

SEVEN HOUR DAY FOR SOVIET UNION WORKERS

COMMUNIST AT AFL CONVENTION TO FACE TRIAL

Change Charge Against Bush; Set Date Oct. 28

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 16.—Sid Bush, arrested at the A. F. of L. convention last week, and booked on a charge of "criminal syndicalism," was released on bail and the charge was changed to "vagrancy."

The Los Angeles Examiner and the Record both claimed that the A. F. of L. leadership could very well battle Communists without the assistance of the police.

Further evidence of police assistance in unseating Communist delegates and arresting visitors at the convention was shown when it was found that the police chief of the "red squad" admitted that he had advance information that the writer would be unseated, and that further action would be taken against the Communists by local and national labor officials.

Detective Hynes is reported to have threatened that he is out to "get" Bush and run him out of town, and hopes to send him up for six months' imprisonment. Hynes demanded and obtained a jury trial for Bush, evidently because the case is such an obvious frame-up that he feels he could get better results with a Babbitt jury than with a judge.

Protest Tactics of A. F. of L. The Office Workers' Union has adopted a resolution of protest against the "stool-pigeon methods" of the Central Labor Council, which with the assistance of the police department, informed Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L. that Wm. Schneiderman was a Communist and should not be seated as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

Threats of the A. F. of L. to withdraw their promise to grant an international charter to the Cleaners' and Dyers' Unions have forced A. J. Bock to resign as business agent of the Los Angeles local. Bock denies he is a Communist, but was nevertheless forced out while the A. F. of L. Convention was in the midst of its red-baiting campaign.

Advertising Stunt Injures Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 16.

Harry Hartz, California automobile racer, today was on the dangerous list at Lawrence General Hospital, where he was taken after his first mishap in a speedway event.

Hartz was seriously hurt at Rockingham Speedway, Salem, N. H., when his automobile dropped a wheel, overturned and was then destroyed by fire. Hartz escaped death by a miracle. The race is to advertise various makes of cars.

Insurance Graft Aids Doctors in Suits for Damage

If a worker goes to a doctor or dentist and is half butchered he can never hope to realize any damages from any court. This fact is brought to light in a complaint to the state insurance department made by Edward A. Kohls, a lawyer of this city. It seems that certain insurance companies, notably the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, insured doctors, dentists and other so-called benefactors of the human race, against having to pay damages for maiming or killing their clients.

The eminent doctors agree not to testify against any other of their profession, hence it is impossible for the victim of the bungling of the professional healers to produce "expert" evidence in court. Mr. Kohls is a simple-minded he hopes the insurance department will do something about it. He evidently doesn't know that the insurance companies have considerable influence with the political job holders in the department.

"Dawn" Flight Again Delayed. OLD ORCHARD, Me., Oct. 16.—Unfavorable weather conditions over the North Atlantic Ocean, which have held Miss Frances W. Grayson and her plane "The Dawn," weather bound at this jumping off point on her proposed New York to Copenhagen flight, caused a still further postponement of the flight today.

8,000 Chinese Tobacco Workers Strike; British Troops Rushed to Scene

(Special Cable to Daily Worker). SHANGHAI, Oct. 16.—Eight thousand Chinese workers in British-American tobacco factories have gone out on strike. British troops have been moved into the Chinese quarter of this city, despite the protest of a representative of the Chinese foreign ministry. The five Soviet citizens arrested here by French police have been transferred to the Chinese military authorities. No charges have yet been brought against the persons arrested.

Teapot Dome Graft Trial Starts Today; Prosecution Weak

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall and Harry F. Sinclair, head of the Sinclair Oil Co. and big race-horse owner, will face a jury tomorrow on charges of conspiracy to steal Teapot Dome oil fields.

The defendants start under the handicap that the supreme court has already, in a civil suit, declared the granting to Sinclair of Teapot Dome was "shot thru and thru with fraud."

Money Counts. But on the other hand, both are wealthy, and are seated today in conference with their "million dollar array of counsel" at one of the best hotels in Washington. And for some unexplained reason, very little money has been coming from the present administration, successor to Harding's Ohio gang in whose cabinet Fall sat. The trial is expected to be long and costly—and the munitions of war are not provided for prosecution, a circumstance materially useful to the defense.

Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts are special counsel for the prosecution.

Consider Borah's Approval of Norris Shows Latter 'Safe'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Sen. Borah announces that he is ready to support Sen. Norris for the republican presidential nomination next year, which may be a further proof of the growing suspicion that Norris is "bought off."

His old associates are asking what it is that Borah really wants. That he will actually make a fight for Norris is beyond their credulity. He has never bolted the regular nominee of the party—whether it was Taft in 1912, Hughes in 1916, Harding in 1920 or Coolidge in 1924. And he never joined LaFollette or Norris in any of the score of battles they have made.

A Cautious "Progressive." Borah waited until this past summer, when Congress had adjourned, to assail the power trust.

Last year he voted against the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, after having recited the sufferings of the farmers in the west. He made no speech against the bill. Now, it is indicated, Borah is ready to vote for the bill when it comes again before the senate. But he has conceded that his vote against the measure last spring disqualified him to win the farmer vote in presidential primaries in the west. Norris voted for the bill, after his own more effective plan for farm relief had been sidetracked as being too radical.

Detrick, Opponent of Communists, Arrested; Stole Funds of Union

NEWPORT, Ky., Oct. 16.—Fred H. Detrick, labor fakir of Gary, Indiana, and president of the Lake County Central Labor Union, who has always been an aggressive fighter against the Communists, and who has been missing from Gary with \$3,200 of the organization's funds, was arrested here today on a warrant charging embezzlement. He is on his way to Gary with an officer.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

Red Army Defends Workers' New Standards Of Living in Soviet Union



M. Unschlicht, left, and M. Voroshiloff. The first is vice-chairman of the military council of the U. S. S. R. and the latter is People's Commissar for War. They lead the Red Army, which bars the way to capitalist reaction which would change the new seven-hour day to one of fourteen if it could.

STRIKE BREAKERS IN EASTERN OHIO MINES SIGN "YELLOW DOG"

MARTINS FERRY, Ohio, Oct. 16.—Scabs in the eastern Ohio coal fields are free to sign a contract or not, just as they please. The following is the contract that they "choose" to sign. (We are not responsible for the bad spelling in the contract, which is printed by a scab printer.)

Remus Says He Will Call Atty. General; Frightens Officials

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 16.—George Remus, "Bootleg King" under indictment for the murder of his wife, today threw official circles of the government and the bootleg ring into consternation by announcing that he would subpoena seventy-five of the leaders of both to testify in his defense.

He declares he will show up the graft and ruin the trade of his associates if he goes on trial. Among those whom he will call, he says, are: Attorney General Sargent, Mrs. Mahel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Commissioner Blair of the Internal Revenue Bureau, Roy Haynes, former prohibition commissioner, Representative LaGuardia of New York, and the managers of the Commodore and Roosevelt hotels.

He also wants the testimony of Dr. Doran of the prohibition department, Howard Jones and Edgar T. Hoover of the department of justice, John W. Snooks, Warden of Atlanta Prison; District Attorney Clint Hager of Atlanta and District Attorney Albert B. Ward of Indianapolis.

Remus charges that a liaison between Prohibition Inspector Dodge and Remus' wife, now murdered, was formed to make him of his millions of dollars of bootleggers' profits, while keeping him in prison at Atlanta.

Farmers Forced to Sell Wheat Early; Banks Talk Profits

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 16.—The early harvest of this year is being used by the business world in an attempted boom of sellings. Thus the Reserve Bank of Minneapolis states:

"The cash value of wheat, rye, flax and potatoes marketed during September, 1927 by farmers in this district was \$95,000,000. This amount was nearly twice as large as the value of marketing in Sept. 1926. However the bank is forced to admit:

"Although it is probable that the value of dairy products was slightly larger than a year ago, the small marketings of live stock, together with lower prices for hogs and lambs, make it appear certain that income from live stock marketings was smaller in September, 1927, than in the corresponding month last year."

