures.

A Black Record.

Proposals for a labor party met with no consideration. Anti-imperialist and anti-war resolutions were buried in committee and the only one to see the light of day was one from the New York Federation of Labor. This was defeated unanimously.

Resolutions calling for the organization of Negro workers and the abolition of all discrimination against them were likewise defeated. The convention refused to demand the withdrawal of troops and warships from Nicaragua and China.

No progress was reported in the organization of the millions of workers in basic industry nor was any practical plan for carrying on this work submitted.

Laud Union-smashing.

The action of the executive council and its special committee in the New York needle trades unions, which has resulted in this committee, the police, courts, gunmen and bosses combining into a union-smashing agency, and the jailing of hundreds of Communists and left wing needle trades workers, was endorsed.

Bitter hostility to the Soviet Union was voiced.

No preparations were made to strengthen the labor movement against the attack of the bosses which has already beaten down the United Mine Workers of America—the Federation's strongest union.

Arrests Feature Convention.

One of the outstanding features of the convention was the cooperation between the A. F. of L. officials and the police force of this premier open shop city, resulting in the arrest of Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press, Sidney Bush of the Food Workers' Union and the unseating of William Schneiderman, delegate from the Office Workers' Union, as part of a "red scare" designed to create atmosphere for the convention.

The forty-seventh annual convention is characterized by A. F. of L. officials as "the most constructive ever held," by the capitalist press as "the sanest and most conservative."

Progressives join in declaring it the most reactionary and barren of hope for the labor movement of all sessions of the A. F. of L. since the signing of the armistice in 1918.

U. S. Investments in Reich Over a Billion

With the \$30,000,000 loan to Prussia, American investments in Germany exceed a billion dollars. About 70 per cent of the money borrowed by Germany since 1924 has come from Wall Street. Banking firms which draw millions in interest from German workers are J. P. Morgan and Co., Dillon, Read and Co., National City Co., and Harria, Forbes and Co.

UNREST IN SPAIN; U. S. AMBASSADOR AIDED DE RIVERA

Premier a Blackmailer; Workers Dissatisfied

MARSEILLES, France, Oct. 14. — Spain is reported in dispatches smuggled past the censorship of Premier de Rivera to be in a state bordering on revolution. A series of scandals of magnitude, which involve the king, the premier, and Ambassador Moore from the United States of America, is becoming generally known, and gives an excuse to the center and liberal elements to unite temporarily with the thoroughly dissatisfied workers and peasantry.

U. S. Ambassador Guilty.

Ambassador Moore is directly connected with the ascension of Primo de Rivera, according to these stories. The battle of Monte Arruit in Morocco, which was directly ordered by the king's pet generals, caused the loss of 20,000 Spanish peasant boys and roused such a storm of indignation in Spain that King Alfonso and American Ambassador Moore, with other "dark forces" conspired to overthrow the constitutional government and establish military rule instead.

Moore Right On Hand.

Rivera carried out his coup d'etat and on the train which carried the king from his position of safety in France back to Spain to profit by the new state of affairs was Moore. The American Ambassador likewise forced the recognition of the new government by the powers of Europe thru his immediate announcement that the United States would recognize it.

Distrust Assembly.

The masses of Spain are not taking much interest in the opening of the gagged and packed assembly. Only a handful turned out at the opening ceremonies. The official press has gone to the extreme lengths of publicly complaining about this indifference. But beneath the indifference is loathing and contempt for the present government. The popular feeling is apathetic towards the assembly because that is but a part of the government apparatus, and the masses hate the whole

TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET UNION DELIVERS REPORT AT MADISON SQ. MEETING

(Continued from Page One) Sweden, Belgium and other countries. The United States was behind the rest of the world in establishing contact between the triumphant workers of Russia and the American working class...

"MANUFACTURERS' AGITATOR" IN NORTH CAROLINA FIGHTS UNION BY DIVIDING HIS LABOR MORE

By ART SHIELDS. (Federated Press.) CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 14.—Visiting full fashioned hosiery knitters in North Carolina one hears from time to time of a certain William Nebel, of Charlotte, the "manufacturers' agitator," as the union folks call him.

Nebel and the 13 other employers in his line in this state are fighting to keep their low labor costs. Full fashioned knitters are the aristocrats of textiles, getting as much as three times the pay of other workers in the industry.

Bosses More Vicious. The methods this manufacturers' agitator are initiating are worth telling of, because some of the other

Assistant Secretary On War Department Flight To Advertise Aviation

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Lieut. Lester J. Matland, trans-Pacific flier, and Assistant Secretary of War F. Trubee Davison, together with Assemblyman A. B. Borkowski of Erie county, arrived here today in an army transport plane from Buffalo to address the local chamber of commerce on aviation.