The situation is not that the farmers are making any more from the fairly good crops in this vicinity, but are being forced to sell quickly, without waiting for a raise in the market for grain, and this early selling, coupled with the fact that the crop itself was early, is piling up a record for the month of November, undoubtedly at the expense of later months, and at the expense of the farmers.

Know of Strike. Now as to the scabs themselves. They enter into the contract with full knowledge that there is a strike, so that there is no question of their responsibility of breaking the strike. They must sever all connection with the U. M. W. of A., the I. W. W., and "any other organization that 'inter-fears' with the mine laws of this company." This holds if they were union men who have turned strike-breaker. If they did not belong to the union, they pledge themselves not to join.

Small Pay. What do they get out of it? It is a rare miner who, upon leaving, has anything in his pocket. The company sees to it that he goes away fleeced of every penny. The union miner gets 78¢ cents a ton, the scab gets 58 cents—25 per cent less. He has to pay \$10 a week board, rates that workers do not pay even in the city. He has to purchase all tools and supplies—and even his dinner bucket, for which he pays from \$3 to \$10. As a result, most of the scabs, after paying for their transportation, do not have a penny in their pockets for the dirty work of helping to break the strike.

Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING AT FIRST CAPITAL OF BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION ON EVE OF 10TH ANNIVERSARY ORDERS CHANGE

Scabs Enter Coal Miners' Benefit Dance and Shoot Boy; Enforce Injunction

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 16.—John Scankus, an eighteen year old Castle Shannon striking miner was shot by one of a band of three attacking scabs at Mollenauer, near Mine No. 3 of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company during a dance Saturday night for the benefit of locked out miners' families. The assailants escaped. The boy is in St. Joseph Hospital at Pittsburgh in a critical condition.

The injunction is being enforced by coal and iron police in the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company mines. At Castle Shannon No. 2 all pickets were driven away. At other mines the hundred foot clause renders picket posts useless for apprehending and communicating with scabs. The United paring contracts for the erection of barracks to house families excluded under injunctions. Over a thousand families are immediately involved and the situation is extremely grave.

Miners' Local Will Fight Lewis Scheme To Punish Demchak

By ED FALKOWSKI. SHENANDOAH, Pa., (FP) Oct. 16.—Mike Demchak, an active member of the United Mine Workers in the hard coal belt, must face trial and answer the charges preferred against him by Christ Golden, president of District 9, U. M. W. of A.

Demchak sponsored the workers' educational movement here last winter. Originally from District 2, of which John Brophy was then president, Demchak allied himself with the Brophy movement during the last union political campaign, and was responsible for one large mass meeting here at which he officiated as chairman, with Powers Hagwood and other speakers denouncing the policies of the Lewis administration. It was at this meeting that Demchak "seemed pleased with the remarks made,"—one of the charges against him.

Local Stands By Him. The case pending for many months while Demchak waited for a copy of the charges, that he might accumulate the evidence for the defense. To date no such definite charges have been preferred, outside of the vague and sweeping charge of "furthering Communist activities, and having his name on the payroll of the Communist Party." The last clause is amusing when one is aware of the chronically deflated condition of any Communist treasury.

Now that Demchak has returned from the soft coal region where he helped strike activities for a few months, the case reopens with more vigor than ever. His whole local solidly behind him, the officials are compelled to push their case in defiance of the local of which he once was president.

Demchak Will Fight. District President Golden being at the Los Angeles convention of the American Federation of Labor, the subordinate officials felt that they had neither authority nor evidence enough to push the case last Saturday at the meeting of Demchak's local. Demchak made a few vigorous remarks, stating his innocence of the charges, and saying he would fight to the last before he would give up his union membership.

At one moment the local voted to grant Demchak his transfer card, and throw the accusations into the waste basket, but Demchak refused to accept this kindness, feeling it would be better to fight the matter to the end. The case will probably remain closed until Golden returns. Meanwhile Demchak is working in one of the mines wondering what is going to happen—if anything. Demchak was among those beaten up at the Indianapolis convention.

Five Burned in Explosion. LYKENS, Pa., (FP) Oct. 16.—Five men inspecting a burning mine of the Tusquehanna Collieries Co. were injured in an explosion and sent to a hospital.

Unusual Progress in Industry During Last Few Years Justifies Reduction of Hours

Decrease in Peasant Taxes; More Land for Poor Peasants; Pensions Also Decreed

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., Oct. 16.—The seven-hour day for the workers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics! This is the decision announced today by the Central Executive Committee of the All-Union Congress of Soviets, the highest governing body in the workers' and peasants' republic, at its meeting in the first capital of the Revolution, amid the enthusiastic welcoming demonstrations of the whole population. The present session of the Executive Committee is held here instead of in Moscow because the revolution of November 7, 1917, began in this city.

All streets and houses are gaily decorated with flags, throngs gathered at the railroad station to welcome the members of the committee on their arrival, and in the crowds were the representatives of the workers of many factories and the members of workers' delegations from abroad. Bands played and the entire population celebrates.

The executive committee has had before it a careful report by the best economic experts in the country, detailing the amazing progress of the Soviet Union industries during the last few years.

It has accordingly issued orders to the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of Peoples' Commissars various means of taking advantage of the increased production for the benefit of the workers and peasants of Russia which it represents in administration of the affairs of the country, the first of which is to make the transfer from the present eight-hour day to one of seven hours, without reduction in wages for a day's work.

The Central Executive Committee in its statement explains that it is in full agreement with the whole policy of the Soviet government, and declares: "The proletarian state pursues the aim of raising the living conditions of the working and peasant masses, contrary to that of all capitalist countries where, without exception, the working class and the peasantry occupy the position of exploited classes, deprived of all rights.

"The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics considers it to be its earnest task to develop by all measures all the forces of the proletariat and to promote the unceasing growth the prosperity of the toiling masses of the towns and villages."

Then follows the order for the institution of the seven-hour day: "On the threshold of the tenth anniversary of the October (old style, Nov. 7, new style) Revolution the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics ordains:

"First: To assure during the next year the transition from eight hours working day to seven hours working day without reduction of wages, and to instruct accordingly the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the U. S. S. R. to begin not later than one year the gradual accomplishment of this decision in regard to industrial factories and the workers in different branches of industry in conformance with the progress in new equipment and the rationalization of factories, works, and industrial enterprises, and the growth of labor productivity.

Better Houses for Workers. "Second: To increase the compensation with last year by fifty million roubles the sums allotted for construction of houses for workmen in regions especially suffering from the housing crisis.

Exempt Peasants from Tax. "Third: To propose improvement of the material conditions of poor peasants by exempting ten per cent of the peasant households from payment of the agricultural tax in addition to the 25 per cent of the peasant households already released from this tax.

"Fourth: To cancel the debts of peasant households on loans advanced to them by the state during the bad harvest of 1924-25, to cancel the arrears yet unpaid by poor peasants, and arrears of the agricultural taxes of the average peasants for the past years, to reduce the arrears in fines for the indigent strata of the town and rural population in all branches of taxation, and to instruct the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. to issue these orders."

Dry Machine Raises Fund. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 14.—The Missouri Anti-Saloon League today launched a campaign to raise \$50,000 to oppose the presidential candidacy of either Governor Al Smith or Senator James A. Reed, according to Parker Shelden, state superintendent.

(Continued on Page Two)

Washington Negro Teacher Condemns Segregation Plan

WASHINGTON, (FP) Oct. 16.—Stirred by the eloquence of Noval H. Thomas, a history teacher in Dunbar high school, an audience of Negroes at the District of Columbia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People cheered loudly his denunciation of segregation of Negro workers in government employment and segregation of Negro children in the schools.

This was the first time in recent years that the issue of segregated schools had been raised publicly in the District.

Thomas charged that Secretary of the Interior Work had segregated Negro employes in his department bureaus, except the Pension Bureau where it was recently abandoned.

Segregated schools, Thomas said, were the most pernicious type of legalized discrimination against colored people in the District, and it was time that educated Negroes protested against their development. There are 150,000 Negroes in the national capital.