ARMY, FINANCE, UNITED TO SAVE CRAFT ON LEVEE

Flood Victim's Misery Considered Argument

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—Two different bodies are about to report to the U. S. government on the Mississippi Valley flood area. The engineers' department of the U. S. army is known to have prepared a statement of the means to be adopted for future flood control.

Money In Levees.

The levee system is required in the United States partly because the prestige of the engineers themselves is staked upon it, and even more because there is big money in building embankments. The U. S. army is recommending that about \$500,000,000 be used within the next year or so, and this goes to grading contractors.

Observe Misery.

"When they returned," said the spokesman, "having seen for themselves the vast extent of the desolation, the misery and the suffering of thousands of flood victims, the financial collapse of river communities, destruction of transportation lines, the blotting out of crops, the wreckage of homes, the paralysis of trade in large areas of the flood sectors, they realized this was a question for national and not local or state solution. There was no division; the finding was unanimous."

Biggest Capitalists.

The committee advises also that the levee building bill be considered as a separate piece of legislation in congress. The men who make these recommendations are Lewis E. Pierson, president of the American Exchange Irving Trust Company of New York; Robert M. Lamont, president of the American Steel Foundries of Chicago; ex-Secretary of War, Jacob M. Dickenson of Chicago; Matthew S. Sloan, president of the Brooklyn Edison Company; John G. Lonsdale, president of the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis; Professor Daniel W. Mead of the University of Wisconsin; William Butterworth of Moline, Ill.; Frederick A. Delano of Washington, D. C.; Arthur S. Brent of Los Angeles and Henry G. Bradles of Boston.

Murder Indictment for Remus to Expose Graft

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 14.—The Hamilton County Grand jury early today returned an indictment charging George Remus, former "bootleg-king" with first degree murder for the killing of his wife, Mrs. Imogene Remus, in Eden Park here Oct. 6.

Senator Wheeler Wants Reelection to Job on The Democratic Ticket

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 13.—Senator Burton Wheeler, who was vice-presidential candidate on the LaFollette third ticket in 1924, told the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly last night that he would be a candidate for re-election to his present job on the democratic ticket.

H. V. Phillips to Talk on Negro Industrial Youth

H. V. Phillips will speak on "Negro Youth in Industry," Thursday, October 20th, at 81 East 110th street. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Young Workers League.

WIVES AND SONS OF LOCKED OUT COAL MINERS DEFY HUNGER AND COMPANY THUGS

(Continued from Page One) they are conquered, starved into submission or driven from the mines, it will be an irreparable blow not alone for the U. M. W. of A., but for the whole working class. It is already far too long that they have been left to fight their battle alone; for its own sake the rest of organized labor cannot afford to wait, to come to their aid, until it is too late.

Here are two incidents as the miners told them. The first one happened up at Indianola, a mine here today in an army transport plane from Buffalo to address the local chamber of commerce on aviation.

"One day a miner came home to his wife, and told her to fix his dinner bucket. 'I'm going to work,' he said. 'Where are you going to work?' ask his wife. She is a girl only about sixteen. 'In the mine,' he says. 'In the mine? Alright, I'm going to fix your bucket.'"

"She went outside and got a two-by-four, and came back and hit him over the head a couple of times—and that was all.

"After that," said the man who was telling the story, a miner from Harnarsville, the next town to Indianola, "he was on the picket line every day. And now he even comes over here to Harnarsville, when he has the time, asking if we don't need help on the picket line here."

Children Shame Father. And here is another story from the same section. A miner went to the mine office to go back to work, and came home with his loader's check. Later, he changed his clothes and the children found the check in his pants pocket. They went to their "pap," as they say round here, and started in calling him "Scab, Scab," and then they went in and told their mother. Then their mother said to him: "If you go scabbing I'll take the children and go away and let you scab."

Then he threw out his loader's check, and he didn't go scabbing. To the miners' wife and children the union does not represent merely something that helps the man of the house get more pay, or keeps him out nights at meetings. A young girl at the Renton mines was telling me about the time she worked in Pittsburgh a while. Her scorn for the unorganized workers she met in the city was tremendous. It was unthinkable that people could be willing to work without a union, and let the boss run things and get away with anything he wanted to.

"Watch them coming out of the shops in the evening," she said. "They are just a lot of sheep."

Family Disgrace. She told me about a boy, at their mine, eighteen or nineteen years old, whose father went back scabbing. He is a good union man himself, and one of the best on the picket line; but he felt as deeply disgraced by his father's scabbing as if he himself had done something shameful and became solitary. Up at the Union Hall, she said when boys and girls were laughing and talking together, he would sit alone off in a corner, though the other who liked and respected him would go over and try to draw him in with the rest.

Now he is trying to find some work outside the camp so he can go boarding and get out of his father's house. And then there is the 12-year old in the same camp whose teacher told him he had a chance to be president of the United States when he grew up, and who answered he didn't want to be president, he wanted to be a union miner.

Must Save Union. It is only up here in the mining towns that one realizes how completely the union is the center of the militant miner's life, and the full extent of the catastrophe that the break-up of the union would involve. Apart from the worsening of material conditions, the defeat of the union would mean the destruction of the very foundations of his life. Some of the beaten-looking West Virginia miners you see around here occasionally give you some idea of what the victory of the coal operators and the reduction of the mines to the slave open shop basis would mean to the miners of this district.

The rank and file of the locked out miners are among the most militant and unbreakably courageous fighters in the labor movement, and today they are fighting for their lives. If

COAL MINER'S WIFE



This woman's husband is a good union man. But she is the sort of healthy, courageous proletarian type that is the despair of coal and iron police trying to beat down the morale of the locked-out miners.

Plans Expedited to Save 100 Passaic Strikers from Jail

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 14.—The greatest attention to the defense of eleven Passaic strikers, facing charges of a serious nature in the courts of this state, is requested of organized labor by the district council of the United Textile Workers, in a statement made today.

"This determined struggle of the textile workers of Passaic has produced some results," says the council and continues: "Two large corporations were forced to admit that the right of the textile workers to organize in Passaic is legitimate. Some of the disputes that now arise in the mills are mutually settled by a committee of workers with the representatives of the mill-owners. This means that the recent strike won for the workers the right of collective bargaining. However little gain has been made, it was achieved only through a tremendous struggle and with the help of the labor movement of the United States and Canada.

"In their zeal for revenge on the workers, the mill-owners framed up eleven of the bravest men on charges of bombing, and sent them to the New Jersey State Prison for terms ranging from three to twenty years.

"Among the approximately one hundred cases pending, there is the case against Albert Weisbord, who is under \$20,000 bail. There is also the Jack Rubinstein case, which is to be heard shortly in the New Jersey state supreme court.

Bazaar Endorsed. "Winter is now approaching. More funds than formerly are needed for the families and children of the prisoners. The cases now on the court calendar must receive adequate legal defense. To secure those funds the textile workers have decided to hold a State Bazaar. The new campaign for funds had the endorsement of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor at their last convention.

"This bazaar to be held in Passaic, December 3rd to 11th, will be the biggest of its kind in the history of New Jersey and a real boost to the textile workers of Passaic in their efforts to organize a 100 per cent union in the industry in Passaic and vicinity."

Young Workers Convene In Fitchburg, Oct. 23

FITCHBURG, Mass., Oct. 14.—The district convention of the Young Workers League of District One will be held in this city, Oct. 23, at 10 a. m. It will be at the Finnish Hall, Pritchard and Main St.

After the organization of the convention the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Pioneers will greet the convention, and the reports of the district organizer and national office representative will be discussed.

All units in the district are to send delegates.

Celebrate 10th Anniversary

BRUSSELS, (By Mail).—Plans to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution were made at a meeting of the Federation of Trade Unions of Brussels held recently.

A delegation will be sent to Moscow for the anniversary celebrations.

HANG INDONESIAN REVOLUTIONISTS; MANY ARE EXILED

Dutch Workers Protest Imperialist Murders

By P. BERGSMAN. AMSTERDAM, (By Mail).—At the moment when millions of masses in the whole world were expressing their horror and indignation at the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, the Dutch bourgeoisie murdered Indonesian revolutionaries who had taken part in the revolt in Java. It was first reported that three Communists had been hanged. Immediately thereafter, on 17th September, it was cabled from Java that further executions of Communists had taken place. Up to the present, ten Communists have been executed in a period of eight days.

The carrying out of the death sentences took place in the inner courtyard of the prison. One of the first three comrades who was led to the gallows called out as the noose was placed round his neck: "Long live Communism!"

"Purge" Army. The capitalist press reported these executions with two or three lines. Even the names of the victims were not mentioned. Nevertheless the contents of the bourgeois press betray the great fear entertained by the bourgeoisie for the masses in Indonesia. This is the reason why reaction is applying its measures not only against the Communists, but also against the leaders of the nationalist parties.

The doings of the leaders of the Sarekat Islam are spied upon by the authorities. All religious ceremonies are regarded by the government as a Communist plot. The terror is employed directly against the masses, who are deprived of all rights. Even the soldiers are placed under the most strict control. The army is being purged of all those who sympathize with the Communists.