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Seven Hour Day For Workers in Soviet Union

(Continued from Page One)

decrees under date of the Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

"Fifth: To accomplish at the state's cost the allotment of land areas to all poor peasant households and weaker households of the average peasants and to appropriate ten million roubles for this purpose, in addition to the budget sums already assigned to this work in 1927.

Support for the Aged.

"Sixth: To instruct the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the U. S. S. R. to work out a law providing gradual support at the cost of the state of aged persons and indigent classes of the peasantry and to submit this law for examination to the next All-Union Congress of Soviets.

"Seventh: To include in the state budget of 1927-28, in addition to the sums already fixed, estimates of fifteen million roubles for building schools in the villages, factories and works settlements.

"Eighth: To increase the amounts of insurance funds for war invalids not less than double the present rate.

No More Death Penalty.

"Ninth: To exclude from the existing penal codes of the Soviet Republics in the U. S. S. R. the penalty of death as a measure of social defense for any crime except state of war crimes and armed burglary.

"Tenth: To instruct the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. to mitigate measures of social protection established by court sentences or administrative order in regard to all convicts except active members of political parties aiming at the destruction of the Soviet regime and bribe takers.

The jubilee session of the Central Executive Committee opened last night in the Uritsky Palace with an inaugural speech by Kalinin, president of the Soviet Union. He emphasized that the session was opened in Leningrad on the eve of the tenth anniversary of the workers' revolution not by mere chance, but because Leningrad is the cradle of the revolution. Revolutionary leaders of world importance came from the ranks of the Leningrad proletariat, he pointed out. The Communist Party and the government must therefore appear on the eve of the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution before the Leningrad workers and transmit to them the greetings of the whole country, said Kalinin, and declared the Leningrad proletariat was, is, and will be the most faithful guardian of the revolution on one of the most important posts of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

After Kalinin's speech, Rykov, chairman of the Council of Peoples' Commissars, reported on the international and internal situations at the tenth anniversary. He concluded by reading the manifesto of the Central Executive Committee, addressed to all workers of the U. S. S. R., to the proletarians of all countries, and the oppressed peoples of the whole world, outlining the decisions for a seven hour day, and other improvements.

The Central Executive Committee of the All Union Congress of Soviets has unanimously adopted a manifesto containing a survey of the outstanding and stirring events in the history of the November Revolution which, beginning with the overthrow of the Czar, resulted in the establishment of the first workers' and peasants' government and established the proletarian dictatorship over all the territory of the Soviet Union.

The manifesto also reviews the achievements of the Russian Revolution and points out the many decisions of the Central Executive Committee for the improvement of the life and conditions of the working class and the peasantry in the U. S. S. R. during the ten years since the establishment of the Soviet Republic. It demonstrates that the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution is the greatest achievement of the international revolutionary movement of the proletariat.

1917.

"Ten years ago the capitalist world was blazing with the flames of imperialist war. Capitalist rule had placed all mankind on the verge of an abyss of infamous destruction and the annihilation of cultural achievement. Amidst the monstrous chaos of the world war the Russian Revolution of March 1917 scared up like a signal rocket.

"The proletariat mobilized its forces during the sharpest struggle with its enemies under the direction of the steel Bolshevik program and under the leadership of the immortal Lenin, and in October, 1917, (old style, Nov. 7, new style), it broke the principal front of imperialism.

Workers Assume Power.

"The proletarian rising brought liberty to all nationalities. Soviet rule transformed imperial Russia from a people's prison and goal into a fraternal and voluntary union firm as steel. The equality of nations, the liberty of national development, cultural growth and the elimination of all national oppression and the development of fraternity among all peoples—under these slogans the proletariat conducted the oppressed people of czarist Russia to emancipation.

Theodore Dreiser To Be Guest of I. W. A. at the Anniversary of U. S. S. R.

Theodore Dreiser, American novelist, will leave soon for the Soviet Union as the guest of the International Workers' Aid, of which Fred G. Biedenkapp is secretary. Dreiser will reach the U. S. S. R. in time to witness the celebration in honor of the tenth anniversary of the First Workers' Republic.

Henri Barbusse, noted French author, and A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Federation, will also be the guests of the I. W. A. of their respective countries at the forthcoming celebration.

"The dictatorship of the bourgeoisie gave way to the dictatorship of the proletariat and the main property of the bourgeoisie became the Workers' State's property. The proletarian October revolution transformed Russia, formerly the international gendarme and world hangman into the greatest stronghold of international revolution, into an herald of peace and victory of exploiters. All the forces of the old world rallied against the proletarians and peasants of the U. S. S. R.

Continuous Attack.

"They have tried all methods of struggle: blockade and intervention, plots and revolts, sabotage and terror. All attempts to bring back the old regime have been repelled and smashed by the force of the proletarian and peasant masses. Internal counter-revolution joined foreign counter-revolution. Together with Kutchaks, Denikins, Yudeniches, Wrangels, Krasnovs, the troops of the United States, England, Germany, France, Japan, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania,—all these plundered and ransacked the Soviet country in all directions, supporting the gentry and armies of czarist generals.

"All these armies were forced to retreat before the Red Army of the workers and peasants. Counter-revolution was spurned back and overthrown. The period of civil war and military Communism showed that the proletariat can more than

revert; that, together with the peasantry it can defeat the numerous enemies; that it is able to establish and consolidate its power, build its own state and crush the resistance of the exploiters with an iron hand. This period showed also that victory was possible under the leadership of the proletariat and its Party.

Faced By New Problems.

"The end of the war against counter-revolution placed the proletariat and the Soviet government before new problems. It was necessary to organize the national economy in such a way that socialist should be victorious. On the basis of the nationalization of land, factories, works and other instruments of production, on the basis of monopoly of foreign trade it was necessary to pass to the organization of constructive work of millions for massed front national economy.

"The successful solution of the most difficult problems concerning economic policy was possible because the October Revolution created a base for planned direction of national economy. After several years of the new economic policy the national economy of the U. S. S. R. recovered itself from the period of disorganization, surpassing the pre-war level of productive forces. The industry for the socialist foundation of the national economy is now developed and consolidated. Cooperation and state trade has increased and is now occupying a predominant position in the total trade turnover. Every year private capital is more and more thrust back and the commanding position of the proletariat is growing more and more powerful.

Economic Advance.

"The electrification advances in Volhovstroi, Dnieprostroi, and many other powerful electro-stations is entering the life of the Soviet Union as some of the most important achievements of the revolution. The Semirechensk Railway, the Colgaddon Canal, and other giant erections bring new improvements into the national economy and reinforce the economical and political struggle for socialist. Tractors and broadcasting newly acquired on large scale in the villages. Many regions have already been supplied with electrical energy.

"The growth of cooperation is increasing and showing greater resistance to kulaks. Every year the conditions of life for the toilers have improved. The wages of workers are

Austrian Delegates to November Celebrations Arrive in Soviet Union

(Special Cable to Daily Worker). MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 16.—The Austrian Labor Delegation, the first to be invited by the Central Council of Labor Unions of the U. S. S. R. to participate in the November festivities, arrived here today.

The delegation was welcomed at the station by numerous representatives of the Central and Moscow Councils of the Labor Unions of the U. S. S. R., and also by representatives from various factories. The welcome given by Moscow workers to the Austrian labor delegates was an imposing demonstration of the fraternal solidarity of the workers of Austria and the Soviet Union.

higher, the incomes of workers and peasants are increasing, and the number of poor peasants' households is falling. The cultural level of the population is being constantly raised. Illiteracy is being reduced rapidly.

Women In Political Life.

"Working women are taking part in the political life of the country. The new generation, thru the Communist Youth Union and Pioneers' organization is being educated in new principles. The educational work in the labor unions is unceasing. The Soviets are becoming the greatest school in socialist construction. The proletarian dictatorship possesses all that is necessary in sufficient quantity for the building of socialism according to the directions of Lenin, its leader and genius of the labor movement.

War Danger.