Banish Militant Workers. Dozens of revolutionary workers are still pining in prison, awaiting the sentences of the Dutch judicial authorities. Dozens have been banished to the swampy districts of New Guinea where certain death awaits them.

The Communist Party of Holland immediately linked up the action for Sacco and Vanzetti with the action for supporting the movement for freedom in Indonesia. This action has been, and is still being sabotaged by the leaders of the Social Democratic Party. The Dutch bourgeoisie is hanging the Communists in Indonesia, and the social democratic leaders declare that they cannot do anything against these murders. The organ of the social democracy "Het Volk" reprints in a hypocritical manner the bourgeois reports on the executions in a black border.

Appeal to All Workers. The Communist Party of Holland has issued an appeal addressed to all worker organizations and calling for a common fight to save the revolutionists in Indonesia. The reformist leaders have shamefully refused to undertake this common fight. It should also be remarked that the "ultra-Left" sectarians do not wish to take part in any joint action.

Farm Labor Wage Falls As Jobless From Cities Flock to Open Country

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Farm wages are one point below the level of a year ago, and are 75 per cent higher than the pre-war rate, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture report on this subject for Oct. 1. The pre-war wage, however, would buy more than the present wage.

There is a surplus of farm workers seeking jobs. This, it is explained, is due to the growing unemployment in industrial centers.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Lectures and Forums

LABOR TEMPLE

14th Street and Second Avenue THIS SUNDAY 5 P. M.—The Book of the Month DR. G. F. BECK

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"Personal Virtues and the Social Gospel" ADMISSION FREE 8:30 P. M.—Open Forum SALOMON DE LA SELVA

"As the Nicaraguans See It" ADMISSION FREE

The East Side Open Forum

AT THE CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS 9 Second Avenue (near Houston) Mr. BENDUKOV of Russia will speak on "Russia and Her Economic Future" Sunday Even., Oct. 15, at 8:00 P. M.

Another Channel Swimmer

LONDON, Oct. 14.—For the third time within a month, an Englishwoman swam the English channel. Mrs. Ivy Gri, 24, negotiated the channel early this morning.

CORRECTION IN ADDRESS OF NATIONAL OFFICE

The National Office of the Workers (Communist) Party was originally reported to have been moved to 33 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.

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AT THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION

By Fred Ellis

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THE great love entertained for the late Samuel Gompers by his survivors in the official family of the A. F. of L. is demonstrated by the amount of the collection for the Gompers' Memorial Fund. Since the inauguration of the fund on December 20, 1924, until August 31, 1927, the enormous sum of \$98,650 has been garnered by his faithful followers. At this rate there should be enough money raised by the end of this century to build an ivory tower in honor of Sam's memory about the size of a five cent cigar. It is interesting to note that the A. F. of L. collected \$1,606.06 for the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Building Fund in just two years.

AS a terpsichorean of international repute King Alfonso of Spain is accustomed to shaky movements but the latest political upheaval in his kingdom is no Charleston. The decapitating sword has often been halted perilously near the royal jugular, there is reason to believe that the present threat against the Alfonso-Rivera regime is one of the most serious that ever faced this pair. Alfonso is personally blamed for the Moroccan fiasco, but revolutionists who know their economic onions prefer to believe that Alfonso and de Rivera are the tools of certain financiers rather than that the ill-fated attempt to build up an empire in North Africa was conceived by the royal sheik in order to enhance his prestige with the wives of ambassadors to Spain and particularly to render his attentions more persona grata to the daughters of American sausage manufacturers, subway contractors and bootleggers who might spurn Mr. Alfonso's: "Can I have the next dance?" unless they were assured that the request came from the head of an empire and not from the chief of a tottering kingdom.

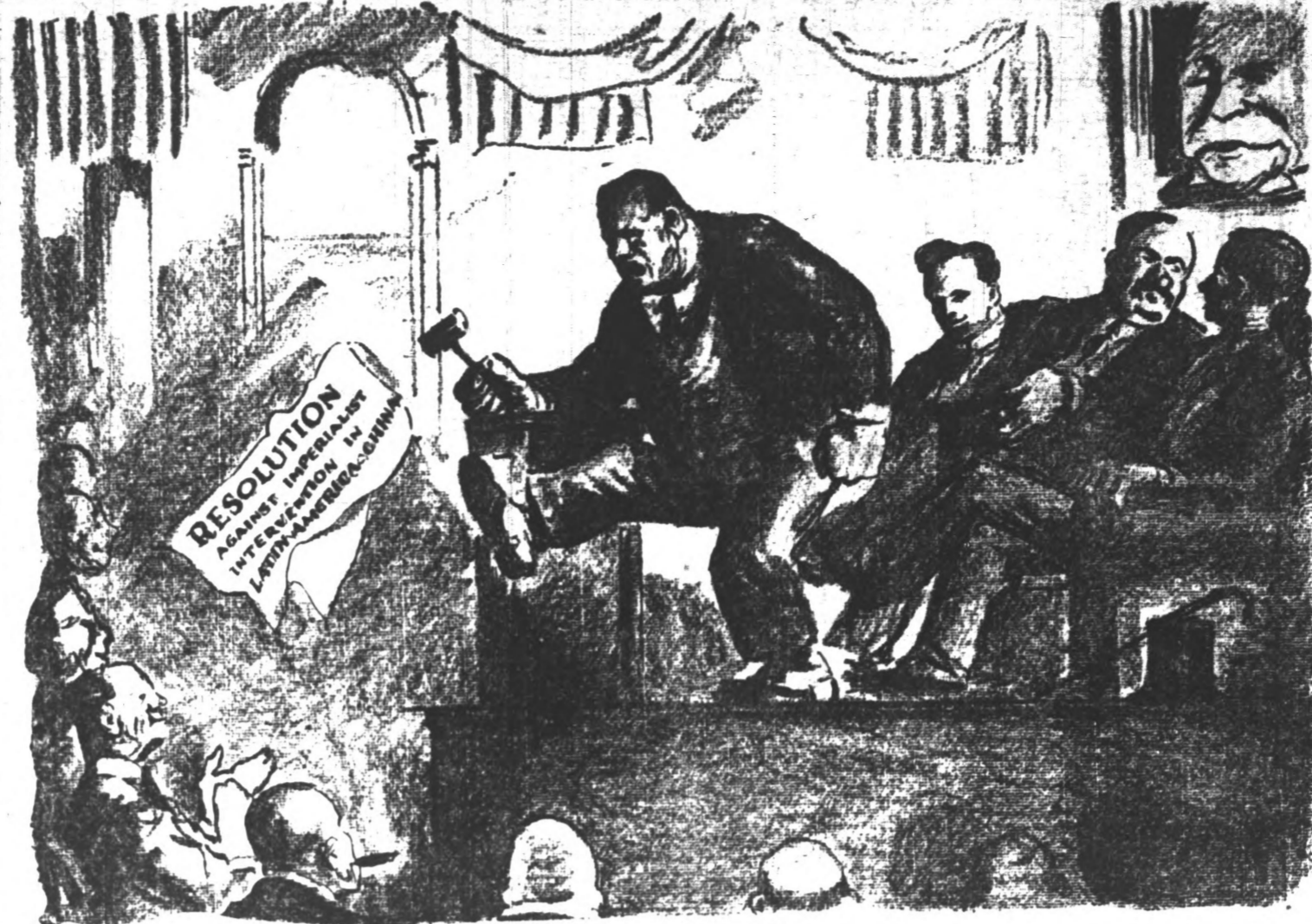
WILL ROGERS, one of America's favorite clowns, is betting with William Randolph Hearst that Coolidge will run again. Arthur Brisbane who was originally challenged is more tight-fisted than his superior officer in the yellow-press syndicate. Arthur dodged the gamble. Hearst bases his opinion that Coolidge will not run again on the ground of Calvin's patriotism, his personal honor and the hostility of the American people to a third term. Hearst's good man, Brisbane, used much time and newspaper space trying to convince the populace that Coolidge is not serving his first term in office. Evidently he did not succeed in converting Hearst, Rogers, the clown, favors the re-election of Coolidge on the ground that the country and his party need him.

ANOTHER clown, more famous than Rogers, is boosting Benito Mussolini. The clown is none other than the socialist, George Bernard Shaw. Shaw, once a thorn in the side of the British ruling classes, is now one of the chief human ornaments in the empire. The shafts of his satire that once pricked the anatomy of the British ruling class are now directed against the revolutionary elements and the man who praises Mussolini for establishing the dictatorship of the minority by a policy of murder and assassination denounces the men who set up a government of the workers and peasants in Russia for the benefit of the majority. Pre-war Shaw is no more like post-war Shaw than pre-war Scotch is like the post-war brand.

JOHN H. WALKER, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, is a disappointed man. John of the dripping eye lashes, appeared at the Los Angeles convention with lance in rest against the Communists, pacifists and other evil-doers. It was time to put these pesky critics of Wall Street in their place and the lachrymal prodigy of Springfield was to become a 20th century Jack The Giant Killer. Like the mythological buffoon who essayed to make the sick king's daughter laugh at the risk of losing his head in the event of failure, John took a chance on being laughed out of the convention unless his efforts met with the approval of the monarchs of the A. F. of L. powwow. Here's what happened.