"But the Soviet Union, surrounded by capitalist enemies, is being threatened by imperialists of all countries. Its growth frightens them. They see how pitifully unfounded and ridiculous are their hopes for the destruction of the Soviet State. This is the real cause of the change in the policy of the bourgeoisie and for their new attacks against the proletarian country; of the new danger of war actively provoked by oil kings and bankers, the generals of the imperialist armies, diplomats and czarist immigrants and their adherents abroad. This is the

source of the new bourgeois conspiracy and the cowardly murders practiced by foreign political agents.

"This consolidation of military force against the U. S. S. R. is therefore the urgent task of all workers. The military consolidation must be supported by political and economic consolidation.

"The Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. invites workers of the whole world to lend their assistance to this consolidation by all possible means."

Ohio Miners Need Relief; Ask Order For Mass Picketing

(By Worker Correspondent)

MARTINS FERRY, Ohio, Oct. 16.—District officials of the United Mine Workers of America recently met in Columbus to discuss ways and means of effecting a settlement in this district, which has been locked out since April of this year. The officials true to Lewis, Green & Co. are substituting for the traditional fighting policy of the miners, one of begging for "peace in the industry."

A letter sent to the operators and the press recently is thruout an apology for the strike and begs for a settlement on the basis of the Illinois and other agreements, with the selection of a committee of two and two to "study the conditions in the industry" and on the findings of this committee to determine the wages and conditions in the Spring of next year.

When informed of the proposal, the representative of the operators declared that the Ohio coal operators are not interested. However another conference was proposed by John Ginque, sub-district president.

The miners in their seven month struggle, exhausted,—are facing starvation, and eviction in the winter months.

The miners for the past couple of months have been clamoring for relief from their district officials, with the usual reply: "we would show our weakness to the operators if we were to solicit relief." About \$1.75 a week has been paid to a few. In a number of localities in this sub-district the miners are themselves collecting relief in their respective cities, but they are fast realizing that the whole organized labor movement must be mobilized in their behalf. They are making preparations for organizing a State-wide relief organization.

The mines in this locality are gradually opening on a scab basis with the leaders, instead of urging the miners to break the injunction and go out en masse to the picket line, having a difficult time keep them at home, and urging them not to use any abusive language when yelling for the scabs to leave the mines. The miners are blue in the face from having to yell at the scabs for months with megaphones, from a distance.

One hears very frequent comment: "we have never won any of our past strikes with megaphones and unless we start mass picketing this strike will be lost!"

HUNDREDS OF MASSACHUSETTS WORKERS JOBLESS AS BOSSES SEEK CHEAP SOUTHERN SERF LABOR

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press).

The steady shift of American industry toward the South Atlantic states where 100% American labor works Chinese hours for coolie wages is suggested by each month's employment report from the Massachusetts department of labor. The report for August shows a gain of 2.3% in factory employment compared with July but this is little more than half of the seasonal gain in the same month a year ago and leaves the level 3% lower than in August 1926.

New England Unemployment.

The factory employment index of Massachusetts now stands at 79.8%, compared with the average for the years 1919-1923 taken as 100%. More than a fifth of the workers who had jobs in Massachusetts factories in the earlier period have been forced to look elsewhere for work.

With the exception of the cotton mills all the more important Massachusetts industries registered a considerable drop compared with last year. The boot and shoe industry reduced its forces 8.4%, bringing the level down to 58.9% of the average for 1919-1923. Manufacturers of electrical apparatus employed 15.6% fewer workers and factories turning out foundry and machine shop products, 13% fewer than in August 1926. Woolen mills also cut 3.5% of last year's employes off the payroll bringing the level down to 77% of the average for 1919-1923.

Cotton mills, around which New England industry developed, in spite of a gain of 6.1% compared with August 1926 are employing 30% fewer workers than in the earlier period.

Textile Move South.

Another reflection of the shift of industrial activity toward the south is found in the monthly report on the cotton spinning industry by the U. S. department of commerce. The report for August shows that the 36,556,026 spindles in the United States averaged 245 hours of operation during the month. But southern spindles averaged 326 hours compared with an average of 164 hours per spindle in New England.

There are now about as many cotton spindles in the cotton growing states as in all other states of the union, the figures being for the south 18,206,928 and for all other states 18,349,098. But in the south the 18,206,928 produced 5,973,455,525 spindle-

Mme. Rosika Schwimmer



Her activities in trying to stop the great war seem to be remembered. When she applied for American citizenship in Chicago, she didn't get it.

hours in August or nearly double the 2,045,362,597 produced by the 18,349,098 spindles in all other states.

Massachusetts with 10,394,504 cotton spindles in her mills produced 1,695,998,977 spindle-hours during the month. But the Carolinas with 11,602,292 spindles produced 3,943,602,267 spindle-hours of operation. The average operation per spindle in Massachusetts was 163 hours, for North Carolina 319 hours and South Carolina 364 hours.

Protest Against Ban On I. W. W. by Mayors Of 5 Colorado Towns

WILLIAMSBURG, Colo., Oct. 16.—An appeal to Governor William H. Adams of Colorado to investigate the actions of the mayors of five Colorado towns who have issued warnings that I. W. W.'s "will not be tolerated" was made Thursday by Forrest Bailey, director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The warning was issued by the mayors of Florence, Rock Vale, Coal Creek, Williamsburg and Canyon City following the arrival of several I. W. W. organizers in the Fremont coal fields.

The message from the American Civil Liberties Union follows:

"We are informed that the mayors of Florence, Rock Vale, Coal-Creek, Williamsburg and Canyon City, all in Fremont County, have issued notices banning I. W. W. organizers from these areas. We respectfully question the rights of the mayors to restrict the free movement of individuals on the mere assumption of intention to commit crimes and appeal to your Excellency to investigate and to intervene if the facts warrant."

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County Labor Party Nominates Workers; Haggood and Craig

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 16.—The labor party of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, has nominated candidates and will be on the ballot in the coming November elections.

In the past few years the old party politicians were successful in capturing the labor party and using it for their own purposes. The labor party in reality became the tail end of the republican and democratic parties.

This year the city and county committees were reorganized and a real labor ticket nominated. The democratic party, following the policy of the past years made an attempt to place its candidates for county commissioners, Hoolahan and Brenen, on both the democratic and labor party tickets. They were both badly beaten in the recent primaries by Powers Haggood, a well-known progressive miner, and Leonard Craig, a moulder, the nominees for county commissioner of the labor party. The candidates sponsored by the county committees of the labor party are as follows.

Judges—(Vote for nine): Louis Wiseman, William Adams, H. J. Rath, Rebecca Horowitz, F. A. Furrer, H. M. Wilson, A. J. Daugherty, H. Stomberg, Celia Paransky.

County Commissioners: Powers Haggood, Leonard Craig.

County controller, John Otis.

District attorney, D. E. Earley.

County treasurer, E. J. Horacek.

County recorder, Otto Yeager.

County register of wills, Maude S. Richter.

County clerk of courts, Sam Shore.

County prothonotary, H. J. Lohr.

County directors of the poor: Andrew Schmolder, Nelson Lorenz, J. S. Truher.

City Ticket.

City council, H. D. Gardner, David Rinne, M. Jenkins, A. Horvat.

City controller, Robert Lieberman.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Greetings To SOVIET RUSSIA

on the Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION



In the special issues of THE DAILY WORKER to be printed on November 7, the opportunity to send personal greetings to Soviet Russia is given to American workers. These names will appear in the special Honor Roll in THE DAILY WORKER. To cover the expense of printing, 25 cents will be charged for every name.

SEND YOUR NAME Send the names of other workers—

GREET THE RUSSIAN WORKERS and PEASANTS on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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I enclose \$..... for greetings (at 25 cents a name) from the following workers: WRITE PLAINLY

Order your copies of the Tenth Anniversary Edition of THE DAILY WORKER now at \$1.50 per hundred copies.

News from U.S.S.R.

ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION.
Mining Industry in 1927-1928.
Control figures for 1927-28 indicate a considerable development of the mining industry: coal production is to increase 17%, coke production 23%, production of raw oil 14% and production of benzene, benzine and vegetable oil 25 to 41%; in the iron ore industry a 27% increase of production is expected. This increased production will enable the mining industry to supply next year all the fuel, minerals and other mining products which the country needs. At the same time, cost of production will be reduced on an average 5.6%.

Considerable amounts have been assigned for capital work in the mining industry: for the coal industry—136 million roubles (it was 125 million roubles in 1926-27), for the oil industry—185 million roubles.

Ten Years Progress.
The "Comintern" leather works in Leningrad was a very small concern prior to the revolution. It was thoroughly re-equipped under the Soviet government and increased its productivity 14 times. Its output in 1926 was 1,200,000 hides instead of the former 84,000. At present, the productive capacity of the works is 1,500,000 hides per year.

Canal for the Irrigation of 34,000 Hectares Land.

In the coming financial year, a canal 28 kilometres long will be laid on the right bank of the Syr-Darya in Central Asia for the irrigation of part of the Steppe. This canal will irrigate 34,000 hectares.

Storage of Cotton Makes Progress.
The Cotton Storage Campaign in Fergan (Uzbekistan) is in full swing. All the cotton cleansing works, two of them only recently constructed, have been set going.

Expansion of Foreign Trade.
The turn-over of the foreign trade of the U. S. S. R. amounted to 113 1/2 million roubles in August, against 109 million roubles in July of the current year and 101 million roubles August, 1926.

The general turn-over of foreign trade during the last eleven months amounted to 1,322 million roubles; export 691 million roubles and imports 631 million roubles.

The active balance of the foreign trade of the U. S. S. R. during this period reached 60.8 million roubles against the passive balance of 101.6 million roubles for the same period last year.

ONE OF THE MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE NOVEMBER 7, 1917 REVOLUTION.

The Working Day in the U. S. S. R.
Right up to the end of the last century, the length of the working day in Russia was not fixed by legislation.

It was on an average a 13-14 hour day. The "famous" law of 1897 fixed an 11 1/2 hour day. But employers could make free with this law, or to put it differently, the law provided for legal excuses for its infringement in the shape of "urgent" work, overtime in the case of "urgent orders," etc. The working day of piece-workers was not limited as they were not considered regular wage earners, but people working on a definite job.

After the February revolution, 1917, the working class began to introduce the 8-hour day by downing tools after eight hours, which was resented and opposed by the capitalists and their lackeys—social democratic Mensheviks and social revolutionaries who had a seat in the provisional government. As a result of this the workers did not succeed in having a law passed of a general 8-hour day during the whole eight months of the existence of the so-called provisional government. It was only after the October revolution that the 8-hour day became part and parcel of the conquests of the proletariat as one of the immovable foundations of the new life. Immediately after October 25, 1917 a decree was issued on October 29, 1917 introducing the 8-hour day in all enterprises and households and a 42-hour weekly rest for all wage earners without exception. By the same decree a number of regulations for protection of women and child labor were established. The first labor code issued in October 1918 was based on general compulsory labor service. It was dictated by the exigencies of civil war. However, in regard to working hours, rest and protection of women and adolescent labor, the new law did not change anything in the provisions of the decree of October 29. In fact it made even more complete this achievement of the October revolution by limiting overtime to a few exceptional cases clearly defined in the law. The 8-hour day became an inalienable conquest of the working class. None of the subsequent decrees prior to and after NEP the code of 1922 brought any alterations into the working hours laid down by law. Observation of the labor code and consequently the observance of the 8-hour day and the 42-hour weekly rest, etc., is obligatory for all institutions, enterprises, households and individuals who employ hired labor.

This is a short sketch of the establishment of the 8-hour day by the Russian working class. Let us now consider the real working hours in the U. S. S. R. in separate branches of industry. According to 1925-26 statistics, the average length of the working day in the mining and metal industry is 7.5 hours, in the engineering industry 7.4 hours, in the cotton industry 7.4 hours, in the paper industry 7.7 hours, etc., the average throughout the industry being 7.5 hours. The average length of the working day in the U. S. S. R. is decreasing every year. In 1922 it was 7.9 hours, in 1923 7.8 hours, in 1925 7.6 hours, whereas at present it is only 7.5 hours. There is also a decrease in the number of working hours per head per year. In 1924-25 the number of working hours constituted 57.5% of the pre-war working hours, in 1925-26 75%. These figures are eloquent testimony that in the U. S. S. R. one of the main achievements of the October revolution—8-hour day and 42-hour weekly rest is observed to the full. For people engaged in brain work and workers employed in industries considered to be injurious to health and also for adolescents, the working hour is limited by Soviet legislation to 6 and some cases to 5 hours, and even to 4 hours a day.

There is no doubt whatever that the Bolshevik revolution has secured for the proletariat of the U. S. S. R. the 8-hour day, the 42-hour weekly rest, social insurance of workers at the expense of employers and other rights won in the struggle with the bourgeoisie and laid down in the Soviet labor code.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

A social insurance faculty will be opened soon in the MGSPS Professional University. The aim of this faculty will be training social insurance workers and raising their qualification. It will have a two years course.

The new faculty will open its doors on October 15, 1927.



By M. Pass.

COUNTER REVOLUTIONARY AGENT OF WALL STREET: "Damn the Mexicans! They chase and they chase, and they don't let me take over the government!"

Our Australian Letter PRAVDA HITS AT NEW TACTICS OF TROTSKY GROUP

APIA, Samoa (South Pacific Ocean). Serious trouble threatens in ex-German Samoa because of the action of the New Zealand government in interfering with the hereditary traditions, customs and usages of the native races; arresting native chiefs, depriving them of their titles and deporting them from their villages and family circles.

When New Zealand was given a mandate to control the territory, it was set down that the natives' hereditary traditions and rights were to be safeguarded. But the N. Z. government placed Samoa under the control of officials who knew nothing of the traditions and practices among the Samoans. As a result these have not only been ignored, but treated with utter disregard and contempt.

Old Social System.

The natives of Samoa have an elaborate social system of self-government, handed down from generation to generation, to which every Samoan submits as a matter of course. This social system was recognized by the Germans who brought their control of the territory into harmony with the Samoan traditions. Thus it was that under German rule there was a native parliament, consisting of an Upper House of 15 Sacred Chiefs, and a Lower House of "Fai'oles" (delegates) elected by the Samoans in the various villages and districts.

The New Zealand government has now abolished all native authority, and in its place has set up a legislative council, consisting of six official members appointed by the government, 11 unofficial members elected by the Europeans in the territory, and a "Native Advisory Council," selected by the administrator. But these native "advisers" do not represent the Samoan people, and the best proof of this is that they have been repudiated by 30 out of the 38 native districts in Samoa. Further than this, the Samoans generally regard the "advisers" as mere nominees of the government.

Samoans Protest.

When the Samoans protested against the attempt to break down their ancient traditions the New Zealand government instituted an ordinance "to control Samoan customs." Under this ordinance, Samoan chiefs were arrested, arraigned, condemned

without trial of any sort, deprived of their hereditary titles, taken from their family homes and banished to other districts, and ordered to assume names other than those to which they had a full legal claim. Efforts by European residents in Samoa to secure fair-play for the natives were ignored, and when it was recently arranged that 6 native chiefs should go to New Zealand to interview the prime minister regarding the various grievances, the New Zealand government promptly notified the Samoan authorities not to issue passports to the chiefs.

Since then the situation has gone from bad to worse. More chiefs have been arrested and deported from their villages, and according to a recent statement by impartial observers of the situation, the treatment now being accorded to the natives "is sufficient to make the natives' old-time champion of their cause, Robert Louis Stevenson, to turn in his grave."

No Piece-work.

SYDNEY, Australia. Mass meetings of unionists engaged in the metal trade industries have made it clear that they will not tolerate the introduction of the piece-work system in the workshop. Neither will they tolerate the introduction of the daily hiring system instead of the present weekly hiring system. They likewise say that they will not accept the payment of straight-time rates for overtime work over 44 hours per week, instead of the present payment of time-and-a-half for overtime. On these three matters, the metal trade unionists are solid from one end of Australia to the other.