JOHN introduced a resolution assailing pacifists, charging them with being in the pay of Wall Street. It happened that Matthew Wolf had just endorsed a resolution denouncing them for not being in the pay of Wall Street, and for carrying on in such a manner that, if their activities were not halted, Wall Street would not have a dime to give anybody. Here was a man who wanted to make a misdemeanor to accept money from Wall Street. This would never do. So John was figuratively taken over the convention's knee and spanked on the seat of his political intelligence. Labor fakery may be devoid of political morality but it does not necessarily follow that they are devoid of sense. Now, everybody is laughing at big-hearted John, the fellow who had all the requisite qualities for greatness except brains.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?



Mr. Green: "To Hell with this working class stuff!"

Mr. Mellon's Exhibit at Pittsburgh

Andrew W. Mellon, head of the aluminum trust, billionaire holder of shares in the biggest monopolistic concerns in the world, boss of the national republican political machine, real head of the present Washington administration, occupant of the office of secretary of the treasury in violation of the law of the United States, had an exhibit of his own on display at the Founder's Day celebration of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh.

That exhibit was Calvin Coolidge, president of the United States.

It was no accident that Coolidge was selected to deliver a speech at this trivial annual celebration that is usually limited to the local lights of Pittsburgh and later grew to be the dominant power in the state, now holds undisputed sway at the national capitol. In order to maintain control of the state machine the Mellon crew had to enter into an alliance with the notorious Bill Vare aggregation of Philadelphia hooligans and political high-binders, in their election debauching campaigns.

The senatorial investigations of the Pennsylvania primaries of last year hit the Mellon-Vare combination particularly hard. Because of the expose of the million-dollar slush funds there is danger of the state machine losing important offices in the off-year elections to be held next month. As a measure toward offsetting the election scandals and to aid in the campaign, Boss Mellon brought Coolidge to Pittsburgh to grovel publicly before the blood-streaked masters of iron and steel and aluminum. In the most servile manner Coolidge perverted the history of the industrial development of the country, eulogized Andrew Carnegie and declared that the men of great wealth in the United States were public benefactors who shared with the "common people" by donating to education, art and religion. His speech was an admission that the institutions of education and art are prostituted and religion used by the exploiters of labor who support them, but instead of condemning this condition Coolidge approved it.

All his talk about the matchless progress of the Pittsburgh region was a cloak for the real motive of his speech, which was to praise his political mentor, Andrew W. Mellon, and Mellon's brother.

"The exhibition this year has been made possible through the generosity of two of your distinguished citizens, Andrew W. Mellon and Richard B. Mellon. They stand out as men who are devoting themselves to the service of humanity, one by remaining as a leader in great financial and industrial enterprises and the other by turning his great talents to the administration of the public finance as secretary of the treasury of the United States."

Naturally, Coolidge neglected to mention the fact that Mellon employs his office not merely to defend the interests of his class, but to benefit himself personally to the extent of millions of dollars by the enforcement of his tax revision program and that the whole republican administration came to his aid in preventing criminal proceedings being taken against Mellon because of the illegal operation of his aluminum trust.

The entire speech was designed for purely local consumption and in order to aid the Mellon machine in the coming state elections.

Again repeating the familiar Coolidge banalities about labor sharing in the general prosperity in order to maintain the illusion of republican prosperity, the president became almost dithyrambic in his eulogy of American wave-slavery as "a mighty symphony."

The bleak and blazing hillsides and river-banks of the Pittsburgh region may seem a vast symphony to the exploiters of labor, the bankers and the politicians, but to the workers whom they hold in subjection through control of the political power of the state—the army, the state cossacks, the police, the courts, the jailers, the executioners—all this is more harrowing than the tortures of the lowest cycles of Dante's inferno. The mass of workers in the Pittsburgh region whose blistered and broken bodies are distilled into profits can hardly be expected to appreciate the Mellon-Coolidge poetry.

While praising the Mellons, Coolidge also indulged in the most extravagant eulogy of the class for which he speaks by declaring that: "Men of large resources in our country more and more devote themselves to the service and welfare of the people."

This is nothing more nor less than the dirty sermonizing of a political flunkey who tries to persuade the slaves that their masters exist only in order that they may be benefited thereby, in face of all the history of the world that points unerringly to the conclusion that never, at any time, under any conditions have the slave masters ever endeavored to achieve the liberation of their slaves.

The reply to the class speech of Coolidge should be intensification of the movement in Pennsylvania and elsewhere for a class party of labor that will challenge the cynical power of the Mellon outfit.

"Labor Economists" Contradict Each Other

When the labor agents of capitalism at the head of the American Federation of Labor enter the realm of economics they become bewildered and contradict themselves from day to day. The official policy in relation to wage increases is proclaimed to be based upon ascertaining by facts and figures whether a given industry is able to stand an increase, and, if so, precisely how great the increase can be. That policy is, of course, one more weapon in the arsenal of class collaboration. It is effective as a means of preventing action while the "experts" conduct their surveys to determine whether the workers are entitled to living wages.

But in contradiction to this theory and completely discrediting the whole policy of the so-called Workers' Education Bureau, and its director, Spencer Miller, Jr., was the address of John P. Frey who, while trying to defend the official policy on wages, in reality presented arguments that completely discredit it. Frey at least had his statistics approximately correct on the increase in productivity in this country. He showed that since 1899 production had increased more than 50 per cent while the real wage

Special Problems Face Karelian Comrades

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.
(Special DAILY WORKER Correspondence)

(Continued from Last Issue.)
Party Organization and Press.
The Party organization consists of 3200 members, of which 700 are in the capital. In 1922 there were only that many in all Karelia. The "native" part of the Party includes 28 per cent Karelians and 3 per cent Finns, this is less than their absolute proportion of the total population, but since their number is growing more rapidly than that of the Russians this condition will soon be overcome. There are two newspapers, a Russian daily with a circulation of 4000 and a Finnish tri-weekly with a circulation of 1500. Both are called "Red Karelia." The Party organization is headed by an Oblast Committee which in turn is under the direction of the North-west Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

Aside from the national problem, the Party here has to contend with peculiar objective conditions, one of the most difficult of which is the lack of good transport facilities. Aside from the single Murmansk railroad and the extensive but unconnected and unimproved waterways, there is virtually no way of getting about. This was a terrible strategic handicap in the struggles against the Finnish Whites in 1923. Now there is an extensive road-building program under way, one-sixteenth of the total budget being devoted to this item. Many of the forest trails are so bad that in summer the only means of transport other than horseback is the old Indian method of tying two sapling poles to the horse's back and letting them trail on behind, the freight being fastened across the space between the poles. Several good roads have already been built and the introduction of mechanized intensive lumbering methods will give a big impetus to better land transport. Two new railroads are also projected, both radiating from Soroka, the big sawmill center, one of them to run down the east shore of Lake Onega, thereby offering an alternate route to Moscow that avoids Leningrad altogether. This is still a job for the future, the immediate task is to build roads suitable for auto-truck transport and this is being done.

Work in the Village.
The Party meets these difficulties with special measures. Its agit-prop work in the villages is of two types, called respectively "stationary" and "perambulating." The first involves the sending of a professional "propagandist" to live in the village, where he usually is engaged in technical work for the Soviet while running the reading hut and doing other educational work. A somewhat higher type of worker is required for the "perambulating" activity. He

covers a whole county and gives 2 or 3 nights a week for a month or six weeks to each village, helping existing nuclei, reading huts, etc., and organizing new ones, preparing and smoothing the way for "stationary" workers. There were 10 such perambulating units in action this summer and the number will be increased. Of reading huts there are 60, of "Red Corners" 250. The principal distinction between the two is that the former have trained full-time propagandists in charge while the latter depend on casual local talent.

The forces for this propagandist work are trained in the SovPartShkol—School for Soviet and Party Workers. Only workers and peasants and a limited number of soviet employes are admitted. The course lasts two years, and each year 60 students are admitted to the school, half Russian and half Karelian. Teaching is in two languages, the student attending in the one in which he is most proficient. Only public school education and Grade 1 "Polit-grammar" is required as entrance qualification, and the subjects taught include Political Economy, Labor History, Soviet and Party structure and method, mathematics, and village practice. The first step on graduation is usually to take charge of a reading hut in the village or else some phase of social work in a workers' club in the town. Each student is allowed 20 roubles per month, for which he gets food, room, laundry, movie tickets, etc., and one-fourth of the students are eligible for an additional allowance of 20 roubles per month as a dependency allowance. An excellent type of worker is attracted to these courses and they seem to be conducted with fine success. Both of the comrades at the head of the school speak good English, one, Comrade Lassy, having spent some time in England after taking a Ph.D. degree in Helsingfors University, and the other, Comrade Yakula, having been a well-known figure in radical Finnish circles around Duluth prior to the I.W.W. split in the Finnish Federation in 1914.