Employers have been granted the right to introduce piece-work, daily hiring, and straight-time payment for overtime by an award of the federal arbitration court, despite the strong opposition voiced by the unions, who assert that an attempt is being made to introduce American shop systems into Australia.

The various mass meetings held throughout Australia during the first week of July to protest against the new award instructed the union executives to call a strike if the employers attempt to put the new award into operation.

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER! GET A NEW READER!

Opposition's Methods Move for New Party

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Oct. 16.—That the methods of the Opposition are leading to an attempt at the creation of a new party is the charge made against it in an editorial in Pravda. The new tactics of the Opposition are being employed with an eye on the coming Party Congress.

The Opposition wants to carry a struggle against the Party and use all weapons that can possibly harm it, the Pravda says. The Opposition evidently intends to place before the Party the accomplished fact of a new party.

Illegal Apparatus.

Showing that by its feverish activity the Opposition created its own illegal apparatus, Pravda points out that the methods of the Opposition have nothing in common with the traditions of Leninism and the Bolshevik Party.

The illegal anti-party activity carried on in a country in which a dictatorship of the proletariat exists, constitutes not only a breach of discipline, but also the gravest crime against the Leninist Party and a provocation against Bolshevism by the bourgeois democracy, the Pravda continues.

Hits Printing Office.

It is therefore impossible to keep within the bounds of educational methods in the struggle against the Opposition. Therefore, the Central Control Commission was absolutely right in having excluded from the Party "Probragjensky, Serebriakov, and Charov who took, upon themselves the responsibility for the organization of a secret printing office.

Aligned with Enemies.

The more the Opposition estranges itself from the Leninist line, the more it adopts the arguments of the enemies of the working class, the Pravda points out. The Opposition desires "subjectively" the victory of Socialism, but it does not believe in the possibility of this victory. The elements who decidedly do not desire the victory of Socialism are ranging themselves along side of the Opposition, namely the bourgeois non-party intellectuals not those who are working in the interests of the toilers, but those who cannot live under the proletarian dictatorship. The Opposition joins willingly with such elements.

The Opposition in its anti-Party dealings is decidedly blamed by all Bolsheviks. The Party will never under any circumstances bend the banner of Bolshevism before the banner of the bourgeois democracy. There is no place for the heroes of the illegal printing office in the Bolshevik ranks.

Factional disrupters will never succeed in ruining the work carried on by the Communist Party. The Party will put an end to the illegal activities of the Opposition.

Brookwood College Opens.

KATONAH, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Brookwood Labor College opened for its seventh year here today. Forty-two students, representing 14 trade unions, are enrolled from 13 states and Canada.

BRITISH MONEY BACKS FASCIST GROUP IN CHINA

Dissension in Nanking Govt. Continues

(Special to Daily Worker).
SHANGHAI, Oct. 16.—The constituent meeting of the fascist association has taken place here. This association has been formed with the assistance of British money and under the leadership of British reactionary circles in Shanghai. Seven hundred people took part in the meeting.

The association considers itself to be "international" as it accepts Russian white guardists as members. The British press publishes the full text of the speech of the newly backed chairman of the association, the British merchant Firch. The speech was filled with bitter hatred for the Chinese masses and their struggle for emancipation and hatred of the Soviet Union.

More Trouble in Nanking.

(Special Cable to Daily Worker).
SHANGHAI, Oct. 16.—The Nanking Extraordinary Committee of the Kuomintang on the one side and the Wang Chin-wei and Tang Shen-chi and other Wuhan members are adopting a strongly hostile attitude towards Nanking.

Tang Shen-chi and Wang Chin-wei consented as the result of negotiations to recognize the extraordinary committee of the Kuomintang. On the other side the Nanking members agreed to convoke immediately the fourth plenum of the Kuomintang for the purpose of electing a central committee.

Dissension among members of the Wuhan and Nanking governments who united to form a counter-revolutionary government at Nanking has broken out on a number of occasions. The bond that ties the two groups together is opposition to the workers' and peasants' movement.

Yelp for Concession.

HANKOW, Oct. 16.—With the power of the revolutionary movement temporarily checked by the betrayal of the struggle by middle class elements and opportunists in the Hankow government, British business men here held a meeting yesterday and formally appealed to the British government for the "restoration" of the concession lost in the Chen-O'Malley agreement signed March 15th.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 16.—About 1,600 British troops were sent home from Shanghai yesterday, reducing the force to about 6,000 men.

Defective Equipment Injures Engine Crew

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 16.—A "Camel Back" type of locomotive with its driving rod pinions worn out badly injured its entire engine crew early yesterday morning on the Central Railroad near here. The shaft came loose and punctured the boiler, letting water into the fire-box.

Communist International Urges Protest Against Lithuanian Terrorism

(Special Cable to Daily Worker).
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 16.—The Communist International has addressed an appeal to the workers of all countries urging them to protest against the Lithuanian fascist government which has been brutally oppressing workers. Hundreds of militant workers have been tortured in prisons or executed by the fascist officialdom.

AGENT OF WALL STREET TO RUN POLISH AFFAIRS

Treasury Dept. Man "Financial Advisor"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Charles S. Dewey, assistant secretary of the treasury, is to be financial advisor to the Polish government and a member of the directorate of the bank, as provided for in the "stabilization plan" drawn up by an agent of the House of Morgan, Prof. Edwin Kemmerer, a Princeton university "economist."

Under the agreement for "stabilization" a \$70,000,000 loan will be floated on Wall Street. Bankers in England, Holland, Sweden and Switzerland will cooperate in the loan and the French government has authorized a public issue in France.

Dewey is a trusted agent of the millionaire outlaw secretary of the treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, and his appointment to the job of financial advisor to Poland places him in a position more important than ambassador, and is indicative of the fact that Wall Street will dominate Polish policy.

Scientists Found Society to Build Economy in USSR

(Special Cable to Daily Worker).

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 16.—Many eminent scientists and specialists, among them a number of prominent engineers and university professors, have founded the "Society for the Promotion of Socialist Construction in the Soviet Union."

The new organization states in its declaration that it wholly shares and supports the principles of the Soviet regime and expresses the warmest sympathy for the promotion of cultural and economic development of the country.

It invites all scientists to join the organization and points out the importance of the association in a moment when world-wide reaction is using every method to impede the growth of the economy of the Soviet Union.



The Report of the First American Labor Delegation to Soviet Russia



Russia After Ten Years Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union

HERE is frank, complete picture of life in Soviet Russia, made by a labor delegation which has just returned from there. Every phase of Russian life is touched upon. It is a thorough study: The Soviet Government, the Communist Party, Education, Trade Unions, Agriculture, Civil Liberty—these and many other angles of Russian life are discussed by this labor group who have gone to Russia to see for themselves—and to report to American workers. It is a remarkable, interesting document. Off the press about October 25. Send your order now. All orders mailed from the very first copies received from the printer.

Paper, 50 cents. Cloth, \$1.00

READ ALSO: RUSSIA TODAY: Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia. \$1.25

RUSSIAN WORKERS AND GLIMPSES OF SOVIET WORKSHOPS IN 1926. Wm. Z. Foster .25 RUSSIA Scott Nearing .10

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Daily Worker Sustaining Fund
Many comrades have allowed their contributions to lag during the summer months. Now is the time of renewed activity. Now is the time to start again with the Sustaining Fund and build it up on a stronger and firmer basis. With a strong Sustaining Fund, our financial troubles will be things of the past. Do your share in your Workers Party unit, in your union and fraternal organization or club.
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HELP THE PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND

What have you done to help the Workers (Communist) Party campaign?
What has your organization done to supply the funds with which to carry on our campaign?
What have you done to raise money amongst your shop-mates?
The Workers (Communist) Party needs your help at once. There are just a few weeks more. Much work must be done to print literature, arrange indoor rallies, get out special editions of THE DAILY WORKER and Freiheit, etc.
Don't wait—do it at once.
Fill out the blank below with your contribution and forward to the Workers Party District Office, 108 E. 14th St., City.
William W. Weinstone, 108 East 14th Street, City.
Enclosed please find my contribution of.....for the election campaign. My name is.....
Address..... union affiliation.....
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J. LOUIS ENGDALH }
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }Editors
BERT MILLER }Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

The 7-Hour Day in the Soviet Union—A Mighty Blow at World Capitalism

A 7-hour work-day for the masses of the Soviet Union! This is the gift of the proletarian power of the Soviet Union to the Russian workers—and to the world's working class on its Tenth Anniversary.