Use Movies Extensively.
One of the best means of agitation and propaganda in the Karelian villages has proven to be the motion picture. The Party Agit-Prop Department has six movie units on the road all the time. One of its chief obstacles has been a lack of qualified operators. This was overcome by running a special training course on motion picture work for which certain party forces were commended. The courses are to be continued. Very few villages have access to electric current so a special dynamo which can be turned by hand must be carried along to generate current for the projector lamps. The greatest interest is shown in the new Soviet-

made films, foreign pictures are seldom of a sort to be understandable or liked by the village audiences. This form of political cultural work is to be extended in view of its proven superiority over all other methods of spreading Communist enlightenment.

These are of course only two of the special conditions to be coped with by the Party organization—the

difficulties of language and distance—but they serve to show the pliability of Russian Party methods to meet all requirements. Space forbids going into further detail but it is hoped that these few "Letters from Soviet Karelia" have served to show our American readers how the work of Socialist construction is going on even in the Arctic Circle.

LECKERT

By H. LEICKERT
(Translated from the Yiddish)
By A. G. Magil.

NOTE:—Hirsch Leckert, a Lithuanian Jewish cobbler who could neither read nor write, has become one of the heroes of the Russian workingclass. While a member of the once revolutionary "Bund," he played a leading part in the efforts to overthrow the Czarist despotism in Lithuania. On May 5th, 1902, Leckert was arrested and thrown into jail. Despite tortures and threats, mingled with promises of clemency, he refused to divulge the names of his comrades, and on June 10th the heroic cobbler was hung on an open field on the outskirts of Vilna. His execution stirred class-conscious workers throughout Russia, and many years later, with the establishment of the workers' and peasants' government, Leckert was officially recognized as a proletarian martyr. Memorials have been built in his honor, streets named after him in the U. S. S. R., and the 25th anniversary of his death was observed throughout Soviet Russia and in other parts of the world.

H. Leickert, one of the foremost Yiddish poets and dramatists, is the author of "Rags," "Shop," "The Golem," and other plays and poems which have given him an international reputation. As a young man in Russia Leickert helped carry on the traditions of Hirsch Leckert in the "Bund" and in 1906 was arrested for revolutionary activity. He served six years at hard labor in various czarist dungeons, and was then sentenced to Siberia for life, but escaped to the United States in 1913. Leickert recently completed a new play, "Hirsch

Leckert," based on the life of this workingclass martyr. He is a frequent contributor to the "Freiheit," Yiddish Communist daily, and "The Hammer," Yiddish Communist monthly.

I am indebted to the author for a number of helpful suggestions and for permission to publish this and other translations of his work.—A. B. M.)

The moon's face tonight is big and red,
Under my oars the boat bends in the tide;
All day I've thought of Leckert who is dead,
And so the moon is rounder, greater-eyed.

Years like clampering walls rise out of the past,
They loop a muteness round my throat tight drawn;
All day I've thought of Leckert's hands that cast
The gallows on themselves in the haggard dawn.

And thus I sang to myself all the long day:
"O I know not when, but I know that there will break
Out of silence an hour that will come to each and say:
Take for yourself a dawn like Leckert's—take..."

Sway, my oars, drift wherever you choose;
Hot winds hurry the night to me as I grope;
Again, again I sing to the sacred noose,
And to my neck that quivers for the rope.

Letters From Our Readers

One Job: Twenty-three Boys Needed it.

Editor, THE DAILY WORKER:—I am 17 years old and have been out of work for several months. Last Monday I got up at 6 o'clock in the morning and bought a paper to see if there were any jobs open. I looked in the "Boys Wanted" column and saw that a boy was wanted "to make himself useful in a clothing factory." I went there as fast as I could.

One boy was waiting when I arrived and the place wasn't open yet. I talked to him and he said he had been out of work for eight months. While we were waiting more boys came. At last the place opened and all of us ran up the stairs to apply for the job. The man in the office said the boss would not be in until 8:30 o'clock, so we waited some more. More and more boys kept coming until there were 23. Twenty-three boys waiting for one job!

As soon as the boss was ready, the boys crowded into the office, but he said to them, "Sorry, boys. But I hired

a boy Saturday." All of us went away very discouraged.

—WILLIAM NAROTSKY, Cleveland.

Only Real Labor Paper.
Editor, THE DAILY WORKER:—On June 1st I asked you to stop sending me the DAILY WORKER while I was on a four months camping trip. Well, I am back now, so please send me the paper at once. I believe THE DAILY WORKER is the only real labor paper.

—A. W. BARTON, Harlan, Iowa.

Invent "Flying Antenna."
OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, Oct. 14. — The trans-Atlantic plane "The Dawn" is using a new thing in radio antenna construction today. It is known as "the flying antenna." In case of a forced landing, with the regular antenna submerged, a kite to which is attached an antenna with one end fastened to the radio set of "The Dawn" can be flown.