This magnificent achievement is something that every worker, no matter what tongue he speaks, can understand.

The 7-hour day in the Soviet Union is not handed to the workers by the government of another class. It is the living emblem of the victory of the Russian masses, led by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, over their class enemies. It signifies the successful progress of the struggle against imperialism, against famine, against disease, against the devastation of war and invasion, against the huge handicap of industrial backwardness which was the legacy left by czarism.

Contrast the working hours of American toilers with the new work-day in the Soviet Union:

The majority of the American working class has not yet won the 8-hour day. In many industries such as iron and steel and lumber, from 27 per cent to 75 per cent of the workers have a day of 10 hours or longer.

According to the figures submitted by the executive council of the A. F. of L. to the Los Angeles convention, 23 per cent of the workers in slaughtering and meat packing toil more than eight hours per day; in machine shops 49 per cent work more than eight hours; in foundries more than 53.6 per cent work more than eight hours; in the automobile industry 62.6 per cent work more than eight hours; in cotton textiles 58.2 per cent work more than eight hours.

The officialdom of the American Federation of Labor is making a great fuss about the 5-day, 40-hour week but even by its exaggerated estimate it is able to claim this working period for only 90,000 workers.

To the capitalist class of Great Britain and continental Europe the announcement of the 7-hour day in the Soviet Union will sound like the roar of a barrage from ten million cannon manned by proletarians.

Just at the time when the capitalist governments of all European countries are striking at the unions in order to weaken the working class front so that the burden of the world war and the re-building of capitalist industry can be put upon the masses, just when the standard of living of the working class is being forced down so that interest can be paid on the billions loaned by Wall Street, there flashes across the sky the news of the great advances made by the most powerful enemy of world capitalism.

The national industrial economy of a country covering one-sixth of the earth's surface is to be placed on a 7-hour work day basis for the masses.

To world capitalism this will be a blow but little less damaging than the Russian Revolution itself.

The Soviet Union has taken the offensive. It strikes with the mighty weapon of socialization and proletarian state power at a point where world capitalism and its agents in the ranks of the working class can make no defense.

Labor Officialdom Leaves Mooney and Billings in Prison Without Protest

No pardon for Mooney and Billings was demanded by the A. F. of L. convention. Some reporters so interpreted the action of the delegates in referring this question to the executive council but the reverse is true.

Tom Mooney, Warren K. Billings and thousands of American workers had hoped that when the American Federation of Labor met in Los Angeles it would speak out for the pardon of these two imprisoned workers whom the bosses have been torturing for 11 years.

Failing a pardon, many workers were of the opinion that the convention would authorize a nationwide Mooney-Billings freedom drive.

Hopes have been shattered against the solid front of reaction at the Los Angeles convention. What actually occurred was this:

Fearing that the class appeal of this historic case will bring into being a mass movement which the A. F. of L. officialdom cannot control, the whole matter placed in the hands of the executive council and affiliated unions pledged to take no action except that sponsored by the official leadership.

This leadership will do nothing. If it intended to fight for Mooney and Billings, Los Angeles was the place and the eleven days of the recent convention the time.

The class issue of the Mooney case and the mass movement that can be built around it are two things that A. F. of L. officialdom fears and hates. It would interfere with their efficiency unionism and class peace schemes.

They saw 1,500 worker delegates assemble in Chicago in 1919 to organize a political struggle to free Mooney and Billings. They will do all in their power to see that it does not happen again—even to the extent of letting these two militant union men die in prison.

The Los Angeles convention betrayed Mooney and Billings and prepared to sabotage any movement that fights this betrayal. Every worker in the United States must be made familiar with these facts—and their sinister meaning for the labor movement.

A mass movement to free Mooney and Billings will be organized in spite of the cowardice and reaction of labor officialdom. It is more than probable that this will be the next channel thru which the struggle against the frame-up will express itself. A. F. of L. officialdom will not be able to stop it.

Read The Daily Worker

SOLICITING THE BRIBE



Men of great wealth are public benefactors who share with the "common people" by donating to art, education and religion, says President Coolidge.

By Fred Ellis

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

If all capitalists in the United States followed the example of Owen D. Young, grand mogul of the General Electric Company, in favoring a high standard of living—at least in principle—for American workers they would not be any need for a William Green, provided Mr. Green needs an excuse. Mr. Young is one of the gentlemen who shackled the Dawes Plan on Germany, under which the German capitalists are compelled to pay reparations to the former allied powers at the expense of the standard of living of the German workers. Being a patriot, Mr. Young would starve the workers of other countries but likes to see his proletarian compatriots adequately fed. At least this is what we are asked to believe.

In a recent speech delivered by Mr. Young, he declared that national prosperity and high wages go hand in hand. So pleased was Mr. Green with Mr. Young's remarks that he read them into the minutes of the convention. Mr. Young believes in a "fair day's wage for a fair day's work." So does Mr. Green. Capital and labor are getting together with a vengeance. Of course labor is still on the short end of things. But no doubt a few more conventions, a few more anti-strike injunctions, a few more major offensives against the radicals, a few more wars on colonial peoples and perhaps one more big war with a power "worthy of our steel" and the rest of the capitalists will see things just as Mr. Young does. We now rise to place in nomination as honorary president of the A. F. of L., the honorable Mr. Young of the General Electric Company.

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD has an article in the current issue of "The Nation" on the presidential possibility, Charles Evans Hughes. Mr. Hughes is one of the disappointments that are eternally dying in the liberal breast. Mr. Hughes at one time commanded the admiration of Mr. Villard and others, even as Woodrow Wilson. When Hughes chased the insurance thieves from their lairs out into the sunlight, (but only to make them richer and more respectable) Villard lent him his powerful aid as owner and editor of "The Evening Post." But alas, the G. O. P. fooled Villard. Thru the medium of the genial William Howard Taft, the former governor of the Empire State was jacked on the supreme court bench there to petrify into a conventional conservative.

BUT tough tho it was on Mr. Villard, it was tougher on Mr. Hughes. Listen to his erstwhile admirer. "But few can measure adequately the blow that it must have been to the pride of this extremely proud man to know the true character of the cabinet at the head of which he sat at the right hand of the president." Let us all retire to our respective wash rooms and shed our tears liberally for poor betrayed bewiskered Charlie, another victim of the "Ohio gang." Fortunately, Charlie was not completely ruined, for according to Mr. Villard he neither drank nor played cards with them. There is still hope for Mr. Hughes. A clean shave and a soft collar might even yet redeem him. Villard is willing and waiting.

THE workers of the Soviet Union have no big-hearted Mr. Young to talk about higher wages and fewer working hours. They do the thinking and talking themselves about hours and wages. Thru the action of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union they are handing themselves a tenth year anniversary gift of a seven-hour day. Hundreds of new schools and many new sanitariums are to be built during the coming year, unpaid taxes are to be wiped off the books and the number of peasants to be exempted from taxation is to be increased. Those enemies of the Soviet Union who have held that the workers gained nothing from the revolution are invited to digest this information.

MESSERS. FALL and SINCLAIR go on trial today for conspiracy to defraud the government of its oil supply. While the trial is on, John D. Rockefeller will play golf in Florida and congratulate himself on being an honest man. Had Fall turned over the department of the interior to the Rockefeller instead of to Sinclair and Doheny he might now be honorary chairman of the Y. M. C. A. instead of a defendant before the bar.

NOW that Calles has succeeded in crushing the counter-revolution, the New York World is ready to forgive him for the drastic methods he used. But he should be careful not to run into another revolt. There is a limit even to the patience of Mr. Pulitzer's sheet. Ask Heywood Brown.

ARTHUR BRISBANE has made a remarkable discovery. "When one Frenchman dies," he observes, "there is always another to take his place." But when one French government contracts a debt there is not another French government ready or willing to pay it.

SENOR OBERGON stands a good chance of being the next president of Mexico.

CO-OPERATIVES

SCOTCH NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

At the Scotch Annual Conference held May 7, 1927 in Allen, the chairman, Downie, used interesting arguments in his opening speech concerning relations between co-operatives and trade unions.

"The pathetic spectacle that the trade unionists evidently singled out for attack their own co-operatives in connection with the 1926 general strike, must have been highly amusing for the other side. To spike one's own guns at the beginning of an attack is certainly a surprising but hardly a clever method to conduct a wage struggle. There must be full understanding between trade unions and co-operatives."

The centre of the conference discussions was the agreement between the Co-operative and the Labor Party. The chairman of the Co-operative Party, Barnes, who started the discussion gave the same motivation for the agreement as at the congress in Cheltenham. The agreement was endorsed by 252 votes against 38.

A resolution against the anti-Trade Union Bill and for the participation of co-operatives in the protest campaign was adopted unanimously.

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FARMERS

"WHEN VIRTUE REAPS MISERY"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (FP). — Why should the American farmer sink further into economic misery with only improvement in agricultural methods?

That question is posed by the Washington Daily News, of the Scripps-Howard chain of papers. It offers no social remedy.

"The American farmer's efficiency," its editorial says, "has increased 25 per cent during the last 15 years, the agricultural department announces. That means that each agricultural worker is producing one-fourth more food for the nation than he produced in 1912.

"Ever since 1850 farm efficiency in the United States has been increasing steadily. In 1850 each farm worker cultivated an average of only about 11 acres of crops. Today each worker cultivates an average of about 30 acres.

"In the half-century since 1875 the

number of persons engaged in agriculture has increased 75 per cent and the total production in crops has increased 128 per cent.

"Even the Wall Street Journal admits, 'When it is recalled agriculture's gain in individual productivity has been largely concentrated in the past few years, it is evident the present rate of progress in agriculture is not far behind industry, if, indeed, it does not surpass it'.

"But what has this efficiency gotten the farmer? For growing two cotton shirts where he might be growing only one, for filling the nation's granaries to overflowing, for loading the railroad tracks each year to the groaning point with fresh vegetables and luscious fruits—for all this his reward has been what amounts to bankruptcy. "Surely when virtue thus reaps only misery there must be something in the scheme of things that is sadly awry."

WOMEN

Two Women Fliers—One Luckier Than the Other



Left, Mildred Doran, who perished on the Golden Eagle, an insufficiently equipped Hearst plane, racing to Hawaii for the prestige of Hearst publications. Right, Ruth Elder, woman flier who made more adequate preparations, and broke the record for flying over water.

Working Class Women, Join the Women's Councils!

By ELLA ZELNIK. I appeal to all the Women Councils and especially to the baker-women.

Dear sisters, I am sure that you all know that through the summer months the most important work of the women councils are weakened.

I appeal to all you, in the name of the bakery workers, to carry on the campaign for the union label. Our duty must be to demand from our dealers bread with the union label, because this can give the union workers steady work. We go into a grocery or a dairy store and find more bread without the union label than with them. And this is the cause of a baker making two or three days work a week, from which anyone can draw a conclusion of what he can earn. It is hunger life! Only this is the fault of all the fellow-workers, who do not care what kind of bread they buy.

Ask For Label. Many of our working men who eat in restaurants, have never asked what kind of bread is given them to eat.

The same is happening in the Grocery Clerks' Union, where the workers are carrying on a battle with the bosses, who keep scabs. And the "Forward" with the "Jewish Gevekschaften" support the union-breakers.

The Grocery Clerks' Union is now carrying on a strike at 521 East 137th St., Bronx. Many of the workers are ruptured from standing all day on their feet and working long hours, and their work is very hard. They are exploited very much by the bosses.

These men must be able to speak English well, do arithmetic, read well and be able to speak to a customer and for the paltry wage they get, they must be well and cleanly dressed.

Your Son May Be A Clerk.

We mothers, do not know, are not sure, whether our own sons will be grocery clerks some day. Therefore, I say it is our duty to help the Grocery Clerks' Union in their present strike. Many of our United Working Class Women are picketing the above-mentioned grocery.

A conference was held also for this strike on September 19, 1927 of all the United Women Councils of the Bronx. There it was resolved that all the women councils of the Bronx should begin to take an active part in this strike and help the grocery clerks win this struggle. For this reason many open air meetings are held everyday, the store is picketed everyday and arrests are made everyday. The United Councils of Working Class Women of the Bronx will stand with the Grocery Clerks' Union until victory is gained.

The Grocery Clerks' Union has existed fifteen years and will exist longer to win the struggles of the grocery clerks in this capitalistic system.

We, the U. C. W. W. appeal to the wives of the grocery clerks to help the women councils in the picketing.

You can also join the United Councils of Working Class Women at one of its councils which meets every Friday at 1870 Webster Ave., Bronx, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

A Case of Hydrophobia.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I noted with an inward laugh, your allusion to my letter of about a month ago, in regards to my likes and dislikes towards your sort. I also saw that you did not have the nerve to print my letter in full, and let some of your readers see what an American thinks about them.

I am very much flattered that you considered my letter of such value as to include a note of it in your column, Events of the day, although the name signed at the top of that column, being apparently Irish, although I doubt that its owner can claim that nationality, makes me ashamed of the Irish that flows in me, inasmuch, as one of my race would consort with a bunch of Russian mongrels.

You mistook my meaning in one part of my letter, whereas you announced that the Marines were in Central America by the consent of the natives, I stated they were there by the consent of the natives (excluding anarchists) of this country.

I thank you for your criticism of the grammatical and other errors in my letter, and also for your remark in regards to my being one of an ultra-patriotic species.

My creed is that the government should make a grand cleanup of this country, and deport every alien who had been here five years or more without becoming a citizen. Then every alien who enters the U. S. should be required to declare his intentions to become a citizen within three years, and he should be put under direct police supervision until this had been accomplished. He should be furnished with an identification card which he should be required to present to the police authorities of every city town or hamlet that he visited in those three years.

—Joseph Payne, Jr., Somerset, Colo.

Mencken On Sacco-Vanzetti.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

H. L. Mencken has again written on the delicate subject of Sacco and Vanzetti, a subject to be handled with special care by those who would write for the New York World. In this second profound series of observations, it is the subject of "radicalism" and radicals which draws the ire of the learned sage of Baltimore, that deep student of economic theory and philosophy who expresses himself with the usual heavy-handed freedom of literary playboys on "the dull nonsense of Karl Marx."

Our friend does not deign to attack any single theory or doctrine for belief in which Sacco and Vanzetti were murdered with bloody savagery and refined perfection of torture. Not a single principle comes under the delicate probe of the scornful pudgy finger of this smug intellectual, the critic extraordinary of the American scene, and of all follies and foibles peculiarly American.

Radicals are radicals, he says, because they have lost their religion and seek in economic convictions a new belief. Radicals are radicals because they are soft-headed, soft-hearted children who cannot comprehend the realities of existence. They would have a world with "everybody as happy as the boy who killed his father,"—a most interesting, suggestive simile. It may surprise some radicals to learn that their aim is the "salvation of the capitalist," not his "butchery."

Mencken scoffs at the suggestion that Pennsylvania steel workers during the time of the twelve-hour day were unhappy. He personally has seen, and can testify to their drunkenness and their happiness.

The article ends with a wearily gentle and bored plea for free speech and freedom from danger of electrocution for radicals.

In the brief mention of Sacco and Vanzetti which begins this piece, they are accused of having been "heavy readers like all other radicals." A little heavy reading on radical theories and movements is suggested for this noted critic.—Jessie Kleiman, New York City.